



# **The 13<sup>th</sup> Zellwood Bird Report**

**August 15, 2010 to August 14, 2011**

**By**

**Harry Robinson**

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# **Bird Usage of Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area**

**Specifically**

**The former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units 1 and 2 together with the Zellwin Sand Farm Property all at Zellwood, Orange County, Florida.**

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the 13<sup>th</sup> report on the birds that visited the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm property. Also included is the W.F.R. Foliage Company property that abuts the Sand Farm, this is known as "The Nursery". All are located in Orange County, Florida.

This detailed summary covers the period from August 15, 2010 to August 14, 2011, the survey is ongoing. At the end of this survey year a total of 1,600 surveys had been completed involving at least 19,578 hours of field work. Table C gives details of the days the site visited this survey year together with the hours spent doing the fieldwork and the number of species/individuals seen. During this year a total of 1,822 hours were spent on the fieldwork with over 155 visits. Normally there were three surveys a week on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

The survey started on August 15, 1998 as there was an urgent need for detailed information on the birds that were visiting the flooded fields of Unit Two. After the fields were finally drained in February, 1999 the area continued to be a major draw for birds. In all seasons this area continues to surprise with many species setting new records for the State of Florida.

We have been in a continuing drought through the year. Somehow the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh has remained flooded. Phase One has dried up to a large extent during the year. The eastern fields are now totally dry as are probably most of the interior fields. There are still areas of water near the Lake Level Canal. At the beginning of the year there was water through the western fields and some of the eastern fields. Phase Two has had water through the year, sometimes too much water as water was being pumped into that area from the fields north of Lust Road. Much of this area is now smothered in plant growth and is nearly bird less. There is still one large piece of open water by Lust Road. The District flooded Phases Six and Seven during the year. Phase Six whilst initially fully covered in water is now showing the effects of the drought. Water is still being pumped from Duda into Phase Seven but it is only the eastern fields by Laughlin Road that are flooded. Even the rainy season this summer has proved of little benefit.

Not only has there been this drought but the winter was very cold again. There were three very intense cold spells with low temperatures of 24 degrees on December 8<sup>th</sup>, 24 degrees on December 15 and 20 degrees on December 29<sup>th</sup>. These three freezes killed off the ludwigia and many other plants. Even the Elderberry suffered. This is two years in a row with major freezes. This is having a serious effect on the bird populations. The ludwigia has proved

to be a plant that is especially important to the Yellow-breasted Chat. After the freezes this plant did not recover in time to provide a thick enough growth for the chats to use. Insects have been badly hit by the freezes. Some butterfly species have not come back after the previous freeze in January/February 2010. The butterfly species that can be found are in exceptionally low numbers. My guess is that numbers are down by at least 90 %. This has to affect the ability of birds to find food for their young.

There was no mowing or roller-chopping during the year which meant that those areas that were not flooded continued to develop an ever thicker ground cover culminating in groves of Elderberry. This plant will die once the fields are flooded but the plant skeletons will make a great habitat for birds. In the areas that had been flooded but that have since dried up the dominant plant is the herb Pig Weed. This can grow to a height of at least 15 feet but being an herb it is an annual.

There has been less construction during this year as the embankments were completed last year. This year the main activity has been the installation of a series of sluices so that the District can better move water around the property. That project will be continued into the next year.

At the Sand Farm no action has been taken during the year. The pines that took are continuing to do well. The District in an earlier year removed all the drainage ditches in an attempt to create a natural area. One effect of this was that the pine wood at the western of the property was flooded and most of the trees died. At some point the Bald Eagles will probably have to find a new nest site.

The Nursery is becoming very over grown and the numerous trails are now lost. I now have a single trail the southern edge of this wood at some point this wood needs attention, even the old irrigation system is still in place.

The habitat along the northern and eastern borders varies from scrub to woodland. To the west, excluding the Sand Farm, there is the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka. The most important areas of woodland are the Nursery, the wood that stretches south from the Workshops (the buildings were actually demolished during the year but the name will live on). There is also the wood between Lust and Hooper Farms Roads but there is no access to the interior of this wood these days. It is at times possible to check this wood from the edge of the fields. The wood that lay between the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka is for all intents and purposes gone. There are a few trees along the canal but that is it. It is likely that the very high water levels in the lake and the canal for an extended period of time weakened the trees and a virus then took them out. This is a significant disaster. Some willows are now growing lakeside

to the west of the Lake Level Canal and these are now being used by egrets and ibis as a nesting site. A similar fate took out the wood on the island south of Hooper Farms Road extension.

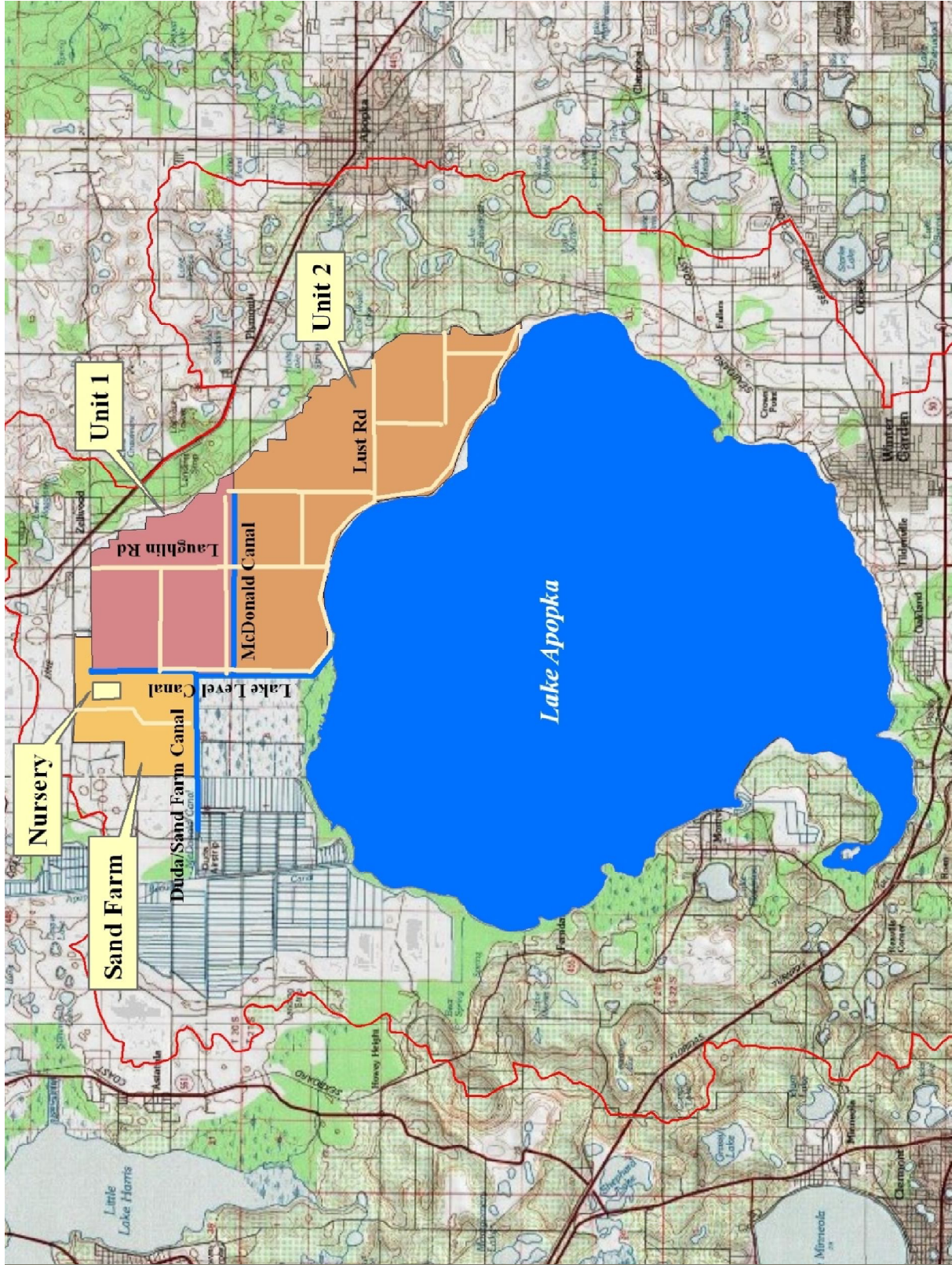
On the southern border there is an extensive growth of willows along the southern side of a slither of water. This is the site of a major breeding colony of Anhinga's, various herons, egrets and ibis. There is a Bald Eagle nest in the trees behind the willows. Most of the land to the north is flooded as part of Phase Two.

In all I survey some 10,200 acres, this total includes 2,800 acres of Unit One, 6,000 acres of Unit Two, 1,200 acres of the Sand Farm and 200 acres of the Nursery. The whole of the Lake Apopka property comprises some, 20,000 acres. The District has given the whole area the name Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area or LANSRA for short. This is the name used by American Birding Association in its reports. As I am only covering the eastern half of this area I am using the old ornithological name "Zellwood" in an attempt to avoid later confusion.

I have tried to identify all butterflies, dragonflies, damselflies, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and grasshoppers that I came across. I have listed all the species seen during the 13 years but I have only given the first date for each species seen during the calendar years 2008 to 2011.

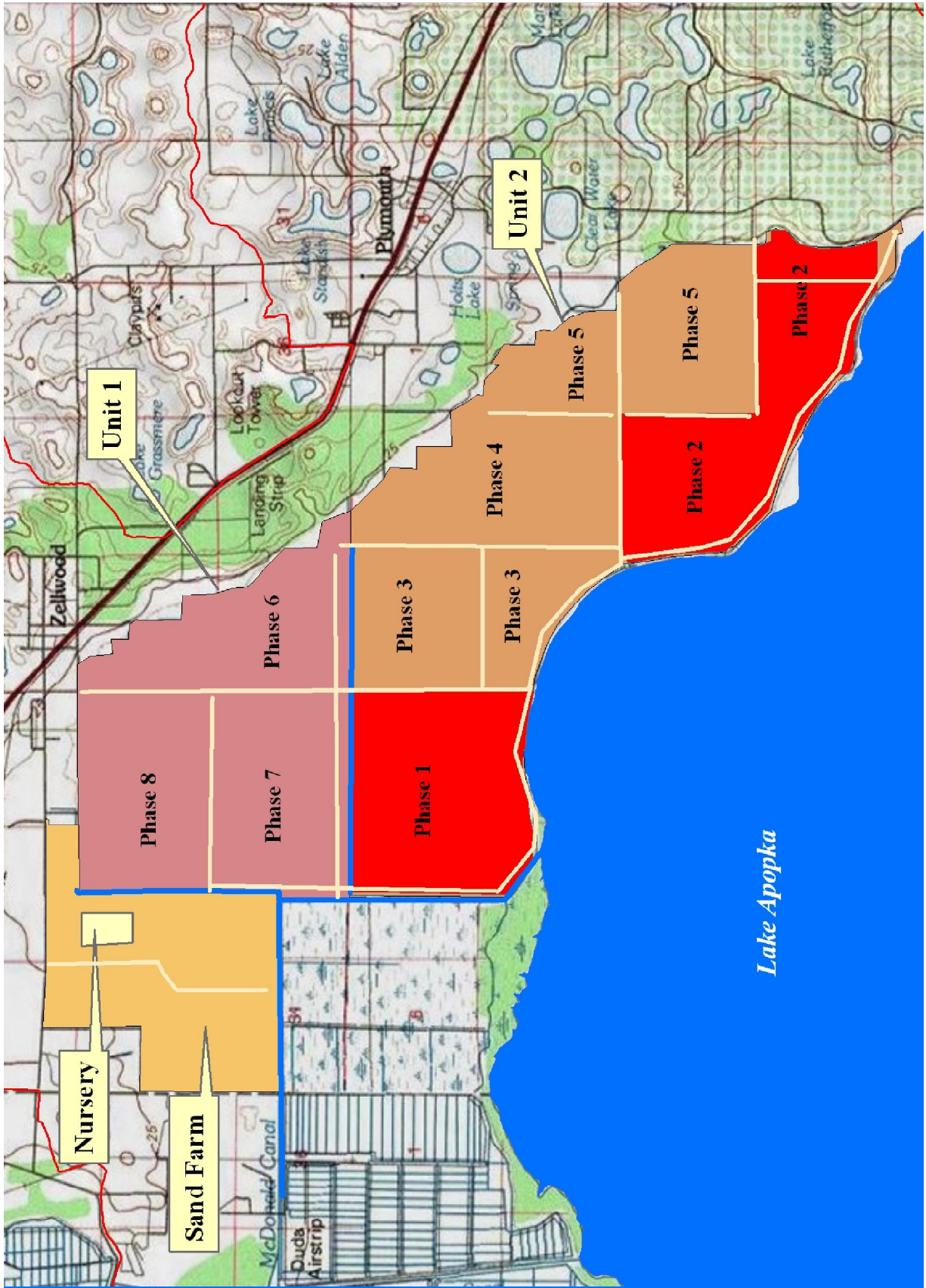
There is also a list of all the bird species seen during the 13 years together with the highest daily count for each species. There were three new species for the survey this year, they were: Black-throated Gray Warbler, Eurasian Wigeon and Hudsonian Godwit. Last year there was just one addition to the list so this was a very good year. Perhaps even more importantly some species had new high counts that not only beat the old records but destroyed them.

The spreadsheet for the year is included together with a simple analysis which aims to give an idea of the numbers using specific habitats on a daily basis.





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



This map concentrates on Units One and Two and shows the various segments that will eventually be flooded. Phases One, Two, Six and Seven are already flooded. Perhaps two more segments will be flooded next year. This map kindly provided by Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would especially like to thank all the staff of St. Johns River Water Management District who have gone out of their way to help me with this project. Gian Basili, Pam Bowen, Roxanne Conrow and Jim Peterson have been especially helpful.

Whilst I have managed to type the text it is the insertion of the maps, the front cover and various other problems that the computer presented me with that are way beyond my capabilities. Kacy Ray has come to my assistance and has spent many hours sorting me out.

For the annual reports there was an added problem and that was the spreadsheet. I wanted to do a simple analysis of the daily counts by identifying the number of birds using specified habitats but nobody I approached knew how to do that. Again Kacy Ray had the answer and between us the spreadsheet was analyzed and the result is Table B. I really appreciate her patience and the hours that she has committed to this report.

Rachel Gerker has helped to prepare this book so that it could be placed on Orange Audubon Society's web site, thanks again Rachel.

### **West Volusia Audubon Society**

**I wish to express my gratitude to this Audubon chapter for their financial support in the printing of the work.**

**I am also very grateful to Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District for her personal help with this project.**

## THE SURVEY ROUTE

The survey had two basic patterns that I followed during the year. Initially I started pre-dawn at the Laughlin Road gate and then drove south to Interceptor Road, turning west to the Lake Level Canal and then south to where Roach Road extension used to join the canal road. This route was especially good for Barn Owls. I would then start listening for rails, owls and bitterns until it was time for the herons, egrets and ibis to flight into the fields from their roosts. This spot was also ideal for checking the various species of duck that left the fields for Duda before sunrise.

After sunrise I would walk south to where the canal entered the lake and return by the same route. I then drove to the Workshops and worked that area including a walk down the side of that piece of woodland. I then drove to the Sand Farm and parked a half mile down the track. I then walked to the Duda Bridge, then north to the woods and back east via the Bald Eagle nest. At the end of that track I walked south to rejoin the main track and so back to my car. I then drove through the Sand Farm and checked the southern end of the Nursery. I then retraced my steps to the Sand Farm Bridge after which I did a circuit of Phase One. I would stop and check every flooded field. A part of this circuit took me along the bank of Lake Apopka and I would take the opportunity to check the northern third of the lake.

After Phase One checked I would drive south to Lust Road to start a check of Phase Two. By now it would be early afternoon. I would drive to the Lust Road gate and return to Airport Road. I would then drive to the Hooper Farms Road gate and check that area, both gates need to be checked on every visit. Next I would take Fish Ponds Road to the lake and travel south to the end of the road. There were a number of locations that could be good for migrants. I would then drive north up the lake towards the Lust Road pump house. There were a number of spots where I would stop to check the lake.

The main stopping place was just to the south of what had been the Hooper Farms Road extension. This was the best spot for checking Phase Two especially for ducks in the winter. The lake was also very productive here. Sometimes I would spend over an hour at this one location. If time and daylight permitted I might continue north to recheck the western fields of Phase One. If not I would leave by the Lust Road gate.

From late March to late July there was a minor variant as on the initial drive in before it got light I would turn off Interceptor Road and travel north down Potter's Farm Road to the

northern border to count the Chuck-will's-widows. I would then take the Lake Level Road to get back on course.

With the flooding of Phases six and seven in the spring of 2011 all this had to change and this is the routine that I developed. On leaving the Lake Level Canal after sunrise I drove down the McDonald Canal to Laughlin Road, I then turned north and checked the eastern fields of Phase Seven. I then drove down Interceptor checking the first flooded field before driving to the junction with Potter's Farm Road where I would check the utility wires for hirundines etc. After this I went on to the Workshops. Again I worked that area and walked south down the side of that piece of woodland with subsequent return by the same route to my car. I then drove south down that same grass track to the eastern end of Interceptor Road (the grass section) where I parked. I then walked south down the sometime partially flooded grass track to the McDonald Canal. This track ran through the middle of Phase Six. With the drought this track is now totally dry. I then returned by the same route.

After this I drove to the Sand Farm and now drove the route that I had previously walked before going to the Nursery. On leaving that area I would go back down Interceptor Road to Laughlin Road and turned south towards the lake. Again I checked the flooded fields of Phase Seven. The route now follows that described earlier with a circuit of Phase One and subsequent check of Phase Two and Lake Apopka. As more areas are flooded I will have to spend less time at the Sand Farm in order to fully cover the flooded areas.

# AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF

## ZELLWOOD

### AUGUST 15, 2010 TO AUGUST 14, 2011

This checklist covers the 13<sup>th</sup> year of the survey. There are handwritten copies of the earlier reports. I hope in the future to make available printed versions of these reports. The survey covered Units One and Two, the Sand Farm and the Nursery, in all 10,200 acres surveyed normally three times a week. During the year I carried out 155 surveys (counts) and spent 1,822 hours on the field work.

A brief description is given of each species indicating its Zellwood status for this particular year. The description in the earlier report(s) may differ due to changes in the habitat. In the text I attempt to show the ebb and flow of passage by identifying each influx and by describing their shape.

This report covers the period from August 15, 2010 to August 14, 2011 but fall passage and any post-breeding gatherings do not recognize such dates. I am therefore providing records from earlier in 2010 where this helps to provide a better picture. The same situation could arise in August 2011 in which case I will describe records proper to the following report. **These entries are all in italics to show that they do not belong to this survey year.**

### Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

This was a rare passage migrant; there were two records this year. For the fall there was one on November 28. In the spring one in winter plumage flew north over Phase One on April 6.

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

Resident and passage migrant with this year a very heavy passage in the late fall. There will have been a number of broods but the only one noted was of three on June 15. Early fall records: *there were 25 on June 25 with 33 on July 2, then 22 seen on July 9 with 12 on July 11 and six on July 14. There were 19 on July 16 with 20 on July 18, 22 on July 23, 27 on July 30, 29 on August 11 and 42 on August 13, then 29 seen on August 15 with 20 on August 20, 19 on August 22 and 13 on August 25. There were 27 on August 27 with 21 on August 29 and ten on September 1. There were 11 on September 3 with 17 on September 5, 20 on September 8, 22 on September 12 and 48 on September 15, then 25 seen on September 17 with 19 on September 19. There were 45 on September 22 with 61 on September 24 and 75 on September 26, then 73 seen on September 30 with 25 on October 1. That was the early fall passage. The very heavy fall passage appeared to start at this point so for the main fall passage there were 189 on October 4 with 149 on October 8 and 103 on October 10. There were 263 on October 13 with 238 on October 15, 182 on October 20 and 112 on October 22. There were 131 on October 24 with 156 on October 27 and 427 on October 29, then 319 seen on October 31 with 267 on November 5 and 65 on November 7. There were 294 on November 10 with 341 on November 14, 628 on November 17, 880 on November 21 and 945 on November 26, then 401 seen on December 1 with 295 on December 3, 258 on December 5 and 95 on December 10. That completed the major fall passage. The count of 945 on November 26 is still the highest count for Zellwood. Yet another of the 1998/1999 high counts has fallen, the high count had been that of 750 on November 18, 1998. Most of them were in Phase One and they had formed into some very large flocks, the largest was that of 510 on November 24. These flocks could be seen moving very fast with individuals diving in a feeding frenzy. They would suddenly stop and they would just sit still until they took off again. To find the feeding flocks one looked for a flock of Snowy Egrets that was bound to be in attendance. Passage for the winter was more normal. There were 39 on December 13 with 48 on December 15, 56 on December 19 and 112 on December 22, then 30 seen on December 24 with 28 on December 26. There were 32 on December 29 with 79 on December 31 and 209 on January 2, then 43 seen to January 7 with 31 on January 12 and 24 on January 14. That concluded a late running winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 28 on January 16 with 69 on January 19, then 29 seen on January 23 with 16 on January 26. There were 45 on January 28 with 61 on January 30 and 65*



on February 4, then 36 seen on February 6 with 27 on February 9. There were 34 on February 11 with 36 on February 13 and 43 on February 16, then 39 seen on February 20 with 21 on February 23. There were 30 on February 25 with 34 on February 27, then seven seen on March 2. That marked the end of the early spring passage. Passage if any was now very light. For the late spring passage there were 14 on March 4 with 20 on March 6, then 17 seen on March 9 with nine on March 11. There were 19 on March 13 with 23 on March 16, then 13 seen on March 18 with 12 on March 20 and six on March 23. There were 15 on March 25 with ten on March 27, nine on March 30 and seven on April 1. There were 16 on April 3 with 21 on April 8, then 11 seen on April 13 with seven on April 15. There were 18 on April 17 with 20 on April 19 and 25 on April 24, then 16 seen to April 29. That ended the late spring passage. For the passage there were 24 on May 1 with 19 on May 6, 18 on May 8 and 14 on May 11. There were 22 on May 13 with 17 on May 15, 14 on May 17 and eight on May 21. There were nine on May 22 with 16 on May 24, 23 on May 26, 25 on May 29 and 28 on June 5, then 17 seen to June 10 with ten on June 12. There were 28 on June 15 with 32 on June 17, then 25 seen on June 19 with 23 on June 22, 17 on June 24, ten on June 26 and nine on June 29. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 1 with 12 on July 3 and six on July 6. There were 14 on July 8 with 15 on July 10, then six seen on July 13. There were nine on July 15 with 11 on July 17, then eight seen on July 20 with one on July 22. There were ten on July 24 with seven on July 27 and five on July 29. There were seven on July 31 with six on August 3. There were seven on August 5 with nine on August 7, ten on August 12, *11 on August 15 and 12 on August 17, then seven seen on August 21 with five to August 25.* From June 26<sup>th</sup> onwards the drought really took a hold, the last birds were all in Phase Two.

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

This was an irregular passage migrant, just one record this year. There was one in winter plumage on Lake Apopka on February 2.

#### Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

There were two sightings this year. For the winter there was one on December 10, then for the early spring there was one on February 16. Normally the Horned Grebe is the commoner of these two grebes.

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

This year this species was a spring and summer visitor with the greatest numbers in the late spring. There were two on November 28; this could be either a fall or a winter record. There were no further sightings until the spring. Passage in the early spring started with 14 on January 15 and one on January 16. There were 13 on January 19 with 18 on January 23, then one seen on January 26. There were nine on January 28 with ten on February 2, 16 on February 4, 91 on February 9 and 161 on February 13, then 121 seen on February 18 with 28 on February 20. That was the early spring passage. The main spring passage appeared to get off to an early start this year. There were 31 on February 23 with 68 on February 25, 116 on February 27, 218 on March 2 and 317 on March 6, then 49 seen on March 9. There were 81 on March 11 with 83 on March 13 and 196 on March 16, then 31 seen on March 18. There were 85 on March 20 with 600 on March 23, then 198 seen on March 27 with 162 in April 3, 17 on April 6, 12 on April 10 and two on April 13. That concluded the main spring passage. I am not sure that one should call this the summer passage as it really related to non-breeding birds that stayed in the area to July. There were 30 on April 15 with 13 on April 17 and two on April 19. There was one on April 24 with five on April 27, then four seen on April 29. There were 14 on May 4 with 12 on May 11 and ten on May 13. There were 13 on May 15 with 15 on May 17 and 30 to May 26, then 24 seen on June 1 with 15 on June 5 and ten on June 8. There were 11 on June 10 with 16 on June 15 but none seen on June 17. There were five on June 19 with seven on June 22, then four seen on June 24. There were five on June 26 with eight on June 29, then one seen on July 1. There were no later records. In February and March they were roosting out in the middle of Phase One, they could not be seen from the roads. At first light they left for the lake although on some days parties left to the west. As I could not see the roost site I do not know if any stayed to feed in Phase One. From April to June they did feed in Phase One, no sick birds seen.

### Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

There were no sightings this year but *there were three immatures on July 28, 2010.*

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

Present all year with the greatest numbers from November to March. Early fall records: *there were 35 on May 28 with 36 on May 30, 39 on June 4, 50 on June 6, 51 on June 11, 54 on June 23, 56 on June 25, 59 on June 27 and 61 from July 4 to July 18, then 52 seen on July 21 with 38 on July 28, 37 on July 30 and 34 on August 1. There were 54 on August 4 with 45 on August 8 and 32 on August 13.* There were 35 on August 15 with 41 on August 18, then 40 seen on

August 20 with 19 on August 22. There were 34 on August 25 with 42 on August 27 and 49 on August 29, then 46 seen on September 1 with 42 on September 3, 41 on September 5 and 28 on September 8. There were 44 from September 10 to September 15 with 64 on September 17 and 75 on September 22, then 64 seen on September 24. That was the end of the early fall passage. The main fall passage followed; there were 70 on September 26 with 76 on October 1 and 90 on October 4, then 75 seen on October 6 with 68 on October 8. There were 79 on October 10 with 103 on October 13, 104 to October 20 and 128 on October 24, then 96 seen on October 27. There were 102 on October 29 with 114 on October 31, 119 on November 3, 142 on November 5, 168 on November 7 and 174 on November 10, then 162 seen on November 14 with 153 on November 17. There were 165 on November 19 with 194 on November 24 and 239 on November 28, then 195 seen on December 1 with 172 on December 3, 160 on December 5 and 104 on December 8. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 245 on December 10 with 170 on December 15 and 138 on December 17. There were 154 on December 19 with 155 on December 22, then 92 seen on December 24. There were 148 on December 26 with 162 on December 29, 181 on January 2 and 207 on January 5, then 178 seen on January 9 with 160 on January 14 and 143 on January 16. That ended the long running winter passage. Numbers now higher with the early spring passage, there were 225 on January 19 with 228 on January 26, 335 on February 2 and 340 on February 6, then 245 seen on February 9 with 140 on February 11. There were 160 on February 13 with 305 on February 16 and 345 from February 18 to February 23, then 327 seen on February 25 with 225 to March 2. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 245 on March 4 with 309 on March 9, then 130 seen on March 11. There were 193 on March 13 with 222 on March 16 and 345 on March 18, then 280 seen on March 23 with 230 on March 25. There were 573 on March 27 with 225 on April 1, 193 on April 6, 120 on April 10 and 60 on April 13. There were 64 on April 15 with 69 on April 17, then 52 seen on April 19 with 48 on April 22. That was the end of the main spring passage. There was now no significant passage to probably October, 2011. For the summer passage there were 51 on April 24 with 54 on April 27 and 61 on May 1, then 51 seen on May 6 with 41 on May 8. There were 53 on May 11 with 36 on May 13 and 35 on May 15. There were 40 on May 17 with 31 on May 21. There were 33 on May 22 with 38 on May 24 and 44 on May 26, then 38 seen on May 29 with 19 on June 1. There were 44 on June 3 with 42 on June 5 and 40 on June 8. There were 41 on June 10 with 43 on June 12 and 48 on June 15, then 42 seen on June 19 with 40 on June 22 and 24 on June 24. There were 38 on June 26 with 46 on June 29, then 35 seen on July 1. That marked the end of the summer passage and the start of the early fall passage. There were 36 on July 3 with 40 on July 8, then 19 seen on July 10. There were 29 on July 13 with 34 on July 15 and 39 on July 17, then 27 seen on July 20 with 23 on July 22. There were 33 on July 24 with 40 on July 27, then 35 seen on July 29 with 28 on July 31. There were 29 on August 3 with 34 on August 5, 38 on August 7 and 43 on August 10, then 26 seen on August 12. This year no visible fall passage noted with flocks flying to the

south late in the day. In the spring there were fewer than normal sightings of flocks leaving for the north at first light. There were 30 on March 4 with 16 on March 6, 40 on March 25, 278 on March 27, 100 on March 30, 85 on April 1, 100 on April 6, nine on April 8 and 22 on April 15. As I do not get to the lake until the afternoon these totals are included in the figures given earlier. For some reason I ignored ear tufts this year, the only record relates to one of the race *P.a. auritus* on February 2.

### Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

Resident with a decreasing breeding population because of the drought, the post-breeding gathering was much smaller this year. Early fall records: *the post-breeding gathering peaked at 873 on July 2, then 801 seen on July 4 with 687 on July 7. The count of 873 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 689 on July 9 with 827 on July 11, then 728 seen on July 16 with 687 on July 18, 547 on July 21, 458 on July 23, 440 on July 25, 425 on July 28 and 389 on July 30. There were 423 on August 1 with 419 on August 4 and 341 on August 6. There were 499 on August 8 with 317 on August 11 and 302 on August 13. There were 320 on August 15 with 274 on August 18, 247 on August 20 and 217 on August 22. There were 335 on August 25 with 299 on August 27, 257 on August 29, 231 on September 1 and 175 on September 3. Numbers now gradually lower but this probably marked the end of the post-breeding gathering. Therefore for the fall passage there were 195 on September 5 with 217 on September 8, then 156 seen on September 10. There were 165 on September 12 with 168 on September 15, 177 on September 22, 207 on September 24 and 216 on September 30, then 132 seen on October 1 with 131 on October 4 and 118 on October 6. There were 138 on October 8 with 187 on October 10, then 136 seen on October 13 with 95 on October 15. There were 152 on October 18 with 137 on October 22, 135 on October 24, 112 on October 27 and 94 on October 29. There were 145 on October 31 with 64 on November 5 and 44 on November 7. There were 97 on November 10 with 86 on November 12, 73 on November 14 and 46 on November 17. There were 65 on November 19 with 113 on November 21 and 135 on November 26, then 126 seen on November 28 with 76 on December 3, 75 on December 5 and 49 on December 8. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 83 on December 10 with 50 on December 15 and 42 on December 17. There were 71 on December 19 with 48 on December 22 and 40 on December 24. There were 41 on December 26 with 65 on December 29 and 77 on January 2, then 74 seen on January 5 with 60 on January 7. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 82 on January 9 with 72 on January 12 and 46 on January 14. There were 80 on January 16 with 64 on January 19, 55 on January 26 and 52 on January 28. There were 56 on January 30 with 177 on February 2 and 265 on February 6, then 102 seen on February 9 with 100 on February 11. There were 139 on February 13 with 105 on*

February 16, 64 on February 20 and 45 on February 23. It seemed to me that in February birds returned expecting to breed but because of the drought they left again. There were few nests this year; there were 11 nests at the southern border on March 4 with two nests in One on March 19. There may have been another ten nests in Phase One later. Finally for the early spring passage there were 55 on February 25 with 68 on February 27, then 45 seen on March 2. For the late spring passage and/or the summer passage (I cannot separate the two) there were 51 on March 4 with 70 on March 6, then 65 seen on March 9 with 50 on March 11. There were 68 on March 13 with 55 on March 16, 51 on March 20, 45 on March 23, 43 on March 25 and 41 on March 27. There were 72 on April 1 with 53 on April 3 and 52 on April 6. There were 73 on April 8 with 108 on April 13, then 69 seen on April 15 with 56 on April 17. There were 57 on April 19 with 85 on April 22, then 81 seen on April 27 with 75 on April 29 and 64 on May 1. There were 72 on May 4 with 80 on May 6, then 70 seen on May 8 with 65 to May 13. Now the much reduced post-breeding gathering started there were 70 from May 15 to May 21 with 80 on May 22, 110 on May 26, 115 on May 29, 130 on June 1 and 135 on June 3, then 120 seen on June 5. There were 130 on June 8 with 205 on June 10, 230 on June 12 and 235 on June 17, then 220 seen on June 19 with 215 on June 24 and 170 on June 26. There were 215 on June 29 with 220 on July 1, then 180 seen on July 3 with 140 on July 6, 125 on July 8, 105 on July 10, 85 to July 17, 65 on July 20 and 55 on July 22. That completed a very short and very weak post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 75 on July 24 with 65 on July 29, 50 from July 31 to August 7, 45 on August 10 and 40 on August 12.

#### American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers lower this year with the drought, I no longer know how many were at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh as I started each morning over a mile to the south For the early fall passage there was one on September 1 with four on September 3, then three seen on September 5 with one on September 8. There were two on September 10 with three on September 12 and four from September 15 to September 19, then one seen on September 22. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 24 with four on September 26, seven on September 30, nine on October 4 and 13 on October 8, then 11 seen on October 10 with seven on October 13. There were nine on October 15 with 14 on October 18 and 17 on October 22, then 15 seen on October 24 with 12 on October 27 and eight on October 29. There were 23 on October 31 with 24 on November 3, then 13 seen on November 5 with five on November 7. There were ten on November 10 with 14 on November 12, 18 on November 14 and 19 on November 19, then 14 seen to November 24. There were 17 on November 26 with 15 on November 28 and nine on December 1. That ended the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on

December 3 with 19 on December 5, then 15 seen on December 8 with nine on December 10 and three on December 13. There were eight on December 15 with 14 on December 17 and 20 on December 22, then 18 seen on December 24 with four on December 26. There were 11 on December 29 with 13 on January 2, then three seen on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring there was no passage as up to four a day seen from January 7 to January 23, then up to five a day seen from January 26 to February 25 with higher counts of seven on February 2 and 13 on February 13. That was an exceptionally weak event. For the main spring passage there were six from February 27 to March 6 with five on March 9 and one on March 11. There were two on March 13 with eight on March 18, then four seen on March 20 with two on March 23 and one on March 25. There were two on March 27 with six on March 30 and April 1, then three seen on April 3 with one on April 6. There were five on April 8 with seven on April 10, then three seen on April 13 with singles to April 17. There were two on April 19 and April 22 with singles to April 29. No later records. There was an early fall record as there was one in Phase Two on August 10. At the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh I used to hear "song" each spring but the only song this year was from an individual by Lust Road on January 2, in itself an unusual date.

#### Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

Summer visitor however with the developing drought many pairs may have failed to raise any young, they even left very early this year. I have no information on the number of pairs that attempted to breed. Early fall records: *there were 15 on July 2 with eight to July 7 and six on July 9. There were nine on July 11 with 15 on July 16, then 13 seen on July 18 with seven on July 21. There were 14 on July 23 with 11 on July 25 and two on July 28. There were six on July 30 with eight on August 1, nine on August 4, 12 on August 8 and 14 on August 13, then eight seen on August 18 with six on August 20. There were nine on August 22 with 14 on August 29, then five seen on September 1 with three to September 5. There were five on September 8 and September 10 with four to September 17 and singles to September 24. That was the end of the fall passage. There were no winter records. Exceptionally there was one in Phase Two on January 23. There were later singles on February 25 and March 6. The main spring passage started with singles on March 18 and March 23, then two seen on March 25 with four from March 30 to April 8, then six seen on April 10 with two on April 13. There were three on April 15 with seven on April 17 and eight on April 22, then five seen on April 24 with two on April 27. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on April 29 with seven on May 1, 12 on May 4 and 14 from May 6 to May 13, then 11 seen on May 17 with ten on May 21. There were 12 on May 22 with 16 on May 26, 17 on May 29, 19 on June 5 and 22 on June 12, then 16 seen on June 15 with 14 on June 19, 12 on June 22 and ten on June 24.*

That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 17 on June 26 with 18 on July 1, then 13 seen on July 6 with 11 on July 8. There were 20 on July 10 with 23 on July 13 and 26 on July 20, then 12 seen on July 24 with six on July 27. There were 16 on July 29 with eight on July 31 and three on August 3. There were five on August 5 with six on August 7, then five seen on August 12.

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

Resident with an exceptionally strong passage from late October to early March, many fed in Phase One at night and crossed to Duda at first light. There were two nests on January 30 on the island to the south of Hooper Farms Road. There were also three nests in Phase One on February 16. Early fall records: *there were 69 on June 23 with 74 on June 27, 76 on June 30 and 95 on July 2, then 69 seen on July 4 with 55 on July 7 and 26 on July 9. There were 76 on July 11 with 72 on July 16 and 63 on July 18. There were 68 on July 21 with 72 on July 23, then 49 seen on July 25. There were 86 on July 28 with 122 on August 1, counts then lower with 78 on August 8 and 41 on August 13.* There were 48 on August 15 with 41 on August 18 and 35 on August 20. There were 42 on August 22 with 40 on August 27, 34 on August 29 and 25 on September 1. There were 38 on September 3 with 41 on September 5, 42 on September 8, 46 on September 12 and 49 on September 17, then 46 seen on September 19 with 45 on September 22. There were 56 on September 24 with 48 on September 26 and 44 on September 30. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 51 on October 1 with 60 on October 8 and 66 on October 10, then 58 seen on October 13. There were 63 on October 15 with 75 on October 20, 78 on October 22, 112 on October 24 and 158 on October 27, then 106 seen on October 31 with 101 on November 3 and 77 on November 5. There were 85 on November 7 with 100 on November 10 and 110 on November 17, then 100 seen on November 19 with 90 on November 21. There were 109 on November 24 with 101 on November 26, 93 on November 28 and 68 on December 1. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 97 on December 3 with 118 on December 5, then 78 seen on December 8 with 66 on December 10 and 44 on December 13. There were 94 on December 15 with 126 on December 17, then 112 seen on December 19 with 110 on December 22, 107 on December 24 and 87 on December 26. There were 176 on December 29 with 234 on December 31 and 262 on January 2, then 200 seen on January 5 with 184 on January 7, 177 on January 9 and 100 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 192 on January 14 with 150 on January 16, 127 on January 23 and 59 on January 26. There were 102 on January 28 with 118 on January 30, then 97 seen on February 2. There were 101 on February 4 with 109 on February 6, 115 on February 13 and 148 on February 18, then 97 seen on February 20 with 92 on February 23. There were 138 on February 25 with 117 on February 27 and 84 on March 2.

That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 99 on March 4 with 154 on March 6, then 149 seen on March 11 with 90 on March 13, 54 on March 16 and 53 on March 18. There were 132 on March 20 with 119 on March 23 and 54 on March 25. Counts now lower so this may be the end of a very short late spring passage. The numbers this year from October to March were much higher than normal. The highest count of 262 on January 2 was still well short of the highest count for Zellwood; that stands at 395 on December 3, 1998. As this species nested so early perhaps the whole period from here to June should be treated as the summer passage. There were 58 on March 27 with 83 on March 30 and 98 on April 3, then 78 seen on April 6 with 58 on April 8. There were 67 on April 10 with 79 on April 13, then 68 seen on April 15 with 45 on April 17. There were 88 on April 19 with 86 on April 24, 62 on April 27, 58 on May 1 and 43 on May 4. There were 80 on May 6 with 74 on May 11, 57 on May 13, 44 on May 15, 42 on May 17, 35 on May 21 and 29 on May 22. There were 43 on May 24 with 52 on May 26 and 58 on May 29, then 55 seen on June 3 with 46 on June 5. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 51 on June 8 with 59 on June 10, 60 on June 15, 71 on June 19, 72 to June 24, 84 on June 26, 88 on July 1 and 91 on July 10, then 60 seen on July 13. There were 68 on July 15 with 69 on July 17, then 49 seen on July 20 with 43 on July 22. There were 62 on July 24 with 83 on July 27, then 77 seen on July 29 with 73 on July 31, 59 on August 3 and 40 on August 5. There were 69 on August 7 with 54 on August 10, 52 on August 15, 49 on August 17 and 47 on August 19.

#### Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*)

This is now an annual visitor with most sightings during the summer months. There was an immature by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on August 27. There were no further sightings until the spring. There was an adult in Phase Two on April 6. There was also an adult in Phase One from June 26 to July 3. There was an immature that wandered a bit from July 24 to July 31 (it was by Interceptor Road, at the Sand Farm and in Phase One). Finally there was an adult in Phase One on August 12. It is only in the last two years that adults have been seen. *Just to complete the picture there was an immature by the McDonald Canal on August 19 and August 21.* This all made for a good year.

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

Present all year but no evidence of breeding this year, numbers in the summer were exceptionally high with the birds flying in from the west at first light. Early fall records; for the post-breeding gathering *there were 38 on June 16 with 64 on June 18, 85 on June 20, 190 on June 13, 285 on June 27, 345 on June 30 and 500 on July 2, then 158 seen on July 4 with 90 on*



July 7 and 45 on July 9. There were 125 on July 11 with 130 on July 18, then 100 seen on July 23 with 41 on July 25. There were 315 on July 28 with 255 on July 30 and 205 on August 1. There were 310 on August 4 with 335 on August 8, then 63 seen on August 13 with 56 on August 15. There were 115 on August 18 with 36 on August 20 and 28 on August 22. This appeared to mark the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 29 on August 25 with 47 on August 27, then 37 seen on August 29 with 22 on September 1. There were 126 on September 3 with 90 on September 8 and 63 on September 10. There were 130 on September 12 with 155 on September 17, then 25 seen on September 19 with 24 on September 22. I sometimes wonder when the numbers drop quickly as to whether or not it is a real decrease but when there are two low counts as there are here I know that I got it right. There were 44 on September 24 with 60 on September 26, then 55 seen on September 30 with 51 on October 1, 49 on October 4 and 48 on October 6. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 110 on October 8 with 150 on October 10, 195 on October 13 and 370 on October 18, then 365 seen on October 22 and October 27 with 190 on October 29, 150 on November 3 and 72 on November 5. There were 163 on November 7 with 430 on November 10, then 220 seen on November 14 with 70 on November 17. There were 95 on November 19 with 175 on November 21 and 245 on November 24, then 110 seen on November 26 with 51 on November 28. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 74 on December 1 with 190 on December 3 and 288 on December 5, then 145 seen on December 10 with 46 on December 13. There were 132 on December 15 with 205 on December 17 and 260 on December 19, then 95 seen on December 22 with 93 on December 24 and 31 on December 26. There were 110 on December 29 and 170 on December 31, then 119 seen on January 2 with 91 on January 7, 79 on January 9, 68 on January 14 and 21 on January 16. The winter passage lasted longer than normal. For the early spring passage there were 84 on January 19 with 61 on January 23, 47 on January 26, 41 on January 30 and 21 on February 2. There were 70 on February 4 with 39 on February 6 and 21 on February 9. There were 83 on February 11 with 53 on February 13 and 21 on February 16. There were 40 on February 18 with 113 on February 20 and 125 on February 25, then 53 seen on February 27 with 46 on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 98 on March 4 with 360 on March 6, then 245 seen on March 11 with 38 on March 13. There were 253 on March 16 with 510 on March 23, then 380 seen on March 25 with 102 on March 27. There were 450 on March 30 with 110 on April 1 and 96 on April 3. There were 365 on April 6 with 385 on April 13 and 425 on April 19, then 400 seen on April 24 with 240 on April 27. There were 425 on April 29 with 36 on May 1. This marked the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 115 on May 4 with 145 on May 6, 485 on May 11, 520 on May 15, 750 on May 17 and 800 on May 22, then 610 seen on May 24 with 410 on May 26 and 150 on May 29. There were 180 on June 1 with 720 on June 3, 1,050 from June 8 to June 10 and 1,200 on June 12, then 960 seen on June 17 with 840 on June 19, 570 on June 24, 525 on June 26 and 360 on June

29. Whilst the count of 1,200 on June 12 is a very high count the actual high count is that of 2,390 on December 5, 2004 after the three hurricanes. This appeared to be the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 540 on July 1 with 590 on July 3 and 640 on July 6, then 325 seen on July 8 with 270 on July 13, 120 on July 15, 95 on July 17, 70 on July 20 and 25 on July 22. There were 65 on July 24 with 220 on July 27, then 85 seen on July 29 with 55 to August 3 and 40 on August 5. There were 73 on August 7 with 35 on August 10, 31 on August 12 and 14 on August 15.

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

A resident, a passage migrant and a winter visitor, I have no information on the breeding population this year as at the nesting site on the southern border the vegetation was too thick. Early fall records: for *the post-breeding gathering there were 140 on June 16 with 155 on June 18, 185 on June 20, 210 on June 23, 235 on June 27, 270 on June 30, 300 on July 2 and 305 on July 4, then 160 seen on July 9 with 135 on July 11 and 90 on July 14. There were 165 on July 16 with 190 on July 21, 195 on July 28, 235 on August 2, 320 on August 4 and 455 on August 8, then 130 seen on August 13.* There were 128 on August 15 with 290 on August 18, then 190 seen on August 22 with 80 on August 25, 70 on August 27 and 30 on August 29. That was the post-breeding gathering. The fall passage started with 46 on September 1, 90 on September 3, 210 on September 8 and 320 on September 12, then 120 seen on September 15. There were 275 on September 17 with 335 on September 22 and 470 on September 24, then 450 seen on September 26 with 260 on September 30 and 33 on October 1. There were 380 on October 4 with 55 on October 6. There were 65 on October 8 with 90 on October 10, 195 on October 13 and 520 on October 18, then 220 seen on October 20 with 160 on October 22. There were 210 on October 24 with 425 on October 27, then 350 seen on October 31 with 190 on November 3 and 60 on November 5. There were 120 on November 7 with 310 on November 10, then 185 seen on November 14 with 165 on November 19 and 70 on November 21. There were 220 on November 24 with 330 on November 26, then 140 seen on November 28 with 120 to December 3. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 250 on December 5 with 105 on December 10, 35 on December 13, 30 on December 15 and 15 on December 17. There were 110 on December 19 with 13 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 17 on December 29 with 27 on December 31, then 21 seen on January 2. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 5 with 42 on January 7, then 41 seen on January 12 with 11 on January 14 and nine on January 16. There were 47 on January 19 with ten on January 23. There were 19 on January 26 with 23 on January 28 and 32 on January 30, then 20 seen on February 2 with 17 on February 4 and 15 on February 6. There were 30 on February 9 with 55 on February 11 and 88 on February 13, then 40 seen on

February 16. There were 43 on February 18 with 54 on February 20 and 114 on February 25, then 37 seen on February 27 with six on March 2. That completed the early spring passage. The main spring passage followed; there were 19 on March 4 with 75 on March 6 and 120 on March 11, then 60 seen on March 13 with 36 on March 16 and 13 on March 18. There were 97 on March 20 with 100 on March 25, 190 on April 1 and 220 on April 6, then 83 seen on April 8. There were 90 on April 10 with 165 on April 13, then 75 seen on April 15. There were 90 on April 17 with 120 on April 19, then 115 seen on April 24 with 85 on April 29, 52 on May 1, 37 on May 4 and 15 on May 6. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 85 on May 8 with 250 on May 11, 475 on May 15 and 650 on May 17, then 480 seen on May 22 with 150 on May 26 and 90 on May 29. There were 160 on June 1 with 290 on June 3, 440 on June 5, 500 on June 8 and 660 on June 12, then 470 seen on June 15 with 340 on June 17. There were 490 on June 19 with 270 on June 22 and 120 on June 24. There were 640 on June 26 with 430 on June 29. There were 490 on July 1 with 600 on July 3 and 805 on July 6, then 170 seen on July 8. There were 255 on July 10 with 370 on July 13 and 420 on July 15, then 310 seen on July 20 with 70 on July 22. There were 430 on July 24 with 320 on July 27, 150 on July 29, 145 on August 5 and 135 on August 7. There were 220 on August 10 with 360 on August 12, *then 130 seen on August 15 with 39 on August 17.* It is possible that the summer passage continued through to this point. During the summer the Great Egret, the Snowy Egret and the Tricolored Herons would engage in a feeding frenzy in Phase One at first light, later these birds would disperse through the area. Counts were therefore only done at first light.

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

Present all year with a few pairs nesting on the southern border. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 33 on June 20 with 35 on June 27 and 45 on July 2, then 23 seen on July 7 with 12 on July 9. There were 40 on July 11 with 20 on July 14. There were 25 on July 16 with 27 on July 18, 34 on July 23 and 84 on July 25, then 61 seen on July 28 with 56 on August 1, 39 on August 6, 31 on August 8 and 29 on August 13.* This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. There appeared to be a single fall passage. There were 35 on August 15 with 27 on August 18. There were 30 on August 20 with 117 on August 22, then 11 seen on August 25. There were 19 on August 27 with 26 on September 1, then 24 seen on September 3 with 19 on September 5 and 16 on September 8. There were 32 on September 10 with 19 on September 12 and 13 on September 15. There were 27 on September 17 with 35 on September 19, 36 on September 24 and 40 on September 26, then 35 seen on October 1 with 31 on October 6, 26 on October 8 and 20 on October 10. There were 21 on October 13 with 25 on October 15 and 35 on October 20, then 27 seen on October 22 with 26 on October 24 and 23 on October 27. There were 25 on October 29 with 27 on October 31, then 26 seen on

November 5 with 17 on November 7. There were 33 on November 10 with 43 on November 14, then 23 seen on November 17 with 22 on November 19. There were 35 on November 21 with 25 on November 24 and 19 on November 26. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 21 on November 28 with 28 on December 1, then 16 seen on December 3 with 15 on December 5 and 12 on December 8. There were 19 on December 10 with 40 on December 13, then 28 seen on December 17 with 24 on December 19, 18 on December 22 and 13 on December 24. There were 21 on December 26 with 19 on December 29 and 17 on December 31. There were 25 on January 2 with ten to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 12 on January 9 with 13 on January 12 and 15 on January 14, then 11 seen on January 16 with nine on January 23 and seven to January 28. There were 27 on January 30 with 12 on February 2. There were 15 on February 4 with 20 on February 6 and 34 on February 9, then 19 seen on February 13 with 17 to February 18. There were 19 on February 20 with 15 on February 23 and nine on February 25. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 24 on February 27 with 29 on March 2, 34 on March 6 and 51 on March 11, then 46 seen on March 13 with 14 on March 16 and eight on March 18. There were 15 on March 20 with 19 on March 23 and 31 from March 25 to March 30, then 27 seen on April 1 with 11 on April 3. There were 30 on April 6 with 34 on April 8, then 30 seen on April 13 with 26 on April 15 and 16 on April 17. That was the end of the main spring passage. The summer passage started here. There were 23 on April 19 with 18 on April 22. There were 26 on April 24 with 31 on April 29, 32 on May 1, 40 on May 6 and 47 on May 13, then 38 seen on May 17 with 31 on May 21. There were 39 on May 22 with 45 on May 26, 46 on May 29 and 89 on June 3, then 65 seen on June 5 with 48 on June 8. This appeared to be the end of the summer passage. The first fledged young (two) were seen out in the fields on June 3. The post-breeding gathering started with 50 on June 10, 72 on June 12 and 93 on June 15, then 49 seen to June 19. There were 68 on June 22 with 89 on June 24, then 78 seen on June 26 with 61 on June 29. There were 88 on July 1 with 83 on July 6 and 39 on July 8. There were 56 on July 10 with 95 on July 13, then 50 seen on July 15 with 49 on July 17, 39 on July 20, 25 on July 22 and 16 on July 24. There were 45 on July 27 with 57 on July 31, then 23 seen on August 3. There were 33 on August 5 with 45 on August 7, then 44 seen on August 12 *with 30 on August 15 and 26 on August 17*. This species did not to a large degree join the early morning feeding frenzies.

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

Normally this heron was seen in smaller numbers than the others but there was a massive invasion in the early fall. This species bred on the southern border but I could not see the actual nests. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 56 on July 2 with 78 on July 4 and 79 on July 7, then 29 seen on July 9 with 20 on July 11 and 19 on July 14. There*

were 31 on July 16 with 30 on July 18 and 19 to July 23. There were 26 on July 25 with 38 on July 28, 40 on August 4 and 48 on August 8, then 43 seen on August 13 with 32 on August 15 and 20 on August 18. That concluded the post-breeding gathering. The early fall passage started with 23 on August 20 and 32 on August 22, then 20 seen on August 25 with 11 on August 27. There were 21 on August 29 with 24 on September 3, then 14 seen on September 5. There were 15 on September 8 with 20 to September 12, 28 on September 17 and 29 on September 22, then 17 seen on September 24 with 14 on September 26. Just three influxes made up the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 19 on September 30 with 24 on October 6, 43 on October 8 and 69 on October 13, then 53 seen on October 15 with 50 on October 18, 43 on October 20, 36 on October 22, 28 to October 27 and 16 on October 29. There were 34 on October 31 with 33 on November 3 and 21 on November 5. There were 39 on November 7 with 41 on November 14, then 35 seen on November 19 with 24 on November 21 and 15 on November 24. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 20 on November 26 with 24 on November 28 and 34 on December 1, then 29 seen on December 5 with 22 on December 10, 19 on December 13 and 18 on December 15. There were 23 on December 17 with 20 on December 22, then 12 seen on December 24 with 11 on December 26. There were 12 on December 29 with 14 on December 31 and 19 on January 2, then 18 seen on January 5 with 14 on January 9 and 12 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 14 with 17 on January 16, then 14 seen on January 23 with 12 on January 26, ten on January 28, seven on January 30 and six on February 2. There were nine on February 4 with 12 on February 6, 20 on February 13, 23 on February 20 and 24 on February 25, then 17 seen on March 2 with 14 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 47 on March 6 with 15 on March 9. There were 26 on March 11 with 39 on March 16, then 18 seen on March 18. There were 20 on March 20 with 35 on March 23 and 48 on March 25, then 13 seen on March 27. There were 27 on March 30 with 29 on April 1, then 18 seen on April 3 with 15 on April 6, ten on April 8, nine on April 10 and six to April 15. The main spring passage finished early as it did for many of the herons. For the summer passage there were nine on April 17 with 19 on April 19, then 18 seen on April 24 with 11 on April 27. There were 14 on April 29 with 21 on May 1, then 15 seen on May 4 with 14 on May 6. There were 16 on May 8 with 76 on May 11, then 70 seen on May 15 with 63 on May 17, 50 on May 22, 36 on May 24, 33 on May 26, 29 on May 29 and 22 on June 1. Why numbers rose with this influx is beyond me. There were 51 on June 3 with 33 on June 5. It is possible that there is some overlap between the cessation of the summer passage and the start of the post-breeding gathering. The post-breeding gathering appeared to start here although the first fledged young out in the fields were not seen until June 22. There were 34 on June 8 with 44 on June 10, 51 on June 12, 118 on June 15, 140 on June 19 and 185 on June 26, then 81 seen to July 1. There were 170 on July 3 with 100 on July 6 and 18 on July 8. There were 96 on July 10 with 466 on July 13, then 438 seen on July 15 with 297 on July 17, 185 on July 20

and 53 on July 22. The count of 466 is the highest count yet for Zellwood, the previous high count was that of 385 on November 17, 2004 (after the three hurricanes). There were 55 on July 24 with 140 on July 27, 122 on July 29, 79 on July 31 and 18 on August 3. There were 131 on August 5 with 102 on August 7, 21 on August 12, *ten on August 15 and nine on August 17.*

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

A resident but in much reduced numbers now that there is no mowing or roller-chopping, perhaps some 40 pairs nested on the southern border. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 225 on July 9 with 260 on July 14 and July 21, then 345 seen on July 23 with 265 seen on July 25 and 180 on July 28. There were 325 on July 30 with 155 on August 4, 135 on August 6, 95 on August 8 and 75 on August 13.* That closed the post-breeding gathering. There appeared to be a single fall passage. There were 80 on August 15 with 78 on August 18, 60 on August 20 and 38 on August 22. There were 87 on August 25 with 40 on August 27 and 30 on August 29. There were 46 on September 1 with 147 on September 3, then 133 seen on September 5 with 100 to September 10 and 72 on September 12. There were 170 on September 15 with 80 on September 17, 64 on September 19, 52 on September 22 and 30 on September 24. There were 98 on September 26 with 215 on September 30, then 90 seen on October 1 with 76 on October 4. There were 95 on October 6 with 130 on October 8 and 185 on October 10, then 180 seen on October 13 with 145 on October 15, 125 on October 20, 92 on October 24, 71 on October 27 and 67 on October 29. There were 90 on October 31 with 160 on November 3 and 190 on November 10, then 140 seen on November 12 with 112 on November 14. There were 165 on November 17 with 107 on November 19 and 62 on November 21. There were 82 on November 24 with 87 on November 26, then 85 seen on November 28 with 36 on December 1. That was the end of the fall passage. With the winter passage numbers were significantly lower. There were 42 on December 3 with 56 on December 5, then 41 seen on December 8 with 26 on December 10 and 18 on December 13. There were 48 on December 15 with 20 on December 17 and 11 on December 19. There were 25 on December 22 with 20 on December 24 and four on December 26. There were six on December 29 with 13 on December 31, 15 on January 2, 17 on January 5, 47 on January 7 and 95 on January 12, then 92 seen on January 14 with four on January 16. At the moment the winter passage seemed to extend further into January this year. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 19 with eight on January 23 and six on January 26. There were 69 on January 28 with 49 on January 30, 32 on February 4, 15 on February 6 and five on February 9. There were 18 on February 11 with 43 on February 13, then four seen on February 16. There were 11 on February 18 with 17 on February 20 and 26 on February 23, then 21 seen on February 27 with 13 on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 25 on March 4 with

29 on March 6 and 71 on March 9, then 13 seen on March 13 with nine on March 18 and eight to March 23. There were 18 on March 25 with 100 on March 30, then 72 seen on April 3 with 44 on April 6, 38 on April 8 and 31 on April 10. There were 92 on April 13 with 56 on April 15, 51 to April 22 and 30 on April 24. There were 38 on April 27 with 94 on April 29, then 76 seen on May 4 with 75 on May 6. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 105 on May 8 with 140 on May 13, then 89 seen on May 15 with 82 on May 17 and 67 on May 21. There were 106 on May 22 with 102 on May 24, 82 on May 26, 55 on May 29 and 24 on June 1. There were 49 on June 3 with 53 on June 5 and 215 on June 8, then 31 seen on June 10 with 27 on June 12. There were 72 on June 15 with 108 on June 17 and 245 on June 22, then 76 seen on June 24 with 72 on June 26. There were 137 on June 29 with 85 on July 1. That appeared to be the end of the summer passage. The post-breeding gathering started here. The first fledged young was seen out in the fields on June 22. There were 116 on July 3 with 120 on July 6, 180 to July 10, 225 on July 13 and 260 on July 15, then 160 seen on July 20 with 110 on July 22, 82 on July 24 and 64 on July 27. There were 85 on July 29 with 91 on August 3, then 46 seen on August 5 with 32 on August 7 and 25 on August 12. That appeared to be the end of the post-breeding gathering. The highest count this year was that of 260 on July 15 whereas the high count for Zellwood is that of 6,400 on September 16, 2004.

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

Resident with somewhat higher numbers in the summer, this year there were up to 22 a day seen during the winter. I have no information this year on the size of the breeding population. The first fledged young were seen on May 24. Again very few were seen flying to and from Duda. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 29 on June 18 with 47 on June 20, 58 on June 23, 63 on June 25 and 93 on July 2, then 89 seen on July 11 with 39 on July 14. There were 53 on July 16 with 57 on July 18, then 39 seen on July 21 with 28 on July 23. There were 48 on July 25 with 36 on August 1 and 24 on August 4. There were 34 on August 6 with 82 on August 8, then 29 seen on August 13 with 25 on August 15.* That completed the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 27 on August 18 with 40 on August 20, then 25 seen on August 25 with 23 on August 27. There were 32 on August 29 with 22 on September 1 and 15 on September 3. There were 23 on September 5 with 28 on September 8, 31 to September 17 and 33 on September 19, then 26 seen on September 22 with 21 on September 26, 14 on September 30, ten on October 1 and seven on October 4. That was the end of the early fall passage, numbers now lower. For the late fall passage there were eight on October 6 with 15 on October 8 and 16 on October 10, then 14 seen on October 13 with ten on October 15. There were 11 on October 18 with 16 on October 20, 17 to October 27, 18 on October 31 and 19 on November 3, then nine seen on November 5 with seven on November 7.

There were 16 on November 10 with 19 on November 14 and 20 to December 3, then 16 seen on December 5. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 18 on December 8 with 13 on December 10 and eight on December 13. There were 22 on December 15 with 21 on December 19 and 16 seen on December 22. There were 22 on December 24 with six on December 26. There were eight on December 29 with 12 on December 31 and 15 on January 2, then 12 seen on January 5 with seven on January 7. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 9 with 11 to January 16 and 15 on January 19, then nine seen on January 23 with seven to January 28. There were 14 on January 30 with nine on February 2. There were 12 on February 4 with 13 on February 6, then nine seen on February 9 with six on February 11. There were 11 on February 13 with 15 on February 20, then seven seen on February 23. There were 11 on February 25 with 12 on February 27, then five seen on March 2. That closed the early spring passage. For the summer passage (this species nests so early) there were ten on March 4 with 11 on March 6, then eight seen on March 9 with seven on March 11. There were 11 on March 13 with 13 on March 16 and 21 on March 18, then 19 seen on March 20 with 15 on March 23, 13 on March 25 and eight to March 30. There were 12 on April 1 with 30 on April 3, then 14 seen on April 6. There were 18 on April 8 with 22 on April 10, then 14 seen on April 13. There were 21 on April 15 with 20 on April 17 and 15 on April 19. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 25 from April 22 to April 27 with 30 on April 29, 36 on May 1, 59 on May 8 and 66 on May 11, then 47 seen on May 13 with 36 on May 15. There were 56 on May 17 with 47 on May 21 and 38 on May 22. There were 44 on May 24 with 49 on May 26 and 73 on May 29, 75 on June 5 and 82 on June 8, then 77 seen on June 12 with 75 on June 17, 49 on June 19 and 31 on June 22. There were 86 on June 24 with 57 on June 26 and 91 on July 1, then 59 seen on July 6 with 25 on July 8. There were 78 on July 10 with 26 on July 13, 25 on July 15, 21 on July 17, 19 on July 20 and nine on July 22. That finished the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 24 with 20 on July 27 and 29 on July 29, then 15 seen on July 31 with seven on August 3. There were nine on August 5 with ten on August 7, 20 on August 10 and 24 on August 12, *then 15 seen on August 15 with 11 on August 17.*

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

Resident, there were this year very high numbers in the winter and the late spring. This species will have nested but I do not how many pairs bred. Early fall records: *there were 22 on July 9 with 25 on July 11, 30 on July 14 and 36 on July 16, then 30 seen on July 18 with 26 on July 21. There were 57 on July 23 with 63 on July 28, then 50 seen on August 1 with 25 on August 4. There were 37 on August 6 with 43 on August 8, then 17 seen on August 11 with 14 on August 13.* There were 34 on August 15 with 42 on August 18, then 21 seen on August 20 with 15 on



August 22, 14 on August 25, 13 on August 29 and seven on September 1. There were 61 on September 3 with 43 on September 8, 36 on September 10 and 19 on September 12. There were 43 on September 15 with 41 on September 19 and 40 on September 22. There were 61 on September 24 with ten on September 26 and six on September 30. There were 15 on October 1 with 70 on October 4, then 36 seen on October 6 with 26 on October 8, 12 on October 10 and nine on October 13. There were 35 on October 15 and October 18 with 42 on October 22, 64 on October 24 and 151 on October 31, then 101 seen on November 3 with 18 on November 5 and 11 on November 7. There were 42 on November 10 with 50 on November 12 and 73 on November 14, then 30 seen on November 19 with 22 on November 21. There were 46 on November 24 with 50 on November 26 then 25 seen to December 1. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 52 on December 3 with 50 on December 8, 47 on December 10 and 20 on December 13. There were 60 on December 15 with 73 on December 17, 102 on December 24 and 191 on December 29, then 140 seen on January 2 with 118 on January 5, 100 on January 9, 99 on January 14, 68 on January 16, 44 on January 23, 18 on January 26, 16 on January 28 and 12 on January 30. That was an exceptional winter influx that not only took over half of the early spring passages but it had one of the highest counts for Zellwood. The actual high count was that of 208 on October 13, 2004 after the three hurricanes. In sharp contrast the rest of the early spring passage was the lightest event of the year. There were 16 on February 2 with 18 on February 4 and 26 on February 6, then 18 seen on February 9 with nine on February 11. That completed a much shortened early spring passage. The main spring passage started very early this year. There were 23 on February 13 with 38 on February 16, 41 on February 20, 53 on February 23, 67 on February 25, 101 on February 27, 105 on March 4, 110 on March 9, 156 on March 14, 220 on March 18 and 241 on March 20, then 211 seen on March 25 with 160 on March 30 and 140 on April 1. This was a major influx. The count of 241 is now the highest count for Zellwood. There were 174 on April 3 with 105 on April 6, 60 on April 8 and 58 on April 10. There were 82 on April 13 with 173 on April 19, then 71 seen on April 24 with 22 on April 27. There were 156 on April 29 with 125 on May 1, 101 on May 4 and 81 on May 6. There were 209 on May 8 with 72 on May 11, 51 on May 13 and 35 on May 15. So now there are four counts that are higher than the previous high count. This complex of events ran from April 23 to May 15 and I do not know whether it is a spring passage or whether part should be treated as a summer passage. This is another species where it is hard to know what is going on when you only have a single year to look at. Regardless for the summer passage there were 97 on May 17 and May 22 with 74 on May 24 and 71 on May 26. There were 81 on May 29 with 82 on June 1, then 62 seen on June 5 with 54 on June 8 and 40 on June 10. There were 72 on June 12 with 75 on June 15, then 52 seen on June 17. There were 61 on June 19 with 62 on June 22 and 67 on June 24, then 66 seen on June 26 with 61 on June 29, 40 to July 6, 33 on July 10, 26 on July 15, 23 on July 17, 20 on July 20, 17 on July 22 and 12 on July 24. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there

were 13 on July 27 with 20 on July 29, 22 on July 31, 25 on August 5 and 30 on August 7, then 29 seen on August 10 *with 18 on August 17 and 13 on August 19.*

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

Probably bred this year in Phases Six and Seven, there were just two winter sightings with none at all being seen during the early spring then present from March to August. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with five on July 11, then four seen on July 18 with two on July 25. There were three on July 30 with singles on four dates to August 11.* There were two on August 15 with one, an immature staying to August 22. There were two immatures on August 27 and September 3 with an adult on August 29. There was an adult on September 8 and September 10. That appeared to mark the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five immatures on September 15 with three on September 17. From this point on for the most part I did not note ages. There were 11 on September 19 with nine on September 24 and two on September 26. There were three on September 30 with four on October 1, then three seen from October 4 to October 15 with singles to October 29. There were two on October 31 with one on November 3. Later there was one from November 19 to November 24. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was an adult by Lust Road on December 24 with one (not aged) in Phase One on December 31, there were no further sightings until March 6. For the late spring passage there was one on March 6 with another on March 16. There were three on March 18 and March 20 with two on March 23. There were 21 on March 25 with 14 on March 30, 12 on April 3, 11 on April 8, five on April 13 and two on April 15. There were 11 on April 17 with 14 on April 22 and 28 on April 24, then five seen to April 29 with four on May 1. The count of 28 is the highest count for Zellwood. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 4 with 24 on May 8, then six seen on May 13 with four on May 15 and singles to May 18. There were four on May 21 and May 22 with 13 on May 24, then two seen on May 26. There were five on May 29 and June 1 with ten on June 3, then seven seen on June 5 with five on June 8 and four on June 10. There were five on June 12 with seven on June 15 and eight on June 17, then two seen on June 19. There were three on June 22 with eight on June 24, then six seen on June 26 with three on June 29. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 1 and July 6 with three on July 8. There were five on July 10 with six on July 13, then five seen on July 15 with singles to July 22. There were two on July 24 with one on July 29. There were two on July 31 with one on August 5. Finally there were three on August 12.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Present in low numbers for most of the year then during the summer there was a major invasion. There will have been a few pairs nesting on the southern border. Early fall records: *there were 70 on July 2 with 80 on July 4, then 40 seen on July 7. There were 45 on July 9 with 160 on July 14, then 125 seen on July 16. There were 150 on July 18 with 200 on July 23, then 180 seen on July 25 with 95 on July 28 and 90 on July 30. There were 215 on August 1 with 240 on August 6, then 110 seen on August 8 with 105 on August 11 and 70 on August 13.* There were 80 on August 15 with 105 on August 18, then 60 seen to August 25 with 30 on August 27. There were 80 on August 29 and September 1 with 30 on September 3. There were 50 on September 5 with 55 on September 10, then 30 seen on September 12 with 27 on September 15. There were 75 on September 17 with 90 on September 19, then 40 seen on September 24 with 36 on September 30 and eight on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 21 on October 4 with 33 on October 6 and October 8, 60 on October 13 and 93 on October 15, then 34 seen on October 18 with 30 on October 20. There were 64 on October 22 with 58 on October 27 and 33 to October 31. There were 37 on November 3 with 105 on November 5, then 73 seen on November 7 with 56 on November 10 and 36 on November 12. There were 71 on November 14 with 60 on November 17, 43 on November 19 and 26 on November 21. That completed the late fall passage. Numbers now markedly higher during the winter passage, there were 37 on November 24 with 66 on November 26, 77 on November 28, 126 on December 3 and 184 on December 8, then 147 seen on December 10 with 142 on December 13. There were 215 on December 15 with 106 on December 17. There were 123 on December 19 with 195 on December 22, 290 on December 24 and 349 on December 26, then 107 seen on December 29. There were 155 on December 31 with 208 on January 2 and 250 on January 5, then 235 seen on January 7 with 155 on January 9. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 286 on January 12 with 295 on January 19 and 420 on January 26, then 77 seen on January 28. There were 150 on January 30 with 305 on February 2, 630 on February 6 and 675 on February 11, then 325 seen on February 13 with 108 on February 16 and 46 on February 18. There were 140 on February 20 with 300 on February 25, then 52 seen on February 27 with 50 on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 138 on March 4 with 150 on March 6, then 105 seen on March 9 with 95 on March 11, 92 on March 13 and 70 on March 16 A major passage now started. There were 155 on March 18 with 290 on March 20, 320 on March 23, 455 on March 27, 860 on April 1 and 3,950 on April 6, then 3,620 seen on April 8 with 1,245 on April 13, 1,225 on April 15 and 1,080 on April 17. There were 1,360 on April 19 with 1,620 on April 22, then 1,265 seen on April 24 with 710 on April 27 and 180 on April 29. Perhaps the main spring passage ends here. At this point I should state that the highest count for Zellwood was that of 5,970 on March 30, 2005. For the summer passage there were 1,170 on May 1 with 1,570 on May 4, 2,120 to May 13, 2,150 on May 15, 3,920 on May 17, 4,370 on May 21, 4,490

on May 22, 4,600 on May 29, 6,760 on June 1, 7,570 on June 3, 8,890 on June 5 and 10,670 on June 10, then 7,490 seen on June 12 with 5,150 on June 15. So far there have been five counts higher than the previous high count. There were 11,210 on June 17 with 8,650 on June 22, 7,080 on June 24, 2,860 on June 26, 2,240 on June 29, 1,710 on July 1, 360 on July 6, 280 on July 10 and 60 on July 13. That was a significant event. The count of 11,210 is now the highest count for Zellwood. During this period every morning before sunrise streams of Ibis came from Duda or beyond to feed in Phase One. They came in three batches or pulses with a fourth pulse on the days with counts of 10,000 plus. It seems possible that each pulse related to a different roost and that although they might take off at the same time the differing distances created the pulse effect. To see these huge flights of Ibis was something special. One fact surprised me all the Ibis appeared to be adults. I have detailed above eight counts that beat the old record, there were two more as there were 8,080 on June 8 and 8,230 on June 19. Now back to the records. For the early fall passage there were 430 on July 15 with 450 on July 17 and 680 on July 20, then 450 seen on July 24 with 230 on July 27. There were 560 on July 29 with 390 on July 31 and 30 on August 3. There were 130 on August 5 with 200 on August 10, then 180 seen on August 12. The first juvenile was seen out in the fields on June 1.

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

Bred on the southern border but number of pairs not known, normally the White Ibis is the commoner species but not so this year. Whilst this species did not have a major summer invasion there was a significant event in July. Early fall records: *there were 70 on June 20 with 75 on June 23, 105 on June 25 and 230 on June 30, then 185 seen on July 4 with 165 on July 7, 105 on July 9, 70 on July 11 and 55 on July 14. There were 100 on July 16 with 160 on July 18, 200 on July 21, 260 on July 30 and 360 on August 4, then 200 seen on August 6 with 185 on August 8, 170 on August 13, 145 on August 15 and 120 on August 18. There were 135 on August 20 with 170 on August 22, then 55 seen on August 25 with 38 on August 27 and 35 on August 29. There were 95 on September 1 with 115 on September 3 and 160 on September 5, then 110 seen on September 8 with 40 on September 10. There were 75 on September 12 with 90 on September 15 and 150 on September 17, then 90 seen on September 22 with 54 on September 26. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 340 on September 30 with 315 on October 4 and 125 on October 6. There were 145 on October 8 with 155 on October 10 and 220 on October 15, then 155 seen on October 20 with 65 on October 22. There were 165 on October 24 with 57 on October 27 and 26 on October 29. There were 66 on October 31 with 230 on November 5, then 155 seen on November 12 with 115 on November 14. There were 127 on November 17 with 260 on November 19, then 155 seen on November 21 with 115 on November 24. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage*

there were 210 on November 26 with 215 on December 1, then 180 seen on December 3 with 117 on December 5 and 76 on December 8. There were 200 on December 10 with 240 on December 13, 615 on December 17 and 850 on December 19, then 710 seen on December 24 with 690 on December 29, 430 on December 31, 330 on January 2, 125 on January 5 and 77 on January 7. This winter passage was clearly a separate event from the main fall passage. For the early spring passage there were 106 on January 9 with 190 on January 12 and 355 on January 16, then 295 seen on January 23 with 290 on January 26. There were 300 on January 28 with 530 on January 30, then 145 seen on February 2. There were 500 on February 4 with 715 on February 6, then 350 seen on February 9 with 85 on February 11, 63 on February 13 and 37 on February 16. Numbers now much lower, there were 40 on February 18 with 46 on February 20 and 63 on February 25, then eight seen on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 24 on March 2 with 48 on March 4 and 80 on March 6, then 17 seen on March 9. There were 36 on March 11 with 50 on March 13, 61 on March 18, 65 on March 20 and 85 on March 23, then 67 seen on March 25 with 40 on March 27 and 23 on March 30. At this point a significant event started. There were 850 on April 1 with 460 on April 6, 285 on April 8 and 175 on April 10. There were 695 on April 13 with 755 on April 15, then 620 seen on April 17 with 460 on April 19, 450 on April 22, 420 on April 24 and 330 on April 27. There were 460 on April 29 with 350 on May 1. This should be the end of the main spring passage. In which case for the summer passage there were 375 on May 4 with 415 on May 8, then 160 seen on May 11 with 140 on May 13. There were 220 on May 15 with 280 on May 21, 300 on May 22 and 580 on May 26, then 145 seen on May 29 with 120 on June 1. There were 730 on June 3 with 600 on June 8, 540 on June 12 and 75 on June 15. There were 240 on June 17 with 290 on June 19 and 390 on June 22, then 80 seen on June 24. There were 125 on June 26 with 160 on July 1 and 320 on July 6, then 225 seen on July 8. That was the end of the summer passage. Now everything changed but I do not know how to describe this month long event even though it forms part of the early fall passage. There were 3,140 on July 10 with 3,150 on July 13, then 1,840 seen on July 15 with 1,530 on July 17. There were 1,890 on July 20 with 2,150 on July 22, then 1,280 seen on July 24 with 1,070 on July 29, 620 on July 31, 250 on August 5 and 130 on August 7. Whilst the count of 3,150 was not the highest count it was up there, the actual high count is that of 3,825 on December 1, 2004. Excluding the hurricanes of 2004 this would have been a new high count for Zellwood. As with the White Ibis these birds came from Duda or beyond to feed in Phase One. Finally there were 140 on August 10 with 290 on August 12 *then 60 seen to August 19 with 40 on August 21 and 30 on August 24.*

\White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

This is probably a regular if rare visitor to Zellwood. There was an adult in Phase Two on November 19 and November 21. There were single adult and immature at Lust Road on February 4 with the adult being seen again on February 6. There was an adult in Phase Six from April 6 to April 13; it was seen again on May 4. Finally there was an adult on May 26 in Phase One. This was the best year yet; I have no idea as to the number of birds involved in the above.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

For the first time this species can be called a resident as there were records for every month. A pair bred at Duda, success not known. Early fall records: *there were four from July 9 to July 14 with three on July 18. There were eight on July 23 with three on July 24. On July 25 and July 28 there were nine with two on August 1 and August 8.* There were 26 on August 15 and August 18 with six on August 20. There were nine on August 22 with 12 on August 25; the party of 26 was seen again on August 27 and September 1. Counts then lower with 13 on September 5 and three on September 8. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until for the late fall passage there was one on October 13 with three on October 15, then two seen on October 18 with one on October 20. There were seven on October 27 with one on October 31. There were three on November 3 with four on November 10 and ten on November 12, then singles seen to November 19. There were ten on November 21 but none could be found on November 24. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on November 28 and December 1 with four on December 3 and December 8, then three seen on December 10 with two on December 13 and one on December 15. There were two on December 19 with five on December 24, then two seen on December 29. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 12 on January 5 and January 7 with nine on January 9, six on January 12 and two on January 14. There were four on January 15 with nine on January 19, then seven seen on January 26 with four on January 28 and three on January 30. There were four from February 2 to February 4 with six on February 6, seven from February 11 to February 25 and eight on February 27, then six seen on March 2 with five on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage numbers were static from March 6 to March 30 with from four to six in the area. There were five on April 1 with four on April 6, two on April 13 and one on April 15. There was one on April 22 with four on April 24, seven on April 27 and nine on April 29, none seen on May 1. This completed the late spring passage. With the summer passage everything changed as there was an exceptionally heavy passage if passage is the correct word. There were four on May 11 with seven on May 13 and 17 on May 15, then 16 seen to May 22 with ten on May 24. At this point I should mention that the highest count for Zellwood was that of 30 on June 26, 2002, a record

that had stood for a long time. There were 12 on May 26 with 24 on May 29, 32 on June 1, 37 on June 3, 43 on June 5 and 46 to June 10, then 43 seen to June 13. There were 55 on June 15 with 58 on June 19, 60 on June 22, 62 on June 26 and 63 on July 1, then 40 seen on July 3. There were 43 on July 6 with 54 on July 8 and 71 on July 10, then 63 seen on July 13 with 61 on July 15 and 43 on July 17. For much of this time there seems to have been a basic population of 43. There were 58 on July 20 with 80 on July 22, then 75 seen on July 27 with 71 on July 29, 70 on August 3 and 44 on August 5. There were 89 on August 7 with 113 on August 10, then 102 seen on August 12. The count of 113 was the highest count for Zellwood at that point; it has since risen further with 139 on October 2, 2011. Will it go higher? *In the next year there were 105 on August 15 with 91 on August 17, 62 on August 19 and 58 on August 21. There were 72 on August 24 with 57 on August 25 and 40 on August 26. There were 60 on August 28 with 90 on August 31, then 45 seen on September 2 with 33 on September 4 and 22 on September 7.* In all there were 44 counts that were higher than the old record! I cannot emphasize enough just how extraordinary this event was.

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

A year round resident even if numbers were very low from January to March. Early fall records: *there were up to two a day present from July 2 to August 1 with seven on July 18. There were nine on August 4 with 14 on August 8, then singles seen to August 13.* There were two on August 15 with three on August 18, then one seen on August 22. There were two on August 27 with singles on September 10 and September 15. There were two on September 24 with one on September 26. This completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 13 with one to October 18. There were 12 on October 20 with 43 on October 24, then 27 seen on October 27 with 16 on October 29. There were 19 on October 31 with 29 on November 3, then 28 seen on November 7 with 27 on November 10 and 12 on November 12. There were 25 on November 14 with five on November 17. There were six on November 19 with 22 on November 21, then 18 seen to November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 36 on November 28 and December 1 with 29 on December 3 and two on December 5. There were eight on December 8 with ten on December 10, then one seen on December 13. There were six from December 17 to December 22 with 16 on December 24, then 12 seen on December 26 with three on December 29, two on January 2 and singles to January 7. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 12 with two to January 19 and one on January 26. There were three on February 2 and February 4 with four on February 9, then two seen on February 16 with one to March 2. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 6 with singles on three dates to March 20. There were three on March 23 with six on March 25, nine

on March 27, 11 on March 30 and 14 on April 1, then 12 seen on April 3 with nine on April 6 and seven on April 8. There were 11 on April 10 with eight on April 13 and three on April 15. There were five on April 17 with ten on April 19, then five seen on April 24 with two on April 27. There were eight on April 29 with six on May 4 and one to May 8. There were eight on May 11 with 11 on May 13 and 16 on May 15, then 12 seen on May 17 with 11 on May 22, nine on May 24, three on May 26 and one on May 29. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on June 1 with 12 on June 3, then nine seen on June 5 with five on June 8 and two on June 10. There were four on June 12 with five on June 13, six on June 15, 17 on June 17, 55 on June 19 and 387 on June 22, then 47 seen on June 24. The 387 of June 22 were all in Phase 2. There were 129 on June 26 with 183 on June 29, then 55 seen on July 1 with 41 on July 6, 11 to July 10, two on July 13 and one on July 15. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 17 and July 22 with 16 on July 24 and 31 on July 27, then 17 seen on July 29 with 15 on July 31, two on August 3 and one on August 5. There were 189 on August 7 with 35 on August 10, seven on August 12, *three on August 15 and one on August 19.*

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

Resident with the suggestion of passage in the fall and the winter, there was no evidence that this species bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *there were five on July 9 with eight on July 11 and 66 on July 14, then 17 seen on July 18 with five on July 21. There were 12 on July 23 with 85 on July 25, then 15 seen on July 30 with seven on August 1, four on August 4 and three on August 6. There were five on August 8 with 17 on August 11 and 25 on August 15, then six seen on August 18 with five on August 20 and one on August 22. There were six on August 25 with ten on August 27, 22 on September 1 and 38 on September 5, then 32 seen on September 8 with one on September 10. There were five on September 12 with eight on September 15 and 92 on September 22, then 16 seen on September 24 with four on September 26 and one on September 30 That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 18 on October 1 with 12 on October 4, five on October 8 and three on October 10. There were eight on October 13 with 103 on October 15, then two seen on October 18 with one to October 22. There were nine on October 24 with four on October 27, two on October 29 and one on October 31. There were four on November 3 with five to November 10 and 12 on November 12, then five seen on November 14 with one to November 19. There were six from November 21 to December 1 with four on December 3 and one on December 5. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 8 with seven on December 10, 13 on December 15, 15 on December 17, 23 on December 19 and 29 on December 22, then 21 seen on December 24 with 18 on December 26. There were 22 on*



December 29 with 44 on December 31, then 22 seen on January 2 with 11 on January 5 and four on January 7. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 28 on January 9 with five on January 12. There were 11 on January 14 with 32 on January 16, then nine seen on January 23 with four to February 2 and three to February 6. There were 16 on February 9 with 43 on February 13, then 11 seen on February 16 with eight on February 20 and one on February 23. There were 15 on February 25 with ten on March 2 and four on March 4. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 15 on March 6 with 18 on March 9, then 11 seen on March 13 with seven on March 18, five on March 23 and four to March 30. There were ten on April 1 with one on April 3. There were four on April 6 with seven on April 8, then six seen on April 10 with singles to April 15. There were five on April 17 with 12 on April 19, then eight seen on April 22 with six on April 24, four on April 29 and two on May 1. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 4 and May 6 with two on May 8. There were three on May 11 with four on May 13 and five on May 17, then two seen on May 21 with one to May 24. There were five on May 26 with ten on May 29, then one seen on June 1. There were three on June 3 with four on June 5, 11 on June 8 and 12 on June 15, then ten seen on June 19 with one on June 22. There were two on June 24 with three to June 29 and seven on July 1, then six seen on July 6 with four on July 8, three on July 10 and two on July 13. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 15 with five on July 20 and singles to July 27. There were three on July 29 with four on August 3, then three seen on August 5 with one on August 7. There were two on August 10 with four on August 12.

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

Present all year but not known to nest in the survey area, numbers now lower with the cessation of mowing and roller-chopping. Numbers were at the highest during the winter and the early spring. Early fall records: *there were eight on June 20 with ten on June 23, 14 on June 27, 16 on July 4, 19 on July 11, 38 on July 18, 40 on July 23 and 41 on July 28, then 26 seen on July 30 with 24 on August 1. There were 33 on August 4 with 19 on August 6. There were 22 on August 8 with 30 on August 11, 35 on August 13, 45 on August 15 and 70 on August 18, then 63 seen on August 20. There were 64 on August 22 with 76 on August 25 and 83 on August 27, then 33 seen on August 29. There were 63 on September 1 with 76 on September 3, then 68 seen on September 5 with 34 on September 8 and 31 on September 10. There were 38 on September 12 with 41 on September 15, 90 on September 19 and 125 on September 24, then 49 seen on September 26 with 21 on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 37 on October 1 with 58 on October 4, 73 on October 6 and 84 on October 8, then 56 seen on October 10 with 41 on October 13, 35 on October 15, 27 on*

October 20 and 22 on October 22. There were 34 on October 24 with 31 to October 29. There were 71 on November 3 with 66 on November 5, 49 on November 7 and 29 on November 10. There were 55 on November 12 with 25 on November 14. There were 26 on November 17 with 41 on November 19, then 34 seen on November 21 with 24 on November 24. There were 40 on November 26 with 27 on November 28 and 24 on December 1. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 53 on December 3 with 70 on December 5, then 27 seen on December 8 with 23 on December 10. There were 53 on December 13 with 100 on December 15 and 161 on December 17, then 77 seen on December 19. There were 111 on December 22 with 180 on December 24, then 102 seen on December 29 with 56 on December 31. There were 107 on January 2 with 52 on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 62 on January 7 with 85 on January 9 and 123 on January 12, then 37 seen on January 14. There were 71 on January 16 with 125 on January 19, then 114 seen on January 23 with 71 on January 26. There were 275 on January 28 with 730 on January 30, then 300 seen on February 4 with 23 on February 6. There were 66 on February 9 with 80 on February 11, 280 on February 13 and 325 on February 16, then 160 seen on February 20 with 36 on February 23. There were 121 on February 25 with 164 on February 27, then 76 seen on March 4 with 70 on March 6, 35 on March 11 and 20 on March 13. That concluded the early spring passage. Numbers now much lower with the late spring passage, there were 47 on March 16 with 38 on March 18 and 12 on March 20. There were 21 on March 23 with 31 on March 25, then 24 seen on March 27 with six on March 30. There were 17 on April 1 with 27 on April 3, then 23 seen on April 8 with 13 on April 13, 11 on April 15 and eight on April 17. There were 21 on April 19 with seven on April 24 and six on April 27. There were 17 on April 29 with 16 on May 1, ten on May 6 and eight on May 8. The late spring passage appeared to end here if so for the summer passage there were ten from May 10 to May 13 with 19 on May 15 and 24 on May 21, then 16 seen on May 24 with 11 on May 26, ten on May 29 and four on June 1. There were 17 on June 3 and June 8 with 23 on June 12 and 27 on June 15, then 12 seen on June 17. There were 16 on June 19 with 22 on June 22, 33 on June 26 and 34 on July 1, then 29 seen on July 3 with 21 on July 6. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 29 on July 8 with 32 on July 10 and 48 on July 13, then 43 seen on July 17 with 28 on July 20 and 19 on July 22. There were 38 on July 24 with 68 on July 27, then 63 seen on July 31 with 38 on August 5 and 24 on August 7. There were 38 on August 10 with 33 on August 12 and 32 on August 15.

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

Four pairs bred this year but the broods were very small, in Phase Two there were broods of two, four and eight with a brood of six in Phase Seven. The broods were first seen

between July 13 and August 5. Now a year round resident with the greatest numbers in the spring, at that season the majority left for Duda at first light. Early fall records: *there were 11 on June 25 with 16 on June 27 and 22 on July 2, then seven seen on July 4. There were eight on July 7 with 13 on July 9 and 15 on July 14, then 12 seen on July 16 with seven on July 18. There were 12 on July 21 with 21 on July 23, 26 on July 28, 31 on August 6 and 51 on August 8, then 39 seen on August 11 with 33 on August 15. There were 44 on August 18 with 45 on August 20, then 39 seen on August 22 with 18 on August 25 and four on August 27. There were 20 on August 29 with 40 on September 1, then 30 seen to September 8 with 22 on September 10. There were 38 on September 12 with 71 on September 15, then 56 seen on September 17 with 28 on September 19. There were 36 on September 22 with 109 on September 24 and 119 on September 26, then 104 seen on September 30 with 93 on October 1, 69 on October 4, 67 on October 6 36 on October 8, 33 on October 10 and 24 on October 13. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 36 on October 15 with 65 on October 18, 91 on October 22 and 165 on October 27, then 89 seen on October 31 with 20 on November 3. There were 127 on November 5 with 139 on November 7, then 90 seen on November 10 with 89 on November 12 and 70 on November 14. There were 80 on November 17 with 95 on November 19, 107 on November 21, 125 on November 26 and 131 on November 28, then 36 seen to December 3 with 18 on December 5. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 44 on December 8 with 48 on December 10, then 30 seen on December 13 with 19 on December 15. There were 21 on December 17 with 104 on December 19 and 107 on December 22, then 45 seen on December 24 with 16 to December 29. There were 111 on December 31 and 113 on January 5, then 81 seen on January 7 with 25 on January 9. That concluded the winter passage. Numbers now much higher, for the early spring passage there were 92 on January 12 with 30 on January 14. There were 49 on January 16 with 87 on January 19 and 170 on January 26, then 92 seen on January 28. There were 99 on January 30 with 408 on February 2 and 520 on February 4, then 486 seen on February 6 with 280 on February 9, 105 on February 11 and 30 on February 13. There were 177 on February 16 with 345 on February 18, 495 on February 20 and 580 on February 25, then 440 seen on February 27 with 255 on March 2 and 165 on March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 375 on March 6 with 1,205 on March 11, then 1,100 seen on March 16 with 960 on March 20, 490 on March 23, 175 on March 25, 25 on March 30 and 20 on April 1. There were 45 on April 3 with 80 on April 6, then 23 seen on April 8 and 16 on April 10. That appeared to be the end of any passage but as always the influxes continued. There were 27 on April 13 with 15 on April 15 and ten on April 17. There were 17 on April 19 with 32 on April 22 and 88 on April 27, then 18 seen on April 29 with eight on May 1. This was the end of the main spring passage and the start of the summer passage. There were nine on May 4 with ten on May 6 and 60 on May 11, then 22 seen on May 13. There were 36 on May 15 with 37 on May 17, then 27 seen on May 21 with 25 on May 22, 18 on May 24 and 15 on May 26. There were 19 on May*

29 with 68 on June 1, then 15 seen on June 3. There were 21 on June 5 with 34 on June 8, then 28 seen on June 12 with ten on June 13. There were 40 on June 15 with 29 on June 17, ten on June 19, eight on June 22 and seven on June 24. There were ten on June 26 with 28 on June 29, then 18 seen on July 1 with 12 on July 3 and 11 to July 8. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 12 on July 10 with 27 on July 13, then 15 seen on July 15 with 12 on July 20 and six on July 22. There were 19 on July 24 with 12 on July 27. There were 18 on July 29 with 20 on July 31, 23 on August 3, 30 on August 7, 42 on August 12, *49 on August 15 and 54 on August 19, then 46 seen on August 21 with 25 on August 24, 21 on August 26 and 19 on August 28.*

#### Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

Resident with a noticeable late fall passage, a total of six pairs known to have bred this year. In Phase One a pair had a brood of seven and there was another brood of seven in Phase Two; there were four pairs in Phase Seven with broods of three, five, six and ten. The young were first seen from June 19 to July 13. Early fall records: *there were two on July 9 with eight on July 11, then one seen on July 14. There were three on July 16 with four on July 18 and ten on July 23, then three seen on July 24. There were five on July 25 with 19 on July 30, then 15 seen on August 4 with 13 on August 8. There were 42 on August 11 with 52 on August 15, then 31 seen on August 18 with 24 on August 22 and 22 on August 25. There were 29 on August 27 with 37 on August 29, 60 on September 3 and 159 on September 8, then 54 seen on September 10 with 51 on September 12. There were 139 on September 15 with 57 on September 17, 48 on September 22, 31 on September 24 and three on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 83 on September 30 with 185 on October 1, then 177 seen on October 4 with 51 on October 8 and 29 on October 10. There were 64 on October 13 with 80 on October 15, then 37 seen on October 18 with 20 on October 20. There were 30 on October 22 with 106 on October 27, 207 on October 29 and 367 on November 5, then 320 seen on November 10 with 176 on November 12 and five on November 14. There were 89 on November 17 with 190 on November 19, 210 on November 21, 460 on November 26 and 470 on November 28, then 48 seen on December 3 with seven on December 5. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 10 with 355 on December 13, then three seen on December 15. Later there was one on December 29 with ten on December 31. In reality the winter passage was an extension of the fall passage. There were no further sightings until February 2. For this species the paucity of sightings from mid-December to February may not be significant as they may have just flown over the canal to Duda. For the early spring passage there were three on February 2. There were 14 on February 23 with 52 on February 27, then one seen on March 2. For the main spring passage there were*

36 on March 6 with none on March 9. There were ten on March 11 with 46 on March 13, then 22 seen on March 16 with four on March 18. There were 43 on March 20 with 190 on March 23, then 27 seen on March 27 with 16 on April 1 and two on April 3. There were 26 on April 6 with 16 on April 8 and 15 on April 10. There were 26 on April 13 with 33 on April 15, 35 on April 19, 36 on April 24 and 79 on April 27, then 39 seen on April 29 with 27 on May 1 and 22 on May 4. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 29 on May 6 with 19 on May 8, 18 on May 11, 17 on May 13, 14 on May 15, ten on May 17 and four to May 21. There were seven on May 22 with 18 on May 24 and May 29, then eight seen on June 1. There were ten on June 3 with 12 on June 5, then 11 seen on June 8 with three to June 12. There were four on June 15 with 15 on June 19, 22 on June 22 and 27 on June 24 and June 26, then six seen on June 29. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 1 with 16 on July 3 and 38 on July 6, then 12 seen on July 8 with three on July 10. There were 31 on July 13 with 20 on July 15 and 25 on July 17. There were 33 on July 20, then 15 seen on July 22. There were 16 on July 24 with 41 on July 27, then 30 seen on July 29 with 25 on July 31, nine on August 3 and six on August 5. There were 51 on August 7 with 13 on August 10. There were 23 on August 12 *with 30 on August 15 and 41 on August 17, then one seen on August 19.*

#### Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

There were occasional sightings this year in the winter and the spring. One flew to the south in the dark on December 17. On December 24 seven seen in very poor light with two later, the latter were adult white morphs. Later there were singles in the dark on February 23 and March 13. All the above were at Phase One.

#### Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

Resident with a major fall passage and a massive post-breeding gathering, there may have been five pairs this year although no young seen. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were eight on June 30 with 12 on July 2, then ten seen on July 7 with seven on July 9 and three on July 11. There were 18 on July 14 with 14 on July 18, ten on July 23 and four on July 24. There were eight on July 25 with 14 on July 28, 16 on July 30 and 52 on August 4 and August 8, then 39 seen on August 15 with 26 on August 18. There were 47 on August 20 with 48 on August 25 and 67 on August 27, then 40 seen on August 29 with 14 on September 1. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering and the start of the early fall passage. There were 32 on September 3 with 43 on September 5, 48 on September 8 and 105 on September 12, then 46 seen on September 15 with 26 on September 17 and 13 on September 19. There were*

55 on September 22 with 14 on September 24. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 23 on September 26 with 26 on September 30 and 45 on October 1, then 37 seen on October 6 with 33 on October 8 and 16 on October 10. There were 85 on October 13 with 110 on October 15 and 152 on October 18, then 55 seen on October 22. There were 121 on October 24 with 132 on October 27, then 96 seen on October 29 with 72 on October 31, 20 on November 5 and ten on November 7. Numbers now much lower, there were 25 on November 10 with 18 on November 12 and seven on November 14. There were ten on November 17 with 21 on November 19, then six seen to November 26 with two on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 1 with eight to December 10, ten on December 15 and 21 on December 17, then five seen on December 19 with four on December 22 and two to December 31. There were four on January 2 and January 5 with three on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 19 with four on January 23, six on January 28 and eight on January 30, then two seen to February 4. There were seven on February 6 with eight on February 9, then two seen to February 20. There were four on February 23 with two on February 25. That finished the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on April 27 with seven on March 4, then two seen to March 30 with one on April 1. There were two on April 6 with five on April 10, then two seen on April 13. There were four on April 17 with eight on April 19 and 11 on April 22, then five seen on April 24 with one on April 27. There were eight on April 29 with four to May 4, three on May 6 and two on May 8. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 11 with three to May 15. There were 13 on May 17 with 11 on May 21, seven on May 22 and five on May 24. There were 17 on May 26 with 24 on June 1, then 22 seen on June 5 with 12 on June 8. The summer passage came to an end here. Now a truly massive post-breeding gathering got underway. There were 18 on June 10 with 19 on June 12, 36 on June 15, 71 on June 17, 74 on June 19, 75 on June 22, 116 on June 24, 148 on June 26 and 294 on June 29, then 266 seen on July 1 with 248 on July 6, 181 on July 10 and 159 on July 13. That influx lasted over a month. On June 29 the high count of 294 was the highest count for Zellwood but that has now been eclipsed by a count of 316 on September 9, 2011. There were 184 on July 15 with 114 on July 20 and 90 on July 22. There were 107 on July 24 with 200 on July 27, then 163 seen on July 31 with 146 on August 3. There were 176 on August 5 with 205 on August 7, then 188 seen on August 10 with 140 on August 12, 90 on August 15, 78 on August 17 and 60 on August 19. *This major event or events continued and is worth describing. There were 83 on August 21 with 72 on August 24, 44 on August 25 and 35 on August 26. There were 127 on August 28 with 157 on August 31, 165 on September 2 and 316 on September 9, then 213 seen on September 14 with 193 on September 16, 152 on September 21, 132 on September 23, 91 on September 25, 58 on September 30, 45 on October 2, 11 on October 5 and two on October 7.*

### Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there were five on October 18 with six on October 22 and 32 on October 24, then 13 seen on Oct 29. There were six on October 31 with eight on November 3, nine on November 5, 20 on November 7, 63 on November 10 and 96 on November 12, then 79 seen on November 14 with 57 on November 17, 16 on November 19 and three on November 21. There were 228 on November 24 with 69 on November 26 with 63 on November 28 and four on December 1. For a short time the count of 228 was the highest count for Zellwood. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 24 on December 3 with 29 on December 5, 31 on December 10 and 147 on December 15, then 94 seen on December 17 with 67 on December 19. There were 156 on December 22 with 239 on December 29 and 338 on December 31, then 184 seen on January 2 with 164 on January 5. The count of 338 was the highest count for Zellwood for a time. The previous high count (prior to this year) was only that of 222 on November 22, 1999, another old record has fallen. In the next survey year there were 360 on November 13, 2011, the new high count. It is possible that there was not a dip in the counts after December 15 in which case a single influx covered the whole of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 314 on January 7 with 104 on January 9, 81 on January 12 and 54 on January 14. There were 185 on January 15 with 139 to January 19. There were 163 on January 23 with 196 on January 28 and 246 on January 30, then 114 seen on February 4 with 42 on February 6. There were 92 on February 9 with 106 on February 11, then 92 seen on February 13 with 78 on February 16 and 40 on February 18. There were 122 on February 20 with 71 on February 23, 36 on February 25, 12 on February 27, 11 on March 2, five to March 6 and four to March 13. That ended the early spring passage. Finally there were six from March 20 to March 27. These late March records were all that existed for the late spring passage. As more areas are flooded more of the early high counts will be exceeded.

### Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult male in Phase One from November 19 to December 1. This was the first record for Zellwood, ever. To my surprise on January 12 there was a first-winter male in Phase One. I have been looking for this species every year until finally I get two in one "year".

### American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

Most species of wildfowl have the greatest numbers in the fall and the early spring this one is different as the greatest numbers were in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there was one on October 27 with two on October 29, six on October 31 and 25 on November 5, then 18 seen on November 7 with 16 on November 10 and nine on November 12. There were ten on November 14 with 16 on November 17, 26 on November 19, 36 on November 21 and 54 on November 24, then 49 seen on November 26 with 31 on November 28. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 49 on December 1 with 53 on December 3 and 64 on December 5, then 26 seen on December 10 with 20 on December 13 and nine on December 15. There were ten on December 17 with 30 on December 19, then 28 seen on December 22 and December 28 with 20 on December 29. There were 48 on December 31 with 35 on January 2, 14 on January 5 and nine on January 7. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 9 with 18 on January 12 and 19 on January 14, then five seen on January 16. None then seen until January 26 when two present. There was one on January 28 with five on January 30, then two seen to February 9. There were 11 on February 18. That ended the early spring passage. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on March 16 and March 20.

### American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

This is an annual visitor in very small numbers. I am detailing all the sightings. There was one in Phase One on December 3 and later there were four in Phase One on December 17 they later flew to Duda. There were two in Phase Two on December 22. Very exceptionally there were six in Phase One on December 26. This is the highest count for Zellwood. There were two in Phase Two on December 29 and December 31. The next sighting could be either a winter or an early spring record there being one in Phase Two on January 5. There were two at the Sand Farm on January 14 with one there on January 19 it was flying with a Mottled Duck. This was the best year yet for this species. I have no idea how many birds involved in the above.

### Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Resident in very low numbers there was nothing to suggest passage. A pair in Phase One had nine young on June 3 but only eight seen on June 5. From August 15 to November 19 only one to two a day noted but there were three on October 20. There were five on November 21 with three on November 26. Numbers were now a little higher as one to three a day seen from November 28 to January 26. There were five on January 28 with eight on February 6, then



singles seen from February 9 to March 25. There were two on March 27 with singles to April 19. The counts rose again with two to five a day present from April 22 to August 10.

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

This was a resident with a significant post-breeding gathering. There were two pairs in Phase One with broods of nine and one. There was a pair in Phase Two with a brood of ten. There was a pair in Phase Six with a brood of eight and there was a pair in Phase Seven with a brood of five. The young were first seen between April 29 and June 24. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were three on June 18 with four on June 23, 16 on June 25, 24 on June 27, 31 on June 30 and 40 on July 2, then ten seen on July 4 with nine on July 7. There were 22 on July 9 with 24 on July 11, 27 on July 14, 36 on July 16 and 38 on July 18, then 12 seen on July 21. There were 21 on July 25 with 37 on July 30 and 77 on August 4, then 19 seen on August 6 with 14 on August 8. There were 15 on August 11 with 41 on August 13 and 44 on August 18, then 38 seen on August 20 with 37 on August 22. There were 39 on August 25 with 60 on August 27 and 69 on September 1, then 52 seen on September 3 with 43 on September 5, 19 on September 8 and ten on September 10. There were 17 on September 12 with 22 on September 15, 26 on September 17, 28 on September 19, 30 on September 22 and 33 on September 26, then nine seen on September 30. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering and any early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 19 on October 1 with 23 on October 4, 25 on October 6 and 35 on October 8, then 12 seen on October 10 with 11 on October 13. There were 30 on October 15 with 28 on October 20, 24 on October 22 and 13 on October 24. There were 15 on October 27 with 16 on October 29, then 13 seen on October 31 with ten on November 3. There were 23 on November 5 with 18 on November 7 and 17 on November 10. There were 23 on November 12 with 20 on November 14 and 16 to November 19. There were 34 on November 21 with 15 on November 26, five on November 28 and two on December 1. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 17 on December 3 and December 5 with 13 on December 10, four on December 13 and one on December 15. There were 12 on December 17 with 20 on December 19, 23 on December 22 and 25 on December 26, then 15 seen on December 29 with four on December 31. There were 18 on January 2 with 26 on January 5, then four seen on January 7 with one on January 9. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 12 with six on January 16 and 16 on January 19, then six seen on January 23. There were 11 on January 26 with 17 on January 30, then six seen on February 2. There were seven on February 4 with 50 on February 6, then five seen on February 9. There were eight on February 11 with 11 on February 13, then seven seen on February 18 with two to February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 2 with nine on March*

4, seven on March 6 and three on March 9. There were ten on March 11 with 16 on March 18, then 11 seen on March 23 with eight on March 25. There were 15 on March 27 with 13 on April 1, six on April 6, five on April 10 and one on April 13. That appeared to be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 15 with 12 on April 22, 24 from April 29 to May 8, 25 on May 11 and 30 on May 15, then 23 seen on May 17 with 22 on May 21. There were 25 on May 25 with 36 on May 24, 52 on May 26, 54 on June 3 and 72 on June 5, then 43 seen on June 8 with 42 on June 10 and 15 on June 12. That concluded the summer passage. Now we come to the post-breeding gathering, there were 20 on June 13 with 56 on June 15, 69 on June 17, 90 on June 19, 108 on June 26 and 161 on July 1, then 127 seen on July 3 with 62 on July 6. There were 66 on July 8 with 74 on July 10 and 125 on July 13, then 108 seen on July 15 with 95 on July 17, 53 on July 20 and 29 on July 22. There were 72 on July 24 with 126 on July 27, then 124 seen on July 29 with 82 on July 31, 53 on August 5 and 50 on August 7. There were 75 on August 10 with 26 on August 12 *and 20 on August 15. The rest of this post-breeding gathering is interesting so to continue. There were 36 on August 17 with 41 on August 19, then 36 seen on August 21 with 29 on August 24 and ten on August 25. That was a normal low level influx. There were 57 on August 26 with 287 on August 31 and 397 on September 2, then 134 seen on September 4 with 131 on September 7, 68 on September 9 and 65 on September 11. That last influx was extraordinary. The count of 397 is the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count was that of 217 on September 14, 2008. Both the Wood Duck and the Mottled Duck in late August and early September were feeding at night in Phase One near what had been the Roach Road extension. The Wood Duck left at sunrise for Duda and the Mottled Duck left for Phase Seven later.*

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

For the first time since 1990 a pair bred this year, in Phase Seven there was a brood of four about half grown on July 1. This was a common fall and winter passage migrant with lower numbers in the spring. Early fall records: *there was a female in Phase Two on June 23 and June 27. I treat all sightings after June 21<sup>st</sup>, the longest day as fall records. There were two males in breeding plumage on July 2 in Phase Two with a pair at another location in Phase Two from July 14 to July 24 with one staying to August 11.* There were ten on August 15 with 17 on August 18, 22 on August 20, 50 on August 22, 59 on August 25, 227 on August 27 and 274 on August 29, then 230 seen on September 1. There were 260 on September 3 with 1,340 on September 5, then 780 seen on September 10 with 710 on September 12, 705 on September 17, 700 on September 19 and 480 on September 22. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 500 on September 24 with 1,105 on September 26, then 530 seen on September 30. There were 865 on October 1 with 1,510 on October 4, then 1,360 seen on

October 6 with 790 on October 8 and 510 on October 10. There were 535 on October 13 with 820 on October 15, then 655 seen on October 18 with 415 on October 20. There were 840 on October 22 with 1,050 on October 24 and 1,550 on October 27, then 1,250 seen on October 29 with 360 on October 31. There were 775 on November 3 with 820 on November 5, then 710 seen on November 7 with 615 on November 12, 420 on November 17 and 350 to November 24. That ended the main fall passage. In this case the passage really ended after November 5 as the numbers just fell from that date. For the winter passage there were 370 on November 26 with 445 on November 28, 570 on December 1 and 1,030 on December 5, then 630 seen on December 10 with 330 on December 19 and 290 on December 15. There were 300 on December 17 with 650 on December 19, 720 on December 22 and 1,410 on December 26, then 140 seen on December 29. There were 510 on December 31 with 690 on January 2 and 720 on January 5, then 675 seen on January 9 with 670 on January 12, 520 on January 14 and 420 on January 16. The winter passage lasted a bit longer than normal. For the early spring passage there were 890 on January 19 with 560 on January 23, 380 on January 26 and 160 on January 28. There were 580 on January 30 with 460 on February 2, 320 on February 4, 230 on February 9 and 180 on February 11. There were 440 on February 13 with 390 on February 16, 145 on February 18 and 110 on February 20. There were 165 on February 23 with 145 on February 25 and 110 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 140 on March 2 with 260 on March 4, then 120 seen on March 6. There were 180 on March 9 with 245 on March 11, then 110 seen on March 13 with 100 on March 16 and 85 on March 18. There were 230 on March 20 with 290 on March 23, 355 on March 25 and 370 on March 27, then 155 seen on March 30 with 100 on April 3 and 37 on April 6. There were 88 on April 8 with 116 on April 10, then 92 seen on April 15 with 85 on April 17, 36 on April 19, 34 on April 22, 27 on April 27, eight on April 29, seven on May 1 and six on May 8. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer there were up to six a day seen from May 11 to June 17 but it is likely that the counts involved at least four adult males and three females. Most sightings were in Phase Seven. There were eight in the area on June 19 and June 24 with nine on July 1 (the last count excludes the four young), then six seen on July 3. Counts then lower with up to five a day to August 5. The early fall passage appeared to start here. There were 12 on August 7 with nine on August 12, *two to August 17 and one on August 19.*

#### Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

This will always be a vagrant. This year there was an adult male in Phase Two on December 8, a winter record.

### Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, there was an exceptionally strong spring passage this year. No early fall records for the previous survey year. For this year there were singles on five dates from August 18 to September 5. There were two on September 8 with three on September 12 and September 15, then one seen on September 17. There were two from September 19 to September 30 with four on October 1, seven on October 6 and eight on October 10, then three seen to October 15. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 18 with 12 on October 20, 32 on October 22, 34 on October 24 and 44 on October 29, then 39 seen on November 3 with 38 on November 5. There were 51 on November 7 with 54 on November 10, then 33 seen on November 12 with 22 on November 14. There were 35 on November 17 with ten on November 19. There were 16 on November 21 with 84 on November 24, then 47 seen on November 26 with 22 on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 23 on December 1 with 38 on December 3, 52 on December 5 and 78 on December 10, then 56 seen on December 13 with 43 on December 15. There were 65 on December 17 with 73 on December 19 and 91 on December 22, then 85 seen on December 24 with 48 on December 26. There were 78 on December 29 with 122 on December 31, 151 on January 2 and 203 on January 5, then 168 seen on January 7 with 121 on January 12 and 69 on January 14. For many species the winter passage was a week longer this year. Now to the main event of the year, the early spring passage there were 82 on January 16 with 224 on January 19, then 126 seen on January 23 with 112 on January 26. There were 148 on January 28 with 171 on January 30, then 124 seen on February 4 with 68 on February 6. There were 182 on February 9 with 344 on February 11 and 523 on February 16, then 199 seen on February 18 with 135 on February 20. Whilst the count of 523 is very high the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 770 on January 27, 1999. There were 161 on February 23 with 189 on February 25, then 165 seen on February 27 with 62 on March 2 and 40 on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 44 on March 6 with 58 on March 9 and 112 on March 11, then 93 seen on March 13 with 34 on March 16, 17 on March 18 and 14 on March 20. There were 26 on March 23 with 29 on March 27, then 11 seen on March 30 with singles to April 3. There were two males on April 17 with a female from April 24 to April 27. There was a male on May 8 and finally a female on May 15. That was the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on June 29 and July 1. This was a very good year for this species.

### Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

There were only a few records for the fall whereas there were strong winter and spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on October 15 with 12 on October 24, then three

seen on October 31 with singles on four dates to November 14. There were two on November 17 and November 19 with seven on November 21 and eight on November 24, then one seen on November 26. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on November 28 with 12 on December 3 and 81 on December 8, then seven seen on December 10. There were 32 on December 13 with 42 on December 17, 54 on December 19 and 57 on December 22, then 30 seen on December 24 with seven on December 26. There were 40 on December 29 with 32 on January 2 and three on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 7 with 125 on January 9, then 89 seen on January 12 with 37 on January 14. There were 69 on January 16 with 137 on January 19, then 84 seen on January 23 with 39 on January 26. There were 56 on January 28 with 200 on January 30, then four seen on February 2 with one on February 4. There were 20 on February 6 with one on February 9. There were two on February 13 with later ten on February 23. There were no later spring sightings.

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

Present in good numbers from November to January, the highest numbers were in the early spring. For the fall passage there were four on October 8, then one seen on October 15. There were six on October 18 but none could be found on October 20. There were two on October 22 and October 24 with eight on October 27, 23 on October 31, 27 on November 3, 42 on November 5, 69 on November 7, 150 on November 10, 270 on November 12, 340 on November 14, 500 on November 17, 830 on November 19 and 1,420 on November 21, then 1,305 seen on November 26 with 1,270 on November 28, 890 on December 1 and 610 on December 3. That influx lasted over a month. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 950 on December 5 with 1,300 on December 10, then 580 seen on December 13. There were 1,230 on December 15 with 2,380 on December 17, then 1,430 seen on December 22 with 1,000 on December 24, 550 on December 26 and 420 on December 29. There were 1,300 on December 31 with 1,390 on January 2 and 1,960 on January 5, then 610 seen on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,130 on January 9 with 1,810 on January 12 and 2,410 on January 14, then 2,350 seen on January 16 with 1,060 on January 19. There were 2,550 on January 23 with 2,240 on January 26 and 1,680 on January 28. There were 3,725 on January 30 with 1,130 on February 2, 530 on February 4 and 20 on February 6. Numbers were now much lower, there were 45 on February 9 with 110 on February 11, 240 on February 13 and 290 on February 16, then 155 seen on February 18 with 145 on February 20. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 310 on February 23 with 370 on February 27 and 380 on March 2, then 85 seen on March 4. There were 195 on March 6 with 330 on March 11, then 260 seen on March 13 with

100 on March 18, 80 on March 20, 21 on March 23 and 12 on March 25. There were 13 on March 27 with 14 on March 30, then one seen on April 3. Overall this year was a great improvement over last year.

#### Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

Just two individuals seen this year, that was par for the course. There was a male in Phase One from November 12 to November 21. There was also a female in Phase One on January 30.

#### Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

As always this was a very uncommon species at Zellwood. There was a male in Phase One on November 7 with a female in Phase Two on November 17. For the winter passage there were three males on Lake Apopka on December 15 and December 17. There were no spring records.

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

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the fall and the winter. Early fall records: *there was an injured female in Phase Two from April 23 to August 25. There was also an adult male on Lake Apopka from May 12 to June 11; it then turned up in Phase Two on June 25 but fields away from the female. Finally it was in Phase One from July 4 to September 5.* For the fall passage there was one on October 1 and October 4. Later there were two on October 20 with three on October 22, eight on October 24, 22 on October 29, 120 on November 3 and 125 on November 7, then 100 seen on November 12 with 36 on November 14 and 33 on November 17. This influx lasted for nearly a month. During this influx a flock of 1,110 was seen on Lake Apopka on October 31. There were 285 on November 19 with 116 on November 21 and 110 on November 24. There were 245 on November 26 with 315 on November 28, then 105 seen on December 1. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 1,490 on December 3 with 275 on December 5 and 175 on December 8. There were 355 on December 10 with 16 on December 13. There were 18 on December 15 with 215 on December 17, then 173 seen on December 22 with 141 on December 24. There were 270 on December 26 with 350 on December 29, then 337 seen on January 2 with 247 on January 5, 245 on January 9, 125 on January 12 and 24 on January 14. That concluded the winter passage; it is beginning to look like January 14 is one of the key dates this year. For the

early spring passage there were 195 on January 16 with 60 on January 19. There were 85 on January 23 with 138 on January 26, then 90 seen on January 28 with 61 on January 31. There were 80 on February 2 with 120 on February 6, then 113 seen on February 9 with 73 on February 11. There were 74 on February 13 with 88 on February 16 and 103 on February 18, then 84 seen on February 20 with 41 on February 23, 13 on February 27 and one on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. There were only a few records for the late spring passage. There were singles on March 6 and March 9 with five on March 11 and 12 on March 13, then one seen on March 18. Later there were two on April 1 and April 3. Finally there was a late female in Phase Two on May 4. There were no early fall records.

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

This was a very rare visitor to Lake Apopka or the flooded fields. For the fall passage there were five on Lake Apopka on November 14; they were with a Lesser Scaup. For the winter passage on Lake Apopka there was one on December 17 with very exceptionally a flock of 22 on December 19. This is the highest count for Zellwood. Finally for the winter passage there was one in Phase Two on December 26. For the early spring passage there were on Lake Apopka two on January 7 with one on January 12. Most of the scaup stay well out on the lake so the true status of this species is hard to judge.

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

A regular fall and winter visitor to Lake Apopka and the flooded fields with lesser numbers in the spring. For the fall passage there were three on November 5 with 72 on November 12, then 30 seen on November 17 with 26 on November 19. That was the fall passage. The winter passage appeared to have started very early, there were 29 on November 21 with 94 on November 24, 124 on November 28 and 315 on December 1, then 187 seen on December 5 with 140 on December 8, 102 on December 10, 78 on December 13, 70 on December 15 and 54 on December 17. There were 107 on December 19 with 121 on December 24, then 108 seen on December 26 with 65 on December 29. There were 80 on December 31 with 99 on January 2 and 137 on January 5, then 48 seen on January 7 with 40 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 46 on January 12 with 57 on January 14, then 47 seen on January 16 with 22 on January 19. There were 50 on January 23 with 38 on January 26 20 on January 30, 14 on February 4, ten on February 6, six on February 9 and one on February 11. There were two on February 13 with six on February 16, then four seen on February 18 with two to February 23. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 2 and March 9 with singles to

March 16. There were two on March 18 and March 20 with four on March 30, then three seen on April 3. There was one on April 15 and April 17. Finally there was an adult male on April 27.

#### Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

There was an exceptional winter and early spring invasion this year, with three exceptions all the sightings were from Phase Two. For the fall passage there was one on November 7 with two on November 17 and November 19, then one seen on November 21. The sightings from November 17 to November 21 were from Lake Apopka. For the winter passage, well before I start I had better tell you that the old high count for Zellwood was that of 11 on December 16, 2004. There were five on November 26 with seven on November 28, 24 on December 1 and 25 on December 5, then 16 seen on December 8. There were 17 on December 10 with 20 on December 13, then 18 seen on December 15 (one was on Lake Apopka) with 11 on December 17. There were 23 on December 19 with 29 on December 22, then 23 seen on December 24 with nine on December 26. There were 23 on December 29 with 34 on December 31, then 25 seen on January 2 with 24 on January 7, 17 on January 12 and seven on January 14. The count of 34 is the highest count for Zellwood. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 15 with 14 on January 16, then 16 seen on January 23 and January 26. Counts now lower with eight on January 28 and two on January 30. There were three on February 2 with four on February 6, then three seen on February 9 with two on February 11. Finally there were three on February 13 and February 16. In all there were 18 counts higher than the previous high count. I believe that I saw more birds this year than in all the other 12 years combined.

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

In contrast to the Bufflehead this species was only seen in low numbers this year. There were five on November 21 with nine on November 24, then three seen on November 28. That could be treated as the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 3 with six on December 8 and 15 on December 10, then four seen to December 15. There were 11 on December 17 with eight on December 22, seven on December 24 and two on December 26. There were 14 on December 29 with three to January 5 and two on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 9 with nine on January 12 and 18 on January 19, then 14 seen on January 23 with two on January 26. There were five on January 28 with 15 on January 30, then nine seen on February 2 with five on February 4 and one on February 6. There were four on February 9 with 12 on February 11 and 18 on February 13, then 16 seen on February 16 with seven on February 18, five on February



20, three on February 23, two on February 25 and one on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 2 and March 6 with one, a male on March 13. There were no later records.

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

Just one this year, there was a female/immature on Lake Apopka on December 15.

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

Another species with lower than normal numbers this year, the major spring passage was missing. For the fall passage there were two on October 4 with later 20 on October 18, 50 on October 27, 60 on October 31 and 61 on November 7, then 60 seen on November 12 with 30 on November 19. There were 150 on November 21 with 100 on December 1. That completed the early fall passage as it relates to the flooded fields and the waters close to the shore. I am going to deal with Lake Apopka separately to see if that gives a better picture. For the winter passage there were 600 on December 3 with 500 on December 5 and 350 on December 13. There were 900 on December 19 with 700 on December 22. There were 800 on December 24 with 900 on December 31, then 600 seen on January 2 with 400 to January 9 and 300 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 400 from January 14 to January 23 with 200 to February 2. There were 630 on February 4 with 250 on February 6, 180 on February 9, 50 to February 13 and 30 on February 20. There were 140 on February 23 with 480 on February 27 but only singles seen on March 2 and March 4 i.e. there were none close to the shore. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 33 on March 9 with 930 on March 13 and 950 on March 16, then 520 seen on March 25 with 40 on April 1 and 30 to April 6. There were 758 on April 8 with 280 on April 10, 49 on April 13, two on April 15 and one on April 17. There were six on April 19 with 21 on April 22. That completed the late spring passage. On the lake there were the following higher counts when the lake's surface was smooth enough for me to count the flocks out in the middle of the lake. In truth what I think of as the middle is probably well over to my side of the lake. There were 2,600 on November 3 with 1,600 on November 10. There were 6,300 on November 14 with 7,450 on November 17, then 6,500 seen on November 24 with 1,400 on November 26. There were 5,400 on November 28; this could be either a fall or a winter count. For the winter there were 1,800 on December 8 with 1,600 on December 10. There were 4,950 on December 15 with 12,800 on December 17, then 2,250 seen on December 29 with 2,200 on January 5. That completed the winter passage. The early spring passage is normally the strongest event by far. There were 12,500 on January 16 with later 1,290 on February 16 and 1,420 on February

18. That was it. Finally there was a female that spent most of her time in Phase Seven from May 8 to July 13.

#### Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

This is these days a common resident at the lake although they did not nest in the survey area. There was a very significant post-breeding gathering this year. I like it that this species is seen in the greatest numbers whilst the Bald Eagles are absent. Early fall records: *there were 22 on June 30 with 35 on July 2 and 59 on July 4, then 48 seen to July 11 with 46 to July 25 and 23 on July 28. There were 33 on July 30 with 35 on August 1, 38 on August 8 and 48 on August 11, then 37 seen on August 18 with 24 on August 20 and 18 on August 22. There was little to suggest a post-breeding gathering in 2010. There were 30 on August 25 with 35 on August 29, then 25 seen on September 1 with 24 on September 3. There were 28 from September 5 to September 12 with 29 on September 15 and September 19, then 16 seen on September 22. There were 26 on September 24 with 44 on September 26, then 41 seen on September 30 with 23 on October 1. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 39 on October 4 with 43 on October 6, then 33 seen to October 15. There were 39 on October 18 with 41 on October 20, then 34 seen to October 24. There were 35 on October 27 with 42 on October 31 and 53 on November 5, then 49 seen on November 7 with 46 on November 10 and 44 on November 12. There were 49 on November 14 with 53 on November 19, then 41 seen on November 21 and November 26 with 18 on November 28. This completed the main fall passage. There was a noticeable decrease in numbers from December. For the winter passage there were 32 on December 1 with 35 on December 5, then 27 seen on December 10 with 16 on December 13. There were 18 on December 15 with 19 on December 19, then 14 seen on December 22 with ten on December 24. There were 17 on December 26 with 12 on December 31 and nine on January 2. There were 17 on January 5 with eight on January 9 and six on January 12. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 14 with 14 on January 16 and eight on January 19. There were 18 on January 23 with 14 on January 28 and 13 on January 30. Numbers now returned to normal after the December and January low. There were 36 on February 2 with 29 on February 6 and 21 on February 11. There were 24 on February 13 with 28 on February 18, 51 on February 23 and 71 on February 27, then 29 seen on March 2 with 18 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 39 on March 6 with 35 on March 11 and 33 on March 13. There were 37 on March 16 with 41 on March 20 and 42 on March 23, then 40 seen on March 27 with 37 on April 1 and 36 on April 3. There were 44 on April 6 with 49 on April 8, 50 on April 13 and 60 on April 15, then 28 seen on April 17. There were 30 on April 19 with 31 on April 24, 43 on April 27 and 57 on April 29, then 38 seen on May 1 with 25 on May 4. That*

marked the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 52 on May 6 with 43 to May 11 and 39 on May 13. There were 41 on May 15 with 51 on May 17, then 36 seen on May 21. There were 42 on May 22 with 47 on May 24, then 41 seen on May 29 with 18 on June 1. There were 61 on June 3 with 64 on June 8, then 49 seen on June 10 with 48 on June 12. There were 88 on June 15 with 72 on June 17 and 64 on June 19. The first fledged young was seen on June 17. This was the end of the summer passage. The post-breeding gathering followed; there were 68 on June 22 with 81 on June 26, 103 on July 1 and 137 on July 3, then 127 seen on July 8 with 116 on July 10. There were 179 on July 13 with 162 on July 17, 99 on July 20 and 91 on July 22. There were 125 on July 24 with 197 on July 27, then 191 seen on July 29 with 107 on July 31, 102 on August 3, 76 on August 5 and 68 on August 7. There were 100 on August 10 with 77 on August 15, 61 on August 17 and 58 on August 19. There were 62 on August 21 with 73 on August 25, 85 on August 26 and 97 on August 28, then 65 seen on August 31 with 64 on September 2. The count of 197 on July 27 is the highest count for Zellwood; the previous high count was that of 162 on February 24, 2008.

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

This was an uncommon spring passage migrant and non-breeding summer visitor but there was a major post-breeding gathering, the birds are thought to come from the Lake Woodruff roost in Volusia County. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were two on June 13 with five on June 20, nine on June 27, 23 on June 30, 44 on July 7 and 179 on July 9, then 102 seen on July 14 with 64 on July 16. There were 158 on July 18 with 127 on July 21. There were 141 on July 23 with 310 on July 25, then 50 seen on July 28 with ten on July 30 and seven on August 1. There were 390 on August 4 with 33 on August 6 and eight on August 11. There were 38 on August 13 with 19 on August 15, 17 on August 18, eight on August 22 and one on August 25.* This was an exceptionally weak event. There were no later records. In the spring there were two on March 13 and March 16. There were no further sightings until two seen on April 17. Finally for the spring/summer there were two on April 27 with three on May 1. There were 28 on June 3 and this indicated the start of the post-breeding gathering. These birds gathered over the fields to the west of Laughlin Road near Lake Apopka. There were also two on June 5 with five on June 12. There was one on June 17 with 22 on June 19 and 45 on June 24, none could be found on June 26. There were two on June 29 with 149 on July 1, then 137 seen on July 3 with 33 on July 6 and two on July 8. There were 340 on July 10 with 154 on July 15 and five on July 17. There were 610 on July 20 with 1,095 on July 24, then 1,040 seen on July 29 with 780 on August 3, 270 on August 5 and 26 on August 7. There were 58 on August 10 with 330 on August 12, then 279 seen on August 17 with 237 on August 19, 163 on August 21, 36 on

*August 24 and nine on August 25. There were also two on August 31 and five on September 4. That was a much better year after the very poor showing in 2010.*

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

Winter resident and passage migrant with three pairs in the survey area, although I have no information this year on their breeding success, there were pairs on the southern border, at the Sand Farm and by Jones Avenue. Numbers generally were lower now that there is no mowing and roller-chopping. There were very few sightings from May to early August. Early fall records: *there were no sightings after June 11 and before August 18.* For the early fall passage there were single adults on August 18, August 25 and August 27. There was an immature on September 1. There was an adult on September 10 with an immature on September 15. There were three (two adults and an immature) on September 17 with two (single adult and immature) on September 19. There were two adults on September 22. There were five (four adults and an immature) on September 25. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two adults on September 26 and September 30 with three on October 1. There were four (three adults and a sub-adult) on October 4 with six adults on October 6, then five adults seen on October 8. There were three (two adults and an immature) on October 10. There were two immatures on October 13 with two adults on October 15, then one adult seen on October 18. There were three (two adults and an immature) on October 20 with an adult on October 22. I ceased to keep a record of their ages from this point on. There were seven on October 24 with two to October 29 and one on October 31. There were two on November 3 with six on November 7, then three seen on November 10. There were four on November 12 with eight on November 14, then six seen on November 17 with one on November 19. There were eight on November 21 with seven on November 26, six on November 28 and five on December 1. That finished the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 3 and December 8 with 14 on December 10 and 16 on December 15, then 13 seen on December 17 with nine on December 19 and five on December 22. There were 12 on December 24 with six on December 26, five on December 29 and four on December 31. There were eight on January 2 with two on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 7 with seven on January 9, eight on January 12, nine on January 19 and ten on January 26, then eight seen on January 28 with five on January 30. There were nine on February 2 with six to February 6, four to February 11 and three to February 16. There were four on February 18 with three on February 20 and two on February 23. There were four on February 25 with six on February 27, then two seen to March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 6 with seven on March 9, then three seen to March 13. There were five from March 16 to April 3 with

four on April 6. There were eight on April 8 with six on April 13, five on April 15, four on April 19, three on April 22, two to April 29 and one on May 4. That completed the late spring passage. For the summer there was an adult on June 10 with an immature on June 13. Then single adults seen on June 15, July 27 and August 7. Fall passage started on August 15.

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

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers are lower now because there is no mowing and roller-chopping. It was now be harder to find food with the taller and thicker vegetation, it will also make roost sites more difficult to find. For the early fall passage there were adult females on August 27 and September 3 with a juvenile on September 10. There was an adult male on September 15. After this I did not note age/sex. There were singles from September 17 to September 25 with three on September 26, then one seen on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 1 with five on October 4, nine on October 6 and 13 on October 8, then six seen on October 10. There were eight on October 13 with 12 on October 15, 14 on October 18 and 15 on October 20, then 12 seen on October 22. There were 14 on October 24 with 21 on October 29, then 19 seen on October 31 with 15 on November 3. There were 31 on November 5 and November 7 with 32 on November 12, then 22 seen on November 14. There were 28 on November 17 with 55 on November 19 and 75 on November 21, then 53 seen on November 26 with 43 on November 28 and 37 on December 1. That ended the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 43 on December 3 with 26 on December 5. There were 41 on December 8 with 62 on December 10, then 55 seen on December 15 with 54 on December 17, 50 on December 19, 48 on December 22 and 35 on December 24. There were 56 on December 26 with 74 on December 31, then 54 seen on January 5 with 42 on January 7, 37 on January 9 and 30 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 14 with 36 on January 16 and 39 on January 19, then 38 seen on January 23 with 34 on January 28, 17 on February 2 and 14 on February 4. There were 18 on February 6 with 29 on February 11, then 27 seen on February 13 with 23 on February 16. There were 27 on February 18 with 31 on February 20, then 30 seen on February 25 with 22 on February 27, 19 on March 4 and 16 on March 6, that finished the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 22 on March 9 with 30 on March 11, then 18 seen on March 13 with nine on March 16. There were 18 on March 18 with 24 on March 20, then 20 seen on March 23 with 15 on March 25. There were 23 on March 27 with 11 on March 30. There were 15 on April 1 with 18 on April 3, then 12 seen on April 6 with nine to April 13, seven on April 15, four on April 19, two on April 24 and one to April 29. There were two on May 1 with four on May 4, then two seen on May 6 with singles to May 11. Finally there was one on May 17. It is unlikely that we will ever see the numbers that

used to occur due to the gradual flooding of the area and the lack of mowing/roller-chopping. The highest count is that of 305 on December 12, 2004.

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor, this is said to be a woodland species but it spends its days out in the fields. They roost communally with a major roost by Lake Apopka at Duda. In the fall there were two on October 1 with singles on six dates to October 18. There were four on October 20 with three on October 24, two on October 27 and one on October 29. There were two on November 3 with seven on November 7, then six seen on November 10 with five on November 12, three to November 19 and one on November 21. There were three on November 24 with seven on November 28, then three seen to December 5. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 8 and December 10 with one on December 13. There were three on December 15 with five to December 19 and six on December 24, then three seen to December 31. There were five on January 2 with four to January 9, none seen on January 12. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 and January 19 with four on January 23 and one on January 26. There were two on January 28 with five on January 30, then three seen to February 4. There were five on February 6 with six on February 11, then three seen on February 13 with one on February 16. There were three on February 18 with four on February 20, then singles seen to February 25. There were two on February 27 but none could be found on March 2. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles from March 4 to March 11 with three on March 13 and four on March 16, then two seen to March 27 with singles to April 3. Later there were singles on April 15 and April 24.

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

With the changes to the habitat now that roller-chopping has ceased this appears to be a less common resident with fewer breeding pairs. There will have been more but I only located four pairs this year, they were at the Nursery, the western end of the Sand Farm, the northern border between Canal and Laughlin Roads and the eastern border south of the Workshops. I have no information on how successful these pairs were. This year there was only a minor post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were four on June 25 with two on July 4 and one on July 7. There were three on July 9 with four on July 14 and seven on July 18, then four seen to July 24. There were seven on July 25 with three on July 28. There were six on July 30 with eight on August 1 and 11 on August 4 and August 8, then nine seen on August 13 with one on August 15. There were three on August 18 with six on August*

20, then two seen on August 22. That completed the post-breeding gathering. That appeared to be the end of any passage. From August 25 to October 4 up to four a day seen, counts then lower with one to three a day from October 6 to February 27, there were higher counts of four on October 31, November 12, January 19, February 9 and February 20. Sightings then became intermittent with one to two a day when present from March 2 to July 8. When I wrote the 12<sup>th</sup> report I considered the post-breeding passage as being poor in 2010, this year (2011) was much worse. There were three on July 10 and July 20 with two to July 24. There were five on July 27 with four to July 31. There were eight on August 3 with seven on August 5 and five to August 12. *There were nine on August 15 with ten on August 19, then nine seen on August 21 with seven on August 24 and four to August 28. There were six on August 31 with eight on September 4 and September 7, then two seen on September 9.*

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

Resident and passage migrant with the greatest numbers between November and early January, there was a major roost by Lake Apopka at Duda. Whilst this is normally treated as a woodland species here it is a bird of the open fields. I have no information on the size of the local breeding population. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 9 with ten on July 14 and 14 on July 18, then ten seen to July 25 with eight on July 28 and six on July 30. There were 15 on August 1 with 18 on August 8, then 14 seen on August 13 with 13 on August 15.* Unlike the last species numbers for this hawk were much higher this year. There were 19 on August 18 with 25 on August 22 and 27 on August 27, then 16 seen to September 1. There were 21 on September 3 with 23 on September 5, then 19 seen on September 8 with 17 on September 10. There were 33 on September 12 with 54 on September 19, then 31 seen to September 24. There were 32 on September 26 with 30 on September 30 and 28 on October 1. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 29 on October 4 with 33 on October 6, 39 on October 8, 40 to October 13 and 42 on October 18, then 35 seen on October 20 with 34 on October 22. There were 42 on October 24 and October 29, then 39 seen on October 31 with 37 on November 3. There were 51 on November 5 with 56 on November 10, then 39 seen on November 12. There were 52 on November 14 with 57 to November 19, then 56 seen on November 24 with 28 on November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 60 on November 28 with 63 on December 3, then 62 seen on December 5 with 51 on December 8. There were 64 on December 10 with 30 on December 13. There were 50 on December 15 with 57 on December 19, then 56 seen on December 24 with 18 on December 26. There were 40 on December 29 with 52 on December 31, then 45 seen on January 2 with 28 on January 5. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 7 with 55 on January 9, then 45 seen on January 12 with 32 on

January 14 and 31 on January 16. There were 29 on January 19 with 48 on January 23, then 16 seen on January 26. There were 36 on January 28 with 37 on January 30 and 44 on February 2, then 43 seen on February 6 with 38 on February 9, 37 on February 13 and 29 on February 16. There were 41 on February 18 with 18 on February 23 and 14 on February 25. There were 21 on February 27 with 12 on March 2 and five on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. Numbers were now very low through the late spring and the summer; even so the numbers were higher than similar counts for last year. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 6 with ten on March 9 and 12 on March 13, then eight seen to March 18. There were 14 on March 20 with eight to March 25 and seven to April 1. There were ten on April 3 with 13 on April 8, then ten seen on April 10 with four on April 13 and three on April 15. There were four on April 17 with five to April 22 and nine on April 24, then six seen on April 29 with five on May 1. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 4 with eight on May 6, then seven seen on May 8 with two to May 13. There were three on May 15 with six on May 17, then five seen to May 22 with two on May 24. There were four on May 26 with five on May 29, eight on June 1 and nine on June 5, then six seen to June 17 with five on June 19 and four on June 22. There were five on June 24 with nine on June 26, then eight seen on June 29 with four on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 3 with eight on July 6 then ten seen on July 8 and July 10 with five on July 13. There were seven on July 15 with 12 on July 17, then ten seen on July 20 with three on July 22. There were 11 on July 24 with 14 on July 27, 17 on July 31, 18 on August 7 and 19 on August 12, then 18 seen on August 17 with 13 on August 19. I mentioned earlier a major roost by Lake Apopka. I could only see those that left this roost to the east together with some of those that left to the north. I saw 21 on October 8, 22 on October 15, 32 on October 29, 37 on November 5 and 40 on December 3, then 29 seen on January 9 with 33 on January 12.

#### Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

This was a vagrant; there was a juvenile light morph by Lust Road on October 31.

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

A resident nesting in the wooded borders, number of pairs not known, they can often be seen perched on the utility poles out in the fields. The greatest numbers were seen from the late fall to the early spring. Early fall records: *there were eight from July 30 to August 6 with 12 on August 8, then ten seen on August 13.* There were 14 from August 15 to August 20 with 11 on August 22, nine to August 27 and six on August 29. There were ten on September 1 with 11 on September 3, then ten seen on September 5 with four on September 8. There were ten on



September 10 and September 15 with 11 on September 17 and 15 on September 22, then 14 seen on September 24 with 12 on September 26. There were 14 on September 30 and October 4 with 11 to October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 13 on October 10 with 14 on October 13, then 11 seen on October 15 with six on October 18. There were nine on October 20 with 11 to October 24 and 14 on October 27, then nine seen on October 29. There were 11 on October 31 with 14 on November 3, 20 on November 7, 21 on November 10, 24 to November 17, 32 to November 24 and 33 on November 26, then 31 seen on November 28 with 22 on December 1. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 30 on December 3 with 39 on December 5 and 44 on December 10, then 17 seen on December 13. There were 26 on December 15 with 34 on December 17, 37 on December 19 and 48 on December 24, then 39 seen on December 26 with 33 on December 29. There were 62 on December 31 with 42 on January 2 and 27 on January 5. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 28 on January 7 with 29 on January 9, then 24 seen on January 12. There were 26 on January 14 with 33 on January 16, then 27 seen on January 23 and January 28 with 24 on February 2 and 23 on February 4. There were 26 on February 6 with 41 on February 9, then 32 seen on February 11 with 21 on February 13. There were 23 on February 16 with 24 on February 20 and 29 on February 27, then 17 seen on March 2 with 13 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 21 on March 6 with 24 from March 11 to March 18, then 18 seen on March 20. There were 20 on March 23 with 21 on March 25 and 23 on March 27, then 14 seen on April 1 with 12 on April 3 and seven on April 6. There were 12 on April 8 with 13 on April 10, then ten seen to April 15 with six to April 19. There were 11 on April 22 with nine on April 24 and eight on April 27. That finished the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on April 29 and May 4 with 12 on May 6 and 13 on May 8, then seven seen to May 15 with six on May 21 and four on May 22. There were seven on May 24 with five on May 29 and three on June 1. There were four on June 3 with nine on June 5, then four seen to June 10. There were five on June 12 and June 15 with six to June 19, then four seen on June 22 with one on June 24. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on June 26 with three on June 29 and seven on July 1, then six seen on July 6 with four on July 8. There were five on July 10 with six on July 13 and eight on July 17, then six seen on July 20 with three on July 22. There were seven on July 24 with six on July 27 and five on July 29. There were eight on July 31 with six on August 3 and four on August 5. There were five on August 7 with eight on August 12, *then five seen on August 15*. On February 9 a juvenile intermediate rufus of the western race *B.j.calurus* was seen by Hooper Farms Road. There was a major influx on just that one day. Now to Krider's Hawk, there were many more sightings this year. It seems easiest to record them by locations. By Laughlin Road there were singles on November 10, November 28, December 5, December 8, December 10, and January 2 with two on January 23. There could be five birds involved in the above. At Hooper Farms Road there was one on January 7, January 9

with one at Lust Road on January 15. These records could relate to a single individual. There was one at the Nursery on January 19 with one at the Sand Farm on January 26, again just one bird. At the McDonald Canal there were singles on January 28 and February 16, two birds here. Finally at Pole Road there were singles on February 13 and March 16. The February 13 bird could be the same as the one at the McDonald Canal on February 16 so just one bird here. It therefore seems possible that there were ten individuals this year.

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

Resident and a late fall to early spring passage migrant, a pair nested near the Workshops, they raised two young. For the early fall passage there were two on August 15 and August 22 with singles on four dates to September 10. There were three on September 15 with four on September 19, five on September 22 and seven on September 24, then three seen on September 26 with two on September 30. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 1 with six to October 8, 11 on October 10 and 14 on October 15, then 13 seen on October 18 with ten on October 20. There were 11 on October 22 with 18 on October 24 and October 29, then 15 seen to November 5 with 14 on November 7 and 12 to November 12. There were 16 on November 14 with 13 on November 17 and 12 on November 19. There were 14 on November 21 with 15 on November 26, then nine seen on November 28. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 1 with 14 on December 5, 13 on December 10, 12 on December 15, 11 on December 17, ten on December 19 and nine on December 22. There were 15 on December 24 with 11 on December 26 and eight on December 29. There were 14 on December 31 with ten to January 9, eight on January 12 and seven on January 14. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 16 with 11 on January 19, then six seen on January 23. There were eight on January 26 with ten on January 28, 12 on January 30 and 13 on February 4, then 11 seen on February 6 with six on February 9. There were ten on February 11 with 14 on February 13, then 12 seen on February 18 with 11 to February 23 and seven on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on February 27 and March 2 with 13 on March 4, then eight seen on March 6. There were ten on March 9 with 14 on March 11, then nine seen on March 13 with eight on March 16. There were ten on March 18 with 18 on March 20, then ten seen to March 27 with seven on March 30 and five on April 1. There were six on April 3 with three on April 6 and two on April 10. That was the end of the late spring passage. All that remained was a pair at the workshops. The brood of two was first seen on June 8. The first fall migrant was at the Sand Farm on July 8. There were three on July 10 and July 13 with two to July 22 and one to July 27. There were two

on July 29 with singles to August 3. There were two on August 5 and August 7 with singles to August 12. It is likely that the only fall migrant was the one at the Sand Farm.

#### Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage on September 8 there was one in the area with one flying to the south. Five flew to the south on September 19. There was one in the area on September 24. On September 26 there was one in the area with one flying to the south and on September 30 two flew to the south. In the area there were singles on October 1 and October 4 with two on October 6. There were singles on October 8, October 10, October 13 and October 15. On October 18 there was one in the area with two flying to the south. In the area there were two on October 20 with one on October 22. There were two on October 24. Later singles flew to the south on October 29 and October 31. There was one in the area on November 3 with one flying to the south on November 5. No more visible passage noted. There were singles on November 7, November 21 and November 26 with two on November 28. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 1, December 3, December 5 and December 10. There were two on December 19 and December 24 with three on December 29, then singles seen on December 31, January 2 and January 5, normally only singles seen during the winter so this influx was very exceptional. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 15, February 4, February 13 and February 18. For the late spring passage there was one on March 13 with one flying to the north on April 29. A good year for this species.

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

Last year there were only five records, this year there were 31 that I think says it all. For the fall passage one flew to the south on September 22. There was one in the area on September 30 with on October 1 one in the area and one flying to the south. There were singles on October 4 and October 22 with two on October 24. There was a juvenile on November 3 with an adult on November 5, singles then seen on November 10 and November 12, on the latter date it killed a Common Gallinule. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 1 with two on December 8, then singles seen on December 15, December 17, December 19 and December 22. There were two on December 24 with one on December 26. There were singles on January 5 and January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 26 with two on February 2, then singles seen on February 4 and February 6. One of the two on February 2 was an exceptionally dark immature. There were two on February 9 with singles on February 13,

February 20 and February 25. Finally for the early spring passage one flew to the north on March 2. There was a late record of one on April 22.

#### Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

This was an irregular visitor to the area. Early fall record: *there was one by the Workshops on July 28*. There were no later fall or winter sightings. For the early spring there were two at the Workshops on January 15 with singles at the Nursery on January 19 and January 28. There was one on February 4 at the Sand Farm with one at the Nursery on February 23. For the late spring there was one at the Workshops on March 25. Later there was one at Plant Express on May 8 with one at the Workshops on May 24. There were no later records.

#### Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

This was a resident with the greatest numbers at the Sand Farm and the Sod Farm. I have no information on the size of the breeding population although a count of 36 on June 1 probably relates to singing males. Early fall records: *there were 17 on July 21 with 11 on July 23, nine on July 25 and six to July 30. There were 11 on August 1, eight on August 4, seven on August 6 and three on August 8. There were four on August 11 with 13 on August 13*, then three seen on August 15 with two on August 18. There were three on August 20 and August 22 with 13 on August 25 and 14 on August 29, then three seen on September 1. There were four on September 5 with 12 on September 12, then singles seen to September 17. There were four on September 19 with eight on September 26, then one seen on September 30. Those were the early fall records. For the late fall there were seven on October 1 with nine on October 6 and ten on October 8, then six seen on October 13 with two to October 20. There were three on October 22 with one on October 24. That was the end of the fall influxes. Whilst there were four on November 19 only singles otherwise seen to November 24. There was greater activity during the winter; there were two on December 1, December 5 and December 19 with seven on January 5 and January 12, then four seen on January 14. There were no further sightings to February 16 which translated into I failed to locate any of the coveys. There were 13 on February 16 with 18 on February 20. The first one in song was heard on February 27. There were also coveys of 12 on March 6, 14 on March 9 and 16 on March 18. From April the resident population started to make itself known. There were two on April 1 with seven on April 3, nine on April 10, 12 on April 17, 14 on April 24, 16 on April 27, 26 on May 6 and 27 on May 8, then 14 seen on May 11. There were 15 on May 13 with 20 on May 15, 24 on May 17, 27 on May 29 and 36 on June 1, then up to 18 seen to June 26. Note how close the peak counts are i.e. May 28, 2010 and June 1, 2011. There were 23 on June 29 with 20 on July 1, 17 to July 13, 15 to July 27

and eight to July 31. There were 16 on August 5 with three on August 7 and singles to August 12, all singing had stopped.

#### King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

Present in low numbers from the fall to the spring, it will have bred but the number of pairs is not known. Early fall records: *there were four on August 1 with five on August 6 and six on August 8, then three seen on August 13 with two on August 15.* There were 16 on August 18 with 19 on August 20 and 42 on August 22, then ten seen on August 25 with one on August 27. There was one on September 1 with 16 on September 3, then 12 seen on September 5 with one on September 8. There were four on September 10 with six on September 12, then two seen on September 15. There were four on September 17 with 12 on September 19, then seven seen on September 22. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were nine on September 24 with ten on September 26, 16 on September 30 and 26 on October 1, then 17 seen on October 4 with 12 on October 6 and 11 on October 8. There were 16 on October 10 with 19 on October 15, then 12 seen on October 18 with four on October 20. There were seven on October 22 with 16 on October 24, then five seen on October 27 with four on October 29. There were 11 on October 31 with six on November 5 and two on November 7. There were 13 on November 10 with 18 on November 12, 19 on November 14 and 26 on November 19, then 19 seen on November 24 with 11 on November 26 and two on November 28. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 1 with eight on December 3, 16 on December 5 and 24 to December 10, then one seen on December 13. There were 22 on December 15 with 24 on December 17 and 34 on December 22, then five seen on December 24 with four on December 26. There were 15 on December 29 with 22 on December 31, then 12 seen on January 2 with ten on January 7, five on January 9 and two on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 14 with ten on January 19, then six seen on January 23 with one on January 26. There were four on January 28 with six on January 30, then five seen on February 2 with two on February 6 and one on February 9. There were two from February 11 to February 23 with five on February 27, then three seen on March 2 with one to March 6. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 9 with six on March 16, then five seen on March 18 with two to March 23. There were three on March 25 with five on March 27, then four seen on April 1 with three on April 3. There were six on April 6 and April 10 with three on April 13 and two on April 15. There were three on April 17 with eight on April 19, then three seen on April 22. There were six on April 24 with eight on April 29, then two seen to May 4. This marked the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 6 with six on May 11, then three seen on May 13 with two to May 17. There were

three on May 21 with two on May 22 and one on May 24. There were no influxes through to June 10, just one to two in the area. There were three on June 12 with four on June 15, then three seen to June 22 with two on June 26 and one on June 29. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 1 with four on July 3, then three seen on July 6 with two on July 8 and one on July 10. There were five on July 13 with four on July 15 and two on July 17. There were nine on July 20 with two on July 22. There were four on July 24 with five on July 27 and nine on July 31, then three seen on August 3. There were four on August 5 with 22 on August 7, then 18 seen on August 10 with 15 on August 12, eight on August 15 and four on August 17.

#### Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage by the Lake Level Canal there were two on October 22 with one on November 3. There was one in a ditch by Laughlin Road on November 10. There was one by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on November 12 with one by Lake Apopka to the north of the Lust Road pump house on November 17. Finally for the fall passage there was one by Hooper Farms Road on November 26. For the winter passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on December 10 with one in Phase One on December 17. There was one by the Fish Ponds off Hooper Farms Road on December 29. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on January 2, January 5 and January 14. Back on January 2 there was also one by the McDonald Canal. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one by the same Fish Ponds on January 19 with one by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on February 2. There was one again by the Fish Ponds on February 25 with one by the Lake Level Canal on March 2. There were no later records. There may have been six for the fall, five for the winter and four for the spring making a total of 15 for the year. That was a good total for this elusive species.

#### Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the late fall and winter. Seen in the fall from September 12, there was one on that date. There were two on September 19 with five on September 22, 11 on September 24, 24 on September 30, 60 on October 1, 66 on October 4 and 87 on October 6, then 81 seen on October 8 with 40 on October 10 and 31 on October 13. There were 84 on October 15 with 60 on October 18 and 23 on October 20. There were 38 on October 22 with 44 on October 24, then 30 seen on October 27. There were 33 on October 29 with 98 on October 31, then 64 seen on November 5 with 24 on November 7. There were 140 on November 10 with 107 on November 14 and 77 on

November 17. There were 158 on November 19 with 135 on November 24, 64 on November 28 and 11 on December 1. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 58 on December 3 with 124 on December 5 and 174 on December 10, then 163 seen on December 15 with 128 on December 17 and 22 on December 19. There were 155 on December 22 with 101 on December 24 and eight on December 26. There were 38 on December 29 with 109 on December 31, then 33 seen on January 2. There were 52 on January 5 with 56 on January 7, then 19 seen on January 9 with 11 on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 65 on January 14 with 38 on January 16, 30 on January 19, 12 on January 23 and eight on January 26. There were 30 on January 28 with 33 on January 30, then 25 seen on February 4 with 16 to February 11. There were 25 on February 13 with 24 on February 18, 11 on February 20 and nine on February 23. There were 11 on February 25 with 23 on February 27, then eight seen on March 2. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 4 with 16 on March 6, 20 on March 9 and 32 on March 13, then 31 seen on March 18 with 21 on March 20 and 15 on March 23. There were 21 on March 25 with 24 on March 27, 25 on April 3 and 36 on April 6, then 29 seen on April 10 with 23 to April 17, 11 on April 19, four to April 24, three on April 27, two to May 1 and singles to May 8. There was a late individual by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on May 24.

#### Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*)

Summer visitor, not a single winter record which was perhaps not surprising with the very cold weather in December. I have no information on the breeding population other than the fact that the first two young were seen on June 5. Early fall records: *there were 18 on July 4 with 12 on July 7, 11 on July 21 and six on July 28. There were 12 (inc. five young) on July 30, then five seen on August 1 with one to August 6. There were five on August 8 with four on August 11 and two on August 13.* There were three from August 15 to September 17 with two to September 22 and singles to September 30. Later there were singles in Phase One on October 13 and November 26. There were no further sightings until February. There was one on February 2 with two on February 4. No more could be located until March. For the late spring passage there was one on March 9 with singles on three dates to March 23. There were two on March 25 and March 27 with five on April 3, six on April 6, eight on April 8 and 15 on April 10, then ten seen on April 13 with nine on April 15. There were 11 on April 17 with ten on April 19 and nine on April 22. There were 13 on April 24 with 17 on April 27, 30 on April 29 and 34 on May 1, then 22 seen on May 4. This marked the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 30 on May 6 with 34 on May 8, then 24 seen on May 11 with 18 on May 13. There were 22 on May 15 with 24 on May 17 and 37 on May 21, then 20 seen on May 22 with 16 on May 24. There were 29 on May 26 with 15 on May 29 and eight on June 1. There

were 27 on June 3 and June 5 with 15 on June 8. There were 25 on June 10 with 34 on June 12, then 23 seen on June 17 with 13 to June 22. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 19 on June 24 and June 29 with 20 to July 3, then 16 seen on July 6 with 15 on July 19, 14 on July 13, ten to July 20, seven to July 24 and five on July 27. There were ten on July 29 and July 31 with nine on August 3 and five on August 5. There were 12 on August 7 with six on August 12 *and three on August 15.*

#### Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)

This was a common breeding species throughout the flooded fields. There was a major post-breeding gathering; the numbers get higher each year. This year there was an increase in numbers in late May and early June, I believe that many pairs lost their nests to the drought. They may have tried again at a new location later. The first young (one) was seen on May 1. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 160 on May 28 with 170 on May 30, 230 on June 4, 240 on June 6, 280 on June 9, 290 on June 13, 360 on June 16, 400 on June 18, 480 on June 23, 510 on June 27, 590 on June 30, 610 on July 2, 660 on July 4, 750 on July 11, 1,050 on July 18, 1,130 on July 21, 1,190 on July 25, 1,260 on July 28, 1,280 on July 30, 1,660 on August 1, 1,880 on August 4, 2,120 on August 6, 2,570 on August 8, 3,140 on August 15, 3,540 on August 18, 3,790 on August 20, 4,190 on August 27 and 4,440 on August 25, then 4,240 seen on August 27 with 3,910 on August 29, 3,110 on September 1 and 3,030 on September 3. This influx lasted three months. It is properly called a mega influx. That ended the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage (a single event) there were 3,770 on September 5 with 3,650 on September 8, 3,460 on September 10, 2,990 on September 12, 2,850 on September 15, 2,830 on September 17, 2,740 on September 22 and 2,230 on September 24. There were 3,030 on September 26 with 2,940 on October 1, 2,840 on October 4 and 2,600 on October 6. There were 2,900 on October 8 with 3,020 on October 10, 3,800 on October 13 and 4,520 on October 15, then 5,110 on October 18 and October 22 with 4,220 on October 2, 3,840 on October 27, 1,840 on October 29, 1,070 on October 31, 420 to November 5, 310 on November 7, 220 on November 10, 210 on November 12 and 180 to November 17. The counts of 5,110 were the highest counts for Zellwood but the corresponding event in 2011 goes way beyond that figure. There were 200 on November 19 with 330 on November 21, then 310 seen on November 24 with 295 on November 28, 290 on December 3 and 260 on December 5. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 280 on December 8 with 290 on December 10, then 150 seen on December 13. There were 270 on December 15 with 460 on December 17 and 520 on December 19, then 250 seen on December 22. There were 290 on December 24 with 360 on December 26, 530 on December 31 and 630 on January 5, then 570 seen on January 7 with 470 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring*



passage there were 580 on January 12 with 730 on January 14, then 550 seen on January 16 with 310 on January 19, 250 on January 23 and 200 to January 28. There were 260 on January 30 with 210 on February 2 and 200 on February 4. There were 260 on February 6 with 210 on February 9, 180 on February 11 and 140 on February 13. There were 300 on February 16 with 230 to February 23 and 180 on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 200 on February 27 with 280 on March 2, then 230 seen on March 4 with 210 on March 6, 160 on March 9 and 130 on March 11. There were 180 on March 13 with 260 on March 18, then 180 seen on March 20. There were 220 on March 23 with 250 on March 25 and March 27, then 240 seen on March 30 with 160 on April 1 and 140 to April 6. That may be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 190 on April 8 with 210 on April 10, 240 on April 13 and 310 on April 17, then 270 seen on April 19 with 190 on April 22. There were 280 on April 24 with 200 on April 27. Numbers now rose because of the failed nesting attempts. There were 230 on April 29 with 340 on May 1, 385 on May 4, 530 on May 6, 920 on May 13, 1,100 on May 17, 1,240 on May 21 and 1,530 on May 22, then 1,450 seen on May 24 with 1,380 on May 26, 1,290 on May 29, 1,180 on June 3, 1,110 on June 5, 1,010 on June 10, 820 on June 12, 710 on June 15 and 690 on June 17. There were 740 on June 19 with 830 on June 24, 880 on June 26, then 870 seen on July 1 with 720 on July 3. There were 960 on July 6 with 1,280 on July 10, then 1,170 seen on July 13 with 1,140 on July 15. At this point it was likely that it switched over from the summer passage to the post-breeding gathering. There were 1,480 on July 17 with 1,710 on July 24 and 2,840 on July 27, then 2,410 seen on July 31 with 1,800 on August 3. There were 2,670 on August 5 with 3,050 on August 7, then 2,780 seen on August 10 with 2,570 on August 12. *There were 2,750 on August 15 with 2,860 on August 17, 3,180 on August 21, 3,300 on August 25, 3,850 on August 31, 4,400 on September 2, 4,900 on September 4, 5,250 on September 7, 5,550 on September 9, 5,650 on September 11 and 5,850 on September 14.* At this point this was the highest count for Zellwood. The great majority were in Phase Seven. Looking at last year it would seem possible that this will go much higher, you will need to see the 14<sup>th</sup> report.

#### American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

There was a massive late fall passage which over ran the winter passage and half of the early spring passage, numbers in the late spring were much lower. A surprising number stayed for the summer but there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there were five on July 16 with eight on July 18, then six seen on July 21 with two to July 30. There were five on August 1 and August 4 with one on August 6. There were two on August 8 and August 11 with three on August 13, then two seen on August 15. There were five on August 18 with three to August 25, two on August 29 and singles to September 3. There were three on September 5*

with one on September 8. There were two on September 10 with four on September 12, then one seen to October 1. That was the early fall passage. These minimal numbers were not repeated at the end of the year. Now for the main fall passage there were seven on October 4 with ten on October 8, 25 on October 10, 65 on October 13, 371 on October 15, 1,615 on October 18, 2,170 on October 20, 5,470 on October 22, 6,870 on October 27, 10,200 on October 29, 14,400 on October 31, 18,900 on November 5 and 24,900 on November 7. This is the highest count for Zellwood. Counts now lower there were 21,800 on November 12 with 12,400 on November 14 and 12,150 on November 17. There were 20,300 on November 19 and November 21, then 16,500 seen on November 24 with 15,900 on November 26. There were 16,800 on November 28 with 12,900 on December 3, 12,400 on December 5, 12,270 on December 8, 9,800 on December 10, 6,650 on December 15, 6,000 on December 19, 4600 on December 26, 4,450 on December 29, 3,250 on December 31, 3,100 on January 2, 2,450 on January 5, 1,950 on January 7, 1,850 on January 9, 1,770 to January 14, 1,650 on January 16, 1,270 on January 23 and 1,230 on January 26. That was the fall passage; it overran the winter passage and half of the early spring passage. For the remainder of the early spring passage there were 1,400 on January 28 with 1,330 on January 30, 1,090 on February 2 and 1,030 on February 4. There were 1,220 on February 6 with 1,360 on February 9 and 1,580 on February 13, then 1,070 seen on February 16 with 1,020 on February 18 and 930 on February 20. There were 1,110 on February 23 with 1,195 on February 25, then 1,060 seen on February 27 with 1,040 on March 2. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 1,300 on March 4 with 1,320 to March 9, then 1,290 seen on March 13 with 610 on March 16. There were 1,000 on March 18 with 1,110 on March 20 and March 27, then 955 seen on April 3 with 170 on April 6 and 135 on April 8. There were 260 on April 10 with 315 on April 13, 430 on April 15 and 490 on April 17, then 305 seen on April 19 with 255 on April 24, 165 on April 27 and 155 on April 29. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 195 on May 1 with 181 on May 6 and 165 on May 8. There were 187 on May 11 with 163 on May 13, 156 on May 15, 142 on May 17 and 71 on May 21. There were 96 on May 22 with 153 on May 24, then 94 seen on May 29 with 51 on June 1. There were 70 on June 3 with 124 on June 5, then 59 seen on June 8. There were 65 on June 10 with 77 on June 12, 79 on June 15 and 85 on June 17, then 75 seen on June 22 with 58 on June 24. There were 91 on June 26 with 81 on June 29 and 74 on July 1. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 108 on July 3 with 113 on July 6, 115 on July 10 and 144 on July 13, then 104 seen on July 15 with 92 on July 17. There were 118 on July 20 with 96 on July 22. There were 117 on July 24 with 131 on July 27, 139 on July 31 and 143 on August 3, then 94 seen on August 5. There were 123 on August 7 *with 124 on August 10, then 101 seen on August 15 with 81 on August 17, 71 on August 19, 65 on August 21 and 62 on August 24.* The drought is going to put a stop to huge numbers for a time but in due course much larger numbers can be expected.

### Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

For the most part a post-breeding visitor, recorded in all months bar November. Early fall records: *there was one on August 8*. There were singles in different locations on September 15 and September 17. For the late fall passage most sightings now came from Phase One or the Lake Level Canal; these could be considered a single area. There were singles on October 6 and October 31. There were no November records. For the winter passage there were singles on December 8, December 17 and December 31. All the above were from Phase One or the canal. There was one on the southern border on January 16. That is the sole record for the early spring passage. Seasons as such may not be appropriate for this species, so to continue in Phase One/Lake Level Canal there was one on February 27 with two on March 3 and three on March 4, then two seen on March 6 and March 13 with one on March 16. There were two on March 18 with one on March 20. There were also two on March 27. There was one by Lake Apopka north of Lust Road on March 30 with one at the Sand Farm on April 1. There was one at the Lake Level Canal from April 1 to April 29 with singles by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on April 13, in Phase Six on April 17 and at the Sand Farm on April 19. On April 24 there were four they were at the Lake Level Canal, Phase One, the Sand Farm and Lust Road. There was one at the Sand Farm on April 27. Now back to the Lake Level Canal there was one on April 29 with three on May 1, then one seen on May 8 and May 11. On May 8 there were also singles at Lake Apopka north of the Lust Road pump house, in Phase Seven and by Laughlin Road (near the gate). There were singles at the Sand Farm on May 11, May 15, May 21 and May 22. There was one in Phase Seven on May 13 with one in Phase One on May 15. There was one in Phase One on May 24 with two on May 29. There was one in Phase Seven on May 26. There was one in Phase One on June 10 with two by the Lake Level Canal on June 12, then one seen in Phase One on June 17. There was one in Phase Seven on June 19 with singles at the Sand Farm and the Stormwater Ponds on June 24. There was one in Phase One on June 26 with one by the Lake Level Canal on July 3. There were singles in Phase Seven on July 6 and Phase Two on July 15. Finally there were singles in Phase One on July 29, August 3 and August 5.

### Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor with occasional sightings during the summer. Early fall records: *there were 11 on July 14 with two on August 13*. There were two on August 25 and August 29. There were no further sightings until two seen on September 24. For the late fall passage there were two present from October 4 to October 13 with four on October 24. There were also two on November 14 and November 21. A total of 66 flew to the south on November 28. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 1 with ten on December 3, then one seen on December 5. Flying

to the south there were 26 on December 8, 24 on December 10 and 48 on December 13. That has to be the worst visible fall/winter passage. There were in the area four on December 15 with eight on December 19, then four seen on December 22 with two on December 24. There were 13 on December 26 with two on December 31. There were four on January 5 with two to January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with four on January 16, then one seen on January 23. There were two on January 30 with three on February 2, four on February 6 and six on February 9, then two seen to February 18. There were three on February 20 with two on February 23 and one on February 25. On February 27 there were five in the area with 60 flying to the north. That was the only record this year of migration to the north. There were also five in the area on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 9 and March 13 with six on March 16, then singles seen on March 23 and March 25. There were seven on April 1 with two from April 6 to April 17. There were four on April 22 with two from May 1 to May 13. There were four on May 17. That will be the end of the late spring passage. There were now scattered records through the summer. There were two on June 3 with two on June 17 and June 22. There were three on July 31 and August 5 with two on August 7. Perhaps one day they will actually nest in the survey area.

#### Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

An occasional visitor involving birds from the reintroduction program, this year we had a pair that stayed through the summer. By their bands they were a pair one of them was bred up north then brought to Florida, the other was raised in the wild in Florida. Initially they were seen in Phase Six on May 10 but they took up residence in Phase Seven from May 29 to June 29. They then disappeared only to be found roosting in Phase One on July 20 and July 24. On July 31 I found them in agricultural fields immediately to the north of the Sand Farm. Finally they were back in Phase Seven on August 7. The District had been pumping water from Duda into Phase Seven during much of the period. It is quite likely that rising water levels forced them to leave.

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

Now a very uncommon passage migrant due to the lack of suitable habitat. For the early fall passage there was one on August 22 in Phase Two with three at the Sand Farm on August 29. For the late fall passage there was just one sighting, there being one on October 22 in Phase One. There were no winter records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 24 in Phase Seven with two there on April 27. There was one at the Sand Farm on May 6 with one in

Phase One on May 22. That was the end of the late spring passage. The last sighting could be a fall record, there being one in first-summer plumage on June 22 in Phase One.

#### American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in winter plumage in Phase One on October 20 and October 22.

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

Currently a rare passage migrant due to the lack of suitable habitat, very exceptionally there were winter and summer records this year. Early fall records: *there was one on July 25 with three on July 30. Later there was one on August 11.* There were nine on August 18 with five on August 22 and two on September 5. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the winter passage there was one in Phase Two on December 31. For the late spring passage there was one on April 24 with 12 on May 1, then one seen on May 4. There were three on May 6 with four on May 11, then two seen on May 13. There were four on May 17 with two to May 22. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there was one in first-summer plumage on June 15. For the early fall passage there were five on July 27 with seven on July 29 however none seen on July 31. There were five on August 3 with seven on August 5, 13 on August 10, 16 on August 12 *and 17 on August 15, then 13 seen on August 19 with 12 on August 21.*

#### Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

Seen all year with the greatest numbers in the winter and the early spring, whilst it probably bred no young seen. Early fall records: *there were five on July 30 with eight on August 1, then three seen on August 6 with two on August 8 and one on August 11.* There was one on August 18 with four on August 22, then singles seen on August 25 and August 29. August was the weakest month of the year. There were six on September 3 with 17 on September 5, then 11 seen on September 8 with two to September 12 and one to September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on September 22 with 24 on September 24 and 62 on September 26, then ten seen on October 1 with seven on October 4, three on October 8 and one on October 10. There were two on October 13 with ten on October 15, then six seen to October 20. There were seven on October 22 with 19 on October 29, then four seen on October 31. There were six on November 3 with 13 on November 5 and 20 on

November 10, then four seen on November 12. There were five on November 14 with seven on November 17, 17 on November 19, 29 on November 21 and 51 from November 26 to December 1, then 32 seen on December 3. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 107 on December 5 with 38 on December 8. There were 71 on December 10 with 85 on December 13, 127 on December 17 and 231 on December 19, then 67 seen on December 22. There were 91 on December 24 with 135 on December 26, then 42 seen on December 29. There were 106 on December 31 with 155 on January 2, then 146 seen on January 7 with 104 on January 12, 77 on January 14, 54 on January 16 and 43 on January 19. That was a long running winter passage. This is one of those instances where the start of the winter passage was clear cut. For the early spring passage there were 111 on January 23 with 129 on January 26, then 57 seen on January 28 with 55 on January 30 and 42 on February 2. There were 77 on February 4 with 68 on February 9, 44 on February 11 and 35 on February 13. There were 72 on February 16 with 55 on February 18, 33 on February 20, 31 on February 25, 20 on March 2, ten on March 6 and five to March 11. This passage also overran. Numbers now dramatically lower with the late spring passage. There were eight on March 13 with nine on March 16, then five seen on March 18 with two on March 20 and one on March 23. There were five on March 25 with one on March 27. There were three on March 30 with six on April 1, then five seen on April 3 with two on April 6. There were six on April 8 with seven on April 10, then six seen to April 17 with four to April 22. This marked the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 24 with nine on May 1, then four seen on May 6 with three on May 8. There were eight on May 11 with seven on May 15, four on May 17 and three on May 18. There were six on May 21 with seven on May 22, nine on May 26 and 15 on May 29, then 12 seen on June 3 with eight to June 12, seven to June 19 and four on June 22. There were six on June 24 with ten on June 29, then nine seen on July 1 with one on July 3. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 6 with 12 on July 8 and July 10, 14 on July 15, 16 on July 20 and 30 on July 27, then 29 seen on July 31 with 21 on August 3, 19 on August 5, 16 on August 7, 11 on August 12, *nine on August 15, eight to August 19, seven to August 24 and one on August 25*. Numbers were much higher in August this year.

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

Present all year with a large breeding population and a significant post-breeding gathering. In all 52 pairs located, the great majority were in Phase One. Broods ranged from one to four. Early fall records; *for the first time there was a strong post-breeding gathering. There were 37 on July 11 with 42 on July 16, 45 on July 18, 57 on July 25, 90 on July 28, 214 on July 30, 257 on August 1 and a very high 432 on August 4 (100 were in Phase One with 332 were*

*in Phase Two). Counts then lower with 200 on August 8 with 110 on August 11. The count of 432 is the highest count for Zellwood. There were 215 on August 13 with 137 on August 15. There were 158 on August 18 with 186 on August 20, then 180 seen on August 25 with 119 on August 27, 95 on September 1, 81 on September 5, 53 on September 10, five on September 12 and three on September 15. This ended the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were 48 on September 17 with 66 on September 19, then 48 seen on September 22 with 47 on September 26, 19 on September 30 and 11 on October 1. In early September the District started pumping water from the fields north of Lust Road into Phase Two forcing the majority to leave, some moved to Phases One and Seven. There were 45 on October 4 with 61 on October 6, then 47 seen on October 8 with 39 on October 10. There were 58 on October 13 with 45 on October 15 and 26 on October 18. There were 30 on October 20 with 41 on October 22, then 29 seen on October 24 with 25 on October 27. There were 30 on October 29 with 36 on November 5, then 12 seen on November 10 with nine on November 14, then none seen on November 17, the only such day in the year. There were eight on November 19 with ten on November 21, 17 on November 26 and 19 on November 28, then 11 seen on December 3 with six on December 5. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 8 with 19 on December 13, 20 on December 15 and 22 on December 19, then 13 seen on December 22 with 12 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 19 on December 29 with 17 on January 2, 14 on January 5, 12 on January 9 and eight on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 14 with 12 on January 16. There were 14 on January 19 with 17 on January 23, 18 on January 26, 22 on January 30, 31 on February 2 and 34 on February 6, then 16 seen on February 9. There were 25 on February 11 with 32 on February 13, 47 on February 18, 67 on February 20 and 72 on February 25, then 49 seen on February 27 with three on March 2. This was the end of the early spring passage. There was a break between this and the next passage suggesting that these were totally separate events. The main spring passage followed there were six on March 4 and March 6 with nine on March 9, 25 on March 13, 27 to March 20, 38 on March 25 and 73 on March 27, then 68 seen on April 1 with 30 on April 6 and 16 on April 8. There were 36 on April 10 with 70 on April 13, 81 on April 15, 83 on April 17, 86 on April 22 and 101 on April 24, then 75 seen on April 27 with 65 on April 29. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 73 on May 1 with 120 on May 4, 123 on May 8, 130 on May 13 and 171 on May 15, then 127 seen on May 17 with 86 on May 18. The first broods of tiny young were seen on May 21. There were 143 on May 21 with 162 on May 22, 164 on May 26, 202 on June 1 and 218 on June 5, then 143 seen on June 8. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 152 on June 10 with 238 on June 12, then 136 seen on June 17 with 129 on June 19. There were 186 on June 22 with 227 on June 24, 244 on June 26 and 290 on June 29, then 197 seen on July 1 with 171 on July 3. There were 199 on July 6 with 211 on July 10, 318 on July 13 and 319 on July 15, then 200 seen on July 17 with 157 on July 20 and*

131 on July 22. There were 165 on July 24 with 110 on July 27. There were 118 on July 29 with 126 on July 31 and 142 on August 5, then 132 seen on August 7 with 95 on August 10 and 41 on August 12.

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

This was an irregular visitor at best, this year they were present in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there was one in Phase Two on August 25. Later there was another there on September 15 with three from September 17 to September 24. They then moved to Phase One where they stayed from October 4 to October 15. They were back in Phase Two from October 18 to October 20. Later there was one in Phase Two from November 10 to December 29 with three there on December 17. It is possible that the other two had been in the fields north of Lust Road. It is just not possible to say how many birds involved in the above. Finally in the early fall there were two adults still in breeding plumage in Phase One on July 15 and July 17. This was a very good year.

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

Present all year, that is a statement that I have not been able to make in the past, the greatest numbers were from the late fall to the early spring. Early fall records: *there were two on July 7 with one on July 16. There were three on July 25 and July 28 with five on August 1 and seven on August 4, then three seen on August 8* with singles to August 15. There were five on August 18 with nine on August 22, then one seen on August 25. There were two on August 27 with five on August 29, then three seen on September 1 with two to September 5 and one on September 8. There was one from September 15 to September 19 with four on September 22, then two seen on September 26 with one on October 4. That completed the early fall passage. This is another case where the differences between to the two fall passages are very clear cut. For the main fall passage there were six on October 6 with 11 on October 8 and 26 on October 10, then 13 seen on October 13. There were 23 on October 15 with 24 on October 18, then 17 seen on October 20 with 14 on October 22. There were 28 on October 24 with 15 on October 27. There were 16 on October 29 with 27 on October 31, 30 on November 3 and 45 on November 10, then 28 seen on November 12 with 26 on November 17, 18 on November 19, 13 on November 21 and nine on November 24. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 26 with 15 on November 28 and 25 on December 1, then 13 seen on December 3 with 12 on December 5, 11 on December 10 and four on December 13. There were 14 on December 15 with 13 on December 17, seven on December 19 and six on December 22. There were 12 on December 24 and December 29 with 14 to January



2, then 12 seen on January 5 with ten on January 7. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring there were 12 on January 9 with 13 on January 14 and 16 on January 23, then 12 seen on January 26 with eight on January 28, seven on January 30 and four on February 2. There were eight on February 4 with six on February 9, four on February 11 and two on February 13. There were five on February 16 with 12 on February 23, then eight seen on February 27 with four on March 2. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 4 and March 6 with nine on March 9, then five seen to March 16. There were six on March 18 with ten on March 20, 13 on March 23 and 14 on March 25, then 12 seen on March 27 with six on March 30. There were 27 on April 1 with eight on April 3, three on April 6 and one on April 8. There were singles from April 10 to April 15 with two on April 17 and April 22, then three seen on April 24 with five to April 29. That closed the late spring passage. Counts then lower for the summer passage there were three on May 4 with two on May 6. There were seven on May 8 with three on May 11 and one on May 13. There were five on May 15 with two on May 17. There were four on May 21 with six on May 22, then two seen on May 24 and June 5 with singles to June 15. There were seven on June 17 with eight on June 22, then three seen to June 29 with one on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 3 with three on July 8 and two on July 10. There were three from July 13 to July 17 with five on July 20, then three seen on July 22. There were four on July 24 with eight on July 27 and 25 on July 29, then five seen on July 31. There were six on August 3 with 15 on August 5, then 12 seen on August 7 with six on August 10. There were seven on August 12 with eight on August 15, ten on August 17 and 21 on August 19, then six seen to August 25.

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

This species was also present all year that is much more unexpected, the Greater Yellowlegs is at least known to summer inland on occasions. Early fall records: *there were five on July 7 with six on July 16 and nine on July 18. There were two on July 25 with four on July 28, six on August 1 and 13 on August 4, then 11 seen on August 8 with four on August 13.* There were seven on August 18 with 44 on August 22, then 14 seen on August 25 with five on August 27. There were seven on August 29 with 18 on September 1, then ten seen on September 5 with one on September 8. There were five on September 15 with four on September 17. There were 16 on September 22 with singles to September 26. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 30 with six on October 1, then five seen on October 4 with two on October 6. There were 23 on October 8 with 54 on October 10, 94 on October 15 and 198 on October 18, then 172 seen on October 20 with 72 on October 22. This is a perfect example of why I think the fall passages splits on or near October 1. There were 230

on October 24 with 180 on October 27, 120 on October 29, 107 on October 31, 48 on November 3 and 35 on November 5. There were 50 on November 7 with 59 on November 10, then 33 seen on November 14 with 26 on November 17. There were 61 on November 19 with 23 on November 24 and 21 on November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 23 on November 28 with 32 on December 1 and 49 on December 3, then 42 seen on December 5 with 29 to December 10, 25 on December 15, 22 on December 17, 19 on December 19 and four on December 22. There were 28 on December 24 with 20 on December 26 and 18 on December 29. There were 31 on December 31 with 18 to January 5. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 23 on January 7 with 34 on January 12 and 36 on January 13, then 18 seen on January 16 with 16 on January 19. There were 53 on January 23 with 29 on January 28, 20 on January 30, 14 on February 4, 13 on February 9, ten on February 13, six on February 18 and three on February 20. There were 25 on February 23 with 24 on February 25 and 18 on February 27. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 27 on March 2 with 34 on March 4 and 69 on March 6, then 56 seen on March 9 with 46 on March 13 and 25 on March 16. There were 72 on March 18 with 64 on March 20 and 46 on March 23. There were 59 on March 25 with 169 on March 27 and 340 on April 1, then 18 seen on April 3. There were 44 on April 6 with 244 on April 13, then 162 seen on April 17 with 75 on April 19 and 63 on April 22. There were 96 on April 24 with 147 on April 27, then 90 seen on April 29 with 73 on May 4 and 52 on May 6. There were 155 on May 8 with 32 on May 13 and 22 on May 15. There were 47 on May 17 with 11 on May 18 and one on May 21. There were two on May 22 with eight on May 29. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. Normally this species is absent during the summer but not so this year. For the summer passage there was one from June 1 to June 19 with two on June 22 and seven on June 24, then five seen on June 29 with two on July 1. As I normally treat any sightings after June 21 (the longest day) as fall records then the summer passage lasted for just three weeks. The early fall passage was clearly underway on July 3. There were 20 on July 3 with 11 on July 8 and two to July 13. There were nine on July 15 with ten on July 17 and 24 on July 22, then 11 seen on July 24 with eight on July 27. There were 49 on July 29 with 15 on August 3 and ten on August 5. There were 19 on August 7 with eight to August 12.

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

A passage migrant, the greatest numbers were in the spring. Early fall records: *there were two from July 18 to July 24 with three on July 28 and five on August 1, then two seen to August 6. There were four on August 8 with singles on August 11 and August 13.* There were three on August 18 with one on August 20. There were two on August 25 with one on

September 1. There were two on September 12 with three on September 19, then one seen on September 24. There were no later fall, winter or early spring sightings. For the spring passage the first was one on March 30. Later there were singles on April 13 and April 15 with three on April 22, seven to April 29, nine on May 1 and 19 on May 4, then 15 seen on May 8 with nine on May 11. There were 15 on May 13 with five to May 18. Finally for the spring there was one on May 24. For the early fall passage there was one on July 8 and July 15 with two on July 17, then one seen to July 29. There were two seen on July 31 with five on August 3, then three seen to August 7 *with two to August 17*.

#### Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

This was a very rare passage migrant. There were four on August 22 in Phase Two. There were no further sightings until the following fall. There was one on July 17 and July 20 in Phase Two, it was of the eastern race *T.s.semipalmatus*. There were three in Phase Two on July 24. Finally there were four in Phase Two on August 5. It appears that 11 individuals seen.

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

An uncommon passage migrant with the greatest number of sightings in the spring, most sightings were along the shore of Lake Apopka. The only fall sightings were of singles on September 12, September 15 and September 19. For the spring passage there was one from April 8 to April 13. Later there were singles on April 27 and April 29 with two to May 4 and three on May 8, then singles seen on three dates to May 15. There were two on May 17 and May 21 with one on May 22. Finally for the spring there was one on May 29. This year there were records for the early fall. There were two on July 27 with one on July 31. Finally there were two on August 5 and August 10.

#### Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

This was a vagrant now with the lack of any short grass fields. At the Sand Farm one flew to the south on October 8. In the following fall one flew to the east over the Lake Level Canal on July 31.

Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*)

This was the first record for the survey; there were records for 1980, 1983 and 1986. This individual turned up on June 22 in Phase One, it was an adult male in breeding plumage. I treated this as a fall record. There will be a description in Appendix B.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)

This was a vagrant. There were singles in Phase Two on July 31 and August 5.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in breeding plumage on August 12 in Phase Two. Many of the rare shorebirds detailed here were also seen in the 14<sup>th</sup> year, that report will include these sightings together with those for that year.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

This was another vagrant. There were five on September 17 in Phase Two. On April 1 there were three in a flooded field by Hogshead Road.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on October 22 in Phase Two.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

A passage migrant with the greatest numbers in the late spring, there were in the early fall: one on July 25 with three on July 30, then two seen on August 4. There were also five on August 8. There were four on August 18 with 21 on August 20. There were two on September 5 with three on September 12. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one from October 10 to October 24. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 15 and April 17 with two to April 27, then one seen on April 29. There were 21 on May 1 with 130 on May 4, 135 on May 8, 425 on May 13, 600 on May 17 and 700 on May 21, then 635 seen on May 22 with 79 on May 24, 56 on May 26, eight

on May 29 and one on June 1. Very exceptionally there were six on June 15. For the early fall passage there were three on July 20 with 32 on July 22, then two seen on July 24. There were 12 on July 27 with 21 on July 29 and August 3, then ten seen on August 5 with two on August 7. There were 72 on August 10 with 78 on August 12, *then 60 seen on August 15.*

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

Unlike the last species this was a less common fall passage migrant with this year a single spring record. There were no early fall records prior to August 15. There were 30 on August 22 with later three on September 15, then one seen on September 17 and September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were eight on October 10 with 35 on October 18, then 25 seen on October 20 with five on October 29. Finally for the late fall passage there were 14 on November 12. For the spring there was one on April 19. In the early fall there were two on July 22 with one on July 24. There were three on July 27 with five on August 10, then three seen on August 12. This all changes in the 14<sup>th</sup> year as there is now a new high count for Zellwood.

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

There were just five weeks during the summer when this species was not seen, the highest numbers were in October. Early fall records: *there were two on July 18 with 11 on July 24, 20 on July 28, 40 on August 1, 56 on August 4 and 70 on August 8, then one seen on August 11. There were two on August 13 with eight on August 15 and August 18, then two seen on August 20. There were 27 on August 22 with 30 on September 5, then 20 seen on September 10 with four on September 12. There were 35 on September 15 with 27 on September 17 and six on September 19. There were 32 on September 26 with two on October 4. That completed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on October 8 with 91 on October 10, 128 on October 15, 175 on October 18 and 490 on October 20, then 290 seen on October 22 with 70 on October 24 and 30 on October 27. There were 146 on October 29 with 77 on October 31, 15 on November 3 and one on November 5. There were 18 on November 7 but none seen on November 10. There were two on November 14 with seven on November 17, then five seen on November 19. There were seven on November 21 with 118 on November 24, then 25 seen on November 26 with 17 on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 57 on December 1 with 21 on December 3 and 19 on December 5. There were 25 on December 8 with seven on December 10 and one on December 13. There were five on December 15 with 23 on December 17 and 60 on December 19, then two seen on December 22. There were 24 on December 24 with 40 on December 26, 41 on*

December 29 and 117 on December 31, then 87 seen on January 2 with 78 on January 5, 66 on January 7, 38 on January 9, six on January 12, five on January 14 and two on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 19 with 85 on January 23, then 72 seen on January 26 with 35 on January 30, 25 to February 4, eight on February 6 and one on February 9. There were 28 on February 11 with two on February 13. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on February 25 with four on February 27 and eight on March 2 and March 4, then one seen on March 6. There were 25 on March 13 with nine on March 16 and six on March 20. There were seven on March 23 with 33 on March 27, then 17 seen on March 30 with 15 on April 1 and one to April 8. I do not know whether this gap is significant it is a bit as if the following influx was a separate event. There were five on April 13 with 18 on April 17, 84 on April 24 and 123 on April 27, then 117 seen on May 1 with 88 on May 4, 41 on May 8, 36 on May 13, 12 on May 17, four on May 18, two on May 21 and one on May 22. That concluded the main spring passage. There were no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there was one on June 29 with nine on July 6 and 12 on July 8, then one seen on July 10. There were five on July 13 with 19 on July 15 and 140 on July 17, then 29 seen on July 20 with nine on July 22. There were 58 on July 24 with 108 on July 27, then 18 seen on July 29 with 15 on July 31. There were 200 on August 3 with 30 on August 5, then three seen on August 7. There were 24 on August 10 with 65 on August 12 *and 70 on August 17, then 65 seen on August 19 with 40 on August 21.*

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

This was a spring passage migrant with a few fall sightings, this year it also appeared to be a non-breeding summer visitor! For the late fall passage there was one in Phase One on October 15 and October 18. There was one in Phase Two on October 27; this could be a new bird. For the spring passage there was one on May 1 with 12 on May 4, then five seen on May 8 with singles on May 11 and May 13. There were two on May 15 with 19 on May 17 and 118 on May 21, then 32 seen on May 22 with two on May 26. The count of 118 is the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count of 112 was on the same date in 2009. That should have been it but during June there were 16 on June 8 with one on June 12. There were four on June 15 with one on June 19. All these sightings were from Phase One. The fall 2011 sightings were after the end of this survey year.

#### Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

This was a vagrant. There was a juvenile in Phase Two on July 27.

### Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

There were no tropical storms or hurricanes so they were only seen in small numbers this year. Early fall records: *there was one on July 25 with 50 on July 28, then 46 seen on July 30 with nine on August 1, seven on August 4, two on August 8 and one on August 13.* There were four on August 18 and August 22 with one on August 25. There was one on September 5 with six on September 15, then one seen on September 19. There were three on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were three on October 13 with four on October 15, 11 on October 18, 15 on October 20 and 27 on October 24, then 13 seen on October 27 with six on October 29. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were six on April 1 with one on April 3. There were two on April 6 with singles to April 19. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 17 and July 20 with three on July 22, then two seen on July 24. There were 11 on July 27 with nine on July 29 and two on July 31. There were 22 on August 3 with six on August 5 and three on August 7. There were five on August 12 *with 14 on August 17 and 42 on August 21, then eight seen on August 24.*

### Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

This year this species was a late fall and winter visitor with a few records for the spring. It is not meant to winter inland in Florida. For the fall passage there were two in Phase One from October 10 to October 22 with eight on October 24. All later sightings through to January were from Phase Two. There were two on October 27 with three on October 29 and nine on October 31, then six seen on November 3 with one on November 5. There were two on November 7 with three from November 17 to November 24. That was the extent of the known fall passage. On December 17 I found three in a different part of Phase Two it is very likely that these were the birds from the fall. They stayed at this location through to January 15 with one on January 16. For the early spring passage there were two in Phase One on February 4 and February 6 with one staying to February 11. For the late spring passage there was one in a flooded field by Hogshead Road on April 1 with another in breeding plumage in Phase Six on April 22. That all makes for an exceptional year.

### Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

A passage migrant in small numbers. Early fall records: *there was one on July 18 with four on August 4 and 30 on August 8.* There were six on August 18 with three to August 29 and two on September 1. There were four on September 5. That was the extent of the early fall

passage. For the late fall passage there were 16 on October 10 with six on October 13. There were eight on October 15 with 14 on October 18 and 16 on October 20, then nine seen on October 22 with six on October 27 and two on October 29. There were 12 on October 31 with four on November 3. There were five on November 17 with two on November 19. That completed the late fall passage; there were no further sightings until the early spring. For the early spring passage there was one in Phase Two on January 15 with two there on January 16. For the main spring passage there were two on March 16 and March 23 with one on March 25. There was one on March 30 with ten on April 1, then four seen on April 15. There were nine on April 17 with 16 on April 22, 26 on April 24 and 33 on April 27, then 18 seen on April 29 with six on May 1 and one on May 6. There were two on May 11 with four on May 17. That was the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 15 with two on July 24 and 23 on July 27. Later there were four on August 10.

#### Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

This was a vagrant due to the lack of suitable habitat. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 17. In the following year there was one at the Sod Farm on July 31 that was it.

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

For this year it was a very uncommon passage migrant. Early fall record: *there were four on August 4* with six on August 18 and August 27, then one seen to September 1. There were also six on October 20. For the spring there was one on March 25 and March 27 with three on April 1, then one seen on April 6. There were six on April 15. There were no further sightings until the summer! There was one in first-summer plumage on June 19; I have to treat this as a lost non-breeding individual. For the early fall passage there two in breeding plumage on July 8, one showed the characteristics of the race *L.g.hendersoni*. This individual stayed to July 15. There was one in breeding plumage on July 20 with two on July 22, these were normal looking birds. After this I stopped noting plumage. There were two on July 27 with three on July 29, then singles seen on July 31 and August 3. Finally there was one on August 12. That was a very poor year.

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

A common fall and winter visitor there were lower numbers in the spring. For the fall passage there was one on October 1 with six on October 8, eight on October 10, 63 on October



13, 76 on October 15, 308 on October 20, 315 on October 24 and 650 on October 29, then 407 seen on October 31 with 73 on November 3 and 16 on November 5. There were 121 on November 7 with 23 on November 10. There were 63 on November 12 with 119 on November 14 and 223 on November 17, then 210 seen on November 19 with 192 on November 21, 154 on November 24, 127 on November 26, 87 on November 28 and 76 on December 1. That completed the fall passage. For so many species a major passage ends at this point with a lesser event going forward. For the winter passage there were 123 on December 3 with 70 on December 5 and 22 on December 8. There were 112 on December 10 with 37 on December 13 and 26 on December 15. There were 63 on December 17 with 97 on December 19, then 23 seen on December 22. There were 24 on December 24 with 81 on December 26, then 33 seen on December 29. There were 46 on December 31 with 70 on January 2 and 205 on January 7, then 45 seen on January 12 with 19 on January 14. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 39 on January 16 with 66 on January 23 and 90 on January 26, then 16 seen on January 28 with two on January 30. There were 13 on February 2 with 16 on February 4, 48 on February 6 and 82 on February 11, then 65 seen on February 16 with 14 on February 18. There were 45 on February 20 with 55 on February 23 and 111 on February 25, then 72 seen on February 27 with six on March 4 and one on March 6. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there six on March 9 with 94 on March 13, then 93 seen on March 16 with 39 on March 18 and four on March 20. There were 39 on March 23 with 82 on March 25, then 42 seen on March 30 with 18 on April 1 and ten on April 6. There were three in breeding plumage on April 27 with six on April 29. Finally for the spring there was one in breeding plumage on May 21 and May 22. For the early fall passage there was one in breeding plumage on July 20.

#### Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

With the cessation of mowing and roller-chopping this species is now seen in low numbers from the fall to the spring. For the early fall passage there were three on September 3 with one on September 5. There were two on September 8 with one to September 15. There were two on September 19 with seven on September 26, then four seen on October 1 with two on October 4 and one on October 6. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 10 with five on October 10 and three on October 13. There were four on October 15 with 16 on October 18, 23 on October 24 and 29 on October 29, then 25 seen on October 31 with 14 on November 3. There were 34 on November 5 with five on November 7. There were eight on November 10 with 44 on November 12, then 11 seen on November 17 with six to November 21. There were 26 on November 24 with 49 on November 26, then 22 seen on November 28 with 15 on December 1. That completed the main fall

passage. For the winter passage there were 38 on December 3 with 14 on December 5. There were 21 on December 8 with 25 on December 10, then 18 seen on December 15 and December 19 with three on December 22. There were ten on December 24 with 11 on December 26, 25 on December 29, 27 on January 2 and 41 on January 5, then 37 seen on January 7 with 17 on January 9, ten on January 12 and seven on January 14. It's that date again it does seem to crop up more than the other dates do. For the early spring passage there were 19 on January 16 with 28 on January 19, then 12 seen on January 26 with six on January 28. There were 29 on January 30 with 63 on February 4, then 21 seen on February 6 with 11 on February 9, four on February 13 and three on February 16. There were 17 on February 18 with 40 on February 23, then 35 seen on February 25 with 14 on February 27 and five on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 15 on March 4 with 23 on March 9, then 11 seen on March 11. There were 14 on March 13 with 15 on March 16, 16 on March 18 and 38 on March 20, then 23 seen on March 23 with five on March 25. There were eight on March 27 with 11 on March 30, then two seen on April 1. There were four on April 6 with one on April 8.

#### American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

Probably a passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers, my problem is that I no longer start at Canal Road or the Sand Farm Bridge. I did locate singles on October 29, November 5 and December 22 by the Lake Level Canal. One morning I started at Canal Road and had one fly from the fields to the wooded border that was on January 9.

#### Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

There was an early fall record: *there being one on August 4*. There were no sightings during this survey year *but up to five seen in the early fall of 2011*. *For so many shorebirds the 14<sup>th</sup> report will be so illuminating.*

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

Numbers very low this year for the fall and the spring passages with single records for the winter and the summer. Early fall records: *there was a juvenile on August 8*. *The following were not aged; there were five on August 11 with two on August 13* and one on August 15. On August 25 there were two juveniles and one in first-summer plumage with a juvenile on August 27. The following were not aged: there were six on September 1, then two seen on September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven on September 26

with three on October 27 and one to November 7. There were also singles on November 17 (an adult) and November 26. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was an adult on December 1. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 30, February 13 and February 27, the latter was an adult in breeding plumage. The main spring passage followed and this passage involved adults in breeding plumage flying east over the lake and then out over the fields to the east. There was one on March 30 with three on April 1, one on April 15, four on April 19 and one on April 29. In the area there were two on April 3 and one on May 1. That may mark the end of the main spring passage. On May 22 there was an adult in breeding plumage with one in first-summer plumage. There were singles in first-summer plumage on May 29 and June 10. These records I treat as relating to a minor summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 15 with one in first-summer plumage on July 17. No later records.

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

This was a vagrant. There was one in first-winter plumage in Phase Two on November 24.

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

A common winter and early spring visitor to Lake Apopka, there were no fall records. For the winter passage there were ten on December 8 with 36 on December 10, then two seen on December 13. There were six on December 15 with 58 on December 17, 81 on December 19, 131 on December 22 and 164 on December 24, then seven seen on December 26. There were 126 on December 29 with 193 on December 31 and January 5, 360 on January 9, 434 on January 14 and 520 on January 16, then 359 seen on January 23 with five on January 26. That completed a much extended winter passage. It is likely that an incoming early spring influx hijacked a declining winter influx after January 2. For the early spring passage there were 78 on January 28 with 255 on January 30, then 124 seen on February 2 with 20 on February 4 and 18 on February 6. There were 271 on February 9 with 177 on February 13, 43 on February 16, 12 on February 18 and one on February 23. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 13 with singles on March 20 and March 27. There were two on March 30 with one on April 1.

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

This used to be a very common winter visitor with over 10,000 roosting on Lake Apopka; those days are gone, now it is a passage migrant and winter visitor in comparatively small numbers. For the fall passage there was one on November 3 with seven on November 5, ten on November 7, 28 on November 10 and 37 on November 12, then 25 seen on November 14. There were 29 on November 17 with 34 on November 19, then 33 seen on November 21 with 26 on November 24. There were 91 on November 26 with 54 to December 1, 52 on December 3 and 20 on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 37 on December 8 with 138 on December 10 and 149 on December 15, then 140 seen on December 17 with 75 on December 19 and 65 on December 22. There were 135 on December 24 with 120 on December 29 and 82 on December 31. There were 240 on January 2 with 325 on January 7, then 275 seen on January 9 with 150 on January 12 and 92 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 205 on January 16 with 580 on January 23, then 205 seen on January 26 with 113 on January 28. There were 207 on January 30 with 160 on February 6, 135 on February 9 and 42 on February 11. There were 245 on February 13 with 45 on February 16 and ten on February 18. There were 23 on February 20 with 79 on February 23, then 78 seen on February 25 with six on March 2 and two on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 12 on March 6 with 45 on March 9, then two seen on March 11. There were five on March 13 and March 18 with six on March 20, then two seen on March 23 with one on March 25. There were two from March 27 to April 1 with four on April 3, then two seen on April 6 with singles to April 17.

### Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor in very low numbers, the majority were in first-winter plumage. Any adults will be identified. For the fall passage there were two on November 7 with one on November 21. There were two on November 26 and November 28 with one on December 1. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 5 and December 8 with one on December 13. There were two (one an adult) on December 15 with one on December 17. There were three on December 22 with one on December 26. There was an adult on December 29, December 31 and January 2. There were three on January 5 with two to January 9 and one on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 23 and February 9 with one on February 11. There was an adult on February 13, this adult continued to be seen to February 25. During this period there were two in first-winter plumage on February 16, February 20 and February 23. That concluded the early spring passage. Finally there were adults on March 4, March 9 and March 16. These three records constitute the late spring passage.

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

This was a vagrant. There was one in first-winter plumage on January 30, a spring record.

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

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. Early fall record: *there were three in Phase Two on August 4*. For this year there was one at Lake Apopka on May 1.

### Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Whilst this species was seen in every month it was predominately a winter visitor and early spring passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were two on July 28 with one on August 11*. There were three on August 20 with singles on August 25, September 1 and later September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 27 with later two on November 12, then three seen on November 14 and November 17 with one to November 21. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 24 and November 26 with ten on November 28 and 13 on December 1, then ten seen on December 5 with two on December 8. There were three on December 10 and December 13 with one on December 15. There were nine on December 17 with 14 on December 19 and 19 on December 22, then 15 seen on December 24. There were 18 on December 26 with 22 on December 29, 25 on December 31 and 38 on January 2, then 31 seen on January 5 with 26 on January 7, 19 on January 12 and 11 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 16 with 39 on January 19, then two seen on January 23 with one on January 26. There were four on January 28 with 24 on January 30, then four seen on February 2. There were six on February 4 with 11 on February 6, then two seen on February 9 with one to February 23. There were five on February 25 with two on February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 2 and March 4 with five on March 6, then two seen on March 9 with one on March 11. There were two on March 13 with three on March 18, six on March 20 and ten on March 23, then three seen on March 25 with two on March 27. There were seven on March 30 with five on April 1, three on April 3 and one on April 6. There were 12 on April 8 with 29 on April 10, then 25 seen on April 13 with ten on April 15 and one to April 22. There were two on April 24 with singles to April 29. Finally for the main spring passage there was one on May 8. For the summer passage there were two on May 17 with one on May 24. There were singles in first-summer plumage on June 10 and June 13 with four on June 19, six on

June 22, seven on June 24 and 12 on June 29. Of the 12 one was an adult in breeding plumage. There was another adult on July 1 with two on July 6. To return to the influxes, counts were now lower there were 11 on July 1 with ten on July 3 and four to July 8. After July 6 I did not separate out any adults from those in first-summer plumage. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 10 with three to July 15. There were five on July 17 with three on July 20 and two on July 22. There were four on July 24 and July 27 with five on July 29, then one seen on July 31. There were four on August 7 with three on August 10 and one on August 12.

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

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in Phase Two on December 8.

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

This was also a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was an adult in breeding plumage in Phase Two on August 11*. For this year there was one in first-summer plumage in Phase Two on July 17.

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

Seen in only low numbers this year from November to April with fewer records for August, September, October and May. Early fall records: *there were six on August 4 with two on August 8, then one seen on August 11. There were two on August 13 with one on August 15.* There were two on August 20 and August 22 with one on September 3. There were two on September 15 with later four on October 6. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on November 5 with 28 on November 7, then one seen on November 10. There were two on November 12 and November 17 with one on November 19. There were 13 on November 21 with four on November 24 and three on November 26. There were 32 on November 28 with 30 on December 3, two on December 5 and one on December 8. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 10 with 16 on December 13 and 36 on December 15, then 29 seen to December 22 with 24 on December 24, ten on December 29 and five on December 31. There were 102 on January 2 with ten to January 7, four on January 9 and one on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with four on January 16, five to January 26, seven to January 30, nine on February 2 and 12 on February 4, then eight seen to

February 9. There were 25 on February 11 with 13 on February 13. There were 15 on February 16 with 24 on February 18 and 61 on February 20, then 31 seen on February 25 with two on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 2 with 32 on March 4, then 14 seen on March 6 with three on March 9 and two on March 11. There were three on March 13 with six on March 18, then singles seen to March 27. There were two on April 1 with 46 on April 3, then three seen on April 6 with one on April 8. There were two on April 10 with seven on April 13, then one seen on April 17. Later there was one in first-summer plumage on May 21 with four on May 22. That closed the late spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there was one in first-summer plumage on July 3 with an adult in breeding plumage on July 6. There were four on July 17, age not noted. No later records.

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

A very uncommon migrant this year. Early fall records: *there were five on July 2 with three on July 4 and two on July 7*. For this year there were six on August 18 in Phase Two with one there on September 1. In the spring there was one on April 10 in Phase Two with in Phase One singles on May 15, May 17 with two on June 1.

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

This was a fall passage migrant with a few records for the spring and summer. Early fall records: *there were six on August 6 with 12 on August 8 and 20 on August 11, then ten seen on August 13* with seven on August 15. There were 17 on August 18 with 27 on August 20, then 16 seen on August 22. There were 21 on August 25 with 36 on August 27, then 26 seen on August 29 with 18 on September 1 and three to September 5. There were four on September 8 with three on September 10. There were seven on September 15 with two on September 17 and one on September 19. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on September 22. For the spring passage there was one in breeding plumage on April 27 with singles in first-summer plumage on May 13 and May 15. There was one in breeding plumage on May 17 with two on May 22. Finally for the spring there was one in first-summer plumage on May 24. For the summer passage there was one in first-summer plumage on June 24. For the early fall passage there were two on August 10, these were not aged.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

This was a vagrant. There was one in Phase Two on January 12 with one in Phase One on June 19.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

This was a vagrant. There were two on August 29 with singles on March 4 and August 3. Perhaps this is going the way of the House Sparrow a species that has not been seen in years.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Resident even though the Workshops the main nesting site was demolished in September 2010. Early fall records: *from late July to August 11 up to four a day seen with five on August 13*. This year started with one to two a day from August 15 to August 27. There were three on August 29 with four on September 5 and eight on September 12, then six seen on September 17 with three on September 19 and two on September 22. There were four on September 24 with one on September 26. That was the early fall passage. There were up to three a day seen from September 30 to November 17. Numbers then lower with one to two a day to December 24. There were four on December 29 with one on December 31. There were up to three a day present from January 2 to April 17. It was only now that the influxes returned so for the summer passage there were five on April 19 with three on April 22 and two to April 29. There were five on May 1 with four on May 4 and three on May 6. There was one to two a day to May 22. There were three on May 24 with four on May 26, then one seen to June 1. There were two on June 3 with six on June 5 and June 8, then four seen on June 10. There were up to three a day seen from June 13 to July 3. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 15 and July 20 with four on July 24, up to two a day then seen to August 12 with four on August 3. I would guess that two to three pairs bred on the northern border.

Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)

An escape from captivity, this was a very beautiful dove from Australia. Early fall record: *there was an adult male on the utility wires by the Sod Farm on August 6*. I saw this bird again at the same location on August 22. This is the first record for Zellwood.



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

A pair probably bred at the Sand Farm as a male was on territory there from March 27 to August 3. Early fall records: *a male continued to sing at the Sand Farm through to July 25. There was one at the Workshops on June 16 with two there on July 11 and July 23. There were four there on July 30 with one near the Lust Road gate on August 13.* In August there were singles at the Workshops and Lust Road on August 18 with one at the Workshops on August 29. There were no further sightings until the spring. In the spring there was a male on territory at the Sand Farm from March 27 to August 3. There was a second male singing at the Sand Farm on April 19. There were singles at the Workshops on May 22 and June 5 as a male was singing in/behind the woods there. Finally there was one at the Workshops on August 5. The usual fall passage to the east/south-east was missing.

### Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

Resident with a minor post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 60 on July 2 with 230 on July 4 and 355 on July 11, then 97 seen on July 14 with 80 on July 16. There were 120 on July 18 with 107 on July 21. There were 145 on July 23 with 220 on July 25 and 265 on July 30, then 170 seen on August 1 with 78 on August 4 and 56 on August 6. There were 247 on August 8 with 140 on August 13, 79 on August 15 and 65 on August 18. There were 67 on August 20 with 115 on August 22 and 152 on August 25, then 86 seen on August 27 with 60 on August 29 and ten on September 1. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the much shortened early fall passage there were 63 on September 3 with 40 on September 8 and 28 on September 10. There were 63 on September 12 with 51 on September 15 and 47 on September 17. There were 56 on September 19 with 63 on September 22 and 65 on September 24, then 53 seen on September 30 with 23 on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 28 on October 4 with 29 on October 6 and 57 on October 8, then 54 seen on October 10 with 15 on October 12 and 12 on October 18. There were 16 on October 20 with 21 on October 22, 22 on October 24, 34 on October 27 and 56 on October 29, then 53 seen on November 3 with 18 on November 7 and 15 on November 10. There were 16 on November 12 with 66 on November 14, then 61 seen on November 19 with 34 on November 21 and 21 on November 24. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 34 on November 26 with 91 on December 1, then 44 seen on December 5 with 27 on December 8, seven on December 10 and two on December 13. There were ten on December 15 with 15 on December 17 and 57 on December 19, then 11 seen on December 22 with ten on December 24. There were 14 on December 26 with two on December 29. There were five on December 31 with 16 on January 2, then 13 seen on January 5 with seven on January 9 and three on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early*

spring passage there were five on January 14 and January 16 with 20 on January 19, then six seen on January 26 with two on January 28. There were 35 on January 30 with 21 on February 2 and nine on February 4. There were 24 on February 6 with nine on February 9 and five to February 13. There were seven on February 16 with 24 on February 18, 35 on February 20 and 41 on February 25, then 27 seen on February 27 with 24 on March 4 and six on March 6. That was the end of the early spring passage. This is an early nester so it is likely that there was no late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on March 9 with 29 on March 11, then 13 seen on March 13. There were 22 on March 16 with 30 on March 18, then 27 seen on March 23 with 25 on March 25, 24 on March 30 and 18 on April 1. There were 26 on April 3 with 15 on April 6. There were 21 on April 8 with 29 on April 10, then 24 seen on April 13 with 23 on April 15, 22 on April 17 and 12 on April 19. There were 19 on April 22 with 29 on April 24 and 44 on April 27, then 24 seen on April 29 with 19 on May 1. That ended the summer passage. The post-breeding gathering started at this point; there were 21 on May 4 with 43 on May 6, then 31 seen on May 8 with 11 on May 11 and ten on May 13. There were 24 on May 15 and May 17 with 17 on May 21. There were 37 on May 22 with 43 on May 26 and 68 on May 29, then 30 seen on June 1. There were 48 on June 3 with 88 on June 5, then 69 seen on June 10 with 46 on June 13 and 44 on June 15. There were 87 on June 17 with 106 on June 19, then 51 seen on June 22. There were 70 on June 24 with 98 on June 26, then 66 seen on June 29 with 36 on July 1. There were 76 on July 3 with 120 on July 8 and 161 on July 10, then 54 seen on July 13 and July 15. There were 257 on July 17 with 315 on July 22 and 345 on July 27, then 187 seen on July 31 with 170 on August 3, 83 on August 7, 67 on August 12 *and 39 on August 15.*

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

This was a resident which could be difficult to locate especially in the late fall. Early fall records: *there were 21 on July 11 with 14 on July 16, eight on July 18 and six on July 21. There were 12 on July 23 with 21 on July 25, then 18 seen on July 30 with 12 on August 1 and five on August 4. There were 13 on August 6 with ten on August 8 and seven on August 11. There were 13 on August 13 with 17 on August 15, 19 on August 18 and 20 on August 22, then 19 seen on August 25 with 14 on August 29 and seven on September 1. There were 19 on September 3 with 18 to September 10, 12 to September 17, ten on September 22, eight on September 24 and four to September 30. That was the end of the early fall passage, a long decline in this case four weeks often indicates the end of a major event. For the late fall passage there were seven on October 1 with three on October 4 and two on October 6. There were five on October 8 with nine on October 10, then five seen on October 13 with one on October 15. There was one on October 22 with two from October 24 to November 10. There were three on November 12 with two on November 14. That concluded the weakest event of the year. For the winter passage*

there was one on November 26 and November 28 with four on December 5 and five on December 8, then two seen on December 10. There were 13 on December 15 with three on December 17, two on December 19 and one on December 22. There were four on December 24 with 13 on December 29, then nine seen on December 31 with five on January 2, three on January 5 and one on January 7. That completed the winter passage. Note how isolated the late fall passage is. I keep saying it but it is these situations that led me to fix the various passages as I have. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 14 with eight on January 16, then six seen to January 23. There were 24 on January 28 with 23 on January 30, 19 on February 4, ten on February 6 and seven on February 9. There were 19 on February 11 with ten on February 13, seven on February 16 and six on February 18. There were ten on February 20 with eight on February 23, four on February 25 and three on February 27. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on March 2 with six on March 9 and four to March 13. There were 16 on March 16 with 30 on March 18, then seven seen on March 20 with three on March 23. There were seven on March 25 with 17 on March 27, then 15 seen to April 3 with four on April 6. There were nine on April 8 with ten on April 10, then eight seen on April 15 with six on April 17. There were ten on April 19 with 16 on April 24, then six seen to May 1 with two on May 4. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 6 with nine on May 8 and May 13, then one seen to May 17. There were seven on May 21 with six on May 24 and four on May 26. There were seven on May 29 with 11 on June 3, then ten seen on June 5 with five to June 10. There were ten on June 13 with 11 on June 15, then ten seen on June 17 with five on June 19. There were 18 on June 22 (one was a juvenile) with 16 on June 24, 13 on June 29, nine on July 1, eight on July 3 and seven on July 6. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 8 with 30 on July 10, then nine seen on July 15 with seven on July 20 and three on July 22. There were eight on July 24 and July 29 with 11 to August 3, then seven seen on August 5 with six on August 10. There were 12 on August 12 *with seven on August 17 and six on August 19*. I have no information on the breeding population this year.

#### Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an immature on the southern border on October 18.

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

A summer resident to the wooded borders, I have no information as to the number of pairs that bred this year. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with two on July 7 and three on July 9, then two seen on July 11 with singles on seven dates to July 30. There were two on*

*August 1 with singles to August 8.* There was one on August 27. Later there was one on September 24 with two on October 1, then singles seen on October 4 and October 6. There were three on October 8 with one on October 13. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 17 with later one on April 29. This year the normal spring passage was missing with the clear skies it is likely that they just flew further north. This was the case with many other species. Pairs did come to breed but not until late May. There were singles on May 17 and May 21 with five on May 22, then two seen to May 26 with one on May 29. At some point in here the summer passage began. There were three on June 1 with four on June 3 and June 8, then six seen on June 10. Counts then lower with three to June 15, two on June 17 and one to June 22. There were two from June 24 to June 29 with four on July 1, then three seen on July 3 with two to July 8. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 10 with three to July 15 and two on July 17. There were six on July 20 with singles to July 24. There were two on August 7 and August 10 with one on August 12.

#### Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

They were now nesting throughout the area using the nest boxes that the District put up. I have no count of the number of pairs but the District had put up some 13 nest boxes for their use. From August to February up to three a day seen, there were higher counts of four on September 5, five on October 31, five on November 10, six on November 26, five on December 15, eight on December 17, five on December 19, four on January 2, four on January 16, six on February 4, six on February 6 and seven on February 18. The short lived peak in December is interesting, was there an arrival at that time? Counts now distinctly higher from March to August with frequent counts of five a day, there now appeared to be a series of influxes. For the late spring passage there were four on March 4 with three on March 6, two to March 13 and one on March 16. There were five from March 18 to March 25 with eight on March 27 and April 1, then four seen on April 3 with one on April 6. There were two on April 8 with seven on April 10 and ten on April 15, then eight seen to April 22 with six on April 24 and four on April 27. There were 12 on April 29 with six on May 1. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 4 with eight on May 8, nine on May 11 and 19 on May 13, then 13 seen on May 15 with six on May 17. There were ten on May 21 with 13 on May 22, then five seen on May 24. There were six on May 26 with 11 on May 29 and 15 on June 1, then nine seen to June 5 with five to June 10, two on June 12 and one on June 13. There were five on June 15 and June 17 with one on June 19. There were two on June 22 and June 24 with five on June 26 and 11 on June 29, then four seen on July 1 with two to July 6 and one on July 8. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 10 and

July 13 with five on July 15 and eight on July 17, then five seen to July 24 with four on July 27 and two to July 31. There were four on August 3 with seven on August 5, then one seen on August 7. There were three on August 10 with four on August 12 *and five to August 19, then three seen on August 21 with one to August 26.* I have no explanation for these influxes.

#### Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

I do not use recordings or other sounds to lure birds so this species above all others is under-recorded. It will have bred in the wooded borders. There was one at the Nursery on November 10. In the spring at the Workshops there were singles on March 23, April 3, April 8, April 10 and April 17. There were singles on the northern border on April 24, May 13, July 17 and August 7.

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

Resident but the number of pairs was not known, normally one to three seen through the year with slightly higher numbers in the winter (the breeding season). The higher counts were: four on November 24, four on December 10, five on December 15, four on December 19, five on December 24, six on December 29, five on April 1, five on April 13, four on April 19 and four on April 22.

#### Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

Resident but the number of pairs not known, the population will be larger than that of the last species. From August to February up to five a day seen regularly, remember the word seen covers both heard and seen. There were no higher counts. Numbers were lower from March to August often in the range one to three. There were higher counts of five on March 16, four on March 20, four on April 19, six on July 20, five on July 31 and four on August 7.

#### Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

This was an uncommon winter and spring visitor. Initially there was one near the Lake Level Canal on December 3 and December 10 with two there on December 17. Finally there was one at that site on January 2. All the later sightings were towards the eastern end of Interceptor Road. There was one on January 5 and January 28 with two there from February 2 to February

23 with one staying to March 16. These birds often sat on the road at night and were reluctant to fly. Whilst there were two individuals they often called.

#### Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

A decreasing summer resident now that the roller-chopping has ceased. Early fall records: *there were four from July 23 to August 11, the last day they were heard calling.* None seen or heard in the fall or the winter. In the spring there were two on April 19 and April 22 with four on April 24, then three seen on April 29 with two on May 1 and one on May 4. From May 8 to June 5 there were up to three a day seen with four on June 8. Counts now lower with one to two a day through to June 29. There were four on July 1 with one to three to the end of the survey year.

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

An uncommon summer visitor to the wooded borders, number of pairs not known. Early fall records: *there were two on June 23 and June 25 with five on June 27, then four seen on July 4 with three to July 11, two on July 14 and singles on July 16, July 18 and July 23. That was the last date on which singing heard. There were two on August 1 on the northern border. Finally there was one at the Nursery on August 11.* There were no further records until the spring. For the spring passage there were four on March 20 with three to March 27, then two seen on March 30. There were three on April 8 with five on April 10, then three seen on April 13. There were four on April 15 and April 17 with five on April 19, six on April 22 and 12 on April 24, then five seen to April 27 with three to May 1. That ended the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 4 with seven on May 8 and May 13, then five seen on May 15 with four to May 21. There were eight on May 22 and May 24 with four on May 26 and three on May 29. There were five on June 1 with two to June 5 and one on June 8. There were two on June 10 with four on June 12, then three seen on June 15 with two on June 17 and one on June 19. There were two on June 24 with three on June 26 and July 1, then two seen on July 13 with one to July 17. That was the last date on which any heard singing. That closed the summer passage. Finally for the early fall passage there were singles on the northern border on August 10 and August 12.

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

This year it earned vagrant status, there were only two records. There were singles on the northern border on March 9 and March 20, both were singing.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

A non-breeding summer visitor with a quite strong fall passage, only small numbers seen in the spring. This species will have bred in the township of Zellwood. Early fall records: *there were two on July 2 with one on July 7. There were five on July 11 with two on July 16. There were four on July 18 with 31 on July 21 and 55 on July 23, none then seen to July 28. There was one on July 30 with three on August 1 and four on August 6, then singles seen to August 13.* There were two on August 15 with eight on August 18 and 50 on August 20, then 25 seen on August 25 with one on August 27. There were five on August 29 with 19 on September 1 and 280 on September 3, then 200 seen on September 5 with 45 on September 8, 27 on September 12, ten on September 15 and eight on September 17. There were nine on September 19 with 91 on September 22, then ten seen on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 60 on September 30 with 480 on October 1, then 100 seen on October 4. There were 137 on October 6 with 465 on October 8, then 52 seen on October 13 with ten on October 15 and three on October 18. There were 31 on October 20 with one flying to the south on October 27. That completed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on April 1, April 13 and April 24. There was no discernible spring passage with up to three in the area to June 5. There were ten on June 8, what they were doing I do not know. From June 10 to July 15 up to three a day seen with four on July 3. The early fall passage may have started on July 17 when ten seen. There were two on July 20 with one on July 24. There were 82 on July 27 with six on July 29. There were 13 on July 31 with 40 on August 3 however none seen on August 5 and August 7. There was one on August 10 with two on August 12.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

This was a vagrant; even so this was a good year with three records for the early fall passage. There was one at the Sand Farm on August 18. In the second year there was one by the McDonald Canal on July 14 with one at the Workshops on August 3.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the highest numbers in the late fall, there were no summer sightings. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 23, July 24 and July 30 with two on August 1 and August 8, then singles seen to August 13.* There were three on August 15 and August 18 with one to August 22. There were six on August 25 with three on August 27. There were four on August 29 with eight on September 1, then four seen on September 3. There were six on September 5 with ten on September 8 and 11 on September 10, then nine seen on September 12 with five on September 15. There were seven on September 17 with 16 on September 19, then 12 seen on September 22 with 11 on September 24 and six on September 26. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were ten on September 30 with 14 on October 1, 15 to October 10 and 20 on October 15, then 15 seen to October 20. There were 23 on October 22 with 14 on October 27 and 13 on October 29. There were 27 on October 31 with 13 on November 3 and ten on November 5. There were 22 on November 7 with 23 on November 10, then 18 seen on November 14 with 15 on November 17 and 14 on November 19. There were 27 on November 21 with 19 on November 26, 15 on November 28 and 12 on December 1. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 from December 3 to December 8 with 16 on December 10, then 12 seen on December 13. There were 13 on December 15 with 17 on December 17, then 13 seen on December 19 with nine to December 24 and six on December 26. There were 14 on December 29 with 15 on January 2 and 16 on January 5, then 11 seen on January 7 with ten on January 9. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 12 with 16 on January 14, then six seen on January 16. There were 12 on January 19 with 14 on January 23, then ten seen on January 28 with five on January 30. There were 15 on February 2 and February 6 with 12 on February 9 and nine on February 11. There were 14 on February 13 with 15 on February 16, then nine seen on February 18 with seven on February 20. There were nine on February 23 with 11 on February 25 and 12 on February 27, then eight seen on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were nine on March 4 with seven on March 6 and six on March 9. There were eight on March 11 with ten on March 13, then seven seen on March 16 with five on March 18, four on March 20 and two on March 23. There were four on March 25 with five on March 27, seven on April 1 and April 3, then five seen to April 10. There were six on April 13 with three on April 15 and one on April 17. Finally for the late spring passage there were three on April 19. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there was one on July 13 with two on July 20 and July 24, then one seen on July 27. There were two on July 29 with singles on July 31 and August 5. Finally there were two on August 12.



### Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This was a vagrant, most sightings over the years have been in the early fall. This year two adults flew to the south at Potter's Farm Road on September 10. Very unexpectedly there was an adult at the Nursery on January 16.

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

A common resident in the wooded borders, I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. The first fledged young were seen on July 6. Despite it being a resident there were the influxes which always raises questions. Early fall records: *there were 23 on July 11 with 24 on July 14, then 17 seen to July 21 with 15 on July 25 and eight on July 28. There were 18 on July 30 with 25 on August 1, then 16 seen on August 6 with ten on August 8. There were 16 on August 11 with 28 on August 13, then 22 seen on August 18 with 19 on August 22 and 11 on August 25. There were 24 on August 27 with 12 on August 29. There were 24 on September 1 and September 5 with 27 on September 8, 29 on September 10 and 39 on September 15, then 38 seen on September 19 with 31 on September 24 and 26 on September 26. That was the early fall "passage". The late fall passage if there was one probably started here. There were 32 on September 30 with 39 on October 1, then 29 seen on October 4 with 20 on October 6. There were 31 on October 8 with 27 on October 10 and 18 on October 13. There were 21 on October 15 with 25 on October 18, 26 on October 22 and 29 on October 24, then 17 seen on October 27. There were 19 on October 29 with 24 on October 31, then 22 seen on November 3 with eight on November 5. There were 14 on November 7 with 16 on November 10, 27 on November 14 and 33 on November 17, then 15 seen on November 19. There were 17 on November 21 with 20 on November 24, then 15 seen on November 26 with 13 on November 28 and seven on December 1. That ended the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 3 with 19 on December 8 and 33 on December 10, then nine seen on December 13. There were 24 on December 15 with 33 on December 17 and 34 on December 19, then 25 seen on December 24 with nine on December 26. There were 31 on December 29 with 32 on December 31, then 31 seen on January 5 with 28 on January 9 and 18 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 14 with 40 on January 16, then 29 seen on January 19 with 20 on January 23 and 11 on January 26. There were 19 on January 28 with 40 on January 30 and 46 on February 2, then 30 seen on February 6 with 23 on February 11 and 22 to February 16. There were 28 on February 18 with 32 on February 23, then 27 seen on February 27 with 24 on March 4, 20 on March 9 and 16 on March 11. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 36 on March 13 with 31 on March 18, 28 on March 23, 27 on March 25 and 20 on March 27. There were 23 on March 30 with 31 on April 1, 36 on April 3, 41 on April 8 and 52 on April 10, then 32*

seen on April 13 with 25 on April 15. There were 33 on April 17 with 25 on April 22, 23 on April 24 and 15 on April 27. There were 26 on April 29 with 18 on May 1 and 14 on May 4. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 20 on May 6 with 32 on May 8, then 16 seen on May 13 with eight on May 15. There were 20 on May 17 with 24 on May 22, then 17 seen on May 24. There were 18 on May 26 with 26 on May 29, then 21 seen on June 3 with 18 on June 8 and 16 on June 10. There were 23 on June 12 with 20 on June 15 and 14 to June 19. There were 18 on June 22 with 19 on June 26, 20 on June 29 and 28 on July 1, then 20 seen on July 3 with 16 on July 6. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 18 on July 8 with 26 on July 10, then 17 seen on July 13 with 14 on July 15. There were 19 on July 17 with 27 on July 20, then eight seen on July 22. There were 11 on July 24 with 31 on July 27, then 12 seen on July 29. There were 15 on July 31 with 16 on August 3, 20 to August 7 and 29 on August 12, *then 19 seen on August 15.*

#### Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant there were even fewer records for the winter and the spring. For the fall passage at the Nursery there was one on October 13 with two on October 18 and three from October 22 to October 29, then two seen to November 14 with one to November 26. There were two near Ponkan Road on October 15 with one at the Workshops on October 18. Later there were singles at the Workshops on October 27, October 29 and October 31. At the Workshops there was one on November 17 with two on November 26. Finally for the fall there were two at the Sand Farm on November 17. It is not possible to separate out how many individuals passed through the Nursery. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 8, December 15, December 17, December 19, December 24, January 5 and January 9. At the Sand Farm there were singles on December 3 and January 7. At the Workshops there were singles on December 10, December 13, December 31 and January 2. By Hooper Farms Road gate there were singles on December 10 and December 19. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were only two records for the Nursery, there being singles there on January 28 and February 4. At the Workshops there were singles on January 14, January 16 and February 13. At the Sand Farm there were singles on January 16 and January 30. By Hooper Farms Road gate there was one on January 23. The last record for the early spring passage was of one on February 13. There were two later records. There were two at the Sand Farm on March 18 with one there on March 23. On March 23 there was also one at the Nursery. I have no idea how many birds involved in the above.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A resident in the wooded borders although they could turn up anywhere, I have no information on the number of breeding pairs, however the first fledged young (two) were seen on May 24. Early fall records: *the first juvenile was seen on June 30. There were six on June 30 with four on July 2 and one on July 4. There were two on July 7 with three on July 9, then two seen on July 11 with one to July 16. There were two on July 18 with three on July 21, then one seen on July 23. There were three on July 30 with four on August 4, then three seen on August 11 with two on August 13.* There were four on August 15 with five on August 18 and August 22, then three seen on August 25. There were five on August 27 and September 1 with nine on September 3, then eight seen on September 8 with four on September 10 and three on September 12. There were 11 on September 15 with nine on September 17, then five seen on September 22 with four to September 26. This was the end of any early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on September 30 with nine on October 1, then five seen to October 10 with one on October 13. There were three on October 15 with four from October 18 to October 24 and six on October 27, then four seen to November 3 with singles to November 12. There were four on November 14 with two on November 17 and one to November 21. There were three on November 24 and November 26 with singles to December 5. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 8 and December 10 with four on December 15 and six to December 24, then four seen to January 5 with three on January 7 and one to January 12. Whilst this one influx covered the winter passage there was nothing to suggest actual passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 and January 16 with six on January 19, then four seen to January 23 with three to January 28. There were eight on January 30 with nine on February 2 and February 6, then one seen on February 9. There were four on February 11 with five on February 13, then two seen to February 18 with one on February 20. There were four on February 23 with five on February 27, then three seen to March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 6 with three to March 13, then two seen to March 18 with one on March 20. The influxes appeared to stop at this point, why I do not know. There were now up to three a day seen from March 23 to July 17 with higher counts of five on May 8, six on May 24, four on June 17 and four on July 1. The influxes started again with the early fall passage. There were eight on July 20 with three on July 22 and two to July 31. There were four on August 3 with five on August 5, then one seen on August 7. There were two on August 10 with four on August 12, *six on August 17 and nine on August 19, then five seen on August 24 with one on August 25.*

### Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

A resident in the wooded borders, there was nothing to suggest passage. I have no information on the local breeding population. From August 15 to January 2 just one to two seen on all but nine visits, there were higher counts of three on October 6 and four on October 8. Counts now a little higher with one to three a day from January 5 to June 8, there were higher counts of four on February 4, four on February 16 and four from March 18 to March 25. After June 8 counts fell again as only one to two a day seen to July 8 with four on July 1. Finally only singles seen from July 10 to August 7.

### Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

Another resident in the wooded borders, there was nothing to suggest passage. From August 15 to the end of February from one to five seen daily, there were higher counts of seven on October 13, seven on December 29 and six on January 5. No more than four a day seen from March 2 to April 13. Whilst there were five on April 24 and three on June 3 only one to two a day seen from April 15 to August 12.

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

This was a rare fall and spring passage migrant. For the fall passage there were three on October 1; they were at Canal Road, the Nursery and at the western end of the Sand Farm. The individual at the Nursery was seen again on October 4. There was one at the Workshops on October 10 with one at the Nursery on October 18. For the spring passage there was one at the Nursery on April 15.

### Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virens*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. There was one at the Workshops on August 18. There was one at the Nursery on September 10 with two there on September 15 and September 17. Finally there was one at the Workshops on September 24.

### Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

From being a common passage migrant and winter visitor this was heading back to its vagrant status. There are two possible causes. In both of the very cold winters *Ludwigia* died back to the ground and it was very slow to grow again in the spring. This plant seems to have provided the habitat for this species. The other possibility was that the birds were displaced by the cold weather and they have changed their wintering area. Hopefully the cold did not kill off those that had taken to making Zellwood their winter home. There were just six records. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 14 and November 17. There was one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on December 29. There was one by the Sand Farm/Duda Canal on February 4. There was one at the northern end of the Sand Farm on February 13. Finally there was one by the Sand Farm/Duda Canal on February 20.

### Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

A common fall passage migrant there were decreasing numbers through the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there were 13 on October 4 with 14 on October 6, 22 on October 8, 46 on October 10, 64 on October 13, 89 on October 15, 102 on October 20, 110 on October 22 and 133 on October 24, then 113 seen on October 27 with 90 on October 29. There were 133 on October 31 with 141 on November 3, then 68 seen on November 5 with 65 on November 7. There were 109 on November 10 with 120 on November 14 and 129 on November 17, then 69 seen on November 19. There were 71 on November 21 with 97 on November 24 and 99 on November 28, then 60 seen on December 3 with 45 on December 5. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 64 on December 8 with 75 on December 10, then 18 seen on December 13. There were 59 on December 15 with 76 on December 17, then 36 seen on December 19. There were 45 on December 22 with 65 on December 24, then 17 seen on December 26. There were 47 on December 29 with 81 on December 31, then 55 seen on January 5 with 44 on January 9 and 36 on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 56 on January 14 with 63 on January 16, then 48 seen on January 19 with 41 on January 23 and 17 on January 26. There were 32 on January 28 with 72 on January 30, then 51 seen on February 2. There were 59 on February 4 with 69 on February 6, then 38 seen on February 9. There were 53 on February 11 with 64 on February 13, then 45 seen on February 18 with 36 on February 20. There were 59 on February 23 with 30 on February 25 and 28 on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 34 on March 2 with 32 on March 4, 19 on March 9 and 15 on March 11. There were 30 on March 13 with seven on March 18 and two to March 23. There were three on March 25 with singles at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on April 1 and at the Nursery on April 3.

### Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult male by the side of Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on October 29.

### Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

As with the Least Flycatcher this species was badly affected by the cold and killing off, at least through the spring of the Ludwigia. The only record for the fall relates to two at the Sand Farm on November 14. For the winter passage there was one at the Workshops on December 17 and December 22. For the early spring passage what may be a different bird was at the Workshops from January 5 to January 28. There was one at the Hooper Farms Road gate from February 6 to February 20. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 9 with one at the Workshops on February 9 and February 11. For the late spring passage there was one at the Workshops from March 2 to March 11 with another from March 23 to April 1. There was one at Hooper Farms Road gate on March 4. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Lust Road gate on April 3. There was a late record as there was one at the Workshops on April 27.

### Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one near the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 28 with one near the Lust Road gate on January 19.

### Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

This appeared to be another species that overshot this year as the breeding population was lower. As with the Yellow-billed Cuckoo there was a passage in late May that saved the day. Early fall records: *there were three on July 4 with four on July 7, then two seen on July 9 with one on July 14. There were two on July 18 with three on July 25 and August 4, then one seen on August 6.* There were three on August 15 with two on August 18 and one on August 20. There was also one on August 25 and August 27. There were singles on September 1 and September 3 with two on September 8. There were no later fall records. For the spring passage there was one on March 25 with three on March 30 and five on April 3, then two seen to April 8. There were seven on April 10 and April 13 with four on April 15. There were five from April 17 to April 24 with seven on April 27, then six seen on April 29 with five on May 1 and two on

May 4. There were four on May 6 with six on May 8 and ten on May 13, then four seen on May 15. There were eight on May 17 with ten on May 21, then five seen on May 24 with two on May 26. That has to be the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 29 with four on June 1, then three seen on June 3 with one on June 5. There were two on June 8 with three on June 10, four on June 12 and five on June 15, then singles seen to June 29. As the spring passage probably over-lapped the summer passage to quite a degree I think the early fall passage started here. There were five on July 1 with four on July 6, three on July 10, two on July 20 and singles to July 31. There were two on August 5 with one on August 12.

#### Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)

This used to be a signature bird of Zellwood but not anymore, it is possible that the new western bypass for Orlando which was being constructed right by the roost site could have driven most of them away. This year there were no fall or winter records! With one exception all the sightings were from the Lust Road gate area. For the early spring passage there was one on January 30 with two on February 2. One of them was on the southern border. There was one on February 16 and February 18. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 13 with four on March 18, then three seen on March 23 with two on March 25. There were three on March 27 and April 3 with one on April 6. Finally there were two on April 8.

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

There may have been a pair near the McDonald Canal but breeding not proved. Again there was very little passage in the spring with more normal numbers for the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 16, July 18, July 21 and July 28 with three on August 1, then two seen on August 11 and August 15 with one on August 20.* There were two on August 22 with five on August 25, then one seen on August 27. A total of 79 flew to the south-east on August 29. There was one in the area on September 1 with two on September 3 and 15 on September 5, then one seen on September 10. There were five on September 12 with four on September 15, then one seen on September 22. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were two on April 3 with later one on April 15. There was one on May 8 and May 11 with three on May 17. That was probably the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on June 1 with two on June 3, then singles seen on nine dates to August 5. Most if not all of these summer sightings were from the McDonald Canal area.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one by the Lake Level Canal on July 30*. This year there was one on July 10 by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

This was now a vagrant. The only record relates to one at the Workshops on July 14, it was being mobbed by Northern Mockingbirds. A Cooper's Hawk came and took one of the mockingbirds.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Reduced now to a fall passage migrant with a few records for the early spring, this used to be a year round resident with a breeding population of six pairs. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 18, July 9, July 18 and August 4*. There was one from August 15 to August 27 with another from September 5 to September 15. There was one on September 19 and September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on September 30 and October 1. There was one on October 24 and October 27. There was one from November 10 to November 19. There was one from November 28 to December 5. That ended the late fall passage I have no idea how many birds involved in the above. For the early spring passage there was one at Lust Road on February 2, that was the only spring record. This is a very early nester so the following were early fall records: there was one at the Workshops on June 3 with one at Canal Road on June 13, one at the Sand Farm on July 8 and one at Canal Road on July 31. The 14<sup>th</sup> year is likely to be much worse.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

A year round resident although hard to find in the winter, there was a noticeable fall passage. I have no information on the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were nine from July 9 to July 14 with ten on July 16, then five seen to July 21 with four to July 28, three to August 6, two to August 8 and one to August 13*. There were four on August 15 with three to August 20 and two to August 25. There were five on August 27 with one on August 29. There were four on September 1 and September 3 with eight on September 5, nine on September 10 and 20 on September 15, then 14 seen on September 19 with 12 on September 22. There were 17 on September 24 with 13 to September 30. There were 22 on October 1 with



16 on October 4 and 15 to October 8. There were 18 on October 10 with 14 on October 13, nine on October 15, seven on October 18 and five on October 20. There were seven on October 22 with ten on October 24, then five seen on October 27. There were six on October 29 with eight on October 31, then five seen on November 3 with two on November 5 and one on November 7. There were five on November 10 with seven on November 14, then three seen on November 19 with one on November 21. There were four on November 24 with two to December 1 and one on December 3. Note how each influx was a little smaller after October 1<sup>st</sup>. There appeared to have been a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 5 then singles seen from December 8 to January 16. That was by far the weakest event of the year. Numbers were distinctly higher for the early spring passage. There were three on January 19 with one on January 23. There were two on January 28 and January 30 with five on February 2, then four seen on February 6 with two on February 9. There were three on February 11 with five on February 13, 12 on February 16, 14 on February 18 and 16 on February 23, then 11 seen on February 27 with six on March 2 and four on March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were eight on March 6 with four on March 9. There were five on March 11 with nine on March 13, then seven seen to March 18. There were eight on March 20 with nine on March 25, then five seen on March 27. There were seven on March 30 with eight on April 1, then six seen on April 3 with five on April 6. There were 11 on April 8 and April 10 with 15 on April 13, then 13 seen on April 17 with ten on April 19. There were 15 on April 22 and April 27 with 14 on April 29, 11 to May 6 and nine on May 8. That may be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on May 11 with ten on May 13 and three on May 15. There were seven on May 17 with ten on May 21 and 16 on May 24, then 13 seen to May 29 with 12 on June 1, nine on June 5, seven on June 8 and five on June 10. There were 11 on June 13 with ten on June 15 and five on June 17. There were 12 on June 19 with six on June 22. There were eight on June 24 with nine on June 26 and 14 on June 29, then nine seen on July 3 with four on July 6. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 8 with nine on July 10 and 11 on July 13, then eight seen on July 15 with five on July 17. There were nine on July 20 with five on July 22. There were seven on July 24 with eight on July 27, then five seen on July 29 with three on July 31. There were six on August 3 and August 5 with singles to August 12.

#### Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall records: *there was one at the Workshops with another near Ponkan Road on July 30*. There were no sightings during this survey year.

### Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Initially for the fall passage singles seen on six dates from October 8 to October 29 with two on November 5 and three on November 10, one of the three was singing. Counts then lower with two on November 12 and one to November 17. There were three on November 19 with two to November 26 and one on November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 1 with two on December 3. There were three on December 5 with four on December 8, then two seen on December 10 with one to December 17. There were two on December 19 and December 24 with singles to December 29. There were two on December 31 but none seen on January 2. There were two on January 7 and January 9 with one on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 16 with two on January 23 and one to February 6. There was one on February 13. That was probably the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles from February 27 to March 11 with two on March 13 and March 16, then singles seen to March 20. There were two on March 23, March 27 and April 1 with singles on April 6 and April 10. There were no later records.

### Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

A fall passage migrant being seen in the wooded borders, there was a single spring record. Early fall records: *there was one on August 8*. There were two on August 15 with singles on August 22 and August 25. There were two on August 27 with five on August 29 and ten on September 1, then five seen on September 3 with two on September 5, September 8 and September 10. There were four on September 12 with three on September 15 and singles on September 17, September 19, September 22, September 24 and September 26. Finally for the fall there was one on October 1. For the spring passage there was one on April 13. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 20 and August 3.

### Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

A resident species nesting in the wooded borders, there was also a minor passage in the fall this year. I have no information on the size of the current breeding population. Early fall records: *there were ten on July 21 with 13 on July 28 and 17 on August 1, then 14 seen to August 11. There were 19 on August 13 with 13 on August 15 and August 18. There were 17 on August 20 with 23 on August 22, then 19 seen on August 27 with 16 on September 1 and 15 on September 3. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were*

24 on September 5 with 20 to September 10. There were 31 on September 12 and September 17 with 24 on September 19. There were 27 on September 22 with 33 on September 24 and 52 on September 26, then 40 seen on October 1 with 36 to October 6. There were 41 on October 8 with 30 on October 10, 28 on October 13, 27 on October 15, 26 on October 18, 25 on October 20, 23 on October 22, 21 to October 27, 18 to November 3 and nine on November 5. Such a long slow decline indicates the end of a passage. For the late fall passage there were 11 on November 7 with 12 on November 10 and 23 on November 14, then 19 seen on November 17 with six on November 19. There were seven on November 21 with ten on November 24 and November 26, then eight seen on December 1 with three on December 3 and two on December 5. That completed the late fall passage. Numbers now higher with the winter passage there were 22 on December 8 with 24 on December 10, then one seen on December 13. There were eight on December 15 with 24 on December 17 and 30 on December 19, then 23 seen on December 24 with 14 on December 26. There were 28 on December 29 with 36 on December 31 and January 5, then 25 seen on January 7 with 22 on January 9. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 12 with 33 on January 16, then 24 seen on January 19 with 18 on January 23 and ten on January 26. There were 13 on January 28 with 37 on January 30, 40 on February 2 and 44 on February 6, then 29 seen on February 11 with 19 on February 13. There were 20 on February 16 with 28 on February 18 and 31 on February 23, then 30 seen on February 27 with 22 on March 2. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 47 on March 4 with 26 on March 9 and 17 on March 11. There were 38 on March 13 with 30 on March 18 and 17 on March 20. There were 19 on March 23 with 21 on March 25, then 15 seen to March 30. There were 18 on April 1 with 29 on April 3, then 13 seen on April 6. There were 16 on April 8 with 26 on April 10, then 19 seen on April 13 and April 17 with 15 on April 19 and ten on April 22. There were 16 on April 24 with six on April 27. That completed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on April 29 with 14 to May 6 and 15 on May 8, then 12 seen on May 13 with 11 to May 21 and eight on May 22. There were 13 on May 24 with 14 on May 29 and June 3, 17 on June 5 and 22 on June 8, then 17 seen on June 10 with 16 on June 12, 15 on June 17 and 12 on June 19. There were 18 on June 22 with 16 to July 6. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 24 on July 8 with 17 on July 10, 15 on July 13 and 14 on July 15. There were 18 on July 17 with 22 on July 20, then six seen on July 22. There were 11 on July 24 with 16 on July 27 and 21 on July 31, then 14 seen on August 3 with ten on August 5 and eight on August 7. There were 17 on August 10 with 21 on August 12, *then 17 seen to August 17 with 16 on August 19, 15 on August 24 and nine on August 25.*

### American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

Whist this species could be seen anywhere most sightings were from the northern border, especially from the Workshop area. From August 15 to September 19 up to three a day seen, there were five on September 22 with four on September 26. Counts then reverted to one to three a day through to October 15. Now the influxes started so for the late fall passage there were nine on October 18 with four on October 20 and three to October 29. There were four on October 31 with two to November 10 and one to November 17. There were four on November 19 and November 21 with 12 on November 24, then seven seen on November 28 with three on December 3 and one on December 5. I do not know whether or not any of this was evidence of a fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 8 with seven on December 10, then three seen on December 13 with one to December 19. There were two on December 22 and December 24 with four on December 29 and six on January 2, then three seen on January 7 with two on January 9 and one on January 12. This event finished on the "correct" date even if the event did not involve passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 16 with singles to January 26. There were three on January 28 with two to February 4. There were four on February 6 with five on February 13 and seven on February 16, then three seen on February 18 with two on February 20. There were six on February 23 with two on February 25 and one on February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. It is just possible that there was an element of passage from October 18 to February 27. From March 2 to July 1 up to two a day seen, there were higher counts of three on March 2, March 30 and April 10. Perhaps a limited early fall passage started at this point. There were three on July 3 with five on July 6 and July 8, then two seen to July 13. There were six on July 17 with two on July 20 and one on July 24. The only later sightings were of four on July 31 and one on August 7.

### Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

This may be the first year that this species did not breed in the survey area; part of the problem has to be that most of the trees by the lake have died. Early fall records: *there was what can be only described as a post-breeding gathering. There were eight on June 11 with nine on June 13 and 265 on June 16, then 215 seen on June 20 with 120 on June 25. There were 360 on June 27 with 565 on July 2, 860 on July 4, 920 on July 9, 2,380 on July 14 and 2,940 on July 16, then 2,620 seen on July 18 with 2,110 on July 23. There were 2,640 on July 25 with 1,020 on July 28 and 940 on July 30. There were 1,190 on August 1 with 1,310 on August 6, then 80 seen on August 11 with two on August 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.* In sharp contrast there were only limited sightings through to October 20. There were 27 on August 15 with 36 on August 18, then one seen on August 22. There were two on August 25 with singles

on September 5, September 17, September 30 and October 4. There were two on October 8 with four on October 20, then singles seen to October 24. This may be the end of the early fall "passage". For the main fall passage there were 13 on October 27 with one on October 31. There were six on November 3 with three on November 7 and two on November 10. There were 78 on November 12 with two on November 17. There were three on November 19 with 12 on November 21 and 48 on November 24, then 28 seen on November 26 with singles to December 1. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 3 with ten on December 8, then two seen on December 10 with one on December 13. There were five on December 15 with 16 on December 17, 56 on December 22 and 84 on December 24, none seen on December 26. There were three on December 29 with 43 on December 31, 90 on January 2, 111 on January 5 and 400 on January 9, then two seen to January 14. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 46 on January 16 with 270 on January 19, then ten seen on January 23 with three on January 28. There were 15 on January 30 with three on February 6 and singles to February 11. There were 470 on February 13 with 320 on February 18, then two seen on February 20. There were six on February 23 with seven on February 25 and 24 on February 27, then 13 seen on March 2 with six on March 4 and three on March 6. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 9 with four on March 11. There were five on March 13 with nine on March 16 and 17 on March 18, then 15 seen on March 20 with four on March 23. There were 17 on March 25 with 14 on March 27 and five on March 30. There were eight on April 1 with 14 on April 3, then seven seen on April 6 with six on April 8. There were 12 on April 10 with 19 on April 13 and 20 on April 17, then nine seen on April 19. That may be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on April 22 and April 24 with 16 on April 27 and 25 on April 29, then nine seen on May 1 with six on May 4. There were eight on May 6 with ten on May 11 and May 15, then five seen to May 24. There were ten on May 26 with 15 on May 29, then eight seen on June 1 with six on June 5 and five on June 8. There were seven on June 10 with one on June 12. That closed the summer passage. The post-breeding gathering was a lighter event this year with five on June 15, 53 on June 17 and 270 on June 19, then 50 seen on June 22. There were 250 on June 24 with 580 on June 29 and 720 on July 1, then 620 seen on July 3 with 210 on July 6 and 110 on July 8. There were 920 on July 10 with 480 to July 15, 350 on July 17 and 220 on July 20. There were 1,120 on July 22 with 650 on July 24, 430 on July 27, 390 on July 29, 30 on July 31 and three on August 3. There were no later records. The post-breeding gathering was a weaker event this year. The winter freezes and the delayed flowering of the Elderberry probably caused the birds to leave quickly as the food supply was more limited this year. They therefore had left before the other influxes arrived.

### Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

Non-breeding summer visitor there were only small numbers on passage. Early fall records: *there were 15 on June 27 with 80 on June 30, then 24 seen on July 2 with ten on July 7 and five on July 9. There were 19 on July 11 with three on July 14. There were ten on July 18 with two on July 23 and one on July 24. There were no further sightings to the end of the survey year.* This year there was one at the Workshops on August 22 with two flying to the south there on August 25. Finally for the fall there was one at Lust Road on September 8. In the spring the first was a male by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on January 9. There were later two in Phase Two on January 15. For the "main" spring passage there was one on January 28 with four on February 6 and February 9, then seven seen on February 11, with two on February 20. That could be the extent of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were up to three a day from March 4 to May 21 with higher counts of five on March 30 and six on May 17. For the fall passage there were six on May 22 with 58 on May 26 and 105 on May 29, then 21 seen on June 3 with 11 on June 8 and eight on June 10. There were 12 on June 12 with 45 on June 13, then 22 seen on June 15 with nine on June 17, eight on June 19 and four on June 22. There were 16 on June 29 with two on July 1. There were three on July 6 with two on July 8. Later there was one on July 27 with six on August 3, then one seen on August 10.

### Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the winter and the spring, very exceptionally one summered to June 26. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. For the fall passage there were two on September 3 and September 12. Later there were 12 on October 4 with 15 on October 10, 23 on October 15, 46 on October 18, 90 on October 22 and 920 on October 27, then 535 seen on October 29 with 85 on November 3, 50 on November 5 and 16 on November 7. There were 75 on November 10 with 140 on November 12, then 12 seen on November 14 with nine on November 17. There were 33 on November 19 with 90 on November 21, then six seen on November 24 with four on November 26. There were 40 on November 28 with 12 to December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 5 with 17 on December 10 and 410 on December 15, then 58 seen on December 17 with 22 on December 19. There were 52 on December 22 with 390 on December 24 and 1,800 on December 29, then 110 seen on December 31. There were 615 on January 2 with 800 on January 7 and 965 on January 9, then 560 seen on January 12 with 150 on January 14 and 60 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,250 on January 23 with 300 on January 26. There were 760 on January 28 with 1,450 on January 30, then 200 seen on February 2 with 41 on February 4. There were 450 on February 6 with 760 on February 9, then 620 seen

on February 13 with 115 on February 16 and 52 on February 18. There were 340 on February 20 with 1,470 on February 25, then 240 seen on February 27 with 155 on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 530 on March 4 with 275 on March 6 and 98 on March 9. There were 850 on March 11 with nine on March 13. There were 80 on March 16 and March 18 with 280 on March 20, 315 on March 25 and 1,000 on March 30, then 90 seen on April 1. There were 195 on April 3 with 1,400 on April 6, then ten seen on April 8. There were 115 on April 10 with 375 on April 13, then 35 seen on April 15 with 23 on April 17. There were 40 on April 19 with four on April 22 and two on April 24. There were nine on April 27 with six on May 1, four on May 4 and three on May 6. That may be the end of the late spring passage. All the following sightings were from the utility wires by Interceptor Road at its junction with Potter's Farm Road. There were five on May 8 with three on May 11 and two on May 13. There were three on May 15 with two to May 21. There were three on May 22 and May 24 with two to May 29. Later there was one there from June 10 to June 26. There were no later records. This is the first summering record for this species.

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

There were only four sightings during the survey year, probably the worst year yet. Early fall records: *there was one on July 11 with two on July 18 and July 23.* For the late fall passage there was one on October 6 with 23 on October 15. In the spring there were two on April 10 with in the early fall one on August 3. That was a dismal year.

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

With one exception there was only very light passage in both the fall and the spring. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 4 and July 11 with three on July 16 and July 18, then two seen on July 24 and July 25. Finally there was one on July 30.* There was one on August 18 with four on August 20 and seven on August 27, then one seen on August 29. There were nine on September 1 with 128 on September 3, then three seen on September 5 with one on September 10. The count of 128 was a high count but the highest count is actually that of 265 on August 20, 2008. There were five on September 12 with three on September 19, then singles seen to September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 6. There was one on October 18 (location unknown) with one at the Stormwater Ponds on October 22. There was one in Phase One on October 24 with one at the Stormwater Ponds on October 27. In the spring the first were two on April 19. There was one on May 1 with two to May 6, four on May 13 and five on May 18. Finally for the spring there were two on May

29. For the early fall passage there was one on July 10 with later two on July 24 and four on July 27, then singles seen on August 3 and August 5.

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

A very uncommon fall passage migrant with a single spring record this year. There was an adult on August 18, the later fall sightings were not aged. There was one on September 3 with four on September 5, then one seen on September 10. There were three on September 12 with two on September 17, one on September 19 and September 22. Later there were singles on October 1 and October 13. For the spring passage there was one in Phase Six on May 12. For the early fall passage there were adults on June 26 and July 24. This was a poor year.

#### Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This was a vagrant even if it was now an annual visitor. There were two adults at the Workshops on October 4.

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

A summer visitor nesting under some of the bridges and the overhang between two buildings at Plant Express, it is also a very common fall passage migrant with lesser numbers in the spring. The first fledged young was seen by the Lust Road colony on April 29. Early fall records: *there were 64 on July 4 with 75 on July 7, then 72 seen on July 9 with 55 on July 11. There were 82 on July 14 with 138 on July 16 and 160 on July 18, then 135 seen on July 23 with 115 on July 25, 60 on July 28 and 12 to August 1. There were 15 on August 4 with 26 on August 6, 69 on August 11 and 120 on August 13, then 40 seen on August 15. There were 71 on August 18 with 280 on August 20, then 80 seen on August 22 with 67 on August 25. There were 280 on August 27 with 75 on August 29. There were 200 on September 1 with 760 on September 3, then 160 seen on September 5 with 86 on September 8. From August 15 to September 1 all seen were flying rapidly to the south. From September 3 they were for the most part feeding over the fields. There were 95 on September 10 with 170 on September 12, then 22 seen on September 15. There were 26 on September 17 with 39 on September 19 and 93 on September 24, then 16 seen on September 26 with seven on September 30. That completed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 31 on October 1 with 64 on October 6, then two seen on October 8. There were 21 on October 10 with 33 on October 13 and 135 on October 15, then 86 seen on October 18 with 47 on October 20, 36 on October 22 and 27 on October*



24. There were 41 on October 27 with 47 on November 3 and 85 on November 5, then eight seen on November 7 with one on November 10. There were 14 on November 12 with two to November 17. There were 12 on November 19 with three on November 21. That ended the late fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on February 23 with three on February 25, six on February 27, 11 on March 2, 13 to March 6, 16 on March 9, 19 on March 13, 38 on March 16 and 40 on March 20, then 34 seen on March 23 with 26 on March 25. At this point the local breeding population had all arrived, passage however continued with the more northerly breeding birds passing through. There were 46 on March 27 with 55 on April 1 and 69 on April 6, then 60 seen on April 8 with 47 on April 10. There were 53 on April 13 with 67 on April 15, then 46 seen on April 17. There were 52 on April 22 with 47 on April 24 and 44 on April 27. There were 110 on April 29 with 380 on May 1, then 275 seen on May 6 with 85 on May 8 and 52 on May 11. It seems strange that at the height of the spring passage the first locally fledged bird should be seen. There were 66 on May 13 with 77 on May 15 and 95 on May 17, then 74 seen on May 22 with 69 on May 26 and 60 on May 29. Whilst our local birds started their summer back at the beginning of April the summer for everyone else probably starts here. There were 65 on June 1 with 69 on June 3, then 60 seen on June 8 with 54 on June 10. There were 71 on June 12 with 66 on June 17, 65 on June 19, 60 on June 24, 49 on June 29 and 45 on July 1. It was likely that our local breeding birds had left at this point. There were 90 on July 3 with 95 on July 6 and July 10, then 57 seen on July 13. There were 60 on July 15 with 90 on July 17, then 77 seen on July 20 with 72 on July 22. There were 115 on July 24 with 73 on July 27, 45 on July 29 and 20 on July 31. That closed the summer passage. The early fall passage started here with birds migrating rapidly to the south. There were four on August 7 with 80 on August 10, then 71 seen on August 12 *with 27 on August 17 and 12 on August 19.*

#### Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

This used to be a vagrant but it is now a resident even if it was often very elusive. There were bird(s) in two areas. Firstly there was one in the pines where the Bald Eagles nest at the Sand Farm, it ventured out into the planted pines. The other was in the Nursery but there could be others towards Jones Avenue. Sightings at these two sites were scattered through the year. There were also the following records. There were two at the Nursery on September 3 with two at the Sand Farm on September 15. There was one by Ponkan Road on September 22. There was one near the Duda Bridge on February 18 with another on that date in the planted pines by the Sand Farm Road. There was one at the Stormwater Ponds on March 13 and March 16. There was one along Canal Road on April 6. There was one by Lake Apopka west of the Laughlin Road extension on June 3; this was one of the few records away from the northern border. With this exception all the sightings were in the northern section of the survey area.

### Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

Resident with the suggestion of passage in the fall, I have no information on the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were higher counts of six on June 30 and four on August 4*. There were also four on August 15 with three on August 20 and singles to August 27. There were two on August 29 with four on September 3, then two seen on September 8 with one on September 10. There were two on September 12 with 16 on September 15, then five seen on September 19 with two to September 24. The count of 16 is the highest count for Zellwood. There were three on September 26 with eight on October 1, then seven seen on October 4 with three on October 6, two on October 8 and one on October 10. These peak counts in September and early October seem far too late to be tied into the family parties roaming around after the young fledged. It would seem to be a real passage. There was nothing to three seen on most days, there were four dates in the early spring when none located. There were higher counts of four on October 24, five on February 2, five on February 6, four on March 23, four on April 1, four on April 10, five on April 22, four on May 24, five on May 29, four on June 17, four on July 3, four on July 10, four on July 20 and five on July 27. The uniformity of these higher counts emphasizes the different nature of the fall passage.

### Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

Resident but again there were the influxes, I have no information as to the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 58 on June 4 with 48 on June 11, 46 on June 18, 45 on June 20, 40 on June 27, 38 on July 7, 30 on July 11, 26 on July 25, 21 on August 4 and 13 on August 6. That concluded the summer passage; I have just shown the second half of the summer passage*. For the early fall passage there were 35 on August 15 and August 18 with 26 on August 20 and 21 on August 22. There were 25 on August 25 with 28 on August 27, then 15 seen on August 29. There were 22 on September 1 with 23 on September 3, 30 on September 5 and September 10, then 20 seen on September 12. There were 27 on September 15 with 33 on September 17, then 26 seen on September 19 with 17 on September 22. There were 23 on September 24 with 27 on September 26, then 22 seen on September 30 with 21 on October 1. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 31 on October 4 with 17 on October 6. There were 21 on October 8 with 22 on October 10, then 17 seen on October 13 with 15 on October 18, 13 to October 24 and 11 on October 27. There were 14 on October 29 and November 3 with five on November 5. There were ten on November 7 with 12 on November 10, 14 on November 14 and 21 on November 17, then seven seen on November 19 with six on November 21. There were 17 on November 24 with 13 on November 28 and five on December 1. This completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on December 3 with 12 on December 8 and 16 on December 10, then three seen on

December 13. There were 15 on December 15 with 18 on December 17, 21 on December 22 and 22 on December 29, then 21 seen on December 31 with 19 on January 5, 14 on January 9 and 12 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 14 with 23 on January 16, then 18 seen on January 19 with 13 on January 23 and six on January 26. There were 14 on January 28 with 36 on January 30, then 30 seen on February 4 with 28 on February 6, 19 on February 11, 18 on February 13 and ten on February 16. There were 23 on February 18 with 22 on February 23 and 19 on February 25. There were 35 on February 27 with 24 on March 2, 19 on March 6 and 16 on March 9. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on March 11 with 29 on March 13 and 36 on March 18, then 34 seen on March 23 with 20 to March 27. There were 23 on March 30 with 38 on April 1, then 34 seen on April 3 with 26 on April 6. There were 32 on April 8 with 41 to April 13 and 47 on April 15, then 46 seen on April 17 with 38 on April 19 and 36 on April 22. There were 47 on April 24 with 46 on April 29, 32 on May 1 and 14 on May 4. That closed the main spring passage. The summer passage started here there were 27 on May 6 with 38 on May 8, then 25 seen on May 13 with 15 on May 15. There were 36 on May 17 with 31 on May 21 and 24 on May 22. There were 41 on May 24 with 33 on May 26, 31 on May 29 and 19 on June 1. There were 41 on June 3 with 33 on June 5, 27 on June 8 and 21 on June 10. There were 26 on June 12 with 27 on June 15, then 24 seen to June 24 with 22 on June 26 and 15 on June 29. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 28 on July 1 and July 3 with 30 on July 6, then 28 seen on July 10 with 19 on July 13. There were 27 on July 15 with 29 on July 20, then 12 seen on July 22. There were 16 on July 24 with 30 on July 27, then 15 seen on July 29 with 13 on July 31. There were 22 on August 3 with 21 on August 5 and 18 on August 7. There were 26 on August 10 and August 12 *with 33 on August 15, then 24 seen on August 17 with 16 on August 19.*

#### House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the fall, this species can be seen throughout the area with the exception of the flooded fields. For the fall passage there was one on September 17 with three on October 1, 25 to October 6, 30 on October 8, 64 on October 10 and 126 on October 13, then 60 seen on October 15. There were 91 on October 18 with 96 on October 20, 119 on October 22 and 187 on October 24, then 115 seen on October 27 with 93 on October 29. There were 166 on October 31 with 176 on November 3, then 52 seen on November 5. There were 53 on November 7 with 154 on November 10, then 81 seen on November 12. There were 115 on November 14 with 166 on November 17, then 71 seen on November 19 with 56 on November 21. There were 153 on November 24 with 66 on November 28 and 25 on December 1. That was the end of the fall

passage. For the winter passage there were 57 on December 3 with 63 on December 5, 83 on December 10 and 98 on December 17, then 66 seen on December 19 with 30 on December 24 and seven on December 26. There were 47 on December 29 with 44 on December 31, 43 on January 5, 37 on January 7, 33 on January 9 and 17 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 38 on January 14 and January 16 with 30 on January 19, 29 on January 23 and 11 on January 26. There were 22 on January 28 with 37 on January 30, then 24 seen on February 2. There were 29 on February 4 with 43 on February 6, then 24 seen on February 9. There were 31 on February 11 with 41 on February 13, then 35 seen on February 18 with 18 on February 20. There were 37 on February 23 with 22 on February 27 and 18 on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. During this period the first one heard singing for the spring was on February 23. For the late spring passage there were 24 on March 4 with 15 on March 6 and nine on March 9. There were 18 on March 11 with 31 on March 13 and 32 on March 18, then 21 seen on March 20. There were 26 on March 23 with 28 on March 25 and 34 on March 27, then 29 seen on March 30. There were 33 on April 1 with 43 on April 3 and 47 on April 8, then 36 seen on April 10 with 28 on April 13, 19 on April 15, eight on April 17, four on April 19 and singles on April 22 and April 24. Unexpectedly there was one singing at the Workshops on May 15.

#### Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

The least common of the three migrant wrens, only six counts during the year were in double figures. For the fall passage there were three on October 10 with four on October 15 and six on October 18, then three seen on October 20. There were four on October 22 with seven from October 24 to October 31, then six seen on November 3 with five on November 5 and four on November 7. There were five on November 10 with six on November 12, eight on November 14, ten on November 17 and 13 on November 19, then 11 seen on November 24 with ten on November 28 and three to December 3. Four of the six double figure counts were in that one influx. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 5 with eight on December 10, then one seen on December 13. There were five on December 15 with 12 on December 17, then six seen on December 19 with five to January 2. There were six on January 5 with three on January 9 and two on January 12. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 with six on January 16, then three seen on January 19 with two to January 28. There were seven on January 30 and February 4 with 17 on February 6, then four seen on February 9. There were five on February 11 and February 13 with eight on February 16, then four seen to February 23 with two to February 27 and one on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 4 with two to March 11. There were four on March

13 with six on March 16, then two seen on March 18 with one on March 20. There were three on March 23 and March 25 with five on March 27, then one seen on March 30. There were two on April 1 with three on April 3, seven on April 8 and eight on April 10, then seven seen on April 13 with six on April 15, four on April 17, three on April 19, two on April 22 and one on April 24. There were two on April 27 with one on April 29. Finally there were two on May 1.

#### Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

The third of the wrens, it was also a passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the fall. For the fall passage there were four on October 4 with seven on October 10 and 31 on October 13, then 21 seen on October 15 with 19 on October 18 and 13 on October 20. There were 28 on October 22 with 33 on October 24, then 28 seen on October 27 with 15 on October 29. There were 35 on October 31 with 38 on November 3, then 17 seen on November 5 with nine on November 7. There were 17 on November 10 with 19 on November 12, 24 on November 14 and 40 on November 17, then 20 seen to November 21. There were 26 on November 24 with 23 on November 28 and 13 on December 1. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 3 with 22 on December 5 and 25 on December 8, then 20 seen on December 10 with two on December 13. There were 16 on December 15 with 29 on December 17, then 16 seen on December 22 with 12 on December 24 and one on December 26. There were 12 on December 29 with 20 on December 31, then 18 seen on January 2 with eight on January 5 and seven on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 9 with five on January 12. There were 13 on January 14 with 14 on January 16, then 12 seen on January 23 with eight on January 26. There were 12 on January 28 with 13 on January 30, then 12 seen on February 2. There were 20 on February 4, then 13 seen on February 6 with 11 on February 9 and five on February 11. There were seven on February 13 with 15 on February 16, then seven seen to February 20. There were eight on February 23 with five on February 25 and four to March 2. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 4 with seven on March 9, nine on March 13, 12 on March 18, 13 on March 25, 14 to April 12, 28 on April 3 and 31 on April 10, then 26 seen on April 15 with 24 on April 17, 17 on April 19, 13 on April 22, 12 on April 24, seven on April 27 and three on May 1.

#### Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders, the greatest numbers were seen in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there were two on October 4 with singles to October 8. There were two from October 10 to October 18. The passage now

really got underway with four on October 22 and six on October 24, then four seen on October 27. There were six on October 29 and October 31 with 16 on November 3, then four seen on November 5. There were five on November 7 with seven on November 10, eight on November 14 and 11 on November 19, then two seen on November 21. There were five on November 24 with six on November 26, nine on November 28 and December 1, then eight seen on December 3 with five on December 5. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 8 with 11 on December 10, then one seen on December 13. There were ten on December 15 with 11 on December 17, then six seen on December 19 with five on December 24 and four on December 26. There were 11 on December 29 with five on December 31 and two on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 7 with seven to January 14, then five seen to January 19. There were eight on January 23 with nine on January 28 and 12 on January 30, then 11 seen on February 2 with eight to February 6 and four on February 9. There were five on February 11 with six on February 13, then one seen on February 16. There were three on February 18 and February 20 with seven on February 23, then singles seen to February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 2 and March 6 with three to March 11. There were eight on March 13 with six on March 18, then one seen on March 20. There were two on March 23 with five on March 25, then four seen on March 30 with two to April 3. There were no later records.

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

A passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the fall, there were a scattering of summer and early fall sightings but again there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there were two on August 1 with singles on August 4, August 6 and August 13.* There appeared to be a single fall passage. There were three on August 15 with two on August 20. There were four on August 22 with two to August 27. There were four on August 29 with ten on September 1, then five seen on September 3. There were seven on September 5 with 17 on September 8, then eight seen on September 10. There were 15 on September 12 with 26 on September 15, then 16 seen on September 17 with 13 on September 19 and 11 on September 22. There were 14 on September 24 with 19 on September 30 and 32 on October 1, then 21 seen on October 4 with 17 on October 6. There were 18 on October 8 with 23 on October 10, then 21 seen on October 15 with 13 on October 18 and nine on October 20. There were 16 on October 22 with 20 on October 24, then 14 seen on October 27. There were 16 on October 29 with 23 on October 31, then 16 seen on November 3 with 12 on November 7 and 11 on November 10. There were 14 on November 12 with 20 on November 14, then 13 seen on November 17 with eight to November 21. There were 18 on November 24 with 11 on

November 28, ten on December 3 and seven on December 5. This completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 8 with ten on December 10 and three on December 13. There were 12 on December 15 with 15 on December 17, then seven seen on December 19 with six on December 24 and two on December 26. There were two on December 31 with three on January 2, five on January 5 and 11 on January 7, then six seen on January 9 with four on January 12. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 14 with nine on January 16, then five seen on January 23 with four on January 26. There were five on January 28 with 11 on January 30, 19 on February 2 and 20 on February 6, then ten seen on February 9 with five on February 11. There were 14 on February 13 with 17 on February 16, then ten seen on February 18 with seven on February 20. There were 16 on February 23 with three to February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 2 with four to March 6 and two to March 11. There were four on March 13 with one to March 20. That was the end of any noticeable passage. There were singles on March 25 and March 30 with two on April 1, then singles seen on seven dates to May 8. For the summer passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on June 15 and June 17. For the early fall passage there were two on July 17 and July 27 with singles on July 31, August 3 and August 5. Finally there were four on August 12 *with two on August 15*. Numbers were rather low this year.

#### Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

This was a rare fall migrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 15. There were two by the Lake Level Canal on September 30 with one there on October 1.

#### Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

This was also a rare fall migrant. At the Nursery there were singles on October 15 and October 24.

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

Whist still a rare fall passage migrant it was the commonest of these fall migrant thrushes. All sightings were at the Nursery. There was one on September 22 with singles on September 24 and September 26. There were two on September 30 and October 4. No later records.

### Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders, especially so this year. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on November 12, November 19 and November 28. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 14 and November 17. Finally for the fall there was one at the Workshops on November 24. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on December 3 with two on December 5 and December 8, then one seen on December 10. There was also one at the Workshops on December 8. There was one at the Nursery on December 15 with two there on December 17, none could be found on December 19. There was one at the Nursery on December 22 with three there on December 24, then singles seen there on December 29 and December 31. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 5 and January 9 with two on January 12 and January 16, then singles seen there on January 23, January 28 and February 4. Finally for the early spring passage there was one at the Workshops on February 27. Unexpectedly there was a late individual at the Nursery on March 11. That was an exceptionally poor year.

### American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

This was a winter visitor and spring passage migrant, the numbers depending on the severity of the weather. The only fall records were of singles on November 5 and November 10. For the winter passage there were singles on December 1 and December 19 with 70 on December 22, then one seen to December 29. There were two on December 31 and January 2 with seven on January 5, then one seen on January 7. That was the minor winter passage. Now to the main event the early spring passage, there were 1,750 on January 9 with 1,060 on January 14, 67 on January 16 and 13 on January 19. There were 1,020 on January 23 with 280 on January 28 and 160 on January 30. There were 930 on February 2 with 67 on February 4. There were 250 on February 6 with 540 on February 9 and 660 on February 11, then 390 seen on February 13 with 260 on February 16. There were 890 on February 18 with 4,100 on February 20 and 14,400 on February 23, then 730 seen on February 27 with 630 on March 2, 310 on March 4, three on March 9 and singles on four dates to March 20.

### Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor but only in low numbers this year. Early fall records: *there was one at the Sand Farm on June 23 and June 25.* For this survey year there were two on September 26 with three on September 30, 17 on October 1, 63 on October 4 and 114 on



October 8, then 101 seen on October 13 with 56 on October 18 and 31 on October 20. There were 33 on October 22 with 60 on October 24, then 44 seen on October 27 with 26 on October 29. There were 43 on October 31 with 51 on November 3, then 13 seen to November 7. There were 42 on November 10 with 51 on November 14, then 39 seen on November 17 with 16 on November 19 and 11 on November 21. There were 35 on November 24 with 17 on November 28, 13 on December 3 and eight on December 5. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 24 on December 8 with 34 on December 10, then two seen on December 13. There were 20 on December 15 with 22 on December 17 and 38 on December 19, then 32 seen on December 22 with 20 on December 24 and six on December 26. There were 52 on December 29 with 22 on December 31. There were 26 on January 2 with 28 on January 5, then 27 seen on January 9 with ten on January 12. Two dates appear to be occurring rather a lot January 12 for the end of the winter passage and March 2 for the end of the early spring passage. For the early spring passage there were 22 on January 14 with 49 on January 16, then 30 seen on January 19 with 29 on January 23 and ten on January 26. There were 23 on January 28 with 31 on January 30, 32 on February 2 and 38 on February 6, then 30 seen on February 9 with 25 on February 11 and 22 on February 13. There were 24 on February 16 with 16 on February 18 and 13 on February 20. There were 37 on February 23 with five on February 25. There were 13 on February 27 with 16 on March 2, then 13 seen on March 4 with four on March 6. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 9 with ten on March 11 and 17 on March 13, then 15 seen on March 18 with 12 on March 20, nine on March 23 and five on March 25. There were 12 on March 27 with seven to April 1. There were ten on April 3 with 27 on April 8, 28 on April 13 and 38 on April 17, then 22 seen to April 22 with 13 on April 24, eight on April 27, six on April 29 and four on May 1. There were no summer or early fall sightings.

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

A resident with the suggestion of a passage in the fall, this year there was a marked post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 27 with 16 on July 2 and July 4, then ten seen on July 7 with four on July 9. There were seven on July 11 with 11 from July 16 to July 21 and 26 on July 25, then nine seen on July 30 with seven on August 1 and four on August 4. There were 13 on August 6 with seven to August 13.* There were 11 on August 15 with ten on August 18 and eight on August 20. There were 12 on August 22 with 23 on August 27, then 14 seen on August 29 with ten on September 1. There were 13 on September 3 with 19 to September 8, then 17 seen to September 12 with 15 on September 15. There were 23 on September 17 with 21 on September 19, 20 on September 22 and 13 on September 24. There were 19 on September 26 with 22 on September 30 and 25 on October 1, then 20 seen on

October 6 with 15 on October 8, 12 on October 10 and 11 to October 15. There were 12 on October 18 with 14 on October 22, 11 on October 24 and four to October 29. There were 12 on October 31 with nine on November 3 and two to November 7. There were nine on November 10 with three on November 12. There were seven on November 14 with ten on November 17, then six seen on November 19 with four on November 21 and three on November 24. There were five on November 26 with four on November 28 and two on December 1. This completed what appeared to be a single fall passage even though passage was much lighter in November. For the winter passage there were seven on December 3 with one on December 5. There were four on December 8 with eight on December 10, 11 on December 15 and 12 on December 19, then seven seen on December 24 with three on December 26. There were nine on December 29 with six on December 31 and three on January 2. There were four on January 5 with six on January 7 and ten on January 9, then five seen on January 12 with four on January 14. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring there were 12 on January 16 with seven on January 23 and one on January 26. There were three on January 28 with nine on January 30, then six seen to February 4. There were 13 on February 6 with 16 on February 11, then seven seen to February 18 with five to February 23. There were six on February 25 and March 2 with two on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 6 with two on March 9 and one on March 11. There were six on March 13 with nine on March 16, then five seen on March 18 with four on March 20. There were eight on March 23 with five on March 25. There were seven on March 2 with 12 on March 30 and April 3, then six seen on April 6 with three on April 8. There were 14 on April 10 with seven on April 15 and three to April 19. There were six on April 22 and April 24 with three on April 27. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on April 29 with five on May 1, six on May 4 and seven to May 8, then two seen on May 11. There were five on May 13 with seven on May 15 and nine to May 22, then six seen to May 26. The first fledged young (two) were seen on May 22. There were eight on May 29 with 14 on June 3, then 11 seen on June 8 with ten on June 10 and six on June 12. This was probably the end of the summer passage and the start of the post-breeding gathering. There were 24 on June 15 with 18 on June 17, nine on June 19 and six on June 22. There were ten on June 24 with 20 on June 26, 31 on June 29 and 55 on July 1, then eight seen on July 3. There were 12 on July 6 with 36 on July 8, then 23 seen on July 10 with nine on July 13 and eight on July 15. There were 18 on July 17 with 12 on July 20 and one on July 22. There were 22 on July 24 with 23 on July 27, then 12 seen on July 29. There were 13 on July 31 with 16 on August 3, 18 on August 5 and 21 on August 7, then 14 seen on August 10. There were 18 on August 12 *with 21 on August 15, then 18 seen on August 17 with 12 on August 19, 11 on August 21, eight on August 24 and three on August 25.* This was probably the end of the post-breeding gathering.

### Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

A resident with just the suggestion of passage in the fall, however numbers were overall very low this year. Early fall records: *there were five from July 4 to July 11 with four on July 14 and two to July 18. There were four on July 21 with two on July 25 and one on July 30. There were two on August 1 and August 4 with singles to August 8. There were three on August 11 with one on August 15. There were two on August 18 and August 22 with singles to September 3. There were three on September 5 with singles to September 12. There were two on September 15 with singles to September 19. There were two on September 22 with four on September 24 and five to September 30, then two seen on October 1 with one on October 4. There were 11 on October 6 with four on October 8, three on October 10 and one on October 13. Passage ceased at this point with up to two a day present from October 18 to November 14. That was the end of the fall passage as there were no further sightings until mid-December. For the winter passage there were three on December 15 with two on December 19, then singles seen on seven dates to January 7. For the early spring passage there were singles on six dates from January 16 to February 2 with two on January 26. There was also one on February 23 that was it. The start of the main spring passage was no better there were singles on three dates from March 9 to March 13. Now a passage started, there were three on March 18 and March 25 with four on March 27, five to April 3 and nine on April 8, then eight seen on April 10 with seven on April 13 and six on April 15. There were seven on April 17 with nine on April 19 and April 24, then five seen on April 27. There were six on April 29 with seven on May 1, 11 on May 6 and May 8, then six seen on May 13 with three on May 15. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 17 with eight through to June 1, six on June 3 and five on June 5. There were seven on June 8 with ten (three were newly fledged young) on June 10, then seven seen on June 15 with six on June 17. There were eight on June 19 with six on June 22, five on June 24 and three on June 26. There were five on June 29 with eight on July 1, then three seen on July 3. I say see but for this species it was mostly birds heard singing, so now the singing stopped. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were only singles seen from July 6 to August 12 with two on July 20. This species and the Common Ground-Dove always cause me problems in that I do not know whether or not they are still present but skulking during these periods will low or no counts.*

### European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

This is no longer a breeding species but it was seen in every month, there was a significant post-breeding gathering even if the numbers were lower this year. The freezes messed up the growth cycle of the Elderberry causing it to fruit later in the year i.e. after the Starlings had stopped by. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 19 on*

June 18 with 70 on June 23, 104 on June 27, 160 on June 30, 215 on July 2 and 495 on July 4, then 125 seen on July 7 with 108 on July 9. There were 160 on July 11 with 131 on July 14, 104 on July 16 and 27 on July 18. There were 120 on July 21 with 110 on July 23, 67 on July 28, four on August 1 and one on August 6. There were seven on August 8 with 12 on August 11, then seven seen on August 18. That was the post-breeding gathering. There were no further sightings until September. For the fall passage there was one on September 10 with 16 on September 19, then four seen on September 22 with two on September 24. There were four on September 26 with one on September 30. There was one on October 6 with eight on October 10; there were none on October 13. There were three on October 20 with four to October 29 and 42 on October 31, then four seen on November 3. Finally for the fall passage there were three on November 12 and November 14. For the winter passage there were singles from December 1 to December 26 with four on December 29 and nine on January 2, then six seen on January 5 with one on January 7. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there two from January 9 to January 16 with four on January 19, then two seen on January 23. There were three on January 28 with singles to February 4. There were two on February 6 with singles to February 16. There were four on February 18 with five on February 23, then singles seen to March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage or as this is such an early nester the summer passage there were three on March 6 with five on March 13, then two seen to March 18 with one on March 23. There were five on March 25 with singles to April 1. There were two on April 6 and April 8 with one on April 13. There were three on April 15 with two on April 17 and one on April 19. There were four on April 22 with singles to May 4. There were three on May 6 with 12 on May 11, then two seen on May 13. That closed the summer passage. The first fledged young were seen on May 15 so that was the start of the post-breeding gathering. There were four on May 15 and May 17 with 15 on May 21 and 46 on May 24, then 15 seen on May 26 with seven on May 29. There were 71 on June 1 with seven on June 3. There were 36 on June 5 with 65 on June 8, 77 on June 10 and 475 on June 15, then 193 seen on June 19 with 12 on June 22 and ten on June 24. There were 280 on June 26 with 540 on June 29, then 270 seen on July 1 with 130 on July 3 and 42 on July 6. There were 320 on July 8 with 370 on July 10, then 340 seen on July 15 with 240 on July 17, four on July 20 and one on July 22. There were 164 on July 24 with 110 on July 27, 14 on July 29 and one on July 31. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. Finally there was one on August 7 with two on August 12, then one seen on August 15.

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

Now a very uncommon winter and early spring visitor, before the roller-chopping ceased this was a common visitor at those two seasons. There were two on November 10; that

was the sole fall record. For the winter passage there were three on November 28 with 25 on December 1, then four seen on December 5 with one on December 8. There were two on December 15 and December 19 with one on December 24. There were two on December 31 with singles to January 7. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 16 with two on January 19, three on January 23 and ten on January 26, then singles seen to February 2. There were three on February 4 with singles on two dates to February 13. There was one on February 25 with two on February 27, then one seen on March 2. There were two on March 4 with one on March 6, there were no later records.

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

This year it was a spring passage migrant in quite low numbers. For the early spring passage there was one on January 26 with eight on January 28 and January 30, then 43 seen on February with 28 on February 4 and four on February 6. There were 125 on February 9 with 160 on February 13, then seven seen on February 16. There were 11 on February 18 with 69 on February 20, then 25 seen on February 23 with two to February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 20 on March 4 and March 9. Later there were 20 on March 27 and April 6 with 40 on April 27. There were no later records.

#### Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)

This was a rarity. Early fall records: *there was one on the southern border on August 11.* Later there was one on the southern border on September 19.

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

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. There was one at the Workshops on September 17. On September 26 there were singles at the Nursery and by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road. There was one at the Nursery on October 4. There was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on October 8 and October 10 with three there on October 13. There were two at the Nursery and one on the southern border on October 10. This made for a count of four for that date. There were finally singles by the Lake Level Canal on October 18 and October 31.

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

This year an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders. In the fall there were singles on October 18, October 24, October 29, October 31 and November 10. There were three on November 10 with four on November 14, then three seen on November 19 with singles to November 24. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on November 28 and December 1 with two on December 3 and December 8, then singles seen to December 15. There were three on December 17 with two on December 19 and one on December 22. There were three on December 24 with two on December 26 and one on December 29. There were two on December 31 with singles to January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 12 with singles to January 16. There were three on January 19 and January 23 with two on January 26 and one on January 28. There were two on January 30 and February 2 with four on February 4, then three seen on February 9 with two on February 13 and one on February 16. There were three on February 18 with two to February 23. Later there were singles on March 4, March 6 and March 13.

### Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

This species will have bred in very small numbers in the wooded borders but I have no information on the size of the current breeding population. Early fall records: *there was one on August 11*. There were two on August 15 and August 18 with three on August 20 and August 22, then two seen on August 27 with one on August 29. There were three on September 1 with four on September 3 and six on September 8, then three seen to September 15. There were four on September 17 with three on September 19. There were singles on September 24, September 26 and September 30 with three on October 1, then one seen on October 4. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 6 with five on October 10, then one seen on October 15. There were two on October 24 at the Nursery with one by the Lake Level Canal on October 27. Finally for the late passage there were singles on October 29 at the Nursery and at the Workshops. There was a single winter record as there was one near the Workshops on December 24. For the spring passage there were three on February 27 with six on March 2, eight on March 6, nine on March 11 and 12 on March 13, then ten seen on March 16 with nine on March 18, five on March 20 and one on March 23. There were two on March 25 with three on March 27, four on April 1 and five on April 3, then one seen on April 10. This may be the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 13 and April 15 with four on April 17, then two seen to April 24 with one on April 27. There were two from April 29 to May 6 with four on May 8, then two seen to May 26. There were three on May 29 with singles to June 10. There were two on June 12 with one on June 15. There

was one on June 29 with later singles on July 10 and July 13. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 20. There were two on August 5 with singles to August 10. Finally there were two from August 12 to August 17 with one on August 25.

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

A regular fall passage migrant, this is one of the best places in Florida to see these warblers in the fall. Early fall records: *there was one on July 30 with seven on August 1 and 24 on August 4, then 15 seen on August 8 with 11 on August 11. There were 18 on August 13 with 20 on August 15, 35 on August 18 and 36 on August 20, then 21 seen on August 22. There were 53 on August 25 with 44 on August 27, 30 on August 29, 24 on September 3, 23 on September 5, 18 on September 8 and nine on September 10. There were 18 on September 12 and September 17 with 13 on September 19, ten to September 24, eight on September 26, seven on September 30, four to October 4 and two on October 6. There were five on October 8 with four on October 10, two on October 13 and one on October 15. There was one at the Lake Level Canal on October 18, October 22 and October 27. There was also one at the Workshops on October 24. That was the end of the fall passage. There were no spring sightings. For the following early fall passage there were two by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on July 17. Later there were two on August 3 with ten on August 5, then eight seen on August 7 with five on August 10. There were 29 on August 12 with 21 on August 15 and 19 on August 17.*

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

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on October 15.

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

This year it had vagrant status. There were single females at the Nursery on October 4 and October 15. This may just be one individual.

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

A very uncommon fall migrant to the wooded borders. There were single males at the Nursery and the southern border on September 12. There was a female at the Nursery on

October 1 with a male there on October 4. Later there was a male at the Nursery on October 15 with another there on October 24. The gaps suggest that these were separate birds.

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, this was one of the years without a major invasion in the spring. For the fall passage there were two on October 24 with 17 on October 27, 20 on October 29 and 24 on November 3, then 15 seen on November 5. There were 23 on November 7 with 34 on November 10 and 57 on November 14, then 35 seen on November 19 with 32 on November 21. There were 43 on November 24 with 53 on November 28, then 28 seen on December 1. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 41 on December 3 with 39 on December 8, 25 on December 10 and three on December 13. There were 45 on December 15 with 59 on December 19, then 48 seen on December 24 with 30 on December 26. There were 33 on December 29 with 54 on December 31, then 32 seen on January 2 with 21 on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 7 with 23 on January 9. There were 26 on January 12 with 35 on January 14 and 105 on January 16, then 31 seen on January 19. There were 39 on January 23 with 60 on January 26 and 155 on January 30, then 77 seen on February 4 and February 9 with 75 on February 11 and 70 on February 13. There were 100 on February 16 with 102 on February 18, then 100 seen on February 23 with 95 on February 25. There were 125 on February 27 with 78 on March 2 and 30 on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 56 on March 6 with 68 on March 9, 84 on March 11 and 86 on March 13, then 25 seen on March 16 with 24 on March 18, six on March 20, two on March 23 and one on March 25. Finally there was one on April 3.

#### Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)

This is a vagrant anywhere in Florida. There was an immature female at the Nursery on September 15. This is the first record for Zellwood. A description will be in Appendix B.

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

This was a vagrant. At the Nursery there was one on October 10 with four there on October 15. The count of four is the highest count for Zellwood.



### Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

This was a vagrant this year. There was a male on the southern border on September 30.

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

An uncommon passage migrant with most sightings in the fall there was just one winter record this year. All the fall sightings came from the Nursery. There were singles on August 18, August 29, September 5, September 15, September 22, September 24, September 26, September 30, October 13 and November 7. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on December 5. There were no early spring records. For the main spring passage there were singles at the Nursery on March 6, March 11 and March 13. There was one at the Sand Farm on March 25, March 27 and March 30. In the early fall there was one at the Sand Farm on July 27, July 29 and July 31. Finally there was one on the southern border on August 12.

### Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

There were lower than normal numbers this year, seen from the fall to the late spring. For the late fall passage there was one at Canal Road on October 1 with singles at the Sand Farm on October 15 and November 17. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 29 and Canal Road on December 31. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 7, January 12 and January 16. There was one at the Sand Farm from January 19 to February 6. During this period there was one at the Workshops on January 30. Finally for the early spring passage there was one in a different part of the Sand Farm on February 13 and February 23. For the late spring passage there were singles at the Nursery on March 2, March 6, March 11, March 16, March 18, March 20 and March 23. I have no idea as to whether more than one bird involved in the above sightings at the Nursery. On March 16 there were also two at Canal Road with one at the Sand Farm. There was one at Canal Road on March 23 and March 25. There was one at the Sand Farm on March 30 and April 1 with on April 1 one at the Nursery. Finally there was one by the Lake Level Canal on April 3. There were no early fall records.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

Numbers in the winter were always low but the numbers for the fall and spring passages were also low this year. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 21 and July 23 with two on July 25, three on July 30, six on August 1, ten on August 4 and 11 on August 11, then six seen on August 13 with four on August 15. There were ten on August 18 with seven to August 27, six on August 29 and four to September 3. There were six on September 5 with 13 on September 10, then five seen to September 15 with four to September 19 and three on September 22. There were six on September 24 with two to September 30. There were five on October 1 with seven on October 4, then two seen on October 6. There were six on October 8 with seven on October 10, then one seen on October 13. There were two on October 15 with four on October 18, then one seen on October 20. There were two on October 22 with three on October 24 but none seen on October 27. That was the end of passage in the fall. There were singles on four dates from October 29 to November 14. There were also two on November 17 and November 24. That concluded all activity in the fall. For the winter passage there singles on November 28 and December 1 with two on December 3, then singles seen to December 13. There were two on December 15 and December 17 with three on December 19, then two seen on December 22 and December 24 with singles to December 29. There were three on December 31 with two on January 2 and singles to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there singles on January 14 and January 15 with two from January 16 to February 2, then singles seen to February 16. Finally for the early spring passage there were two on February 18. The main spring passage started with one on March 11, singles then seen to March 20. Now a minor passage started, there was one on March 25 with three on March 27, then two seen on March 30. There were three on April 1 with four on April 3, then one seen on April 6. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on April 10 with singles to April 17. For the early fall passage there were two on July 20 with one on July 22. There were two on July 27 with four to July 31, five on August 3 and nine on August 5, then four seen to August 10. There were six on August 12 *with ten on August 17, then three seen on August 21 with two on August 24 and one to August 26.**

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

A common fall passage migrant and winter visitor with lesser numbers in the spring they could be found throughout the area. For the fall passage there were three on September 17 with 13 on September 19, then six seen on September 22 with five on September 24. There were 17 on September 26 with 83 on September 30 and 349 on October 1, then 164 seen on October 4 with 119 on October 6. There were 158 on October 8 with 201 on October 10, 209 on October 13 and 217 on October 15, then 207 seen on October 20 with 186 on October 22, 151

on October 24, 123 to October 31, 80 on November 3, 56 on November 5 and 51 on November 7. There were 162 on November 10 with 91 on November 14, 84 on November 17, 68 on November 19 and 31 on November 21. There were 91 on November 24 with 86 on November 28, 38 on December 3 and 35 on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 57 on December 8 with 81 on December 10 and 131 on December 15, then 83 seen on December 17 with 60 on December 19 and 29 on December 22. There were 73 on December 24 with 80 on December 29, then 36 seen on December 31 with 23 on January 2 and 16 on January 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 30 on January 7 with 46 on January 14, then 28 seen on January 19 with 27 on January 26, 26 on January 28, 22 on January 30 and nine on February 2. There were 27 on February 4 with 20 on February 6. There were 22 on February 9 with 24 on February 11, 29 on February 13 and 34 on February 16, then 22 seen on February 18 with nine on February 20. There were 26 on February 23 with 14 on February 27 and five on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 19 on March 4 with three on March 6. There were eight on March 9 with 32 on March 11 and 38 on March 13, then 22 seen on March 16 with 15 on March 18 and six on March 20. There were 30 on March 23 with 18 on March 25 and five on March 27. There were 11 on March 30 with 17 on April 1 and 23 on April 3, then five seen on April 6. There were six on April 8 with 26 on April 10, then 15 seen on April 13 with seven on April 15, three to April 19 and one on April 22. Finally there was one on April 29.

I have in recent years been noting all the "Yellow" Palm Warblers *D.p.hypochrysea* that I see. For the fall passage there was one at Hooper Farms Road gate on October 15. At the Workshops there were two on November 3 with five on November 7, then two seen to November 28. Finally for the fall passage there was also one at the Sand Farm on November 5. For the winter passage at the Workshops there was one on December 5 with three on December 10, then singles seen to December 19. There were two at the Nursery on December 13. Finally for the winter passage there were singles at the Workshops on December 29 and December 31. For the early spring passage at the Workshops there were singles on January 9 and January 14, January 16 with one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on January 16. There was one at the Workshops on January 26. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 30, February 4, February 6 and February 9. There were singles again at the Workshops on February 6, February 13 and February 18. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles at the Nursery on April 3, Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on April 10 and the Workshops on April 13.

#### Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)

This was a vagrant. There was an immature male at the Nursery on October 15.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

This should be a regular migrant but this year it has vagrant status. There was an adult male on May 6, no other records.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This was a vagrant. There was an immature at the Sand Farm on September 12. In the following year there was an adult male at the Sand Farm on August 10.

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor, all sightings were from the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there was one on August 4*. There were two on August 18 with singles on August 29, September 1 and September 3. There were three on September 10 and September 15 with one on September 17. There was one from October 1 to October 8 with three on October 10 and October 15 but none could be found on October 18. There was one on October 22 with four on October 24, then two seen on October 27. There were no further sightings until three seen on November 10, then singles seen on November 14 and November 19. There were two on November 24 with one on November 26. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 1 with singles on December 5 and December 8. Later there were singles on December 17, December 24, December 26, December 29 and December 31. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on six dates from January 9 to February 23. The late spring passage was no better; there were singles on 11 dates from March 2 to April 17. There were no later spring records. For the early fall passage there was one on August 5 with two on August 12.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

A passage migrant with the greatest numbers in the fall, they can be found in the wooded borders and any isolated row of trees. Early fall records: *there were two on August 4 with one on August 11*. There were two on August 15 with four on August 18, then two seen on August 20 with singles to August 25. There were four on August 27 with two on August 29. There were four on September 1 with singles to September 10. There were four on September 12 and September 17 with one on September 19. There was one on September 24 with two on September 30 and ten on October 1, then six seen on October 4. There were ten on October 6

with four on October 8 and one on October 10. There were five on October 13 with four on October 15, three on October 18 and two to October 22. There were three on October 24 with singles on October 27 and October 29. That completed the fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on March 16 with another on March 23, later one seen on April 15. Finally for the spring passage there were singles on May 6 and May 17. For the early fall passage there was one on July 31 with three on August 5, then one seen on August 10. Finally there were two on August 12.

#### Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there was one on August 4 on the southern border*. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 20 and August 22. There was one on the southern border on August 25. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 27, it is possible that this was the bird seen on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>. In the following year there was one at the Workshops on August 5

#### Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on October 1.

#### Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

A fall passage migrant with a few winter sightings, there was only a trace of passage in the spring. Early fall records: *there was one on August 11*. There were singles on August 15 and August 18. Later there were singles on August 27 and August 29 with two on September 1, then one seen on September 5. There were two on September 8 with three on September 12, then seven seen on September 15 and September 19 with two on September 22. There were three on September 24 with four on September 26, then one seen on September 30. There were three on October 1 with seven on October 4 and eight on October 8, then seven seen on October 13 with three on October 18, two on October 20 and one to October 29. There were two on October 31 with two on November 7, then one seen on November 12. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 8, December 17, December 19 and December 24. For the early spring passage the only records related to singles on January 5 and January 12. The late spring passage was no better, there being singles on March 25 and April 17.

### Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

A common fall passage migrant with continuing passage through the winter and the spring. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. For this year there were two on August 22 with five on August 25 and seven on August 29, then five seen on September 1. There were six on September 3 with 14 on September 5, 41 on September 8 and 54 on September 12, then 40 seen on September 15 with 37 on September 17 and 20 to September 22. There were 25 on September 24 with 20 on September 26, 12 to October 1, 11 on October 4 and four on October 6. That completed the early fall passage. Passage now much lighter with the late fall passage. There were five on October 8 with 11 on October 10, then six seen to October 15. There were seven on October 18 with eight to October 27, then seven seen on October 29 with four to November 7. There were six on November 10 with four on November 14, three on November 17 and two to November 21. There were five on November 24 with four on November 26, three on November 28 and two on December 1. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 5 with five on December 10, then three seen on December 15. There were five on December 17 and December 19 with two on December 22. There were three on December 24 and December 26 with six to December 31, then three seen to January 7 with one on January 9. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 12 and January 15 with three on January 16, then two seen on January 19 with one on January 23. There were four on January 26 with five on January 30, then two seen on February 2. There were three on February 4 with nine on February 6, then four seen on February 9 with one on February 11. There were seven on February 13 with two on February 16. There were three on February 18 with four on February 20, then three seen on February 23 with one on February 25. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were singles from March 2 to March 13 with two on March 16 and March 18, then one seen on March 23. There were three on March 27 with two on March 30. There were three on April 1 with four on April 3, then two seen on April 8. There were seven on April 10 and April 15 with 11 on April 17, then nine seen to April 22 with two to April 27. There were three on April 29 with singles to May 4. There were three on May 6 and May 8 with singles to May 17. Just one noted as singing this year, that was on April 22. For the early fall passage there were two on August 12. The very low numbers in March are interesting I will have to see if this is repeated in the other years when the next analysis is done.

### Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

A common fall passage migrant with smaller numbers in the spring, the majority were by the Lake Level Canal and in the ditches that parallel Lake Apopka. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 21 and August 4 with two on August 11 and five on August 15, then four*

seen to August 20. There were 16 on August 22 with 28 on August 25 and 98 on August 27, then 33 seen on August 29 with 17 on September 1, 14 on September 5, eight on September 8, six on September 12, four on September 15, two to September 22 and one on September 24. That influx lasted for a month. The count of 98 is the highest count for Zellwood. Finally for the fall passage there were singles on September 30, October 8, October 10 and October 15. In the spring the first was one on February 18 and February 23. There were four on March 2 with three to March 9 and two on March 11. There were seven on March 13, March 16 and March 18 with five on March 23 and four on March 25. There were seven on March 27 with four on April 1 and one on April 3. There were two on April 6 and April 8 with four on April 10, then two seen on April 13. There were three on April 15 with four on April 17, then three seen on April 19 with one on April 22. That ended the spring passage. Singles were heard singing in the spring on March 13 and April 19. In the early fall there were two from July 15 to July 20 with one on July 22. There was one on July 27 and July 29 with five on July 31, then two seen on August 3. There were three from August 5 to August 10 with 16 on August 12, *then ten seen on August 15.*

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

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on April 1.

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

A passage migrant and winter visitor with the heaviest passage in the fall, passage in the late spring was light with no summer sightings. There were no early fall records from the last report. There was one on August 15 with two on August 27, four on September 1, 13 on September 5, 20 on September 8, 26 on September 10, 29 on September 12, 32 on September 15, 41 on September 17, 49 on September 22 and 90 on September 26, then 58 seen on September 30 with 45 on October 1. There were 68 on October 4 with 72 on October 8, 86 on October 10 and 89 on October 13, then 47 seen on October 15 with 39 on October 18 and 37 on October 20. There were 39 on October 22 with 65 on October 24, then 37 seen on October 27 with 25 on October 29. There were 43 on October 31 with 49 on November 3, then 16 seen on November 5 with 11 on November 7. There were 26 on November 10 with 21 on November 12. There were 58 on November 14 with 57 on November 17, 22 on November 19 and 18 on November 21. There were 45 on November 24 with 26 on November 28 and 13 on December 1. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 25 on December 3 and December 5 with 35 on December 8 and 50 on December 10, then four seen on December 13. There were 29 on December 15 with 39 on December 17, then 33 seen on December 19 and December 24 with seven on December 26. There were 22 on December 29 with 23 on

December 31 and 27 on January 5, then 18 seen on January 9 with 13 on January 12. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 24 on January 14 with 27 on January 16, then 21 seen on January 19 with 19 on January 23 and six on January 26. There were 24 on January 28 with 34 on January 30, then 19 seen on February 2. There were 20 on February 4 with 35 on February 6, then 20 seen on February 9. There were 23 on February 11 with 33 on February 13, then 28 seen on February 16 with 16 on February 18 and seven on February 20. There were 26 on February 23 with 14 on February 25, 12 on February 27 and eight on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 4 with 11 on March 6, then ten seen on March 9 with eight on March 11. There were 26 on March 13 with 17 on March 18 and nine on March 20. There were 19 on March 23 with nine on March 25, six on March 27 and three on March 30. There were eight on April 1 with ten on April 3, then three seen on April 6. There were four on April 8 with eight on April 10, ten on April 13 and 11 on April 17, then eight seen on April 19 with seven on April 22. There were nine on April 24 with two on April 27. There were six on April 29 with 12 on May 1, then nine seen to May 8 with one on May 11. There were two on May 13 with three on May 15 and May 17, then singles seen to May 22. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 24, June 26, July 6, July 10 and August 10.

#### Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This was a very rare fall passage migrant. There were two on August 25 with a male at the Sand Farm and a female at the Workshops. There was also a male at the Nursery on September 26. In the following year there was a male at the Nursery on August 5.

#### Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female by the Lake Level Canal on November 10.

#### Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

An uncommon summer visitor due to the freezes in the last two winters causing the Ludwigia to die back to the ground. In the spring there was no growth so nowhere to feed or nest. Early fall record: *the individual at the Sand Farm was last heard singing on July 2*. There were no further sightings in the fall or the winter. There was however one at the Workshops on January 14, that was an early spring record. For the spring passage the first migrant was one by the Lake Level Canal on April 3 and April 6. There was one at the Sand Farm near the Bald Eagle



nest from April 8 with two there on April 17, then one seen there on occasions through to June 29. At the Sand Farm by the canal there was one on April 17 and April 24 with two there on May 6, then one seen there on May 11. That was probably the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two from May 21 to June 12 with three on June 15, four on June 17, June 22 and June 24, then three seen to June 29 with two on July 1. There were four on July 3 with two from July 6 to July 10 and singles to July 15. These records were all from the Sand Farm/Duda canal area. Also in this area there were singles from July 24 to August 3, these last records relate an individual that was singing. When it stopped singing the records stopped, this species is so secretive.

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

This was a vagrant. There was a female by Ponkan Road on September 10.

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

A resident with the greatest numbers occurring in the Sand Farm area, exceptionally no individuals of the more northerly races recorded this year. Early fall records: *there were 38 on June 23 with 55 on June 27, then 39 seen to July 2 with 38 on July 4, 30 on July 7 and 27 on July 9. There were 39 on July 11 with 17 on July 14. There were 28 on July 16 with 35 on July 18, then 24 seen on July 21 with 20 on July 23. There were 25 on July 25 with 33 on July 30, then 29 seen on August 1 with seven on August 4. There were 11 on August 6 with 33 on August 8, then 30 seen on August 13 with 24 to August 18 and nine on August 20. There were 15 on August 22 with 19 on August 25 and 25 on August 27, then eight seen on August 29 with three on September 1. There were 15 on September 3 with ten on September 5, seven on September 8 and five on September 10. There were ten on September 12 with four to September 19 and one on September 22. There were six on September 24 with three to September 30. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on October 1 with four on October 6 and three on October 8. There were five on October 10 with three on October 15 and one on October 18. There were three on October 20 with five on October 22 and nine on October 24, then five seen on October 27 with four to October 31. There were eight on November 3 with three to November 7. There were seven on November 10 with 18 on November 17, then three seen to November 21 with two on November 24 and one on November 26. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 28 and December 1 with four on December 3, then two seen to December 8. There were six on December 10 with five on December 15 and three on December 17. There were 16*

on December 19 with nine on December 24 and four on December 26. There were 13 on December 29 with nine on December 31, six on January 2 and three on January 5. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 7 with ten from January 12 to January 16, then eight seen on January 19 with seven on January 23 and four on January 26. There were eight on January 28 with 14 on February 2, 18 on February 4 and 24 on February 6, then 20 seen on February 11 with 16 to February 18 and 13 on February 20. There were 25 on February 23 with 21 to March 2, 18 on March 4, 16 on March 9 and six on March 11. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 24 on March 13 with 27 on March 16 and 29 on March 18, then 20 seen on March 23 with 14 on March 25. The first bird was heard singing on March 16. There were 22 on March 27 with 31 on March 30, 32 on April 1 and 39 on April 3, then 29 seen on April 8 with 26 to April 13. There were 33 on April 15 with 36 on April 19, then 31 seen on April 24 with 28 on April 27. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 39 on April 29 with 33 on May 1 and 22 on May 4. There were 50 on May 6, 38 on May 8, 27 on May 13 and 19 on May 15. There were 32 on May 17 with 25 on May 21. There were 29 on May 22 with 36 on May 24 and 45 on May 29, then 32 seen on June 1. There were 35 on June 3 and June 5 with 36 on June 8, 41 on June 10 and 47 on June 12, then 34 seen on June 17 with 33 to June 22. There were 43 on June 24 with 39 on June 26. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 40 on June 29 with 59 on July 1, then 33 seen on July 3 with 31 on July 6. There were 35 on July 8 with 58 on July 10, then 46 seen on July 13 with 36 on July 17, 35 on July 20 and 33 on July 22. There were 45 on July 24 with 64 on July 27, then 34 seen to July 31. There were 35 on August 3 with 28 on August 5. There were 29 on August 7 with 40 on August 10 and 54 on August 15, then 30 seen on August 19 with 24 on August 21, 15 on August 24 and four on August 25.

#### Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

This was a very uncommon fall passage migrant and winter visitor. There were two at the Workshops on October 29 with one there on November 3. There were two by Laughlin Road gate on October 31. Those were the fall records. For the winter passage there were two on December 29 at the Nursery.

#### Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

A very poor year with limited sightings in the fall and the early spring. For the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on November 3 and November 5. There was also one

by Ponkan Road on November 12. In the early spring there was one at the Workshops on January 15 and January 16 that was it.

#### Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

This was first and foremost a spring passage migrant with single records for the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on October 31 with for the winter two at Potter's Farm on December 10. For the early spring passage there were eight at the Nursery on January 16. There were five on January 26 when two seen at the Sand Farm with three near the Lust Road gate. Later there were three on February 2 at the Sand Farm with one there on February 6. Finally for the early spring there were eight at the Sand Farm on February 20. For the late spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on March 20 and April 8.

#### Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)

Another of the sparrows where the greatest numbers were seen in the early spring, there were a number of fall and winter records. For the fall passage the sightings all came from the area of the Workshops. There was one on November 3 with two on November 12 and three on November 17, then two seen on November 24. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on December 1 of these one was at the Workshops with nine by Hooper Farms Road gate. There was one at Potter's Farm Road on December 3. There were five by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 5 with seven there on December 15, then one seen there on December 17. There was also one at the Workshops on December 13 and December 15. Later there were singles at the Workshops on December 24 and December 31. On January 2 there were 12 by Lust Road gate with two by Hooper Farms Road gate and one at the Workshops. There was still one at the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 5. There was one at the Sand Farm on January 7. At the Workshops there were two on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Workshops on January 16 with two on January 19 and seven on January 26, then three seen on January 28 with one on February 2. There were seven there from February 4 to February 9 with two on February 11. There were three on February 13 with two on February 18. Elsewhere there was one at the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 16. There was one by the Lust Road gate on February 4 with three there on February 6. There was also one at Hooper Farms Road gate on February 18. There were four at the Workshops on February 20 but they could not be found on February 23. There was a flock of 25 near the Lust Road gate on February 25, again they were not relocated. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three at the

Workshops on March 2 with one there on March 4. There were two at the Nursery on March 6 with three there on March 9, then two seen to March 13 with one on March 18. There were two at the Workshops on March 11 with singles on March 16 and March 20. There were two at the Nursery on March 20 and March 23 with singles on March 25, March 27 and April 1. Finally at the Workshops there was one on March 27.

#### Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult by Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on August 27.

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the winter and the spring. For the fall passage there were singles on October 4 and October 8 with two on October 10 and four on October 13, then one seen on October 15. There were two on October 18 and October 20 with four on October 22, 43 on October 24, 44 on October 29 and 98 on October 31, then 57 seen on November 5 with 24 on November 7 and 20 on November 10. There were 35 on November 12 with 49 on November 14 and 114 on November 17, then 17 seen on November 19. This was the end of the fall passage. The winter passage started early this year with 18 on November 21, 19 on November 24, 29 on November 26, 46 on December 1, 74 on December 5 and 83 on December 8, then 22 seen on December 10. There were 50 on December 13 with 105 on December 15, then 103 seen on December 17 with 65 on December 19, 64 on December 22, 62 on December 24 and 52 on December 26. There were 104 on December 29 with 53 on January 2 and 33 on January 5. There were 99 on January 7 with 62 on January 9 and 57 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 92 on January 14 with 29 on January 16. There were 81 on January 19 with 186 on January 23, then 175 seen on January 26 with 145 on January 30, 123 on February 4, 70 on February 9 and 61 on February 11. There were 192 on February 13 with 99 on February 18 and 38 on February 20. There were 53 on February 23 with 77 on February 25 and 87 on February 27, then 63 seen on March 2. That marked the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 64 on March 4 with 73 on March 6, 75 on March 9 and 123 on March 11, then 114 seen on March 13 with 85 on March 16. There were 108 on March 18 with 86 on March 20. There were 88 on March 23 with 135 on March 25 and 159 on March 27, then 58 seen on March 30. There were 136 on April 1 with 140 on April 3, then 90 seen on April 6 with 77 on April 8, 64 on April 10, 62 on April 13, 50 on April 15, 46 to April 19, 29 on April 22,

27 on April 24, 16 on April 27, 11 on April 29, eight on May 1, five on May 6, four to May 11, two to May 15 and one on May 17. That decline lasted over a month.

#### Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, nearly all the sightings were from the Workshops. For the fall passage there were two by Interceptor Road on November 14 with singles at the Workshops on November 17 and November 24. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two at the Workshops on November 28 with one there on December 1. There were singles by the Laughlin Road gate on December 10, by the Lust Road gate on December 13 and by the McDonald Canal on December 22. Finally for the winter passage there were singles at the Workshops on December 24 and January 2. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 16. At the Workshops there were singles on January 30, February 2, February 4, February 6 and February 13, the latter might be a different bird. Finally for the early spring passage there was one by the Lust Road gate on February 16. For the late spring passage at the Workshops there were singles on March 16, March 18, March 20 and March 27. There were no later records.

#### Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

This was a vagrant. There was one near the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 28; this was of the red form *P.i.iliaca*.

#### Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

An uncommon winter visitor with a light passage in the fall and the early spring. This species appears to leave very early in the spring. For the fall passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on October 29 with one by the Laughlin Road gate on October 31. There was also one by the Lust Road gate on November 3. There were singles at the Workshops on November 10 and November 14 with another at the Laughlin Road gate on November 17 and November 24. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on November 28. For the winter passage there was one by Lust Road gate on December 5 with one by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 10. On December 15 there were four; they were at the Nursery, the Sand Farm, by Lust Road gate and at the Workshops. On December 17 none of these seen but there was one by Interceptor Road. On December 19 there were three; they were at the Laughlin Road

gate, the Nursery and by the Lust Road gate. On December 24 there was one at Potter's Farm with one by the Lust Road gate. It is likely that the sightings at the Lust Road gate from December 15 to December 24 relate to just one individual. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Workshops on January 2. For the early spring passage there was one by Interceptor Road on January 9 with one by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road on January 12. Finally there were singles at the Workshops on January 30 and at the Lake Level Canal on February 4. There were no later records.

#### Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, which may in part be due to its secretive nature. For the fall passage there was one by Hooper Farms Road on October 31. There was also one at the Workshops on November 24 and November 28. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles at Hooper Farms Road on December 5 and the Nursery on December 19. At the Workshops there were singles on December 22, December 29 and January 2. There was one by Interceptor Road on January 7 with one at the Workshops on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Workshops on January 16, January 23, February 4 and February 6. For the late spring passage there were two at the Workshops on March 23 with one by the Lake Level Canal on April 3. Finally there were two at the Workshops on April 10.

#### Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

A common fall passage migrant and winter visitor with greatly reduced numbers in the spring. For the fall passage there were two on October 18 with three on October 20, 12 on October 22, 27 on October 24, 29 on October 27, 89 on October 31 and 122 on November 3, then 37 seen on November 5 with 33 on November 7. There were 140 on November 10 with 228 on November 14, then 210 seen on November 17 with 140 on November 19 and 104 on November 21. There were 236 on November 24 with 119 on November 28 and 34 on December 1. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 45 on December 3 with 111 on December 5 and 150 on December 10, then ten seen on December 13. There were 113 on December 15 with 250 on December 17, then 100 seen on December 19 with 69 on December 22, 38 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 64 on December 29 with 92 on December 31 and 122 on January 2, then 58 seen on January 5 with 48 on January 7, 42 on January 9 and 24 on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 59 on January 14 and January 16 with 76 on January 23, then 21 seen on

January 26. There were 50 on January 28 with 72 on January 30, then 46 seen on February 2. There were 63 on February 4 with 109 on February 6, then 77 seen on February 11 with 63 to February 16, 53 on February 18 and 20 on February 20. The first individual to sing was heard on February 18. There were 61 on February 23 with 44 on February 27 and 20 on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 49 on March 4 with 23 to March 9. There were 26 on March 11 with 53 on March 13, then 51 seen on March 18 with 34 on March 20. There were 42 on March 23 with 51 on March 18, then 34 seen on March 20. There were 42 on March 23 with 53 on March 25, then 23 seen on March 27 with 18 on March 30. There were 23 on April 1 with 48 on April 3, then 14 seen on April 6. There were 23 on April 8 with 37 on April 10, then 32 seen on April 13 with 29 on April 17, 22 on April 19, five on April 22, two on April 24 and one on April 27. Finally there were two on May 6.

#### White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

This was a very uncommon winter visitor and spring passage migrant, there were no fall records. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 3. There were two at the Nursery on December 5 with singles there on December 17 and December 19. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Workshops on January 7 and January 19. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Nursery on April 1.

#### White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there was one on October 22 by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension. There were two by Interceptor Road on November 14 and November 17 with three there on November 24. There were four at the Workshops on November 17 with three on November 24 and two on November 28. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three at the Workshops on December 1 with seven on December 5 and December 8, then five seen there on December 10 and December 13 with one to December 17. There was one near Hooper Farms Road gate on December 1 with later five there on December 10 and December 17, then two seen on December 24. There were six at the Workshops on December 19 with seven on December 22, eight to December 31 and ten on January 5, then one seen there on January 9. There were two at Potter's Farm Road on December 24 and December 31. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six by Laughlin Road gate on January 14. There were four at the Workshops on January 15 with six on January 16, then four seen there to January 28. There were eight by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 30 and February 2 with 15 there on

February 4 however these birds could not be relocated. There were four at the Sand Farm on February 2 with two there to February 9. There were four at the Workshops on February 6, February 9 and February 11 with six there on February 13 and eight on February 16, then two seen on February 18. There were five by the Lust Road gate on February 9. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 20. On February 23 there were three at Potter's Farm Road with eight at the Workshops, none could be relocated. Surprisingly passage now stopped making this the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was later one on March 11 at the Workshops with another there on March 25 and April 1. There were two there on April 3 with three on April 10 and April 13, then singles seen there on April 15 and April 17. On April 1 there were also four at the Sand Farm and three at Potter's Farm Road. At the latter site there were also two on April 10. Finally there was one by Laughlin Road gate on April 3. Quite a good year.

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

A very common resident, there were of course the influxes whatever they may indicate. Early fall records: *there were 100 on July 7 with 101 on July 11, then 67 seen on July 14 with 62 on July 16 and 46 on July 18. There were 58 on July 21 with 61 on July 23 then 52 seen on July 25 with 49 on July 30. There were 55 on August 1 with 47 on August 4 and 32 on August 6. There were 49 on August 8 with 54 on August 13 then 50 seen on August 15 with 39 on August 18 and 33 on August 20. There were 35 on August 22 with 58 on August 25, then 55 seen on August 27 with 45 on September 1 and 39 on September 3. There were 44 on September 5 with 50 on September 8, then 48 seen on September 12 with 36 on September 15. There were 52 on September 17 with 60 on September 19, then 47 seen on September 22. There were 52 on September 24 with 53 to September 30, then 35 seen on October 1. That was the end of the early fall passage. Numbers now lower, for the late fall passage there were 45 on October 4 with 48 on October 6, then 47 seen on October 8 with 35 on October 10. There were 52 on October 13 with 22 on October 18 and 16 on October 20. There were 27 on October 22 with 42 on October 24, then 25 seen on October 27 with 20 on October 29. There were 33 on October 31 with 28 on November 3, 15 on November 5 and nine on November 7. There were 18 on November 10 with 25 on November 14, then 22 seen on November 17 with 16 on November 19 and nine on November 21. There were 19 on November 24 with 14 on November 28 and ten on December 1. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on December 3 with 30 on December 8, then 19 seen on December 10 with six on December 13. There were 16 on December 15 with 33 on December 17 and 36 on December 19, then 29 seen on December 22 with 27 on December 24 and 14 on December 26. There were 19 on December 29 with 34 on December 31, then 29 seen on January 5 with 21 on January 7, 17 on January 9*



and 14 on January 12. This year the dates appear to be January 12 for the winter passage and March 2 for the early spring passage. For the early spring passage there were 26 on January 14 with 28 on January 19, then 24 seen on January 23 with 17 on January 26. Numbers now started to rise with the greater activity in the spring. There were 21 on January 28 with 46 on January 30, then 40 seen on February 2. There were 43 on February 4 with 58 on February 6, then 29 seen on February 9. There were 33 on February 11 with 43 on February 13, 63 on February 18, 66 on February 23 and 78 on February 27, then 49 seen on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 60 on March 4 with 52 on March 6, 45 on March 9 and 37 on March 11. There were 86 on March 13 with 114 on March 18, then 73 seen on March 20. There were 104 on March 23 with 111 on March 25, then 109 seen on March 30 and April 3 with 59 on April 6. There were 131 on April 8 with 133 on April 10, then 132 seen on April 13 with 105 on April 15. There were 132 on April 17 with 134 on April 19, then 113 seen on April 24 with 95 on April 27, 87 on May 1 and 77 on May 4. That finished the late spring passage. In reality it was the end of the greatest activity in the spring. For the summer passage there were 101 on May 6 with 99 on May 8, 62 on May 13 and 61 on May 15. There were 64 on May 17 with 72 on May 21, 84 on May 24. 85 on May 26, 90 on May 29 and 106 on June 3, then 102 seen on June 10 with 95 on June 12, 88 to June 19 and 86 on June 22. That "influx" lasted over a month. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 93 on June 24 with 101 on June 26 and 112 on July 1, then 74 seen on July 3 with 56 on July 6. There were 79 on July 8 with 115 on July 10, then 76 seen on July 13 with 68 on July 15 and 50 on July 17. There were 72 on July 20 with 32 on July 22. There were 54 on July 24 with 67 on July 27, then 42 seen to July 31 with 37 on August 3. There were 43 on August 5 with 39 on August 10, 36 on August 15, 32 to August 19, 22 on August 21, 19 on August 24 and 12 on August 25. I have no information on the size of the breeding population.

#### Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on October 13 with one at the Workshops on October 18.

#### Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

A summer visitor and passage migrant, again there were winter records but there were no sightings in February or March. Early fall records: *there were 19 on July 7 with 12 to July 11 and seven on July 14. There were nine on July 16 with 13 on July 18 and 18 on July 21, then 16 seen on July 25 with 14 on July 28. There were 18 on July 30 with 28 on August 1, then six seen*

on August 4 with three on August 6. There were 11 on August 8 with nine on August 13. There were 12 on August 15 with ten on August 20, seven on August 22 and one on August 25. There were five on August 27 with 17 on August 29 (the first brood of five was seen on that day), then four seen to September 5 with two on September 8. There were three on September 10 with eight on September 12 and 23 on September 15, then six seen to September 22 with four on September 24 and three on September 26. That was the end of the early fall passage. Numbers now much lower. For the late fall passage there were four on September 30 with five on October 1, eight on October 4 and 11 on October 8, then six seen to October 13 with three on October 15. There were four on October 18 with five on October 22 and seven on October 24, then four seen on October 29 with three on October 31. There were four on November 3 with three to November 19 and singles to November 24. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 28 with singles on four dates to December 8. There were two on December 10 with singles on December 13 and December 17. There were two on December 19 with singles on five dates to December 31. Finally for the winter passage there were two on January 2 with one on January 9. For the early spring passage the only sightings were of one at Lust Road gate on January 23 and January 28. There were no further sightings until the summer visitors arrived in April. For the spring passage there was one on April 10 with two on April 13 and five on April 17, then four seen to April 22. There were eight on April 24 with seven on April 29 and five on May 1. There were six on May 4 with nine on May 6, then six seen on May 8 with four on May 11. There were eight on May 13 with seven on May 17 and five on May 21. This may be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on May 22 with ten on May 24, then four seen on May 26. There were five on May 29 and June 1 with nine on June 3 and 11 on June 5, then nine seen on June 8 with five on June 10. There were seven on June 12 with eight on June 15 and 13 on June 17, then nine seen on June 19 with seven to June 24. There were 14 on June 26 with six on June 29. There were seven on July 1 with 14 on July 3, then nine seen to July 8 with three on July 10. There were nine on July 13 with three on July 15. There were eight on July 17 with 11 on July 20, then two seen on July 22. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 24 with eight on July 27, nine on July 29 and 12 on July 31, then eight seen on August 5 with seven on August 7, five on August 10 and three on August 12. The first fledged young were two on August 7. The first bird to be heard singing in the spring was on April 13 and *the last bird to be heard singing in the fall was on August 24.*

#### Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

A summer visitor and passage migrant, a few were seen during the winter and the early spring. Early fall records: *there were 12 on June 27 with 14 on June 30, 15 on July 2, 18 on July 7 and 20 on July 9, then 19 seen on July 11 with 14 on July 14, 13 on July 18, 12 on July 23 and*

*eight on July 24. There were ten on July 25 with 13 to August 1, then nine seen to August 8 with eight on August 11 and seven on August 13. There were 11 on August 15 with five on August 18, four on August 22, three to August 27 and one on August 29. The last one to sing was heard on August 27. There were two on September 1 and September 3 with three on September 5, four to September 12 and five on September 15, then three seen on September 17 with one on September 19. There were two on September 24 but none seen on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 30 with 15 on October 1 and 27 on October 4, then 25 seen on October 6 with five on October 8. There were six on October 10 with ten on October 13 and 23 on October 15, then nine seen on October 18 with five on October 20. There were 25 on October 22 with 13 on October 24 and five to October 29. There were six on October 31 with two on November 3. Passage ceased at this point. Two then seen from November 10 to November 24. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 10 with four on December 15, then singles seen on December 19 and December 22. There were three on December 24 with one on December 26. There were two on December 31 with one on January 2. There were two from January 5 to January 9. That completed the winter passage. All the sightings for the winter were from the Workshops area with the exception of one at the Sand Farm on December 15 and one by the Lake Level Canal on December 22. All the sightings for the early spring passage were from the Workshops. There was one on January 12 with two on January 14, three on January 16 and January 19, then one seen on January 26. The early spring passage really stopped at this point even though there were two on February 13. For the main spring passage there was one on March 30, then singles seen on April 10 and April 13. There were three on April 17 and April 19 with five on April 22 and seven on April 24, then five seen on April 27. There were six on April 29 with eight on May 1 and 11 on May 6, then ten seen on May 8 with six to May 13 and three on May 15. There were nine on May 17 with two on May 21. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on May 22 with nine on May 24, ten on May 29, 15 on June 3, then 1 seen on June 10 and June 12 with 17 on June 17, 13 on June 19 and eight on June 22. There were 14 on June 24 and June 26 with ten on June 29. There were 12 on July 1 and July 3 with 20 on July 6, then 13 seen on July 8 with 11 on July 10. There were 20 on July 13 with 13 on July 15. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 16 on July 17 with 21 on July 20, then 15 seen to July 27 with nine on July 29. There were ten on July 31 with 11 on August 3, then ten seen to August 7 with eight on August 10, seven on August 12, six on August 15, three to August 19, two on August 24 and one to August 28. The last individual to be heard singing was on August 19.*

### Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

A total of five adult or immature males summered but again there was no evidence of breeding, otherwise there was a minimal presence in the fall and the winter. In the early fall the last birds heard to sing were at Hooper Farms Road gate on August 15 with two singing at the Workshops and one at Ponkan Road on August 18. One was also seen at the Workshops on August 27. It seems the summering birds left and there was no early fall passage as such. There were no further sightings until one seen at the Workshops on September 24 with two at Canal Road on September 30. These were probably the first records for the minimal fall passage. There were singles at the Workshops and at Hooper Farms Road gate on October 13 with one at Ponkan Road on October 18. There were also singles by the Lake Level Canal on October 31 and November 19. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on November 24. For the winter passage there was a male at the Workshops on December 3 with a female there on December 8 and December 10. The male was seen again on December 13. Finally for the winter passage at the Workshops there was a female on December 29 and January 2, a male was also present on January 2. For the early spring passage there was one at the Workshops on January 15 that was it. There seemed to be a problem with the early spring for these buntings. There was no early spring passage for the Blue Grosbeak, just two sightings of one bird. The Indigo Bunting was present in January but not February and March. This species was basically absent in January, February and March. This is something that needs wider research. Back to this year for the main spring passage there were singles at the Workshops on March 9 and March 11. there were three at the Workshops on April 1 with singles on April 3 and April 10. At the Workshops there were two on April 15 with one on April 22. This may be the end of any spring passage. On April 24 the first was heard singing. During the summer passage there were adult or immature males singing on territory. There were two at the Workshops with singles at Hogshead Road, Lust Road, Hooper Farms Road and Ponkan Road. The male at Lust Road was only heard on June 10. The others were seen or heard regularly through to July 10. The one at Hogshead Road was seen to July 20 whilst the one at Hooper Farms Road continued to be seen to August 10. Finally there was a female at the Sand Farm on August 12.

### Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

This year we are down to just four sightings of birds on passage. *Last year there had been two males on territory near the Laughlin Road gate with two more at Potter's Farm. A female was also seen at the Potter's Farm site but the date was not noted. There was also a male way out in the fields south of the Workshops but that was only heard occasionally. The two males at Potter's Farm were last heard singing on July 11, whilst at Laughlin Road gate one*

*continued to sing to July 25. No later sightings.* For this year for the early fall passage there was one at the Workshops on September 1 with one by the Lake Level Canal on September 10 and September 24. Finally in the spring there was one by the McDonald Canal on April 17.

#### Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

A regular passage migrant but only seen in small numbers this year. For the fall passage there were two on August 22 with six on August 25 and 19 on August 29, then 16 seen on September 1 with eight on September 3. There were 113 on September 5 with 66 on September 10 and 17 on September 12. There were 22 on September 15 with 53 on September 19, then 14 seen on September 22 with ten on September 24. There were 74 on September 26 with 37 on September 30, 14 on October 1 and six on October 4. There were no later fall records. For the spring passage there were six on April 17 with 29 on April 22, 94 on April 24 and 193 on April 29, then 100 seen on May 4 with 57 on May 8, 19 on May 11, six on May 15, four on May 18 and singles on May 22 and May 24. That was a terrible showing as the highest count is that of 16,550 on April 30, 2008.

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

A common resident throughout the field system, there was no post-breeding gathering and little to suggest passage. Of all the species this is the one for which I have the least accurate information as I estimated the population in terms of how many hundreds I saw. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 600 on June 25 with 1,000 on June 27, 2,500 on July 2 and 2,700 on July 4, then 2,000 seen on July 7 with 800 on July 9 and 600 on July 11. There were 900 on July 14 with 1,300 on July 18 and 1,900 on July 23, then 1,700 seen on July 25 with 400 to July 30 and 200 on August 1. There were also 600 on August 4. A short-lived roost now formed at Duda with flocks flying out over Phase One at sunrise. There were 15,500 on August 6 with 16,400 on August 8 and 24,200 on August 11, then 5,800 seen on August 13 with 1,300 on August 15, 900 on August 18, 400 on August 20 and 300 on August 22. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 300 on August 25 and August 27 with 600 on August 29, then 500 seen on September 1 with 200 on September 3. There were 400 on September 5 with 500 on September 8, then 300 seen on September 10 with 250 on September 12. There were 400 on September 15 and September 17 with 500 to September 24 and 800 on September 26, then 300 seen on September 30. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 500 on October 1 with 1,000 on October 4,*

then 500 seen to October 8. There were 650 on October 10 with 800 on October 18 and October 20, then 1,000 seen on October 22 with 2,000 on October 27 and October 29. Counts then lower with 1,600 on November 3, 1,100 on November 5 and 700 on November 7. There were 1,600 on November 10 with 1,200 on November 12 and 600 to November 17. There were 2,000 on November 19 with 1,300 to November 24. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 1,800 on November 26 and November 28 with 1,200 on December 3, 800 to December 10 and 300 to December 15. There were 700 to December 17 and December 19 with 900 on December 22, then 800 seen to December 26 with 400 on December 29. There were 600 on December 31 with 800 on January 2, then 600 seen to January 9 with 300 on January 12. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 400 on January 14 with 700 on January 19, then 400 seen on January 23 with 200 on January 26. There were 900 on January 28 with 700 on February 2 and 400 on February 4. There were 500 on February 6 and February 9 with 700 on February 11 and 900 on February 13, then 800 seen to February 20 with 750 on February 23, 700 on February 25 and 400 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 800 on March 2 and March 4 with 1,100 on March 9 and 1,200 on March 11, then 800 seen to March 18. There were 1,400 on March 20 with 800 on March 23. That appeared to be the end of the influxes. Now up to 800 a day seen from March 25 to June 17 with a higher count of 900 on April 22. The first fledged young (two) were seen on June 5. There were higher counts of 1,000 from June 19 to July 6, then 750 seen to July 10 with 600 to July 15. I am not sure that this was significant enough to be called a post-breeding gathering. The early fall passage may start here, there were 700 on July 17 with 800 on July 22, then 700 seen to July 27 with 600 on July 31, 400 to August 5 and 300 to August 12. I have no information on the breeding population but at least their nests are no longer being destroyed by the mowing and the roller-chopping. Finally there was a leucistic female in Phase Six on June 12.

#### Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

This was a resident; there was little evidence of passage this year. Pairs will have bred at the Sod Farm, the Sand Farm and near the Lust Road gate. Early fall records: *there were 16 on July 2 with seven to July 7. There were eight on July 9 with nine on July 11 and ten on July 16, then six seen to July 25 with three on July 28 and one on July 30. There were four on August 1, no later records.* This year started with two on August 20. There were no further sightings for the early fall passage. This species always “disappears” during its molt. For the late fall passage there were two on September 30 with one on October 1. There were three on October 6 and October 8, then one seen on October 10. There was one on October 29 with four on October 31 and five on November 5, then singles seen to November 14. There were nine on November 17

but again there were only singles to December 1. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with six on December 5 and eight on December 10, then five seen on December 15 with one on December 17. There were three on December 19 with seven on December 22, then six seen on December 24 with four on December 29 and one on December 31. There were four on January 7 with three to January 12 and one to January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 19 with five to January 28 and one on January 30. There were eight on February 2 with five on February 4 and three to February 9. There were eight on February 11 with three on February 13. There were four on February 16 with 11 on February 18 and 13 on February 23, then 12 seen on February 25 with ten on March 2 and nine on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 11 on March 6 with nine on March 9, eight on March 11 and four on March 13. There were five on March 16 with 11 on March 18 and March 20, then eight seen on March 23. There were ten on March 25 with 12 on March 27 and 17 on March 30, then 16 seen on April 3 with 12 on April 8 and ten on April 10. There were 13 on April 13 with seven on April 15 and four on April 17. There were seven on April 19 with eight on April 22, then six seen on April 24. There were seven on April 27 with ten on April 29, then six seen on May 1 with one on May 4. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on May 6 with ten on May 8, seven to May 15 and five on May 17. There were nine on May 21 with 12 on May 22, then ten seen on May 24 with nine to May 29. There were 17 on June 1 with eight on June 3. There were 11 on June 5 and June 8 with 12 on June 10, then 11 seen on June 15 with five on June 17. There were 12 on June 19 with four on June 22. There were six on June 24 with nine on June 26, then three seen on June 29. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 1 with five on July 3 and nine on July 8, then eight seen on July 10 with two to July 15 and one on July 17. Counts now intermittent. There were singles on July 22, July 27, July 29, July 31 and August 5. There were two on August 7 but there were no later records.

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

A resident breeding in the wetter pieces of woodland. It was also a late fall, winter and early spring passage migrant with the greatest numbers in the winter. Early fall records: *there were 16 on July 2 with 12 on July 4 and ten on July 7. There were 28 on July 9 with 26 on July 11, 14 on July 14 and 12 on July 16. There were 15 on July 18 with 47 on July 23, then 15 seen on July 25 with one on July 28. There were two on July 30 with seven on August 4 and 17 on August 6, then 16 seen on August 8 with seven on August 11 and two on August 13. There were 24 on August 15 but none seen on August 18 and August 20. There was one on August 22 with two on August 25, three on August 27 and four on September 1, then three seen on September 5 with*

one on September 10. There were two on September 17 with singles to September 22. There were six on September 24 with ten on September 26, then none seen on September 30. There were three on October 1 and October 4 with five on October 6 and nine on October 10, then two seen on October 13. There were four from October 15 to October 20 with six on October 22 and 11 on October 27, then two seen to October 31. The early fall passage normally ends at the end of September but in this instance it appeared to continue to this point. For the main fall passage there were six on November 3 with 13 on November 5, then one seen on November 7. There were six on November 10 with 35 on November 12, 42 on November 14 and 144 on November 17, then 120 seen on November 21 with 98 on November 26 and 23 on November 28. That was the extent of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 265 on December 1 with six on December 3. There were 17 on December 5 with 250 on December 8, then 111 seen on December 13 with 90 on December 17, 61 on December 22, 56 on December 26 and two on December 29. There were 25 on December 31 with 33 on January 2 and 53 on January 5, then five seen on January 7 with three on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 12 with five on January 14 and 73 on January 16, then ten seen on January 19. There were 17 on January 23 with 25 on January 26 and 109 on January 28, then 40 seen on February 2 with 12 on February 4 and 11 on February 6. There were 16 on February 9 with 14 on February 11 and ten on February 13. There were 23 on February 16 with 20 on February 20 and 15 to February 25. There were 29 on February 27 with one on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 4 with seven on March 6 and eight on March 9, then six seen on March 11 with four on March 13. There were seven on March 16 with eight on March 20 and 31 on March 25, then ten seen on March 27 with eight on April 1, seven on April 3 and two on April 6. There were five on April 8 with 12 on April 10 and April 15, then three seen on April 17. There were seven on April 19 with 15 on April 22, then five seen on April 24 with two on April 27. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 29 and May 1, then three seen on May 4. There were six on May 6 with 12 on May 8, then eight seen on May 11 with six on May 13. There were eight on May 15 with nine on May 21, ten on May 24, 12 on May 29 and 13 on June 1, then eight seen on June 5 with three on June 8. There were six on June 10 with eight on June 12, then six seen on June 17 with two to June 22. There were 11 on June 24 with six on June 29 and five on July 1. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 3 with nine on July 6, then eight seen on July 10 with two on July 13 and one on July 15. There were five on July 17 with four on July 20 and one on July 22. There were three on July 24 with four on July 29, then three seen on July 31 with one to August 5. Finally there were five on August 10 with one on August 12.



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

A resident that breeds in small colonies along the side of Lake Apopka and by the Lake Level Canal, number of pairs not known. The first juveniles were seen out in the fields on May 29. Early fall records: *for the minor post-breeding gathering there were 380 on June 4 with 390 on June 6, 535 on June 11, 630 on June 13, 730 on June 18, 790 on June 23, 950 on June 27, 1,300 on July 2 and 1,800 on July 4, then 1,600 seen on July 7 with 1,500 to July 11, 900 on July 14, 700 on July 18 and 400 on July 21. There were 500 on July 23 with 600 on July 25 and 700 on July 28, then 300 seen on July 30 with 200 on August 1. There were 500 on August 4 with 1,330 on August 8, then 790 seen on August 11 with 260 on August 13, 220 to August 20 and 150 on August 22. That was probably the end of a very minor post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 180 on August 25 with 250 on August 27, 300 on August 29 and 350 on September 1, then 280 seen on September 3 with 240 on September 5 and 210 on September 8. There were 230 on September 10 with 350 on September 12, then 305 seen on September 15 with 240 on September 17. There were 350 on September 19 with 400 on September 24 and 450 on September 26, then 350 seen on September 30 with 260 on October 1 and 250 to October 8. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 300 on October 10 with 250 to October 15. There were 350 on October 18 with 400 on October 20 and 600 on October 24, then 500 seen on October 27 with 450 on October 29, 350 on October 31, 250 to November 5 and 150 on November 7. There were 200 on November 10 with 150 to November 17. There were 250 on November 19 with 150 to December 5. The late fall passage may have ended a few days earlier, I cannot tell. For the winter passage there were 250 on December 8 and December 10 with 150 on December 13, 100 on December 15 and 40 on December 17. There were 220 on December 19 with 65 on December 22 and 45 on December 24. There were 80 on December 26 with 140 on December 29, then 110 seen to January 9. That closed the winter passage. The early spring passage was the lightest event of the year there were 150 on January 12 with 110 on January 14 and 50 on January 16. There were 60 on January 19 with 80 on January 23 and 100 on January 26, then 60 seen on January 28. There were 70 on January 30 with 80 on February 2, then 60 seen on February 4. There were 70 on February 6 with 75 on February 9 and 80 to February 23, then 40 seen on February 25 with 35 on February 27 and 30 on March 2. That completed the early spring passage. There was no late spring passage as this is such an early nester. For the summer passage there were 80 from March 4 to March 9 with 100 on March 11, then 80 seen on March 13 with 70 on March 16. There were 80 on March 18 and March 20 with 150 on March 23, then 80 seen to March 30. There were 110 on April 1 with 170 to April 8 and 210 on April 10, then 180 seen on April 15 with 170 on April 17 and 120 on April 19. There were 160 on April 22 with 170 on April 24, then 120 seen on April 27 with 80 on April 29. There were 100 on May 1 with 110 to May 8 and 190 on May 11, then 140 seen on May 15 with 120 on May 17 and 100 on May 21. This ended the*

summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 120 from May 22 to May 26 with 150 on May 29, 410 on June 1 and 560 on June 5, then 340 seen on June 8. There were 350 on June 10 with 580 on June 12 and 600 on June 17, then 550 seen on June 19 with 420 on June 22. There were 850 on June 24 with 700 on June 29 and 600 on July 1. There were 750 on July 3 with 450 on July 6 and 400 to July 15. There were 600 from July 17 to July 22 with 500 on July 24, 300 on July 27, 250 to July 31, 210 on August 5, 150 on August 10 and 100 on August 12. That was probably the end of a minor post-breeding gathering. The numbers were way below last year's figures it is likely that the drought has caused some of the pairs to fail this year.

#### Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

*There were no sightings this year but there was an adult male at Interceptor Road on August 4, 2010.*

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

Sightings have decreased significantly with the cessation of mowing and roller-chopping. Early fall records: *there were 14 on July 9 with five on July 11, then singles seen to August 13.* There were five on August 22, however there were no further records until late October. There were two on October 22 with later eight on November 21. Just three records for the two fall passages! For the winter passage there were ten on December 10, December 13 and December 19 with 15 on December 24, then ten seen on December 26 with one on December 29. There were 80 on December 31, but there were no further sightings until March i.e. there was no early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 27, March 30, April 3, April 10 and April 13. There were two on April 15 and April 17 with one on April 22. There were two on April 24 with one on April 27. That appeared to be the extent of the spring passage. For the summer there was a pair at Lust Road from May 6 to at least May 29. There was one on June 3 with two on June 5, then one seen on June 8 and June 17. There were two on June 26. There were two juveniles at the Workshops on July 8. That was the summer. For the early fall passage there were 40 on July 24 with one on July 31. There were no later records. That was a dismal set of records.

### Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

This was a summer visitor with pairs breeding in isolated trees along the shore of Lake Apopka. It is likely that there were ten adult or immature males on territory this year. Early fall records: *there were 14 on June 20 with eight to June 30, seven to July 4 and singles to July 11.* There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 8 with two on April 10 and April 13, three on April 15, four on April 17 and seven on April 22, then three seen to April 27. There were eight on April 29 with five to May 4 and four on May 6. There were six on May 8 with nine on May 13, then six seen on May 15 with five on May 17. This may be the end of the spring passage if so for the summer passage there were seven on May 21 with four on May 24 and three on May 26. There were four on May 29 with seven on June 3 and June 5, then six seen to June 10. There were nine on June 12 with ten on June 15 and June 17, then five seen on June 19 with three on June 22. There were ten on June 24 with three on June 26 and two on June 29. There were five on July 1 with four on July 3 and two to July 8. There were six (two juveniles) on July 10 with three on July 13 and one on July 15. There was an immature on July 20 with four (one immature) on July 22. Finally there was an immature on July 24. There were no later records.

### Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This was a vagrant; there was a male at the Workshops on October 4.

### House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

An increasing visitor to the northern part of the survey area. There was a male at the Sand Farm on March 13. There was also a male by the Laughlin Road gate on June 13 with a party of four there on July 1. This is a joint high count as there were also four on October 3, 2008 at the Workshops. At the Laughlin Road gate there were two on July 8 and July 15 with one on July 14. Later there were two at the Workshops on August 3 and August 12.

### American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

This was a winter visitor and spring passage migrant. There were a few fall records. For the fall passage there was one on November 14 with four on November 17, six on November 19 and 11 on November 24, then two seen on November 26. That influx was the fall passage. For

the winter passage there were seven on November 28 and December 1 with three on December 5 and two on December 8. There were three on December 10 with four to December 19, five on December 22 and 25 on December 24 however none seen on December 26. There were five on December 29 and December 31 with four to January 9 and one on January 12. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with eight on January 19, then two seen on January 23. There were three from January 28 to February 6 with two to February 11 and one on February 13. There were two on February 16 with 26 on February 18, then two seen to February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 2 with three on March 6, then two seen on March 11 with singles to March 16. Later there were two on March 27 with singles on April 1 and April 3.

## **Table A**

### **The Spreadsheet - August 15, 2010 to August 14, 2011.**

This table gives full details of the species seen and the numbers counted on a daily basis during this survey year. Because of the number of visits the table had to be broken down into parts, they are in chronological order.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	29	19	20	19	13	27	21	10	11	17	20	17	22	48	25	19
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	35	41	40	19	34	42	49	46	42	41	28	44	32	44	64	56
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	320	274	247	217	335	299	257	231	175	195	217	156	165	168	148	154
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	4
2	Least Bittern	7	8	6	9	2	6	14	5	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	1
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	48	41	35	42	28	40	34	25	38	41	42	34	46	39	49	46
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	56	115	36	28	29	47	37	22	126	37	90	63	130	120	155	25
2	Snowy Egret	128	290	140	190	80	70	30	46	90	90	210	165	320	120	275	62
2	Little Blue Heron	35	27	30	117	11	19	17	26	24	19	16	32	19	13	27	35
2	Tricolored Heron	32	20	23	32	20	11	21	9	24	14	15	20	20	17	28	20
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	80	78	60	38	87	40	30	46	147	133	100	100	72	170	80	64
2	Green Heron	25	27	40	18	25	23	32	22	15	23	28	31	30	17	31	33
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	34	42	21	15	14	7	13	7	61	41	43	36	19	43	10	41
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	2	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	5	3	11
2	White Ibis	80	105	30	60	60	30	80	80	30	50	15	55	30	27	75	90
2	Glossy Ibis	145	120	135	170	55	38	35	95	115	160	110	40	75	90	150	40
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	26	26	6	9	12	26	23	26	10	13	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	2	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
7	Black Vulture	25	6	5	1	6	10	3	22	3	38	32	1	5	8	3	5

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
7	Turkey Vulture	45	70	63	64	76	83	33	63	76	68	34	31	38	41	25	90
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	33	44	45	39	18	4	20	40	8	30	30	22	38	71	56	28
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	52	31	12	24	22	29	37	14	60	31	159	54	51	139	57	38
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	39	26	47	41	48	37	40	14	32	43	48	39	105	46	26	13
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	13	44	38	37	39	60	31	69	52	43	19	10	17	22	26	28
3	Blue-winged Teal	10	17	22	50	59	227	274	230	260	1340	650	780	710	535	705	700
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	3	3	1	2
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	21	37	24	18	30	28	35	25	24	28	16	28	28	29	25	29
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	19	17	3	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	3	6	2	3	4	2	4	4	1	4	.	1	1	2	3
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	13	19	13	25	17	27	16	16	21	23	19	17	33	17	30	54
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	14	14	14	11	9	9	6	10	11	10	4	10	7	10	11	7
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	2	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	4
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	3	2	3	3	13	4	14	3	.	4	1	.	12	1	1	4
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.



Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	16	19	42	10	1	.	1	16	12	1	4	6	2	4	12
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
2	Purple Gallinule	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	2
4	Common Moorhen	3140	3540	3790	4190	<b>4440</b>	4240	3910	3110	3030	3770	3650	3460	2990	2850	2830	2860
1	American Coot	2	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	.
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	9	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	.	1	.	4	1	.	1	.	6	17	11	2	2	1	1	1
4	Black-necked Stilt	137	158	186	121	180	119	72	95	72	81	12	53	5	3	48	66
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	5	1	9	1	2	5	3	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	7	6	44	14	5	7	18	7	10	1	.	.	5	4	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3
4	Willet	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	4	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.
4	Least Sandpiper	8	8	2	27	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	20	4	35	27	6
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	1
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	6	.	.	.	3	3	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	6	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	2
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	7	17	27	16	21	36	26	18	3	3	4	3	.	7	2	1
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	3	8	3	6	3
8	Diamond Dove	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	79	65	67	115	152	86	60	10	63	38	40	28	63	51	47	56
8	Common Ground-Dove	17	19	9	20	19	13	14	7	19	18	12	18	12	7	12	5
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	.	.	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	3	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	4	5	3	4	3	2	1	5
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	2	8	50	16	25	1	5	19	280	200	45	22	27	10	8	9
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	1	1	6	3	4	7	4	6	10	11	9	5	7	16
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	22	14	19	11	24	12	24	17	24	27	29	25	39	34	38
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	9	6	8	4	3	11	9	3
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	2	3	3	1	5	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	5
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
8	Eastern Kingbird	2	.	1	2	5	1	79	1	2	15	.	1	5	4	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	4	3	3	2	2	5	1	4	4	8	7	9	6	20	9	14
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	2	.	.	1	1	2	5	10	5	2	2	2	4	3	1	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	13	13	17	23	17	19	11	16	15	24	20	20	31	29	31	24
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	3	2	.	2	3	1	.	1	2	1	1	.	3	2	1
7	Fish Crow	27	36	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	1	4	1	.	7	1	9	128	3	.	1	5	1	.	3
7	Cliff Swallow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	3	.	2	1
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	40	71	280	80	67	280	75	200	760	160	86	95	170	22	26	39
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	16	4	5
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	35	35	26	21	25	28	15	22	23	30	26	30	20	27	33	26
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	.	2	4	2	2	4	10	5	7	17	8	15	26	16	13
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	11	10	8	12	4	23	14	10	13	19	19	17	17	15	23	21
8	Brown Thrasher	1	2	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
7	European Starling	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	2	2	3	3	.	2	1	3	4	1	6	3	3	3	4	3
7	Yellow Warbler	20	35	36	21	53	44	30	16	24	23	18	9	18	12	18	13
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	4	10	5	7	6	7	6	4	4	6	3	13	5	5	4	4
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	13
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	.
8	American Redstart	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	2	1	3	7	6	7
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	2	5	4	7	5	6	14	41	27	54	40	37	20
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	5	4	4	16	28	98	33	17	13	14	8	4	6	4	2	1
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	13	20	26	29	32	41	26
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Towhee	24	24	9	15	19	25	8	3	15	10	7	5	10	4	2	4
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	50	39	33	35	58	55	24	45	39	44	50	46	48	36	52	60
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	12	2	10	7	1	5	17	3	4	4	2	3	8	23	6	3
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	11	5	1	4	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	1
8	Painted Bunting	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	2	6	5	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1300	900	400	300	300	300	600	500	200	400	500	300	250	400	400	500
6	Eastern Meadowlark	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	24	.	.	1	2	3	.	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	2	1
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	120	220	220	150	180	250	300	350	280	240	210	230	350	305	240	350
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.



Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/18	8/20	8/22	8/25	8/27	8/29	9/1	9/3	9/5	9/8	9/10	9/12	9/15	9/17	9/19
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	81	93	79	91	86	87	84	84	82	90	80	84	81	94	90	90
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	6,53	6,93	6,46	6,72	6,84	6,99	6,61	5,80	6,58	7,85	6,86	6,33	6,29	5,96	6,14	5,99

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	61	75	73	25	189	55	149	103	263	238	176	182	112	131	156	427
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	64	70	69	76	90	75	68	79	103	78	104	104	67	128	96	102
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	207	190	216	132	131	118	138	187	136	95	152	97	137	135	112	94
2	American Bittern	2	4	7	7	9	5	13	11	7	9	14	1	17	15	12	8
2	Least Bittern	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	56	48	44	51	48	49	60	66	58	63	56	75	78	112	158	105
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	44	60	55	51	49	48	110	150	195	67	370	215	365	310	365	190
2	Snowy Egret	470	450	260	33	380	55	65	90	195	150	520	220	160	210	425	140
2	Little Blue Heron	36	40	24	35	29	31	26	20	21	25	20	35	27	26	23	25
2	Tricolored Heron	17	14	19	17	19	24	43	27	69	53	50	43	36	28	28	16
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	30	98	215	90	76	95	130	185	180	145	65	125	83	92	71	67
2	Green Heron	13	21	14	10	7	8	15	16	14	10	11	16	17	16	17	14
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	61	10	6	15	70	36	26	12	9	35	35	14	52	64	56	34
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	9	2	3	4	3	.	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	White Ibis	40	19	36	8	21	33	33	16	60	93	34	30	64	24	58	33
2	Glossy Ibis	54	54	340	66	315	125	145	155	147	220	80	155	65	165	57	26
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	7	.
2	Wood Stork	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	12	10	73	27	16
7	Black Vulture	16	4	1	18	12	4	5	3	8	103	2	1	1	9	4	2

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
7	Turkey Vulture	125	49	21	37	58	73	84	56	41	35	26	27	22	34	31	31
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	109	119	104	93	69	67	36	33	24	36	65	45	91	56	165	36
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	31	3	83	185	177	43	51	29	64	80	37	20	30	28	106	207
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	14	23	26	45	31	37	33	16	85	110	152	.	55	121	132	96
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	6	32	10	13
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	11	33	9	19	23	25	35	12	11	30	12	28	24	13	15	16
3	Blue-winged Teal	500	1105	530	865	1510	1360	790	510	535	820	655	415	840	1050	1550	1250
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	2	.	2	4	3	7	2	8	3	3	8	12	32	34	15	44
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	3	.	2	2	8	1
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	8	.	22
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29	
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	3	50	1	
5	Osprey	26	44	41	23	39	43	33	33	33	33	39	41	34	34	35	34	
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Bald Eagle	5	2	2	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	1	3	1	7	2	2	
7	Northern Harrier	1	3	1	2	5	9	13	6	8	12	14	15	12	14	14	21	
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	
8	Cooper's Hawk	3	4	4	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	31	32	30	28	29	33	39	40	40	36	42	35	34	42	24	42	
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Red-tailed Hawk	14	12	14	12	14	11	11	13	14	11	6	9	11	11	14	9	
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	American Kestrel	7	3	2	3	6	3	6	11	8	14	13	10	11	18	14	18	
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Merlin	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	.	1	
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	8	1	7	1	9	10	1	6	2	1	2	3	1	.	.	
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	9	10	16	26	17	12	11	16	4	19	12	4	7	16	5	4
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
2	Sora	11	9	24	60	66	87	81	40	31	84	60	23	38	44	30	33
2	Purple Gallinule	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	2230	3030	2890	2940	2840	2600	2900	3020	3800	4350	5110	3940	5110	4220	3840	1840
1	American Coot	1	1	1	1	7	4	10	25	65	371	1615	2170	5470	5070	6870	10200
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	24	62	3	10	7	1	3	1	2	10	6	6	7	4	.	19
4	Black-necked Stilt	44	47	19	11	45	61	47	39	58	45	26	30	41	29	25	30
4	American Avocet	3	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	2	.	.	1	6	11	26	13	23	24	17	14	28	25	16
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	1	2	6	5	2	23	54	35	94	198	172	72	230	180	120
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	35	25	.	.	.	5
4	Least Sandpiper	.	32	.	.	2	.	6	91	62	128	175	490	290	70	30	146
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	11	15	8	27	13	6
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	2	2	8	2	3
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	8	14	16	9	3	6	2
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	8	63	76	56	308	140	315	110	650
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	7	1	4	2	1	8	5	3	4	16	1	7	23	5	29
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	1	2	.	2	2	3	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
8	Diamond Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	65	52	53	23	28	29	57	54	12	15	12	16	21	22	34	56
8	Common Ground-Dove	8	4	4	7	3	2	5	9	5	1	.	.	1	2	2	2
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 imm	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	.	.	2	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	1	.	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	3	3	2	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	.	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	2	4	2	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	2	2	3	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	10	60	480	100	137	465	8	52	10	3	31	.	.	1	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	11	6	10	14	13	15	14	10	20	15	15	23	13	13	14	13
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	31	26	32	39	29	20	31	27	18	21	25	17	26	29	17	19
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	3	2	4	4
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	4	5	9	4	5	3	5	1	3	4	4	4	4	6	4
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	.	2	1	.	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	3	7	1	4	2	4	2	2	4
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	13	14	22	46	64	89	88	102	110	13	113	90
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1am
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.



Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	17	13	13	22	16	15	15	18	14	9	7	5	7	10	5	6
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	33	52	38	40	36	36	41	30	28	27	26	25	23	23	21	21
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	4	3	1	.	2	3	1	2	.	1	9	4	1	3	1	3
7	Fish Crow	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	13	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	15	13	23	46	2	90	7	920	535
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	2ad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	93	16	7	31	8	64	2	21	33	135	86	47	36	27	41	4
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	3	1	8	7	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	23	27	22	21	31	17	21	22	17	14	15	10	13	13	11	14
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	3	25	25	30	64	126	60	91	96	119	187	115	93
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	6	3	4	7	7	7
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	7	31	21	19	13	28	33	28	15

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	.	4	6	4	6
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	14	11	19	32	21	17	18	23	20	21	13	9	16	20	14	16
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	2	3	17	63	39	114	83	101	49	56	31	33	60	44	26
8	Northern Mockingbird	13	19	22	25	14	20	15	12	11	11	12	8	14	11	4	4
8	Brown Thrasher	4	5	5	2	1	11	4	3	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
7	European Starling	2	4	1	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	3	4	4	.	4
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	2
7	Yellow Warbler	10	8	7	4	4	2	5	4	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	17	20
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	6	2	2	5	7	2	6	7	1	2	4	1	2	3	.	1
7	Palm Warbler	5	17	83	349	164	119	158	201	209	217	194	207	186	151	123	49
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	3	.	.	1	4	2	.
8	American Redstart	1	.	2	10	6	10	4	1	5	4	3	2	2	3	1	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	3	4	1	3	7	2	8	4	7	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	25	20	12	12	11	4	5	11	6	6	7	5	8	8	8	7
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	47	90	58	45	68	55	72	86	89	47	39	37	39	65	37	25
8	Hooded Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Towhee	6	3	3	5	2	4	3	5	1	3	1	3	5	9	5	4
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	4	1	2	2	4	43	36	44
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	12	27	29	18
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	52	53	53	35	45	48	47	35	52	19	22	16	27	42	25	20
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	4	3	4	5	8	6	11	6	6	3	4	4	5	7	3	4
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	2	.	2	15	27	25	5	6	10	23	9	5	25	13	5	5
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	1	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	500	800	300	500	1000	500	500	650	600	600	800	800	1000	800	2000	2000
6	Eastern Meadowlark	.	.	2	1	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	6	10	.	3	3	5	1	9	2	4	4	4	6	5	11	2
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	400	450	350	260	250	250	250	300	250	250	350	400	300	600	500	450
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/24	9/26	9/30	10/1	10/4	10/6	10/8	10/10	10/13	10/15	10/18	10/20	10/22	10/24	10/27	10/29
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	91	84	89	93	101	93	98	100	103	107	104	96	107	110	101	104
	<b>TOTAL</b>	5,81	7,53	6,40	7,09	8,48	6,80	7,26	7,08	8,33	9,60	12,16	11,18	15,95	15,46	19,24	19,86

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	319	56	267	65	294	178	341	628	297	880	864	945	211	401	295	258
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropical Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	114	119	142	168	174	106	162	153	165	165	194	165	239	195	172	160
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	145	nc	64	44	97	86	73	46	65	113	85	135	126	67	76	75
2	American Bittern	23	24	13	5	10	14	18	7	19	14	14	17	15	9	16	19
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	106	101	77	85	100	88	94	110	100	90	109	101	93	68	97	118
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	104	150	72	163	430	135	220	70	95	175	245	110	51	74	190	288
2	Snowy Egret	350	190	60	120	310	160	185	65	165	70	220	330	140	120	120	250
2	Little Blue Heron	27	25	26	17	33	28	43	23	22	35	25	19	21	28	16	15
2	Tricolored Heron	34	33	21	39	24	38	41	8	35	24	15	20	24	34	12	29
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	90	160	135	100	190	140	112	165	107	62	82	87	85	36	42	56
2	Green Heron	18	19	9	7	16	16	19	20	16	20	14	20	13	8	20	16
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	151	101	18	11	42	50	73	29	30	22	46	50	25	25	52	38
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	33	37	105	73	56	36	71	60	43	26	37	66	77	54	126	118
2	Glossy Ibis	66	42	230	150	155	155	115	127	260	155	115	210	100	215	180	117
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ad	1 ad	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	3	1	.	4	10	.	1	1	10	.	.	1	1	4	1
2	Wood Stork	19	29	14	28	27	12	25	5	6	22	18	18	36	36	29	2
7	Black Vulture	1	4	5	4	5	12	5	1	1	6	6	2	6	6	4	1

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
7	Turkey Vulture	29	71	66	49	29	55	25	26	41	34	24	40	27	24	53	70
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	89	20	127	139	90	89	70	80	95	107	77	125	131	36	36	18
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	23	35	367	295	320	176	5	89	190	210	11	460	470	19	48	7
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	72	7	20	10	25	18	7	10	21	6	3	6	2	7	2	2
3	Gadwall	6	8	9	20	63	96	79	57	16	3	228	69	63	4	24	29
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.
3	American Wigeon	6	4	25	18	16	9	10	16	26	36	54	49	31	49	53	64
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
3	Mallard	.	2	1	2	1	1	.	2	1	5	1	3	1	1	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	13	10	23	18	17	23	20	16	16	34	6	15	5	2	17	17
3	Blue-winged Teal	360	775	820	710	490	615	395	420	290	350	350	370	445	570	180	1030
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	37	39	38	51	54	33	22	35	10	16	84	47	22	23	38	52
3	Northern Pintail	3	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	2	7	8	1	10	.	12	5
3	Green-winged Teal	223	27	42	69	150	270	500	340	830	1420	840	1305	1270	890	610	950
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	1110	120	9	125	34	100	36	33	285	116	110	245	315	105	1490	275
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	3	.	.	72	20	30	26	29	94	33	124	315	139	187
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	5	7	24	17	25
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
7	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9		3		5	4
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Ruddy Duck	60	2600	4	61	1600	60	6300	7450	30	150	6500	1400	5400	100	600	500
3	Osprey	42	29	53	49	46	44	49	42	53	41	23	41	18	32	25	35
3	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Bald Eagle	1	2	1	6	3	4	8	6	1	8	3	7	6	5	7	6
3	Northern Harrier	19	15	31	31	27	32	22	28	55	75	51	53	43	37	43	26
3	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	2	1	7	6	5	2	3	3	1	3	1	7	3	3	3
3	Cooper's Hawk	4	1	.	2	2	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
3	Red-shouldered Hawk	39	37	51	42	56	39	52	57	57	40	56	28	60	43	63	62
3	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Swainson's Hawk	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Red-tailed Hawk	11	14	7	20	21	20	24	24	23	32	32	33	31	22	30	39
3	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1				1
3	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
3	American Kestrel	15	13	15	14	12	12	16	13	12	14	12	154	9	15	10	14
3	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
1	Merlin	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		1	2	1	1	1
1	Peregrine Falcon	.	1	1	.	1	1		.	.	.				1		
1	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
1	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
1	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
1	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
1	Northern Bobwhite	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	1			2	1	2
1	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						



Table A. Part 3

Ha	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/2	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	11	4	6	2	13	18	19	7	26	9	19	11	2	4	8	16
2	Virginia Rail	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	98	55	64	24	140	98	107	77	158	43	135	58	64	11	58	124
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	C. Moorhen	1070	420	420	310	220	210	180	180	200	330	310	260	295	200	290	260
1	American Coot	14400	10730	18900	24900	21000	21800	12400	12150	20300	20300	16500	15900	16800	10100	12900	12400
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	66	5	10	1
2	Whooping	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Pl.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Am. Golden-Pl.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated P	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	4	6	13	6	20	4	5	7	17	29	21	51	51	51	32	107
4	Black-necked	5	3	36	6	12	6	9	.	8	10	6	17	19	4	11	6
4	Am. Avocet	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Gt. Yellowlegs	27	30	11	22	45	28	22	26	18	13	9	12	15	25	13	12
4	L. Yellowlegs	107	48	35	50	59	28	33	26	61	18	23	21	23	32	49	42
4	Solitary Sand.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sand.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sand.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	77	15	1	18	.	.	2	7	5	7	118	25	17	57	21	19
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	9	6	1	2	3	.	2	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	407	73	16	121	23	63	119	223	210	192	154	127	87	76	123	70
4	Wilson's Snipe	25	14	34	5	8	44	7	11	6	6	26	49	22	15	38	14
4	American Woodcock	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	1	7	10	28	37	25	29	34	33	26	91	54	54	52	20
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	2
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	10	13		10
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	4	28	1	2	1	2	1	13	4	3	32	4	30	2
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	2			
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Mourning Dove	13	53	14	18	15	16	66	59	61	34	21	34	10	91	3	44
8	Common Ground-Dove	2	1	.	2	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1			4
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Barn Owl	5	2	3	1	5	2	2	3	2	3	2	6	2	2	2	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Great Horned Owl	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	1	2	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Barred Owl	3	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1			3
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	27	13	10	22	23	16	18	15	14	27	16	19	15	12	14	14
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	24	22	8	14	16	15	27	33	15	17	20	15	13	7	14	7
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	.	.	2	2	.	2	4	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	3	4	5	5	5	1	1	2
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	133	141	68	65	109	89	120	129	69	71	97	62	99	24	60	45
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	5	2	1	5	1	7	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	2
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	5	2	3
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	17	18	9	11	12	5	23	19	6	7	10	10	7	8	3	2
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	4	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	4	4	12	2	7	1	3	1
7	Fish Crow	1	6	1	3	2	78	.	2	3	12	48	28	1	1	8	1
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	10	85	50	16	75	140	12	9	33	90	6	4	40	12	12	15
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	28	47	85	8	1	14	2	2	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3	.	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	9	14	5	10	12	11	14	21	7	6	17	10	13	5	9	8
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	166	176	52	53	154	81	115	166	71	56	153	51	66	25	57	63
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	7	6	5	4	5	6	8	10	13	9	11	3	10	3	3	5
7	Marsh Wren	35	38	17	9	17	19	24	40	20	20	26	14	23	13	15	22

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6	16	4	5	7	6	8	7	11	2	5	6	9	9	8	5
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	223	16	7	12	11	14	20	13	8	8	18	10	11	8	10	7
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	2
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	43	51	13	13	42	13	51	39	16	11	35	8	17	4	13	8
8	Northern Mockingbird	12	9	2	2	9	3	7	10	6	4	3	5	4	2	7	1
8	Brown Thrasher	2	.	.	2	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	European Starling	42	4	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	25	22	4
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	.	1	1	2	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	15	24	15	23	34	9	57	11	35	32	43	16	53	28	41	20
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	1	2	1
7	Palm Warbler	123	80	56	51	162	48	91	84	68	31	91	35	86	23	38	35
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	2	1	5	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	1
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	4	4	4	4	6	3	4	3	2	2	5	4	3	2	.	2
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	43	49	16	11	26	21	58	57	22	18	45	20	26	13	25	25
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Towhee	4	8	3	3	7	2	6	18	3	3	2	1	3	3	4	2
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	10	1	5

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	98	51	57	24	20	35	49	114	17	18	19	29	17	46	33	74
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1		2	1		
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow													1			
7	Song Sparrow	1	1			1		1	1		1	1		1			1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	1										1		1			1
7	Swamp Sparrow	89	122	37	33	140	82	228	210	140	104	236	60	119	34	45	111
7	White-throated Sparrow															1	2
7	White-crowned Sparrow							2	6			6		2	4		7
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	33	28	15	9	18	15	25	22	16	9	19	12	14	10	12	9
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak	3	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	1		2	1	1	1
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting	6	2			2	2	2	2	2		2					
8	Painted Bunting	1								1		1				1	
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink																
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1500	1600	1100	700	1600	1200	600	600	2000	1300	1300	1800	1800	700	1200	800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.															
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	2	6	13	1	6	35	42	144	5	120	12	98	23	265	6	17
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	350	250	250	150	200	150	150	150	250	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8						



Table A. Part 3

Ha	SPECIES	10/31	11/3	11/5	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/17	11/19	11/21	11/24	11/26	11/28	12/1	12/3	12/5
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	1	4	6	4	11	2	7	7	2	2	3	3
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>113</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,13</b>	<b>19,31</b>	<b>24,46</b>	<b>29,63</b>	<b>29,39</b>	<b>27,44</b>	<b>24,08</b>	<b>25,11</b>	<b>27,53</b>	<b>27,84</b>	<b>30,37</b>	<b>25,96</b>	<b>30,01</b>	<b>15,93</b>	<b>20,43</b>	<b>19,64</b>

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon																
1	Pied-billed Grebe	35	95	39	48	47	56	112	30	28	32	79	209	43	43	15	31
1	Horned Grebe																
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe		1														
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican																
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropic Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	104	245	69	170	138	154	155	92	148	162	142	181	207	22	178	144
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	49	83	46	50	42	71	48	40	41	65	50	77	74	60	82	72
2	American Bittern	15	9	3	8	14	7	20	18	4	11	4	13	3	4	2	4
2	Least Bittern																
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	78	66	44	94	126	112	110	107	87	176	234	262	200	184	177	100
2	Great White Heron																
2	Great Egret	117	145	46	132	205	260	95	93	31	110	170	119	75	91	79	62
2	Snowy Egret	40	105	35	30	15	110	5	13	10	17	27	21	27	42	12	41
2	Little Blue Heron	12	19	40	20	28	24	18	13	21	19	17	25	10	10	12	13
2	Tricolored Heron	17	22	19	18	23	9	20	12	11	12	14	19	18	12	14	12
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	41	26	18	48	20	11	25	20	4	6	13	15	17	47	9	95
2	Green Heron	18	13	8	22	178	21	16	22	6	8	12	15	12	7	9	11
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	50	47	20	60	73	54	60	102	72	191	104	140	118	79	100	73
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron								1			1					
2	White Ibis	184	147	142	215	106	123	195	290	349	107	155	208	250	235	155	286
2	Glossy Ibis	76	200	240	65	615	850	220	710	370	690	430	330	125	77	106	190
2	White-faced Ibis																
2	Roseate Spoonbill	4	3	2	1		2		5		2			12	12	9	6
2	Wood Stork	8	10	1		6	6	6	16	12	3		2	1	1		7
7	Black Vulture	5	7	5	13	15	23	29	21	18	22	44	22	11	4	28	5

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
7	Turkey Vulture	27	23	53	100	161	77	111	180	88	102	56	107	52	62	85	123
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	44	48	30	19	21	104	107	45	16	16	111	31	113	81	25	92
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck		5	355	3					1		10					
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose					1			9								
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck	8	8	5	10	21	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	3		
3	Gadwall	15	31	19	147	94	67	156	87	91	239	338	184	164	314	104	81
3	Eurasian Wigeon																1
3	American Wigeon	12	26	20	9	10	30	28	26	28	20	48	35	14	9	14	18
3	American Black Duck					4		2		6	2	2		1			
3	Mallard	1	1			3	1	1	2	3	1		2	3	1		2
3	Mottled Duck	6	13	4	1	12	20	23	18	25	15	4	18	26	4	1	5
3	Blue-winged Teal	270	630	330	290	300	650	720	410	1410	140	510	690	720	550	675	670
3	Cinnamon Teal	1															
3	Northern Shoveler	25	78	56	43	65	73	91	85	48	78	122	151	203	168	73	121
3	Northern Pintail	81	7	32	31	42	54	57	30	7	40	25	32	3	10	125	89
3	Green-winged Teal	620	1300	580	1230	2380	1195	1430	1000	550	420	1300	1390	1960	610	1130	1810
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback																
1	Redhead				3	3											
1	Ring-necked Duck	175	355	16	18	215	90	173	141	270	350	106	337	247	70	245	125
1	Greater Scaup					1	22			1					2		1
1	Lesser Scaup	140	102	78	70	54	107	72	121	108	65	80	99	137	48	40	46
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead	16	17	20	18	11	23	29	23	9	23	34	25	3	24	9	17
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
1	Hooded Merganser	6	15	4	4	11	7	8	7	2	14	3		3	2	5	9
1	Red-breasted Merganser				1												
1	Ruddy Duck	1800	1600	350	4950	12800	900	700	800	800	2250	900	600	2200	400	400	300
5	Osprey	24	27	16	18	16	19	14	10	17	10	12	9	17	4	8	6
7	Swallow-tailed Kite																
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle	7	14	10	16	13	9	5	12	6	5	4	8	2	4	7	8
7	Northern Harrier	41	62	42	55	54	50	48	35	56	nc	74	41	54	42	37	30
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	5	1	3	5	5	2	6	3	3	3	5	1	4	4	
8	Cooper's Hawk	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	3		2	2	3	2	3	2	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	51	64	30	50	50	57	46	56	18	40	52	45	28	34	55	45
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	25	44	17	26	34	37	24	48	39	33	62	42	27	28	29	24
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	1	1			1	1										
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel	11	13	8	12	11	10	9	15	11	8	14	7	10	10	10	8
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin		1				2		2		3	1	1	1			
7	Peregrine Falcon	2			1	1	1	1	2	1				1		1	
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey																
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite						2							7	2		7
2	Yellow Rail																

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	14	24	1	22	24	2	34	5	4	15	22	12	6	10	5	2
2	Virginia Rail		1			1					1		2	1			
2	Sora	84	174	16	163	128	22	155	101	8	38	109	33	52	56	19	11
2	Purple Gallinule																
4	Common Moorhen	280	290	150	270	460	520	250	290	360	260	530	470	630	570	470	580
1	American Coot	12270	9800	4250	6650	4770	6000	3750	4600	4600	4450	3250	3100	2450	1950	1850	1770
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin	1				1						1					
2	Sandhill Crane	26	24	48	4	2	8	4	2	13		2		4	2	2	
2	Whooping Crane																
4	Black-bellied Plover																
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover											1					
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover																
6	Killdeer	38	71	85	83	127	231	67	91	135	42	106	155	102	146	65	104
4	Black-necked Stilt	16	15	19	20	18	22	13	12	10	19	12	17	14	10	12	8
4	American Avocet	1	1	1	1	3	1	1		1	1						
4	Greater Yellowlegs	7	11	4	14	13	7	6	12	10	12	14	14	12	10	12	9
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	29	29	5	25	22	19	4	28	20	18	31	18	18	23	22	34
4	Solitary Sandpiper																
4	Willet																
4	Spotted Sandpiper																
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper																
4	Western Sandpiper																
4	Least Sandpiper	25	7	1	5	23	60	2	24	40	41	117	87	78	66	38	6
4	White-rumped Sandpiper																
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper																
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin					3	3	3	3						3	1	3
4	Curlew Sandpiper																
4	Stilt Sandpiper																
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher																
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	22	112	37	26	63	97	23	24	81	33	46	70	66	205	41	45
4	Wilson's Snipe	21	25	4	18	14	18	3	10	11	25	23	27	41	37	17	10
4	American Woodcock							1								1	
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull																
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull	10	36	2	6	58	81	131	164	7	126	193	143	193	177	360	173
5	Ring-billed Gull	37	138	70	149	140	75	65	135	36	120	82	240	215	325	275	150
5	Herring Gull	2		1	2	1		3		1	1	1	1	3	2	2	
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull																
5	Gull-billed Tern																

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
5	Caspian Tern	2	3	3	1	9	14	19	15	18	22	25	38	31	26	7	19
5	Royal Tern	1															
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern																
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern	1	14	15	36	15	29	29	24	3	10	5	102	10	10	4	1
5	Least Tern																
5	Black Tern																
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer																1
8	Rock Pigeon																
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove				2	2	2		2		4	1	1	3	2	1	1
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	27	7	2	10	15	57	11	10	14	2	5	16	13	3	7	3
8	Common Ground-Dove	5	2		13	3	2	1	4	3	13	9	5	3	1		
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2	3	1	5	8	5	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	3	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1	2			4		5	1		1	3	4	4	5		
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl		1			2							1	1			

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	14	16	12	13	17	13	9	9	6	14	10	15	16	11	10	11
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	19	33	9	24	33	34	21	25	9	31	32	29	31	24	28	18
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	2	1	1	1	2		1			1	1	1	1	1	
8	Downy Woodpecker	3	3	2	4	3	6	1	6	4	4	1	4	4	3	1	1
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	2	3	1	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	2	1	4	4	5	2	3	1	7	5	5	6	2	4	3
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee																
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher										1						
7	Eastern Phoebe	64	75	18	59	76	36	45	65	17	47	81	52	55	34	44	36
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher					1		1						1		1	
8	Great Crested Flycatcher																
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher																
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird																



Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
8	Eastern Kingbird																
8	Gray Kingbird																
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike																
8	White-eyed Vireo	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2			2	2	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo																
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	22	24	1	8	24	30	15	23	14	28	36	22	36	25	22	27
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow	3	7	3	1	1	1	2	2		4	3	6	2	3	2	1
7	Fish Crow	10	2	1	5	16	3	56	84		3	43	90	111	1	400	2
7	Purple Martin															1	
7	Tree Swallow	10	17	1	410	58	22	52	390		1800	110	615	22	800	965	560
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow																
7	Bank Swallow																
7	Cliff Swallow																
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow																
8	Carolina Chickadee																
8	Tufted Titmouse		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1			1		
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	12	16	3	15	18	14	21	12	2	22	21	11	19	8	14	12
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren	51	83	20	45	98	66	29	30	7	47	44	30	43	37	33	17
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren	2	8	1	5	12	6	5	5		5	5	5	6	2	3	2
7	Marsh Wren	25	20	2	16	29	12	16	12	1	12	20	18	8	7	14	5

Table A. Part 4

Hub	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6	11	1	10	11	6	4	5	4	11	5		2	6	5	7
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	14	10	3	12	15	7	4	6	2		2	3	5	11	6	4
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush	3	1		1	2		1	3		1	1		1		1	2
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin						1	70	1		1	2	2	7	1	1750	710
8	Gray Catbird	24	34	2	20	22	38	32	20	6	52	22	26	28	21	27	10
8	Northern Mockingbird	4	8	3	11	7	12	3	7	3	9	6	3	4	6	10	5
8	Brown Thrasher				3	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		
7	European Starling	1			1	1	1	1		1	4	3	9	6	1	2	1
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit	1			2	1	2		1			2	1	1	1		
8	Cedar Waxwing																
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	2		1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2		1	1	1	2
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula								1								
7	Yellow Warbler																
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	39	25	3	45	36	59	17	48	30	33	54	32	21	34	23	26
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
8	Blackburnian Warbler																
8	Yellow-throated Warbler																
8	Pine Warbler										1	1			1		1
7	Prairie Warbler	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1		
7	Palm Warbler	57	81	57	131	83	60	29	73	31	80	36	23	16	30	15	21
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"		3	2		1	1				1	1				1	
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																
8	Blackpoll Warbler																
8	Cerulean Warbler																
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1				1			1	1	1	1				1	1
8	American Redstart																
8	Prothonotary Warbler																
8	Worm-eating Warbler																
8	Swainson's Warbler																
8	Ovenbird	1				1	1		1					1			1
7	Northern Waterthrush	1	5		3	5	5	2	3	3	6	6	2	3	3	1	2
7	Louisiana Waterthrush																
8	Kentucky Warbler																
7	Common Yellowthroat	35	50	4	29	39	33	19	33	7	22	23	16	27	14	18	13
8	Hooded Warbler																
8	Wilson's Warbler																
8	Canada Warbler																
7	Yellow-breasted Chat																
8	Summer Tanager																
8	Scarlet Tanager																
8	Western Tanager																
7	Eastern Towhee	2	6	4	5	3	16	6	9	4	13	9	6	3	9	9	10
7	Bachman's Sparrow																
8	Chipping Sparrow										2						
7	Clay-colored Sparrow																
7	Field Sparrow		2														
7	Vesper Sparrow			1	8	1			1			1	15	1	1		2

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12
7	Lark Sparrow																
7	Savannah Sparrow	83	22	50	105	103	65	64	62	52	104	49	53	33	99	62	57
7	Grasshopper Sparrow		1	1				1	1				1				
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow		1		4	1	3		2				1			1	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow						1	1			1		1		1	1	
7	Swamp Sparrow	86	150	10	113	250	100	69	38	10	64	92	122	58	48	42	24
7	White-throated Sparrow					1	1								1		
7	White-crowned Sparrow	7	10	5	1	6	6	7	6	2	8	10	5	10		1	
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	30	19	6	16	33	36	29	27	14	19	34	13	29	21	17	14
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak	1	2	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2			1	
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting		2	1	4		1	1	3	1		2	1	2	2	2	1
8	Painted Bunting	1	1	1							1		2				
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink																
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	300	300	300	700	700	900	800	800	400	600	800	600	500	600	300
6	Eastern Meadowlark		8	1	5	1	3	7	6	1	4	1			4	3	3
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	250	48	111	65	90	1	61	27	56	2	25	33	53	5	3	4
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	250	250	150	100	40	220	65	45	80	140	110	110	110	110	110	150
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird		10				10		15	10	1	80					

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/8	12/10	12/13	12/15	12/17	12/19	12/22	12/24	12/26	12/29	12/31	1/2	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/12	
8	Orchard Oriole																	
8	Baltimore Oriole																	
8	Bullock's Oriole																	
8	Pine Siskin																	
8	Purple Finch																	
8	House Finch																	
8	American Goldfinch	2	3		2	4	4	5	25		5	5	1	4	2	4	1	1
8	House Sparrow																	
8	Bronze Mannikin																	
8	Orange Bishop																	
8	Zebra Finch																	
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																	
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,14</b>	<b>17,90</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>17,26</b>	<b>25,82</b>	<b>14,44</b>	<b>11,26</b>	<b>12,29</b>	<b>11,39</b>	<b>13,79</b>	<b>11,56</b>	<b>12,27</b>	<b>12,55</b>	<b>8,958</b>	<b>11,54</b>	<b>9,796</b>	

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon																
1	Pied-billed Grebe	24	28	69	29	16	45	61	45	65	36	27	34	36	43	36	39
1	Horned Grebe								1								
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe														1		
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican		1	13	18	1	9	7	10	16	16	91	26	161	62	121	28
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropic Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	160	143	225	205	228	131	142	335	115	340	245	140	160	305	345	260
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	46	80	64	45	55	52	56	177	83	265	102	100	139	105	60	64
2	American Bittern	3	2	4	4	5	1	5	7	5	5	5	1	13	5	4	1
2	Least Bittern				1												
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	192	150	106	127	59	102	118	97	101	109	86	82	115	98	148	97
2	Great White Heron																
2	Great Egret	68	21	84	61	47	32	41	21	70	39	21	83	53	21	40	113
2	Snowy Egret	11	9	47	10	19	23	32	20	17	15	30	55	88	40	43	54
2	Little Blue Heron	15	11	8	9	7	7	27	12	15	20	34	18	19	17	17	19
2	Tricolored Heron	16	17	10	14	12	10	7	6	9	12	7	10	20	10	13	23
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	92	4	13	8	6	69	49	6	32	15	5	18	43	4	11	17
2	Green Heron	7	11	15	9	7	7	14	9	12	13	9	6	11	9	9	15
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	99	68	31	44	18	16	12	16	18	26	18	9	23	38	32	41
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron																
2	White Ibis	153	160	295	170	420	77	150	305	195	630	455	675	325	108	46	140
2	Glossy Ibis	12	355	85	295	290	300	530	145	500	715	350	85	63	37	40	46
2	White-faced Ibis									2	1						
2	Roseate Spoonbill	2	1	9	5	7	4	3	4	4	6	2	7	1	6	7	
2	Wood Stork			2		1			3	3	2	4			2		
7	Black Vulture	11	32	2	9	3	4	3	4	3	3	16	13	43	11	2	8

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
7	Turkey Vulture	37	71	125	114	71	275	730	24	300	23	66	80	280	325	122	160
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	30	49	87	45	170	92	99	408	520	486	280	105	30	177	345	495
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck						3										
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose																
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck			2	4	2	6	8	2	2	7	8	2		2	2	2
3	Gadwall	54	139	139	163	77	196	246	67	114	42	92	106	92	78	40	122
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	19	5			2	1	5		2	2	2				11	
3	American Black Duck	2		1													
3	Mallard	2	3	1		1	5			2	8	1			1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	3	6	16	6	11	11	17	6	7	50	5	8	11	3	7	2
3	Blue-winged Teal	520	420	890	560	380	160	580	460	320	180	230	180	440	390	145	110
3	Cinnamon Teal																
3	Northern Shoveler	69	82	224	126	112	148	171	61	124	68	182	344	322	523	199	135
3	Northern Pintail	37	69	137	84	39	56	200	4	1	20	1		2			
3	Green-winged Teal	2410	2350	1060	2550	2240	1680	3725	1130	530	20	45	110	240	290	155	145
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback							1									
1	Redhead																
1	Ring-necked Duck	24	195	60	85	138	90	61	80	45	120	113	73	74	88	103	84
1	Greater Scaup																
1	Lesser Scaup	57	47	22	50	38	17	20	10	14	10	6	1	2	6	4	2
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead	7	14	5	16	16	8	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	3		
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
1	Hooded Merganser	1	1	18	14	2	5	15	9	5	1	4	12	18	16	7	5
1	Red-breasted Merganser																
1	Ruddy Duck	400	12500	200	400	200	200	200	200	630	250	180	50	50	1290	1420	30
5	Osprey	21	14	8	18	7	14	13	36	21	29	21	21	24	11	28	22
7	Swallow-tailed Kite																
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle	5	6	9	5	10	8	5	9	6	6	4	4	3	3	4	3
7	Northern Harrier	34	36	39	38	33	34	15	17	14	18	9	29	27	23	27	31
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	4	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	5	2	6	3	1	3	4
8	Cooper's Hawk	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	4
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	32	31	29	48	16	36	37	44	25	43	38	24	37	29	41	17
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	26	33	19	27	14	27	23	24	23	26	41	32	21	23	23	24
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk																
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel	7	9	11	6	8	10	12	11	13	11	6	10	14	9	12	11
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin									1				1		1	
7	Peregrine Falcon					1			2	1	1	2		1			1
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey			1			1			1							
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite	4													13		18
2	Yellow Rail																



Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	8	6	10	6	1	4	6	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	
2	Virginia Rail	1		1					1								
2	Sora	65	38	30	12	8	30	33	12	25	16	16	16	25	19	24	11
2	Purple Gallinule								1	2							
4	Common Moorhen	730	550	310	250	200	200	260	210	200	260	210	180	140	300	210	230
1	American Coot	1770	1650	1140	1270	1230	1400	1330	1090	1030	1220	1360	1240	1580	1070	1020	930
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin		1														
2	Sandhill Crane	2	4		1			2	3	2	4	6	2	2		2	3
2	Whooping Crane																
4	Black-bellied Plover																
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover																
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover																
6	Killdeer	77	54	43	111	129	57	55	42	77	43	68	44	35	72	55	33
4	Black-necked Stilt	16	12	14	17	18	15	22	31	28	34	16	25	32	31	47	67
4	American Avocet																
4	Greater Yellowlegs	13	6	8	16	12	8	7	4	8	4	6	4	2	5	2	3
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	36	18	16	53	25	29	20	12	14	3	13	7	10	5	6	3
4	Solitary Sandpiper																
4	Willet																
4	Spotted Sandpiper																
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper																
4	Western Sandpiper																
4	Least Sandpiper	5	2	9	85	72	25	35	25	25	8	1	28	2			
4	White-rumped Sandpiper																
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper																
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin	3	1							2	2	1	1				
4	Curlew Sandpiper																
4	Stilt Sandpiper		2														
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher																
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	19	39	2	66	90	16	2	13	16	48	22	82	28	65	14	45
4	Wilson's Snipe	7	19	28	7	12	6	29	4	63	21	11	3	4	3	17	15
4	American Woodcock																
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull							1						1			
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull	434	520	203	359	5	78	255	124	20	18	271	99	177	43	12	
5	Ring-billed Gull	92	205	115	580	205	113	207	80	80	160	135	42	245	45	10	23
5	Herring Gull	1			2							2	1	1	3	1	3
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull						1										
5	Gull-billed Tern																

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
5	Caspian Tern	11	27	39	2	1	4	24	4	6	11	2		1	1	1	
5	Royal Tern																
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern																
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern	3	4	5	4	5	7	7	9	12	8	8	25	13	15	24	61
5	Least Tern																
5	Black Tern																
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer																
8	Rock Pigeon																
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2		3	2	1
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	5	5	20	5	6	2	35	21	9	24	9	5	5	7	24	35
8	Common Ground-Dove	7	8	6	6		24	23	5	19	10	7	19	10	7	6	10
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	6	6	3	1	1	3	7	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	1		2	3	1	1	2					1	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	2	1	4			3	3	4	4	4	3		2	4	5	
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl						1		2	1	2				1	1	

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	16	6	12	14	6	10	5	15	11	15	12	9	14	15	9	7
8	Red-headed Woodpecker		1														
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	34	40	29	20	11	19	40	46	22	30	19	23	22	22	28	25
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	2		1		1	1		1				1			
8	Downy Woodpecker	5	5	6	4	3	3	8	9	4	9	1	4	5	2	2	1
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	3	1	1			1	2	2	4	1	2		2	4	3	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	5	2	4	1	5	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	5
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee																
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher									1				1			1
7	Eastern Phoebe	56	63	48	41	17	32	72	51	59	69	38	53	64	29	45	36
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1		1	1		1				1	3	2		1	1	1
8	Great Crested Flycatcher																
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher			1													
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird							1	2						1	1	

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
8	Eastern Kingbird																
8	Gray Kingbird																
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike								1								
8	White-eyed Vireo	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	3	4	2	3	5	12	14	5
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo		3		2	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo																
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	22	33	24	18	10	13	37	40	26	44	22	29	19	20	28	23
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow		4	1		1	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	5	7	3	2
7	Fish Crow	2	46	270	10		3	15	1	1	3	1	1	470	75	320	2
7	Purple Martin						1				4	4	7				2
7	Tree Swallow	150	60		1250	300	760	1450	200	41	450	760	425	620	115	52	340
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow																
7	Bank Swallow																
7	Cliff Swallow																
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow																
8	Carolina Chickadee															2	
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	3	1	1			3	5	3	5	1	2	2	1	2	
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	16	23	18	13	6	14	36	26	30	28	17	19	18	10	23	20
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren	38	38	30	29	11	22	37	24	29	43	24	31	41	28	35	18
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren	5	6	3	2	2	2	7	4	7	17	4	5	5	8	3	4
7	Marsh Wren	13	14	8	12	8	12	13	12	20	13	11	5	7	15	7	7

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	7	5	5	8	1	9	12	11	8	8	4	5	6	1	3	3
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	8	9	3	5	4	5	11	19	8	20	10	5	14	17	10	7
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush		2		1		1			1							
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin	1060	67	13	1020	40	280	160	930	67	250	540	660	390	260	890	4100
8	Gray Catbird	22	49	30	29	10	23	31	32	27	38	30	25	22	24	16	13
8	Northern Mockingbird	4	12	4	7	1	3	9	6	6	13	4	16	5	7	7	5
8	Brown Thrasher		1	1	1	2	1	1	1								
7	European Starling	2	2	4	2		3		1	1	2	1		1	1	4	
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit		1	2	3	10	1	1	1	3			1	1			
8	Cedar Waxwing					1	8	8	43	28	4	125		160	7	11	69
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula																
7	Yellow Warbler																
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	35	105	31	39	60	36	155	48	77	62	77	75	70	100	102	76
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
8	Blackburnian Warbler																
8	Yellow-throated Warbler																
8	Pine Warbler		1	1		1		1	1		1			1			
7	Prairie Warbler	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2		1	1	1		1	2	
7	Palm Warbler	46	24	28	15	27	26	22	9	27	20	22	24	29	34	22	9
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	1	2			1		1		1	2	1		1		1	
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																
8	Blackpoll Warbler																
8	Cerulean Warbler																
8	Black-and-white Warbler		1					1	1					1			
8	American Redstart																
8	Prothonotary Warbler																
8	Worm-eating Warbler																
8	Swainson's Warbler																
8	Ovenbird																
7	Northern Waterthrush	1	3	2	1	4		5	2	3	9	4	1	7	2	3	4
7	Louisiana Waterthrush															1	
8	Kentucky Warbler																
7	Common Yellowthroat	24	27	21	19	6	24	34	19	20	35	20	23	33	28	16	7
8	Hooded Warbler																
8	Wilson's Warbler																
8	Canada Warbler																
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1															
8	Summer Tanager																
8	Scarlet Tanager																
8	Western Tanager																
7	Eastern Towhee	10	10	8	7	4	8	6	14	18	24	9	20	16	16	16	13
7	Bachman's Sparrow																
8	Chipping Sparrow																
7	Clay-colored Sparrow		1														
7	Field Sparrow		8			5			3		1						8
7	Vesper Sparrow		2	2	1	7	3		1	8	10	7	2	3		3	4

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
7	Lark Sparrow																
7	Savannah Sparrow	92	29	81	186	175	144	145	43	123	48	70	61	192	96	99	38
7	Grasshopper Sparrow		1					1	1	1	1			1	1		
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow							1		1							
7	Lincoln's Sparrow		1		1					1	1						
7	Swamp Sparrow	59	59	52	76	21	50	72	46	63	109	48	77	63	63	53	20
7	White-throated Sparrow			1													
7	White-crowned Sparrow	6	6	1	4	4	4	8	12	15	11	6	4	6	8	2	1
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	26	21	28	24	17	21	46	40	43	58	29	33	43	41	63	53
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak				1		1										
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting	2	3	3		1								2			
8	Painted Bunting																
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink																
7	Red-winged Blackbird	400	350	700	400	200	900	500	700	400	500	500	700	900	800	700	800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	1	8	2	5	5	1	8	5	3	3	8	3	4	11	9
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	5	73	10	17	25	109	35	40	12	11	16	14	10	23	13	20
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	110	50	60	80	100	60	70	80	60	70	75	80	80	80	80	80
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird																



Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/19	1/23	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/2	2/4	2/6	2/9	2/11	2/13	2/16	2/18	2/20
8	Orchard Oriole																
8	Baltimore Oriole																
8	Bullock's Oriole																
8	Pine Siskin																
8	Purple Finch																
8	House Finch																
8	American Goldfinch	2		8	2		3	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	26	2
8	House Sparrow																
8	Bronze Mannikin																
8	Orange Bishop																
8	Zebra Finch																
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>98</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,32</b>	<b>21,63</b>	<b>7,77</b>	<b>11,66</b>	<b>7,92</b>	<b>8,63</b>	<b>12,88</b>	<b>8,11</b>	<b>6,94</b>	<b>7,67</b>	<b>7,55</b>	<b>6,85</b>	<b>8,69</b>	<b>7,91</b>	<b>7,90</b>	<b>9,71</b>

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon																
1	Pied-billed Grebe	21	30	34	7	14	20	17	9	19	23	13	12	6	15	10	9
1	Horned Grebe																
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe																
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican	31	68	116	218	73	317	49	81	83	196	31	85	600	24	198	91
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropic Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	345	327	225	225	245	121	309	130	193	222	345	105	280	230	573	190
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	45	55	68	45	51	70	65	50	68	55	45	51	45	43	41	nc
2	American Bittern	5	4	6	4	5	6	5	1	2	1	8	4	2	1	2	6
2	Least Bittern		1			1	1					1		1	2	1	4
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	92	138	117	84	99	154	131	149	90	54	53	132	119	54	58	83
2	Great White Heron																
2	Great Egret	61	125	53	46	98	360	102	245	38	253	50	53	510	380	102	450
2	Snowy Egret	14	114	37	6	19	75	36	120	60	36	13	97	47	100	68	34
2	Little Blue Heron	15	9	24	29	15	34	17	51	46	14	8	15	19	31	24	31
2	Tricolored Heron	7	24	7	17	14	47	15	26	9	39	18	20	35	48	13	9
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	26	18	21	13	25	29	71	10	13	8	9	8	8	18	12	100
2	Green Heron	7	11	12	5	10	11	8	7	11	13	21	19	15	13	8	8
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	53	67	101	90	105	95	110	83	156	154	220	241	187	211	135	160
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron						1				1	3	3	2	21	6	14
2	White Ibis	107	300	52	50	138	150	105	95	92	70	155	290	320	270	455	330
2	Glossy Ibis	34	63	8	24	48	80	17	36	50	26	61	65	85	67	40	23
2	White-faced Ibis																
2	Roseate Spoonbill	7	7	8	6	5	6	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	6
2	Wood Stork			1	1		3		1		1		1	3	6	9	11
7	Black Vulture	1	15	2	10	4	15	18	5	11	3	7	3	5	4	4	4

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
7	Turkey Vulture	36	121	164	34	76	70	28	35	20	47	38	12	21	31	24	6
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	310	580	440	255	165	375	110	1205	1005	1100	320	960	490	175	20	25
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	14		52	1		36		10	46	22	4	43	190	14	27	
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose	1							1								
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck	4	2	4	2	7			2	2	2					2	2
3	Gadwall	71	36	12	11	5	5		4	4			6		3	6	
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon									2			2				
3	American Black Duck																
3	Mallard								1			1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Mottled Duck	2	2	2	10	9	7	3	10	6		16	9	11	8	15	5
3	Blue-winged Teal	165	145	110	140	260	120	180	245	110	100	85	230	290	355	370	155
3	Cinnamon Teal																
3	Northern Shoveler	161	189	165	62	40	44	58	112	93	34	17	14	26	20	29	11
3	Northern Pintail	10															
3	Green-winged Teal	310	195	370	380	85	195	100	330	260	95	100	80	21	12	13	14
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback																
1	Redhead																
1	Ring-necked Duck	41	8	13	1		1	1	5	12		1					
1	Greater Scaup																
1	Lesser Scaup	2			3		1	3	1	1	1	2	2				4
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead																
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
1	Hooded Merganser	3	2	1	2	1	2			1							
1	Red-breasted Merganser																
1	Ruddy Duck	140	13	480	1	1	5	33	2	930	950	150			520		
5	Osprey	51	47	71	29	18	39	30	35	33	37	35	41	42	33	40	18
7	Swallow-tailed Kite									2	2						
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle	2	4	6	2	2	5	7	3	3	5	2	5	3	5	2	2
7	Northern Harrier	12	30	22	18	19	16	22	30	18	9	18	24	20	15	23	11
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	1	1				2	2	1	1			1		4	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	18	14	21	12	5	7	10	5	12	8	8	14	8	8	7	7
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	19	19	29	17	13	21	11	24	19	24	24	18	20	21	23	6
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk									1							
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel	11	7	10	10	13	8	10	14	9	8	10	18	10	10	10	7
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin									1							
7	Peregrine Falcon		1		1												
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey	1													1		
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite		1	3	2	4	12	14			1	16	4	1	8	4	
2	Yellow Rail																

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	2	1	5	3	1	1	4	1	3	6	5	2	2	3	5	2
2	Virginia Rail		1		1												
2	Sora	9	11	23	8	13	16	20	12	32	23	31	21	15	21	24	5
2	Purple Gallinule							1			1		1	1	2	2	
4	Common Moorhen	230	180	200	280	230	210	160	130	180	100	260	180	220	250	250	240
1	American Coot	1110	1195	1060	1040	1300	1320	1320	960	1290	610	1000	1110	1035	1100	1110	nc
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin			1	2	3	2			2	1	2	1			2	1
2	Sandhill Crane	2	1	65	5			1		1	6			1	1		
2	Whooping Crane																
4	Black-bellied Plover																
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover																
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover																
6	Killdeer	29	31	14	20	10	6	5	5	8	9	5	2	1	5	1	3
4	Black-necked Stilt	56	72	49	3	6	6	9	6	25	27	23	27	26	38	73	50
4	American Avocet																
4	Greater Yellowlegs	12	4	8	4	8	8	9	5	5	5	6	10	13	14	12	6
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	25	24	18	27	34	69	56	17	46	25	72	64	46	59	169	43
4	Solitary Sandpiper																1
4	Willet																
4	Spotted Sandpiper																
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper																
4	Western Sandpiper																
4	Least Sandpiper		2	4	8	8	1		25	9	6	7	4	33	17		
4	White-rumped Sandpiper																
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper																
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin																
4	Curlew Sandpiper																
4	Stilt Sandpiper								2				2	1			1
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher														1	1	
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	55	111	72	4	6	1	6	4	94	93	39	4	39	82	32	42
4	Wilson's Snipe	40	35	14	5	15	7	23	11	14	15	16	38	23	5	8	11
4	American Woodcock																
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull			1													1
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull	1								2			1			1	2
5	Ring-billed Gull	79	78	5	6	2	12	45	2	5	1	5	6	2	1	2	2
5	Herring Gull	3	1			1		1			1						
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull																
5	Gull-billed Tern																

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
5	Caspian Tern	1	5	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	1	3	6	10	3	2	7
5	Royal Tern																
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern																
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern	2	31	2	4	32	14	3	2	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	
5	Least Tern																
5	Black Tern																
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer																
8	Rock Pigeon					1											
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	3		1	1	3	1		1	1	2	3	2	2	2
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove															1	1
8	Mourning Dove	19	41	27	12	24	6	13	29	13	22	30	17	27	25	21	24
8	Common Ground-Dove	8	4	3		1	1	36	1		1	1	2	3	2	2	2
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	3	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	5	5	5	5	8	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl													1			
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	3	5	1	4	2	3	3	2
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl	2	1		1	1		1	1	1	1						

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow												4	1	3	3	2
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will						1						1				
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	9	11	12	8	9	7	6	8	10	7	5	4	2	4	5	1
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	21	27	21	24	14	20	16	36	24	31	21	28	27	20	23
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker											2		2			
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	2	5	3	3	5	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	4
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee																
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher																
7	Eastern Phoebe	59	30	28	34	32	15	19	15	30	6	7	2	2	3		
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher				1	1	1	1	1					1		1	1
8	Great Crested Flycatcher														1		3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher																
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird								1			4		3	2	3	



Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
8	Eastern Kingbird																
8	Gray Kingbird																
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike																
8	White-eyed Vireo	16	4	11	6	4	8	4	5	9	7	7	8	6	9	5	7
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo																
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	31	25	30	22	47	10	26	17	38	17	30	17	19	21	15	15
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow	6	2	1	3			2	2	2		1	2		2		3
7	Fish Crow	6	7	24	13	6	3	8	4	5	9	17	15	4	17	14	5
7	Purple Martin					1	1		2						1		5
7	Tree Swallow	24	1470	240	155	530	275	98	850	9	80	80	280	25	315	130	1000
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow																
7	Bank Swallow																
7	Cliff Swallow																
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow	1	3	6	11	13	13	16	11	19	38	31	40	34	26	46	36
8	Carolina Chickadee								1	1	1			2	1		
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	22	19	35	24	15	19	16	18	29	22	36	17	34	20	20	23
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren	37	13	22	18	24	15	9	18	31	22	32	21	26	28	34	29
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	6	2	1	3	3	5	1
7	Marsh Wren	8	5	4	4	5	4	7	6	9	7	12	6	11	13	14	13

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	7	1	1	4	3	4	3	3	8	3	6	1	2	5	2	4
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	16	3	3	8	4	4	2	2	4		1	1		1		1
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush			1				1									
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin	14400	350	730	630	310		31	1	1			1				
8	Gray Catbird	37	5	13	16	13	4	7	10	17	12	15	12	9	5	12	7
8	Northern Mockingbird	5	6	5	6	2	3	2	1	6	9	5	4	8	5	7	12
8	Brown Thrasher			1				1	1	1		3		1	3	4	5
7	European Starling	5		1	1	1	3		1	5	2	2		1	5		1
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit		1	2	1	2	1										
8	Cedar Waxwing	25	2	2	20	20	1	20								20	
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	2				1	1			1							
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula			3	6	2	8	6	9	12	10	9	5	1	2	3	1
7	Yellow Warbler																
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	100	95	125	78	30	56	68	84	86	25	24	6	2	1		
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30	
8	Blackburnian Warbler																	
8	Yellow-throated Warbler						1		1						1	1	1	
8	Pine Warbler	1			1		1		1		4	1	1	2	1			1
7	Prairie Warbler								1	1		1	1		1	3	2	
7	Palm Warbler	26	10	14	5	19	3	8	32	38	22	15	6	30	18	5	11	
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"																	
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																	
8	Blackpoll Warbler																	
8	Cerulean Warbler																	
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1			1	1	1		1	1		1			1	1		
8	American Redstart										1			1				
8	Prothonotary Warbler																	
8	Worm-eating Warbler																	
8	Swainson's Warbler																	
8	Ovenbird														1			
7	Northern Waterthrush	3	1		1		1	1	1	1	2	2		1		3	2	
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1			4	3	3	3	2	7	7	7	4	5	4	7	2	
8	Kentucky Warbler																	
7	Common Yellowthroat	26	14	12	8	10	11	10	8	26	15	17	9	19	9	6	3	
8	Hooded Warbler																	
8	Wilson's Warbler																	
8	Canada Warbler																	
7	Yellow-breasted Chat																	
8	Summer Tanager																	
8	Scarlet Tanager																	
8	Western Tanager																	
7	Eastern Towhee	25	16	21	21	18	14	16	6	24	27	29	19	20	14	22	31	
7	Bachman's Sparrow																	
8	Chipping Sparrow																	
7	Clay-colored Sparrow																	
7	Field Sparrow												1					
7	Vesper Sparrow		25		3	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	2		

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.													
7	Savannah Sparrow	53	77	87	63	64	73	75	123	114	85	108	86	88	135	159	58
7	Grasshopper Sparrow										1	1	1			1	
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow																
7	Lincoln's Sparrow													2			
7	Swamp Sparrow	61	23	44	20	49	23	23	26	53	42	51	34	42	53	23	18
7	White-throated Sparrow																
7	White-crowned Sparrow	11							1						1		
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	66	49	78	49	60	52	45	37	86	71	114	73	104	111	83	109
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak																
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting																1
8	Painted Bunting							1	1								
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink																
7	Red-winged Blackbird	750	700	400	800	800	400	1100	1200	800	800	800	1400	800	800	800	800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	13	12	8	10	9	11	9	8	4	5	11	11	8	10	12	17
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	15	15	29	1	3	7	8	6	4	7	6	8	7	31	10	7
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	80	40	35	30	80	80	80	100	80	70	80	80	150	80	80	80
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird				1											1	1

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/2	3/4	3/6	3/9	3/11	3/13	3/16	3/18	3/20	3/23	3/25	3/27	3/30
8	Orchard Oriole																
8	Baltimore Oriole																
8	Bullock's Oriole																
8	Pine Siskin																
8	Purple Finch																
8	House Finch								1								
8	American Goldfinch	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	1					2	
8	House Sparrow																
8	Bronze Mannikin																
8	Orange Bishop																
8	Zebra Finch																
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>106</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>19,946</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>5,428</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>6,927</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>6,424</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>4,664</b>

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon			1													
1	Pied-billed Grebe	7	16	4	21	9	11	7	18	20	13	25	16	16	24	12	19
1	Horned Grebe																
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe																
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican	13	162	17	4	12	2	30	13	2		1	5	4		14	
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropic Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	225	130	193	99	120	60	64	69	52	48	51	54	41	61	46	51
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	72	53	52	73	65	108	69	56	57	85	70	81	75	64	72	80
2	American Bittern	6	3	3	5	7	3	1	1	2	2	1		1			
2	Least Bittern	2	4	1	4	6	2	3	7	4	8	5	2	6	7	12	6
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	78	98	75	58	67	79	68	45	88	80	86	62	56	58	43	80
2	Great White Heron			1													
2	Great Egret	110	96	365	55	150	385	180	85	425	285	400	240	425	36	115	145
2	Snowy Egret	190	39	220	83	90	165	75	90	120	85	115	53	85	52	37	15
2	Little Blue Heron	27	11	30	34	17	30	26	16	23	18	26	21	31	32	12	40
2	Tricolored Heron	29	18	15	10	9	6	6	9	19	13	18	11	14	21	15	14
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	68	72	44	38	31	92	56	49	51	51	30	38	94	42	76	75
2	Green Heron	12	30	14	18	22	14	21	20	15	25	25	25	30	36	33	32
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	140	174	105	60	58	82	34	70	173	62	71	22	156	125	101	81
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	6	12	6	11	4	5	2	11	7	14	28	5	5	4	12	3
2	White Ibis	860	760	3950	3620	1030	1245	1225	1080	1360	1620	1265	710	180	1170	1570	nc
2	Glossy Ibis	850	13	460	285	175	695	755	620	460	450	420	330	460	350	375	nc
2	White-faced Ibis			1		1	1								1		
2	Roseate Spoonbill	5		4			2	1			1	4	7	9			
2	Wood Stork	14	12	9	7	11	8	3	5	10		5	2	8	3	6	1
7	Black Vulture	10	1	4	7	6	1	1	5	12	8	6	1	4	2	5	5

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
7	Turkey Vulture	17	27	17	23	10	13	11	8	21	6	7	6	17	16	3	10
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	20	45	80	23	16	27	15	10	17	32	10	88	18	8	9	10
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	16	2	26	16	15	26	33	22	35	32	36	79	39	27	22	29
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose																
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck		1	2		5	2		4	8	11	5	1	8	4	4	3
3	Gadwall																
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon																
3	American Black Duck																
3	Mallard	1	1			1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3
3	Mottled Duck	13		6	3	5	1	7	7	4	12	9	12	24	19	24	12
3	Blue-winged Teal	80	100	37	88	116	20	92	85	36	34	24	27	8	7	5	5
3	Cinnamon Teal																
3	Northern Shoveler	1	1						2			1	1				
3	Northern Pintail																
3	Green-winged Teal		1														
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback																
1	Redhead																
1	Ring-necked Duck	2	2													1	
1	Greater Scaup																
1	Lesser Scaup	2	3					1	1					1			
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead																
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
1	Hooded Merganser																
1	Red-breasted Merganser																
1	Ruddy Duck	40	30	30	758	280	49	2	1	6	21						
5	Osprey	37	36	44	49	47	50	60	28	30	30	31	43	57	38	25	52
7	Swallow-tailed Kite								2				2		3		
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle	5	5	4	8	4	6	5	3	4	3	2	2	2		1	
7	Northern Harrier	15	18	12	9	9	9	7	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	4	2
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk		1					1				1					
8	Cooper's Hawk	1			1	2	2		2	2			1		1		
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	7	10	8	13	10	4	3	4	5	5	9	1	6	5	6	8
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	14	12	7	12	13	10	10	6	6	11	9	8	9	5	9	12
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk																
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel	5	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin													1			
7	Peregrine Falcon										1						
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey																
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite	2	7	4	4	9	6	5	12	8	12	14	16	16	8	2	26
2	Yellow Rail																



Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	4	3	6	1	6	3	2	3	8	3	6	1	8	2	2	5
2	Virginia Rail																
2	Sora	16	25	36	16	29	15	23	23	11	4	4	3	2	2	1	1
2	Purple Gallinule	1	5	6	8	15	10	9	11	10	9	13	17	30	34	22	30
4	Common Moorhen	160	140	140	190	210	240	190	310	270	190	280	200	230	340	385	530
1	American Coot	370	955	170	135	260	315	430	490	305	185	255	165	155	195	127	181
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin	2	1	1			2		1	2		4	1	1	3		
2	Sandhill Crane	7		2			2		2		4				2	2	2
2	Whooping Crane																
4	Black-bellied Plover											1	2				1
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover												1		12	1	3
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover															1	
6	Killdeer	6	5	2	6	7	4	6	6	4	4	7	5	5	9	1	4
4	Black-necked Stilt	68	16	30	16	36	70	81	83	75	86	101	75	65	73	120	92
4	American Avocet																
4	Greater Yellowlegs	27	8	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	5	1	3	2
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	340	18	44	1		244	114	162	75	63	96	147	90	72	73	52
4	Solitary Sandpiper						1	1	3	1	3	2	7	7	9	19	3
4	Willet																
4	Spotted Sandpiper				1	1	1						1	1	2	2	1
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper							1	1	2	2	2	2	1	21	130	4
4	Western Sandpiper									1							
4	Least Sandpiper	15	1	1	1		5	1	18	17	17	84	123	22	117	88	23
4	White-rumped Sandpiper														1	12	
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	6	1	2			1	1		1							
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin	1									1						
4	Curlew Sandpiper																
4	Stilt Sandpiper	10						4	9	7	16	26	33	18	6		1
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	3		1				6									
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	18	2	10									3	6			
4	Wilson's Snipe	2		4	1												
4	American Woodcock																
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull	3	2					1		4				1	1		
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull	1															
5	Ring-billed Gull	2	4	2	1		1	1	1								
5	Herring Gull																
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull																
5	Gull-billed Tern														1		

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
5	Caspian Tern	5	3	1	12	29	25	10	1		1	2	1	1			
5	Royal Tern																
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern																
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern	2	46	3	1	2	7		1								
5	Least Tern					1											
5	Black Tern												1				
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer																
8	Rock Pigeon																
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	5	4	3
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1	1		1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Mourning Dove	18	26	15	21	29	24	23	22	12	19	29	44	24	19	21	43
8	Common Ground-Dove	2	1	2	3	3	6	8	6	10	6	16	6	4	6	2	5
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo								1					1			
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	8	4	1	2	7	1	10	4	8	8	6	4	12	6	7	4
8	Eastern Screech-Owl		1		1	1			1			1					
8	Great Horned Owl	2	3	1	5	3	5	2	1	4	4	4	1		1	3	2
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	2	3	1	1	1	2		1	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk									2	2	4	2	3	2	1	nc
8	Chuck-will's-widow				3	5	3	4	4	5	6	12	5	3	3	6	nc
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift	1					1					1	2	1	2		2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	7	7	5	5	5	6	3	1	3							
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	31	36	23	41	52	32	25	33	24	25	23	15	26	18	14	20
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	3
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	2	1	2	3	2		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee							1									
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher																
7	Eastern Phoebe	1	1														
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	1										1				
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	2	5	2	2	7	7	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	5	2	4
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher																
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird		3	1	2												

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
8	Eastern Kingbird		2					1									
8	Gray Kingbird																
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike																
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	6	6	11	11	15	8	13	10	15	11	15	14	11	7	11
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo	2		1		1											
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo						1										
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	18	29	13	16	26	19	15	19	15	10	16	6	12	14	8	14
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow		1	2	2	3	2			1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
7	Fish Crow	8	14	7	6	12	19	5	20	9	13	13	16	25	9	6	8
7	Purple Martin		1		1	2								2		1	3
7	Tree Swallow	90	195	1400	10	115	375	35	23	40	4	2	9	1	6	4	3
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow					2											
7	Bank Swallow									2					1	2	2
7	Cliff Swallow														1		
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow	55	31	69	60	47	53	67	46	38	52	47	44	111	380		
8	Carolina Chickadee			1												71	275
8	Tufted Titmouse	4	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	3	5	3	2	3	3	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	38	34	26	32	41	41	47	46	38	36	47	27	46	32	14	27
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren	33	43	27	47	36	28	19	8	4	1	1					
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren	2	3	2	7	8	7	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	2		
7	Marsh Wren	14	28	8	16	31	25	26	24	17	13	12	7	2	3		

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	2														
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2		1	1	1	1		1		1	1					1
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush																
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin																
8	Gray Catbird	7	10	9	27	22	28	24	38	22	22	13	8	6	4		
8	Northern Mockingbird	9	12	6	3	14	3	7	3	3	6	6	3	4	5	6	7
8	Brown Thrasher	4	5	2	9	8	7	6	7	9	8	9	5	6	7	1	11
7	European Starling	1		2	2		1	3	2	1	4	1	1	3		12	2
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit																
8	Cedar Waxwing			20									40				
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler																
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula	4	5			1	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
7	Yellow Warbler																
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler		1														
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
8	Blackburnian Warbler																
8	Yellow-throated Warbler																
8	Pine Warbler	2	1														
7	Prairie Warbler	3	4	1		2	1	1	1								
7	Palm Warbler	17	23	5	6	26	15	7	3	3	1			1			
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"		1			1	1										
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																
8	Blackpoll Warbler																1
8	Cerulean Warbler																
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1		1					1								
8	American Redstart							1									1
8	Prothonotary Warbler																
8	Worm-eating Warbler																
8	Swainson's Warbler																
8	Ovenbird								1								
7	Northern Waterthrush	3	4		2	7	3	7	11	9	9	2	2	3	1	1	3
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	1						
8	Kentucky Warbler	1															
7	Common Yellowthroat	8	10	3	4	8	10	4	11	8	7	9	2	6	12	3	9
8	Hooded Warbler																
8	Wilson's Warbler																
8	Canada Warbler																
7	Yellow-breasted Chat		1	1	1			1	3		1	1	1	1	1		2
8	Summer Tanager																
8	Scarlet Tanager																
8	Western Tanager																
7	Eastern Towhee	32	39	16	29	26	26	33	31	36	30	31	28	39	33	22	50
7	Bachman's Sparrow																
8	Chipping Sparrow																
7	Clay-colored Sparrow																
7	Field Sparrow				1												
7	Vesper Sparrow	1															

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
7	Lark Sparrow																
7	Savannah Sparrow	136	140	90	77	64	62	50	46	46	29	27	16	11	8	2	5
7	Grasshopper Sparrow																
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow																
7	Lincoln's Sparrow		1			2											
7	Swamp Sparrow	23	48	14	23	37	32	19	29	22	5	2	1				2
7	White-throated Sparrow	1															
7	White-crowned Sparrow	8	3		1	5	3	1	1								
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	97	109	59	131	133	132	105	132	134	111	113	95	77	87	77	101
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak					1	2	1	5	4	4	8	4	7	5	6	9
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting					1	1		3	3	5	7	5	6	8	4	11
8	Painted Bunting	3	1			1		2			1	2	1	1	1	1	
7	Dickcissel								1								
7	Bobolink								6	2	29	94	9	193	66	100	8
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	600	400	300	400	400	500	700	800	900	800	500	500	500	600	600
6	Eastern Meadowlark	8	16	7	12	10	13	7	4	7	8	6	7	10	6	1	11
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	8	7	2	5	12	10	12	3	7	15	5	2	7	7	3	6
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	110	170	170	170	210	160	180	170	120	160	170	120	80	100	110	100
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird		1			1	1	2	2		1	2	1				2



Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/1	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/10	4/13	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24	4/27	4/29	5/1	5/4	5/6
8	Orchard Oriole				1	2	2	3	4	3	7	3	3	8	5	5	4
8	Baltimore Oriole																
8	Bullock's Oriole																
8	Pine Siskin																
8	Purple Finch																
8	House Finch																
8	American Goldfinch	1	1														
8	House Sparrow																
8	Bronze Mannikin																
8	Orange Bishop																
8	Zebra Finch																
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>5,773</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>5,277</b>	<b>5,282</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>3,139</b>

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon																
1	Pied-billed Grebe	18	14	22	17	14	8	9	16	23	25	4	15	28	17	17	10
1	Horned Grebe																
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe																
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican		12	10	13	15	7	30	28	30	4	24	12	15	10	11	11
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropic Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	41	53	36	35	40	31	33	38	44	38	19	44	42	40	41	43
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	70	65	65	70	70	70	80	75	110	115	130	135	120	130	205	230
2	American Bittern																
2	Least Bittern	14	14	14	10	11	10	12	12	16	17	11	15	19	15	8	22
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	42	74	57	44	42	35	29	43	52	58	28	55	46	51	59	37
2	Great White Heron																
2	Great Egret	145	485	400	520	750	460	800	610	410	150	180	720	670	1050	1050	1200
2	Snowy Egret	85	250	220	475	650	110	480	135	150	90	160	290	440	500	440	660
2	Little Blue Heron	35	34	47	34	38	31	39	33	45	46	43	89	65	48	50	72
2	Tricolored Heron	16	76	69	70	63	21	50	36	33	29	22	51	33	34	44	51
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	105	90	140	89	82	67	106	102	82	55	24	49	53	215	31	27
2	Green Heron	59	66	47	36	56	47	38	44	49	73	28	71	75	82	60	77
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	209	72	51	35	97	90	97	74	71	81	82	58	62	54	40	72
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	24	4	6	4	1	4	4	13	2	5	5	10	7	5	4	5
2	White Ibis	2120	1770	2120	2150	3920	4370	4490	4380	4240	4600	6760	7570	8890	8080	10670	7490
2	Glossy Ibis	415	160	140	220	220	280	300	250	580	145	120	730	560	600	450	540
2	White-faced Ibis									1							
2	Roseate Spoonbill		4	7	17	12	16	16	10	12	24	32	37	43	46	46	43
2	Wood Stork	1	8	11	16	12	2	11	9	3	1	8	12	9	5	2	4
7	Black Vulture	2	3	4	1	5	2	1	1	5	10	1	3	4	11	3	7

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
7	Turkey Vulture	8	10	10	19	12	24	8	16	11	10	4	17	14	17	12	23
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	6	60	22	36	37	27	25	18	15	19	68	15	21	34	13	28
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	19	18	17	14	10	4	7	18	12	18	8	10	12	11	3	3
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose																
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck	2	7	3	3	13	11	7	5	17	8	24	4	22	12	18	19
3	Gadwall																
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon																
3	American Black Duck																
3	Mallard	1	3	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	10	3	1	
3	Mottled Duck	24	25	24	30	23	22	25	36	52	43	12	54	72	43	42	15
3	Blue-winged Teal	6	1	3	5	4	5			1		2	6	4	1		2
3	Cinnamon Teal																
3	Northern Shoveler	1		1													
3	Northern Pintail																
3	Green-winged Teal																
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback																
1	Redhead																
1	Ring-necked Duck																
1	Greater Scaup																
1	Lesser Scaup																
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead																
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
1	Hooded Merganser																
1	Red-breasted Merganser																
1	Ruddy Duck	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Osprey	43	43	39	41	51	36	42	47	37	41	18	61	59	64	49	48
7	Swallow-tailed Kite												28	2			5
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle															1	
7	Northern Harrier	1	1			1											
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk																
8	Cooper's Hawk								1			1		1	2		
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	7	2	3	6	5	5	2	4	5		8	7	9	5	6	6
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	13	5	7	7	5	6	4	7	2	5	3	4	9	4	4	5
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk																
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel		1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1			1	1		2
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin																
7	Peregrine Falcon																
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey	1							1								
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite	27	14	15	20	24	8	14	24	17	27	36	14	11	10	18	18
2	Yellow Rail																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	4	6	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
2	Virginia Rail																
2	Sora	1							1								
2	Purple Gallinule	34	24	18	22	24	37	20	16	29	15	8	27	27	15	25	34
4	Common Moorhen	400	500	920	410	1100	1240	1530	1450	1380	1290	1160	1180	1110	940	1010	820
1	American Coot	165	187	163	156	142	71	96	153	84	94	51	70	124	59	65	77
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin	4	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	2					1	2
2	Sandhill Crane		2	2		4							2				
2	Whooping Crane	2 on 10th									2	2	2			2	2
4	Black-bellied Plover						1										
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover	3	4	2		4	2	2									
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover																
6	Killdeer	3	8	5	7	4	6	7	6	9	15	8	12	8	8	7	8
4	Black-necked Stilt	123	100	130	171	127	143	162	142	164	149	202	173	218	143	152	238
4	American Avocet																
4	Greater Yellowlegs	7	3	1	5	2	4	6	2	1				2	1	1	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	155	28	32	22	47	1	2			8	1		1			
4	Solitary Sandpiper	15	9	15	4	5			1								
4	Willet																
4	Spotted Sandpiper	3	1	1	1	2	2	1			1						
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	135	72	425	157	600	700	635	79	56	8	1					
4	Western Sandpiper																
4	Least Sandpiper	41	10	36	8	12	2	1									
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	5	1	1	2	19	118	32		2					16		1
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper																
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin																
4	Curlew Sandpiper						4										
4	Stilt Sandpiper		2														
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher																
4	Long-billed Dowitcher						1	1									
4	Wilson's Snipe																
4	American Woodcock																
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull							1								1	
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull																
5	Ring-billed Gull																
5	Herring Gull																
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull																
5	Gull-billed Tern																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
5	Caspian Tern	1				2			1							1	
5	Royal Tern																
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern																
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern						1	4									
5	Least Tern				1	1						2					
5	Black Tern			1	1	1		2	2								
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer																
8	Rock Pigeon																
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	6	6	4	1
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1
8	Mourning Dove	31	11	10	24	24	17	37	25	43	68	30	48	88	30	69	46
8	Common Ground-Dove	9	4	9	1	1	7	2	6	4	7	2	11	10	5	5	10
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo					1	1	5	2	2	1	3	4	3	4	6	3
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	8	9	19	13	6	10	13	5	6	11	15	9	9	5	5	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl			1													
8	Great Horned Owl	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	2	1	1	1			1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3		2	3	4	2	1
8	Chuck-will's-widow	7	4	7	5	4	4	8	8	4	3	5	2	2	1	2	4
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1		2	2	3	10	2	
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher																
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	10	16	8	20	19	24	17	18	26	9	21	16	18	16	23
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	5	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee																
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher																
7	Eastern Phoebe																
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher																
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	6	4	10	4	8	10	3	5	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	4
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher																
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird																



Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	1			3						1					
8	Gray Kingbird												2		1		1
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike												1			1 on 13th	
8	White-eyed Vireo	9	13	10	3	7	10	7	16	13	13	12	8	9	7	5	11
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo																
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo																
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	15	10	12	9	11	11	8	13	7	14	10	14	17	22	17	16
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1		1	1
7	Fish Crow	7	10	7	10	5	5	5	5	10	15	8	4	6	5	7	1
7	Purple Martin			1	1	6	2	6		58	105		21	5	11	8	12
7	Tree Swallow	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2					1	1
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow																
7	Bank Swallow		1	4	2						2						
7	Cliff Swallow																
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow											65	69	56	60	54	71
8	Carolina Chickadee	85	52	66	77	95	54	74	66	69	60		1				
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	38	15	25	15	36	31	24	41	33	31	19	41	33	27	21	26
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren				1												
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren																
7	Marsh Wren																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet																
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1															
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush																
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin																
8	Gray Catbird																
8	Northern Mockingbird	7	2	5	7	9	7	9	6	6	8	6	14	7	11	10	6
8	Brown Thrasher	11	3	6	3	12	7	8	5	8	4	8	6	5	7	10	6
7	European Starling	4	4	15	15	46	15	7				71	7	36	65	77	8
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit																
8	Cedar Waxwing																
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler																
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	Yellow Warbler																
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler																
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
8	Blackburnian Warbler																
8	Yellow-throated Warbler																
8	Pine Warbler																
7	Prairie Warbler																
7	Palm Warbler																
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"																
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																
8	Blackpoll Warbler																
8	Cerulean Warbler																
8	Black-and-white Warbler																
8	American Redstart																
8	Prothonotary Warbler																
8	Worm-eating Warbler																
8	Swainson's Warbler																
8	Ovenbird																
7	Northern Waterthrush	3	1		1	1											
7	Louisiana Waterthrush																
8	Kentucky Warbler																
7	Common Yellowthroat	9	1	2	3	3	1	1									
8	Hooded Warbler																
8	Wilson's Warbler																
8	Canada Warbler																
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
8	Summer Tanager																
8	Scarlet Tanager																
8	Western Tanager																
7	Eastern Towhee	38	21	27	19	32	25	29	36	33	45	32	35	35	36	41	47
7	Bachman's Sparrow																
8	Chipping Sparrow																
7	Clay-colored Sparrow																
7	Field Sparrow																
7	Vesper Sparrow																

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
7	Lark Sparrow																
7	Savannah Sparrow	4	4	2	2	1											
7	Grasshopper Sparrow																
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow																
7	Lincoln's Sparrow																
7	Swamp Sparrow																
7	White-throated Sparrow																
7	White-crowned Sparrow																
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	99	43	62	61	64	72	57	84	85	90	49	106	83	84	102	95
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak	6	4	8	4	7	5	9	10	4	5	5	9	11	9	5	7
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting	10	6	6	3	9	2	8	9	7	10	9	15	10	10	18	18
8	Painted Bunting	2	1	1			1	2	1	2	1	1		1	1	4	1
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink	57	19	1	6	2		1	1								
7	Red-winged Blackbird	700	800	600	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	2	7	7	5	9	12	10	9	9	17	8	11	11	12	8
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	12	8	6	8	4	9	3	10	5	12	13	5	8	3	6	8
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	110	190	100	140	120	100	120	120	120	150	410	360	560	340	350	580
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird		1			1	1		2	1	2		1	2	1		

Table A. Part 8

Ha	SPECIES	5/8	5/11	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/29	6/1	6/3	6/5	6/8	6/10	6/12
8	Orchard Oriole	6	2	9	6	5	7	2	4	3	4	2	7	7	6	6	9
8	Baltimore Oriole																
8	Bullock's Oriole																
8	Pine Siskin																
8	Purple Finch																
8	House Finch																1 on
8	American Goldfinch																
8	House Sparrow																
8	Bronze Mannikin																
8	Orange Bishop																
8	Zebra Finch																
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,02</b>	<b>5,68</b>	<b>6,44</b>	<b>6,29</b>	<b>9,75</b>	<b>9,40</b>	<b>10,57</b>	<b>9,28</b>	<b>9,23</b>	<b>8,84</b>	<b>10,93</b>	<b>13,32</b>	<b>14,77</b>	<b>13,99</b>	<b>16,34</b>	<b>13,803</b>

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
1	Pacific Loon																
1	Common Loon																
1	Pied-billed Grebe	28	32	25	23	17	25	28	32	25	23	17	10	9	14	11	8
1	Horned Grebe																
1	Red-necked Grebe																
1	Eared Grebe																
1	Sooty Shearwater																
1	American White Pelican	16		5	7	4	5	8	1								
1	Brown Pelican																
1	Neotropical Cormorant																
1	Double-crested Cormorant	48	37	42	40	24	38	46	35	36	36	40	19	29	34	39	27
1	"California" D-c Cormorant																
1	Anhinga	215	235	220	210	215	170	215	220	180	140	125	105	70	85	85	65
2	American Bittern																
2	Least Bittern	16	7	14	16	10	17	9	18	10	13	11	20	23	12	13	26
2	Gray Heron																
2	Great Blue Heron	60	55	71	72	72	84	61	88	67	47	45	91	60	68	69	49
2	Great White Heron						1	1		1							
2	Great Egret	905	960	840	450	570	525	360	540	590	640	325	260	270	120	95	70
2	Snowy Egret	470	340	490	270	120	640	430	490	600	805	170	255	370	420	290	310
2	Little Blue Heron	93	49	49	68	89	78	61	88	69	83	39	56	95	50	49	39
2	Tricolored Heron	118	86	140	86	39	185	81	81	170	100	18	96	466	438	297	185
2	Reddish Egret																
6	Cattle Egret	72	108	62	246	76	72	137	85	116	120	180	180	225	260	158	160
2	Green Heron	68	75	49	31	86	57	45	91	54	59	25	78	26	25	21	19
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	75	52	61	62	67	66	61	40	40	40	7	33	23	26	23	20
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	7	8	2	3	8	6	3	7	5	7	3	5	6	5		1
2	White Ibis	5150	<b>11210</b>	8230	8650	7080	2860	2240	1710	nc	360	85	280	60	430	450	680
2	Glossy Ibis	75	240	290	390	80	125	90	160	60	320	225	3140	3150	1840	1530	1890
2	White-faced Ibis																
2	Roseate Spoonbill	55	49	58	60	56	62	53	63	40	43	54	71	63	61	43	58
2	Wood Stork	6	17	55	387	47	129	183	55	16	41	11	11	2	1	2	1
7	Black Vulture	12	2	10	1	2	3	3	7	3	6	4	3	2	7	4	5

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
7	Turkey Vulture	27	12	16	22	20	33	23	34	29	21	29	32	48	38	43	28
1	Black Swan																
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck																
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	40	29	10	8	7	10	28	18	12	11	11	12	27	15	11	12
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	4	4	15	22	27	27	6	10	16	38	12	3	31	20	25	33
3	Greater White-fronted Goose																
3	Egyptian Goose																
3	Snow Goose																
3	Ross's Goose																
3	Canada Goose																
3	Muscovy Duck																
3	Wood Duck	36	71	74	75	116	148	294	266	109	248	119	181	159	184	84	114
3	Gadwall																
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon																
3	American Black Duck																
3	Mallard	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	5	2	5	2
3	Mottled Duck	56	69	90	78	85	108	76	161	127	62	66	74	125	108	95	53
3	Blue-winged Teal	2	2	8	5	8	1	3	13	6	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
3	Cinnamon Teal																
3	Northern Shoveler							1	1								
3	Northern Pintail																
3	Green-winged Teal																
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal																
1	Canvasback																
1	Redhead																
1	Ring-necked Duck																
1	Greater Scaup																
1	Lesser Scaup																
1	Black Scoter																
1	Bufflehead																
1	Common Goldeneye																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
1	Hooded Merganser																
1	Red-breasted Merganser																
1	Ruddy Duck	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1			
5	Osprey	88	72	64	68	65	81	61	103	137	101	127	116	179	144	162	99
7	Swallow-tailed Kite		1	22	1	45		2	149	137	33	2	340	14	154	5	610
7	Mississippi Kite																
7	White-tailed Kite																
7	Snail Kite																
5	Bald Eagle	1															
7	Northern Harrier																
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk																
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	1	1			2	1			1	1	3		2		3
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	6	5	4	5	9	8	4	7	8	10	10	5	7	12	10
8	Broad-winged Hawk																
8	Short-tailed Hawk																
7	Swainson's Hawk																
8	Red-tailed Hawk	5	6	6	4	1	2	3	7	4	6	4	5	6	4	8	6
8	Red-tailed dark-morph																
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk																
7	Rough-legged Hawk																
7	Golden Eagle																
6	Crested Caracara																
7	American Kestrel	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2
7	Eurasian Kestrel																
7	Merlin																
7	Peregrine Falcon																
8	Common Peafowl																
7	Gray Partridge																
8	Wild Turkey																
7	Ring-necked Pheasant																
7	Northern Bobwhite	12	14	17	9	11	18	23	20	11	16	17	16	17	15	12	10
2	Yellow Rail																



Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
2	Black Rail																
2	Clapper Rail																
2	King Rail	4	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	5	4	2	9
2	Virginia Rail																
2	Sora																
2	Purple Gallinule	13	23	13	13	19	14	19	20	20	16	11	15	14	10	10	10
4	Common Moorhen	710	690	740	710	830	880	820	870	720	960	720	1280	1170	1140	1480	1480
1	American Coot	79	85	72	75	58	91	81	74	108	113	92	115	144	104	92	118
1	Caribbean Coot																
2	Limpkin		1	1		2	1			1	1				1		
2	Sandhill Crane		2		2												
2	Whooping Crane	2		2	2	2	2	2									2
4	Black-bellied Plover				1												
4	American Golden-Plover																
4	Semipalmated Plover	1															
4	Wilson's Plover																
4	Piping Plover																
6	Killdeer	5	7	7	4	6	6	10	9	1	8	12	12	10	14	4	16
4	Black-necked Stilt	134	136	129	186	227	244	290	197	171	199	150	211	318	319	200	157
4	American Avocet														2	2	
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	7	6	8	3	3	3	1	4	1	3	2	3	3	3	5
4	Lesser Yellowlegs		1	1	2	7	3	5	2	210	6	11	2	2	9	10	4
4	Solitary Sandpiper											1			1	2	
4	Willet															1	1
4	Spotted Sandpiper																
6	Upland Sandpiper																
4	Whimbrel																
4	Long-billed Curlew																
4	Hudsonian Godwit				1												
4	Marbled Godwit																
4	Ruddy Turnstone																
4	Red Knot																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
4	Sanderling																
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	6															3
4	Western Sandpiper																
4	Least Sandpiper			1							9	12	1	5	19	140	29
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	4		1													
4	Baird's Sandpiper																
4	Pectoral Sandpiper															2	2
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																
4	Dunlin																
4	Curlew Sandpiper																
4	Stilt Sandpiper														1		
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper																
4	Ruff																
4	Short-billed Dowitcher			1								2	1	1	1		1
4	Long-billed Dowitcher																1
4	Wilson's Snipe																
4	American Woodcock																
4	Wilson's Phalarope																
4	Red-necked Phalarope																
4	Red Phalarope																
5	Pomarine Jaeger																
5	Parasitic Jaeger																
5	Laughing Gull														1	1	
5	Franklin's Gull																
5	Little Gull																
5	Bonaparte's Gull																
5	Ring-billed Gull																
5	Herring Gull																
5	Thayer's Gull																
5	Great Black-backed Gull																
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull																
5	Gull-billed Tern																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
5	Caspian Tern			4	6	7	6	12	11	10	4	4	5	3	3	5	3
5	Royal Tern																
5	Sandwich Tern																
5	Roseate Tern																
5	Common Tern															1	
5	Arctic Tern																
5	Forster's Tern									1	1					4	
5	Least Tern																
5	Black Tern					1											
5	Bridled Tern																
5	Sooty Tern																
5	Black Skimmer			1													
8	Rock Pigeon																
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	5	2	5
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
8	Mourning Dove	44	87	106	51	70	98	66	36	76	62	120	161	54	54	257	78
8	Common Ground-Dove	11	10	5	18	16	6	13	9	8	7	10	30	8	9	1	7
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	6
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	5	5	1	2	2	5	11	4	2	2	1	3	3	5	8	5
8	Eastern Screech-Owl															1	
8	Great Horned Owl	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1		1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1		1	1	3	2	6
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4		1		2	3	1		1
8	Chuck-will's-widow	3	2	1		2	3	2	3				1	2	1	1	
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift	3		2		2	2			4				1	2	10	2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird														1 on 14th		
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher													1			2
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	14	14	18	10	19	20	28	20	16	18	26	17	14	19	27
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	1	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	8
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher																
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee																
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
8	Acadian Flycatcher																
8	Alder Flycatcher																
8	Willow Flycatcher																
8	Least Flycatcher																
7	Eastern Phoebe																
8	Vermilion Flycatcher																
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher																
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	3		1	1	2
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher																
8	Tropical Kingbird																
8	Cassin's Kingbird																
8	Western Kingbird																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
8	Eastern Kingbird							1						1	1	1	
8	Gray Kingbird	1											1				
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher														1 on 14th		
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher																
8	Loggerhead Shrike											1					
8	White-eyed Vireo	10	5	12	6	8	9	14	8	9	4	5	9	11	8	5	9
8	Bell's Vireo																
8	Yellow-throated Vireo																
8	Blue-headed Vireo																
8	Philadelphia Vireo																
8	Red-eyed Vireo																1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo																
8	Blue Jay	12	15	12	18	14	16	16	15	16	16	24	17	15	14	18	22
8	Florida Scrub-Jay																
7	American Crow	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	2		6	2
7	Fish Crow	5	53	270	50	250	165	580	720	620	210	110	920	480	480	350	220
7	Purple Martin	22	9	8	4			16	1		3	2					
7	Tree Swallow	1		1	1		1										
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow																
7	Bank Swallow												1				
7	Cliff Swallow						1										
7	Cave Swallow																
7	Barn Swallow	29	66	65	45	60	35	49	45	90	95	28	95	57	60	90	77
8	Carolina Chickadee		1					1		1					1		1
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	3	4
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch																
8	Carolina Wren	27	21	24	16	24	22	15	28	28	30	19	28	19	27	16	29
8	Bewick's Wren																
8	House Wren																
8	Winter Wren																
7	Sedge Wren																
7	Marsh Wren																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet																
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet																
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1	1													2	1
8	Eastern Bluebird																
8	Veery																
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush																
8	Bicknell's Thrush																
8	Swainson's Thrush																
8	Hermit Thrush																
8	Wood Thrush																
8	American Robin																
8	Gray Catbird																
8	Northern Mockingbird	24	18	9	6	10	20	31	55	8	12	36	23	9	8	18	12
8	Brown Thrasher	7	6	8	6	5	3	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	European Starling	475	22	193	112	10	280	540	270	130	42	320	370	50	340	240	4
7	Common Myna																
6	American Pipit																
8	Cedar Waxwing																
8	Blue-winged Warbler																
8	Tennessee Warbler																
8	Orange-crowned Warbler																
8	Nashville Warbler																
8	Northern Parula	1						1					1	1			1
7	Yellow Warbler															2	
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler																
8	Magnolia Warbler																
8	Cape May Warbler																
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler																
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler																
8	"Audubon's Warbler"																
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
8	Blackburnian Warbler																
8	Yellow-throated Warbler																
8	Pine Warbler																
7	Prairie Warbler																2
7	Palm Warbler																
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"																
8	Bay-breasted Warbler																
8	Blackpoll Warbler																
8	Cerulean Warbler																
8	Black-and-white Warbler																
8	American Redstart																
8	Prothonotary Warbler																
8	Worm-eating Warbler																
8	Swainson's Warbler																
8	Ovenbird																
7	Northern Waterthrush																
7	Louisiana Waterthrush													2	2	2	2
8	Kentucky Warbler										1						
7	Common Yellowthroat				1	1	1						1				
8	Hooded Warbler																
8	Wilson's Warbler																
8	Canada Warbler																
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	1	1		
8	Summer Tanager																
8	Scarlet Tanager																
8	Western Tanager																
7	Eastern Towhee	33	34	33	33	43	39	40	59	33	31	35	58	46	30	36	35
7	Bachman's Sparrow																
8	Chipping Sparrow																
7	Clay-colored Sparrow																
7	Field Sparrow																
7	Vesper Sparrow																

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
7	Lark Sparrow																
7	Savannah Sparrow																
7	Grasshopper Sparrow																
7	Henslow's Sparrow																
7	Le Conte's Sparrow																
7	Nelson's Sparrow																
7	Fox Sparrow																
7	Song Sparrow																
7	Lincoln's Sparrow																
7	Swamp Sparrow																
7	White-throated Sparrow																
7	White-crowned Sparrow																
7	Dark-eyed Junco																
7	Lapland Longspur																
8	Northern Cardinal	88	88	88	86	93	101	82	112	74	56	79	115	76	68	50	72
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak																
8	Blue Grosbeak	8	13	9	7	7	14	6	7	14	9	9	3	9	3	8	11
8	Lazuli Bunting																
8	Indigo Bunting	14	17	13	8	14	14	10	12	12	20	13	11	20	13	16	21
8	Painted Bunting	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1		1	1
7	Dickcissel																
7	Bobolink																
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	800	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	750	750	600	600	700	600
6	Eastern Meadowlark	11	5	12	4	6	9	3	4	5	3	9	8	2	2	1	
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird																
7	Rusty Blackbird																
7	Brewer's Blackbird																
7	Common Grackle	4	6	2	2	11	5	6	5	8	9	2	8	2	1	5	4
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	420	600	550	420	850	450	700	600	750	450	400	400	400	400	600	600
7	Shiny Cowbird																
7	Bronzed Cowbird																
7	Brown-headed Cowbird		1				2					2					



Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/15	6/17	6/19	6/22	6/24	6/26	6/29	7/1	7/3	7/6	7/8	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/17	7/20
8	Orchard Oriole	10	10	5	3	10	3	2	5	4	2	2	6	3	1		1
8	Baltimore Oriole																
8	Bullock's Oriole																
8	Pine Siskin																
8	Purple Finch																
8	House Finch								4			2		1 on 14th	2		
8	American Goldfinch																
8	House Sparrow																
8	Bronze Mannikin																
8	Orange Bishop																
8	Zebra Finch																
8	Pin-tailed Whydah																
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>10,845</b>	<b>16,746</b>	<b>14,490</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>12,758</b>	<b>9,189</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>8,863</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>10,235</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>8,325</b>

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
1	Pacific Loon										
1	Common Loon										
1	Pied-billed Grebe	1	10	7	5	7	6	7	9	4	10
1	Horned Grebe										
1	Red-necked Grebe										
1	Eared Grebe										
1	Sooty Shearwater										
1	American White Pelican										
1	Brown Pelican										
1	Neotropical Cormorant										
1	Double-crested Cormorant	23	33	40	35	28	29	34	38	43	26
1	"California" D-c Cormorant										
1	Anhinga	55	75	60	65	50	45	50	50	45	40
2	American Bittern									1	
2	Least Bittern	10	12	6	16	8	3	5	6	3	5
2	Gray Heron										
2	Great Blue Heron	43	62	83	77	73	59	40	69	54	45
2	Great White Heron		1		1	1					1
2	Great Egret	25	65	20	85	55	55	40	73	35	31
2	Snowy Egret	70	430	320	150	90	120	145	135	220	360
2	Little Blue Heron	25	16	45	24	57	23	33	45	22	44
2	Tricolored Heron	53	55	140	122	79	18	131	102	18	21
2	Reddish Egret										
6	Cattle Egret	110	82	64	85	52	91	46	32	14	25
2	Green Heron	9	14	20	29	15	7	9	10	20	24
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	17	12	13	20	22	12	25	30	29	15
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	2		1	2		1			3
2	White Ibis	220	450	230	560	390	30	130	130	200	180
2	Glossy Ibis	2150	1280	940	1070	620	120	250	130	140	290
2	White-faced Ibis										
2	Roseate Spoonbill	80	43	75	71	69	70	44	89	113	102
2	Wood Stork	2	16	31	17	15	2	1	189	35	7
7	Black Vulture	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	1	2	4

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
7	Turkey Vulture	19	38	68	56	63	27	38	24	38	33
1	Black Swan										
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck										
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	6	19	12	18	20	23	15	30	17	42
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	15	16	41	30	25	9	6	51	13	23
3	Greater White-fronted Goose										
3	Egyptian Goose										
3	Snow Goose										
3	Ross's Goose										
3	Canada Goose										
3	Muscovy Duck										
3	Wood Duck	90	107	200	143	163	146	176	205	188	140
3	Gadwall										
3	Eurasian Wigeon										
3	American Wigeon										
3	American Black Duck										
3	Mallard	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	
3	Mottled Duck	29	72	126	124	82	46	53	50	75	26
3	Blue-winged Teal	4	1	5	3	2	1	1	12	3	9
3	Cinnamon Teal										
3	Northern Shoveler										
3	Northern Pintail										
3	Green-winged Teal										
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal										
1	Canvasback										
1	Redhead										
1	Ring-necked Duck										
1	Greater Scaup										
1	Lesser Scaup										
1	Black Scoter										
1	Bufflehead										
1	Common Goldeneye										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
1	Hooded Merganser										
1	Red-breasted Merganser										
1	Ruddy Duck										
5	Osprey	91	125	197	191	107	102	76	68	100	69
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	39	1095	22	1040	280	780	270	26	58	330
7	Mississippi Kite										
7	White-tailed Kite										
7	Snail Kite										
5	Bald Eagle			1					1		
7	Northern Harrier										
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk										
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	2	5	4	4	8	7	5	5	5
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	11	14	13	17	16	12	18	18	19
8	Broad-winged Hawk										
8	Short-tailed Hawk										
7	Swainson's Hawk										
8	Red-tailed Hawk	3	7	6	5	8	6	4	5	4	8
8	Red-tailed dark-morph										
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk										
7	Rough-legged Hawk										
7	Golden Eagle										
6	Crested Caracara										
7	American Kestrel	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
7	Eurasian Kestrel										
7	Merlin										
7	Peregrine Falcon										
8	Common Peafowl										
7	Gray Partridge										
8	Wild Turkey										
7	Ring-necked Pheasant										
7	Northern Bobwhite	6	8	15	8	8	2	16	3	1	1
2	Yellow Rail										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
2	Black Rail										
2	Clapper Rail										
2	King Rail	2	4	5	1	9	3	4	22	18	15
2	Virginia Rail										
2	Sora										
2	Purple Gallinule	7	7	5	10	10	9	5	12	4	6
4	Common Moorhen	1430	1710	2840	2350	2410	1800	2670	3050	2780	2570
1	American Coot	96	117	131	114	139	143	94	123	124	72
1	Caribbean Coot										
2	Limpkin				1		1	1			
2	Sandhill Crane					3		3	2		
2	Whooping Crane		2			2			2		
4	Black-bellied Plover										
4	American Golden-Plover										
4	Semipalmated Plover		5	7			5	7	2	13	16
4	Wilson's Plover										
4	Piping Plover										
6	Killdeer	6	6	30	23	29	21	19	16	10	11
4	Black-necked Stilt	131	165	110	118	126	114	142	132	95	41
4	American Avocet										
4	Greater Yellowlegs	3	4	8	25	5	6	15	12	6	7
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	24	11	8	49	10	15	10	19	8	8
4	Solitary Sandpiper		1	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	
4	Willet		3					4			
4	Spotted Sandpiper			2		1		2		2	
6	Upland Sandpiper					1					
4	Whimbrel										
4	Long-billed Curlew										
4	Hudsonian Godwit										
4	Marbled Godwit					1		1			
4	Ruddy Turnstone										1
4	Red Knot										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
4	Sanderling										
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	32	1	12	21	1	21	10	2	72	78
4	Western Sandpiper	2	1	3	2					5	3
4	Least Sandpiper	9	58	108	18	15	200	30	3	24	65
4	White-rumped Sandpiper										
4	Baird's Sandpiper			1							
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	3	2	11	9	2	22	6	3		5
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper										
4	Dunlin										
4	Curlew Sandpiper										
4	Stilt Sandpiper		2	23						4	
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper					1					
4	Ruff										
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	2		2	3	1	1				1
4	Long-billed Dowitcher										
4	Wilson's Snipe										
4	American Woodcock										
4	Wilson's Phalarope										
4	Red-necked Phalarope										
4	Red Phalarope										
5	Pomarine Jaeger										
5	Parasitic Jaeger										
5	Laughing Gull										
5	Franklin's Gull										
5	Little Gull										
5	Bonaparte's Gull										
5	Ring-billed Gull										
5	Herring Gull										
5	Thayer's Gull										
5	Great Black-backed Gull										
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull										
5	Gull-billed Tern										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
5	Caspian Tern	2	4	4	5	1			4	3	1
5	Royal Tern										
5	Sandwich Tern										
5	Roseate Tern										
5	Common Tern										
5	Arctic Tern										
5	Forster's Tern										
5	Least Tern										
5	Black Tern									2	
5	Bridled Tern										
5	Sooty Tern										
5	Black Skimmer										
8	Rock Pigeon						1				
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	2
8	Diamond Dove										
8	African Collared-Dove										
8	White-winged Dove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
8	Mourning Dove	315	91	345	137	187	170	65	83	38	67
8	Common Ground-Dove	3	8	7	8	11	11	7	1	6	12
8	Cockatiel										
7	Budgerigar										
8	Black-billed Cuckoo										
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1						2	2	1
8	Smooth-billed Ani										
8	Groove-billed Ani										
8	Barn Owl	1	5	4	2	2	4	7	1	3	4
8	Eastern Screech-Owl								1		
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl										
8	Barred Owl	2	3	3	2	5	1	3	4	2	2
7	Long-eared Owl										
7	Short-eared Owl										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl										
8	Lesser Nighthawk										
8	Common Nighthawk	1	2		1	1				3	
8	Chuck-will's-widow									1	1
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will										
7	Chimney Swift		1	82	6	13	40			1	2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird						1				
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird										
5	Belted Kingfisher		2	1	2	1		1			2
8	Red-headed Woodpecker										
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	8	11	31	12	15	16	20	20	13	29
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker										
8	Downy Woodpecker	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	1	2	4
8	Hairy Woodpecker										
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker										
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher										
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee										
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher										
8	Acadian Flycatcher										
8	Alder Flycatcher										
8	Willow Flycatcher										
8	Least Flycatcher										
7	Eastern Phoebe										
8	Vermilion Flycatcher										
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher										
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	1	1	1	1	1		2			1
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher										
8	Tropical Kingbird										
8	Cassin's Kingbird										
8	Western Kingbird										



Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
8	Eastern Kingbird					1		1			
8	Gray Kingbird										
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher										
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher										
8	Loggerhead Shrike					1					
8	White-eyed Vireo	5	7	8	5	3	6	6	1	1	1
8	Bell's Vireo										
8	Yellow-throated Vireo										
8	Blue-headed Vireo										
8	Philadelphia Vireo										
8	Red-eyed Vireo						1				
8	Black-whiskered Vireo										
8	Blue Jay	6	11	16	11	21	14	10	8	17	21
8	Florida Scrub-Jay										
7	American Crow		1			4			1		
7	Fish Crow	1120	650	430	390	30	3				
7	Purple Martin			1			6			1	
7	Tree Swallow										
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow						1				
7	Bank Swallow		2	4			1	1			
7	Cliff Swallow		1								
7	Cave Swallow										
7	Barn Swallow	72	115	73	45	20	53	27	4	80	71
8	Carolina Chickadee	1		1	1	1	1				1
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	3
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch										
8	Carolina Wren	12	16	30	15	13	22	21	18	26	26
8	Bewick's Wren										
8	House Wren										
8	Winter Wren										
7	Sedge Wren										
7	Marsh Wren										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet										
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet										
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			2		1	1	1			4
8	Eastern Bluebird										
8	Veery										
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush										
8	Bicknell's Thrush										
8	Swainson's Thrush										
8	Hermit Thrush										
8	Wood Thrush										
8	American Robin										
8	Gray Catbird										
8	Northern Mockingbird	1	22	23	12	13	16	18	21	14	18
8	Brown Thrasher	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1
7	European Starling	1	164	110	14	1			1		2
7	Common Myna										
6	American Pipit										
8	Cedar Waxwing										
8	Blue-winged Warbler										
8	Tennessee Warbler										
8	Orange-crowned Warbler										
8	Nashville Warbler										
8	Northern Parula							2	1	1	2
7	Yellow Warbler						2	10	8	5	29
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler										
8	Magnolia Warbler										
8	Cape May Warbler										
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler										
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler										
8	"Audubon's Warbler"										
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler										
8	Black-throated Green Warbler										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
8	Blackburnian Warbler										
8	Yellow-throated Warbler			1	1	1					1
8	Pine Warbler										
7	Prairie Warbler	1		2	4	4	5	9	4	4	6
7	Palm Warbler										
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"										
8	Bay-breasted Warbler										
8	Blackpoll Warbler										
8	Cerulean Warbler									1	
8	Black-and-white Warbler							1			2
8	American Redstart				1	1		3		1	2
8	Prothonotary Warbler							1			
8	Worm-eating Warbler										
8	Swainson's Warbler										
8	Ovenbird										
7	Northern Waterthrush										2
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1		1	1	5	2	3	3	3	16
8	Kentucky Warbler										
7	Common Yellowthroat									1	
8	Hooded Warbler							1			
8	Wilson's Warbler										
8	Canada Warbler										
7	Yellow-breasted Chat		1	1	1	1	1				
8	Summer Tanager										
8	Scarlet Tanager										
8	Western Tanager										
7	Eastern Towhee	33	45	64	34	34	35	28	29	40	32
7	Bachman's Sparrow										
8	Chipping Sparrow										
7	Clay-colored Sparrow										
7	Field Sparrow										
7	Vesper Sparrow										

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
7	Lark Sparrow										
7	Savannah Sparrow										
7	Grasshopper Sparrow										
7	Henslow's Sparrow										
7	Le Conte's Sparrow										
7	Nelson's Sparrow										
7	Fox Sparrow										
7	Song Sparrow										
7	Lincoln's Sparrow										
7	Swamp Sparrow										
7	White-throated Sparrow										
7	White-crowned Sparrow										
7	Dark-eyed Junco										
7	Lapland Longspur										
8	Northern Cardinal	32	54	67	42	42	37	43	37	39	34
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak										
8	Blue Grosbeak	2	7	8	9	12	6	8	7	5	3
8	Lazuli Bunting										
8	Indigo Bunting	15	12	15	9	10	11	10	10	8	7
8	Painted Bunting		1	1	1	1	1			1	1
7	Dickcissel										
7	Bobolink										
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	700	700	500	600	400	400	300	300	300
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1		1	1	1		1	2		
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird										
7	Rusty Blackbird										
7	Brewer's Blackbird										
7	Common Grackle	1	3		4	3	1	1		5	1
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	600	500	300	250	250	55	210	100	150	100
7	Shiny Cowbird										
7	Bronzed Cowbird										
7	Brown-headed Cowbird		40			1					

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/24	7/27	7/29	7/31	8/3	8/5	8/7	8/10	8/12
8	Orchard Oriole	4	1								
8	Baltimore Oriole										
8	Bullock's Oriole										
8	Pine Siskin										
8	Purple Finch										
8	House Finch					2					2
8	American Goldfinch										
8	House Sparrow										
8	Bronze Mannikin										
8	Orange Bishop										
8	Zebra Finch										
8	Pin-tailed Whydah										
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>8,005</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>8,364</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>5,657</b>

## **Table B**

### **Habitat usage on a daily basis**

This table is a daily summary of the number of birds using the different described habitats. By each species in Table A I have given a “Hab”itat code using codes 1 to 8. This code indicates what I perceive as each species’ preferred habitat at Zellwood. It is the “Hab” code that has been used to collate the numbers using each habitat on a daily basis. Detailed below are the preferred habitats together with a brief description of the same.

#### **Habitat 1     Deep water**

This covers a field that is deep flooded to its banks or the deeper areas of an otherwise shallow flooded field. The species in this category are the grebes, pelicans, cormorants, diving ducks and the American Coot.

#### **Habitat 2     Wetlands**

This covers what are sometimes described as marsh birds but in reality they use a variety of habitats from damp fields to the edge of open sheets of water. The species in this category are the herons, egrets, ibis, Wood Stork, Limpkin, the cranes and the rails. The only exception is the Cattle Egret which is to be found in the short grassed areas.

#### **Habitat 3     Shallow water**

This category includes the surface feeding ducks and geese. The title says it all this relates to those fields that are shallow flooded in whole or in part. There will often be loafing areas.

#### **Habitat 4     Mud and water**

This relates to the muddy shores of flooded fields and any muddy ridges out in the middle of the fields. The drier areas will be used by the plovers but the other shorebirds will use the wet mud or the shallow water, the depth of water used depending on their leg length. The

only shorebirds that are excluded are the Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper and the Buff-breasted Sandpiper; these prefer a short-grass habitat.

#### Habitat 5 Over water

This category covers those species that feed over water. This includes such diverse species as the gulls and terns along with the Bald Eagle, Osprey and Belted Kingfisher. The gulls and terns may feed over the water but they require loafing and roosting areas preferably a muddy island in the middle of a flooded field. It is also possible that some will roost out in the middle of Lake Apopka. The Bald Eagle, the Osprey and the kingfisher all use snags or utility poles for perches and roosting.

#### Habitat 6 Short Grass

This habitat rarely exists now; at times the Sod Farm approaches that type of habitat. The species in this category are the Cattle Egret, Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, American Pipit and the Eastern Meadowlark.

#### Habitat 7 Weedy fields

In 1998 the term weedy field meant just that but now it covers any well vegetated field that is not flooded. The habitat varies from groves of Elderberry inter mixed with other plants to fields with tall grass or vines. This category covers such diverse species as the Swallow-tailed Kite and Barn Swallow that hunt over the fields to the sparrows that search the ground for seeds.

#### Habitat 8 The eastern and northern borders of woodland and scrub

Many woodland species had moved out into the fields but they are now retreating to their basic habitat. Included in this category are those species that utilize the wood and scrub borders more than they do the fields. This category has a diverse list of species; one can check the “hab” code on the spreadsheet in Table A to see which species are included here or in Habitat 7.

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
15-Aug-10	386	625	147	3286	33	80	1663	319
18-Aug-10	341	842	164	3750	64	79	1415	284
20-Aug-10	310	525	166	4007	57	62	1085	249
22-Aug-10	259	735	192	4435	38	42	698	324
25-Aug-10	386	349	187	4639	61	88	794	344
27-Aug-10	369	325	360	4375	69	40	1126	334
29-Aug-10	329	340	404	4001	65	31	1136	306
1-Sep-10	288	368	371	3230	59	46	1220	218
3-Sep-10	229	561	414	3114	32	153	1797	280
5-Sep-10	257	508	1489	3903	37	150	1204	304
8-Sep-10	266	583	910	3665	30	111	1009	288
10-Sep-10	219	492	905	3533	43	102	771	273
12-Sep-10	223	706	925	3006	37	74	984	335
15-Sep-10	261	503	816	2906	44	171	892	375
17-Sep-10	238	818	872	2919	37	82	818	356
19-Sep-10	229	424	810	2943	48	65	1109	365
22-Sep-10	297	661	653	2811	34	55	1180	310
24-Sep-10	333	828	667	2279	42	54	1268	342
26-Sep-10	336	743	1284	3122	59	160	1492	343
30-Sep-10	359	849	755	2912	54	220	915	345
1-Oct-10	235	383	1211	2962	40	101	1778	386
4-Oct-10	420	1035	1814	2898	56	83	1740	443
6-Oct-10	252	516	1540	2673	68	99	1266	394
8-Oct-10	365	632	952	3004	52	137	1617	509
10-Oct-10	394	624	608	3273	51	187	1464	484
13-Oct-10	567	819	722	4050	45	182	1432	519
15-Oct-10	782	835	1081	4738	55	155	1606	356
18-Oct-10	2067	1266	937	5671	55	71	1721	377
20-Oct-10	2555	845	527	5026	59	131	1728	311
22-Oct-10	5789	939	1081	5697	58	90	1892	407
24-Oct-10	5475	1108	1349	4954	54	96	1888	539
27-Oct-10	7284	1269	2003	4237	56	71	3938	389
29-Oct-10	10846	645	1666	2848	50	87	3332	391
31-Oct-10	16148	1043	832	1739	71	98	2543	662
3-Nov-10	13625	815	927	613	45	167	2609	512
5-Nov-10	19389	716	1473	555	75	153	1883	220
7-Nov-10	25365	724	1333	534	118	107	1188	265
10-Nov-10	23199	1361	1227	371	101	213	2454	466
12-Nov-10	22303	859	1330	379	105	145	2042	281
14-Nov-10	19338	1032	1109	375	104	118	1472	535



<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
17-Nov-10	20494	610	1067	481	98	181	1656	525
19-Nov-10	21171	977	1498	514	104	125	2777	372
21-Nov-10	21760	718	2195	577	124	92	2093	281
24-Nov-10	24356	878	1662	650	76	104	2167	485
26-Nov-10	18828	1032	2451	512	167	139	2560	274
28-Nov-10	23228	728	2451	479	137	140	2503	351
1-Dec-10	11307	692	1602	410	122	113	1393	295
3-Dec-10	15694	938	1021	546	128	98	1720	293
5-Dec-10	13884	1152	2174	424	89	173	1437	312
8-Dec-10	14595	744	1083	401	98	80	1773	370
10-Dec-10	12313	1009	2147	490	248	105	1176	417
13-Dec-10	4872	665	1431	221	129	104	830	115
15-Dec-10	11982	854	1783	379	241	138	1544	346
17-Dec-10	18092	1545	2953	619	254	149	1762	449
19-Dec-10	7430	1610	2199	747	240	247	1471	505
22-Dec-10	5047	958	2619	306	275	99	1601	358
24-Dec-10	5854	1510	1714	403	369	118	1930	397
26-Dec-10	6007	998	2186	533	94	140	1249	187
29-Dec-10	7411	1400	974	409	308	52	2853	390
31-Dec-10	4644	1302	2472	774	332	122	1499	424
2-Jan-11	4628	1201	2537	703	556	171	2164	317
5-Jan-11	5364	914	3211	859	487	120	1262	336
7-Jan-11	2621	822	1750	924	559	198	1790	294
9-Jan-11	2824	701	2147	614	673	77	2456	2056
12-Jan-11	2515	818	2889	695	369	202	1364	944
14-Jan-11	2489	654	3146	829	583	170	1077	1376
16-Jan-11	14659	854	3123	649	782	60	991	521
19-Jan-11	1816	737	2557	387	391	66	1478	339
23-Jan-11	2132	768	3538	494	984	124	2292	1330
26-Jan-11	1924	901	3034	429	239	150	1025	225
28-Jan-11	1957	613	2355	299	234	132	2470	576
30-Jan-11	1895	980	5051	375	518	106	3220	743
2-Feb-11	1960	667	2141	299	277	57	1303	1410
4-Feb-11	2004	981	1622	356	156	117	1217	496
6-Feb-11	2262	1615	883	380	247	61	1473	752
9-Feb-11	2131	1044	846	280	455	76	1698	1025
11-Feb-11	1678	1051	855	330	201	71	1636	1029
13-Feb-11	2223	759	1137	218	479	82	2879	917
16-Feb-11	2989	412	1464	409	136	80	1784	645
18-Feb-11	3116	427	905	296	89	77	1610	1389

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
20-Feb-11	1442	563	1012	363	119	59	1626	4530
23-Feb-11	1738	415	1048	418	148	68	1226	14885
25-Feb-11	1698	877	1149	428	177	62	2616	691
27-Feb-11	1997	520	1155	365	99	45	1149	1193
2-Mar-11	1542	381	861	331	53	44	1255	949
4-Mar-11	1685	573	571	307	68	46	1755	625
6-Mar-11	1857	1042	782	302	82	47	1054	262
9-Mar-11	1797	576	451	263	94	85	1572	348
11-Mar-11	1238	833	1919	173	51	23	2488	307
13-Mar-11	2597	598	1527	389	58	25	1295	438
16-Mar-11	2057	705	1355	276	53	22	1298	310
18-Mar-11	1587	654	543	416	56	25	1359	407
20-Mar-11	1365	970	1345	329	64	21	2059	271
23-Mar-11	1966	1369	1029	376	60	17	1302	343
25-Mar-11	1932	1235	588	454	47	33	1593	329
27-Mar-11	1932	959	484	578	53	25	1400	319
30-Mar-11	294	1177	213	411	33	120	2111	305
1-Apr-11	731	2359	131	650	62	82	1375	333
3-Apr-11	1351	1304	151	186	103	93	1386	378
6-Apr-11	467	5310	151	235	59	53	2234	241
8-Apr-11	1090	4275	130	211	76	56	769	397
10-Apr-11	746	1697	158	248	88	48	1061	447
13-Apr-11	545	2754	76	563	95	109	1239	392
15-Apr-11	603	2434	148	400	80	69	987	344
17-Apr-11	648	2099	131	588	35	59	1172	383
19-Apr-11	442	2737	101	450	41	62	1213	346
22-Apr-11	352	2683	123	380	34	63	1305	337
24-Apr-11	402	2496	86	595	35	43	1250	375
27-Apr-11	322	1512	209	599	47	50	792	318
29-Apr-11	291	1507	99	445	61	109	1029	293
1-May-11	344	1938	68	654	40	57	1166	268
4-May-11	272	2358	65	834	26	78	883	282
6-May-11	331	455	62	712	52	90	853	584
8-May-11	295	3208	59	887	44	118	991	427
11-May-11	332	3051	114	730	43	100	1096	216
13-May-11	297	3213	71	1563	40	152	802	307
15-May-11	291	3657	93	780	43	103	1056	270
17-May-11	281	5902	91	1922	55	91	1072	345
21-May-11	188	5517	70	2213	37	82	1001	297
22-May-11	249	6389	65	2373	49	125	1004	323

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
24-May-11	311	5668	78	1674	50	118	1025	357
26-May-11	292	5696	100	1603	37	100	1066	343
29-May-11	277	5339	89	1456	41	79	1184	384
1-Jun-11	229	7490	116	1364	20	49	1446	216
3-Jun-11	277	9741	101	1353	61	69	1371	349
5-Jun-11	330	10948	141	1331	59	72	1545	352
8-Jun-11	257	10586	104	1100	64	234	1372	282
10-Jun-11	340	12952	77	1164	52	50	1382	329
12-Jun-11	372	10314	67	1060	48	43	1586	313
15-Jun-11	387	7117	141	856	89	88	1848	319
17-Jun-11	390	13176	177	834	72	120	1628	349
19-Jun-11	365	10368	199	878	69	81	2194	336
22-Jun-11	356	10565	191	907	74	254	1707	268
24-Jun-11	319	8348	244	1067	73	88	2313	306
26-Jun-11	329	4854	297	1130	87	87	2041	364
29-Jun-11	379	3700	412	1119	73	150	2990	326
1-Jul-11	363	3454	472	1070	114	98	2916	376
3-Jul-11	350	1747	273	1105	148	122	2825	306
6-Jul-11	313	2578	364	1175	106	131	1927	272
8-Jul-11	275	1031	212	899	131	201	1714	372
10-Jul-11	249	4412	276	1497	121	200	3001	479
13-Jul-11	253	4633	348	1499	183	237	1723	277
15-Jul-11	237	3511	331	1495	148	276	2132	263
17-Jul-11	227	2894	221	1840	173	163	2107	459
20-Jul-11	218	3369	216	1682	104	176	2203	357
22-Jul-11	175	2714	145	1636	93	117	2696	429
24-Jul-11	235	2471	217	1958	131	88	3366	287
27-Jul-11	238	1933	386	3134	203	95	1875	601
29-Jul-11	219	2255	321	2603	198	109	2358	301
31-Jul-11	224	1520	295	2574	109	84	1320	381
3-Aug-11	223	532	227	2189	102	112	1419	366
5-Aug-11	185	867	253	2900	77	66	1018	270
7-Aug-11	220	1046	350	3226	73	50	506	251
10-Aug-11	216	912	299	3011	105	24	690	217
12-Aug-11	148	1149	240	2795	72	36	930	287

**Table C****Days the site visited, the hours spent surveying, the number of species seen together with the number of birds seen**

The hours shown below relate to completed  $\frac{1}{4}$  hours i.e. a count of 11 hours 23 minutes has been treated as a count of 11 hours 15 minutes i.e. 11.25 hours.

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.15.10	10.50	81	6,539
8.18.10	11.00	93	6,939
8.20.10	10.75	79	6,461
8.22.10	10.00	91	6,723
8.25.10	11.25	86	6,848
8.27.10	10.75	87	6,998
8.29.10	11.25	84	6,612
9.1.10	10.75	84	5,800
9.3.10	11.25	82	6,580
9.5.10	10.00	90	7,852
9.8.10	11.25	80	6,862
9.10.10	11.50	84	6,338
9.12.10	11.50	81	6,290
9.15.10	12.25	94	5,968
9.17.10	12.00	90	6,140
9.19.00	12.25	90	5,993
9.22.10	11.50	86	6,001
9.24.10	12.00	91	5,813
9.26.10	12.25	84	7,539
9.30.10	12.00	89	6,409
10.1.10	12.50	93	7,096
10.4.10	12.50	101	8,489

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
10.6.10	12.50	93	6,808
10.8.10	12.75	98	7,268
10.10.10	12.25	100	7,085
10.13.10	11.50	103	8,336
10.15.10	12.25	107	9,608
10.18.10	13.00	104	12,165
10.20.10	10.00	96	11,182
10.22.10	12.75	107	15,953
10.24.10	12.50	110	15,463
10.27.10	13.00	101	19,247
10.29.10	12.00	104	19,865
10.31.10	12.50	106	23,136
11.3.10	12.00	104	19,313
11.5.10	12.00	96	24,464
11.7.10	12.25	101	29,634
11.10.10	12.25	107	29,392
11.12.10	12.00	103	27,444
11.14.10	12.25	111	24,083
11.17.10	11.25	114	25,112
11.19.10	12.25	109	27,538
11.21.10	12.25	104	27,840
11.24.10	12.75	110	30,378
11.26.10	11.00	103	25,963
11.28.10	12.25	115	30,016
12.1.10	12.00	110	15,934
12.3.10	12.25	106	20,438
12.5.10	12.50	113	19,645
12.8.10	12.25	112	19,144
12.10.10	12.25	115	17,905
12.13.10	11.00	103	8,367
12.15.10	12.00	111	17,267
12.17.10	13.25	123	25,823
12.19.10	11.00	119	14,449
12.22.10	12.25	113	11,263
12.24.10	12.25	119	12,295
12.26.10	10.25	101	11,394
12.29.10	12.25	115	13,797
12.31.10	12.50	117	11,569
1.2.11	12.50	108	12,277
1.5.11	11.50	113	12,553
1.7.11	11.75	113	8,958

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
1.9.11	11.25	109	11,548
1.12.11	12.00	106	9,796
1.14.11	12.25	108	10,324
1.15.11	8.00		
1.16.11	12.50	117	21,639
1.19.11	12.75	110	7,771
1.23.11	12.25	107	11,662
1.26.11	10.25	102	7,927
1.28.11	11.75	110	8,636
1.30.11	12.50	113	12,888
2.2.11	12.50	117	8,114
2.4.11	12.25	119	6,949
2.6.11	12.50	116	7,673
2.9.11	12.00	109	7,555
2.11.11	12.00	99	6,851
2.13.11	12.50	110	8,694
2.16.11	12.25	105	7,919
2.18.11	12.00	108	7,909
2.20.11	12.00	98	9,714
2.23.11	12.00	106	19,946
2.25.11	12.25	101	7,698
2.27.11	12.25	103	6,523
3.2.11	12.00	106	5,416
3.4.11	12.00	103	5,,630
3.6.11	12.25	107	5,428
3.9.11	11.25	100	5,186
3.11.11	11.50	110	7,032
3.13.11	12.50	111	6,927
3.16.11	12.50	107	6,,076
3.18.11	12.25	103	5,047
3.20.11	12.00	104	6,424
3.23.11	12.25	105	6,462
3.25.11	12.25	112	6,211
3.27.11	11.25	108	5,750
3.30.11	10.00	106	4,664
4.1.11	12.50	116	5,723
4.3.11	12.00	112	4,952
4.6.11	12.50	101	8,749
4.8.11	11.50	97	7,004
4.10.11	12.00	102	4,493
4.13.11	12.50	105	5,773

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
4.15.11	12.00	104	5,065
4.17.11	12.00	110	5,115
4.19.11	11.50	100	5,392
4.22.11	12.00	99	5,277
4.24.11	12.00	101	5,282
4.27.11	12.00	106	3,849
4.29.11	11.00	100	3,834
5.1.11	11.75	99	4,535
5.4.11	11.75	92	4,798
5.6.11	10.25	90	3,139
5.8.11	12.75	93	6,029
5.11.11	12.00	95	5,682
5.13.11	11.25	94	6,445
5.15.11	11.50	91	6,293
5.17.11	12.00	94	9,759
5.21.11	10.50	88	9,405
5.22.11	11.00	92	10,577
5.24.11	11.00	86	9,281
5.26.11	11.75	82	9,237
5.29.11	11.00	80	8,849
6.1.11	10.00	80	10,930
6.3.11	11.00	82	13,322
6.5.11	11.00	82	14,778
6.8.11	11.25	81	13,999
6.9.11	4.25		
6.10.11	10.25	83	16,346
6.12.11	11.00	82	13,803
6.13.11	5.50		
6.15.11	10.50	87	10,845
6.17.11	11.25	82	16,746
6.19.11	11.00	87	14,490
6.22.11	11.50	82	14,323
6.24.11	10.75	81	12,758
6.26.11	11.00	85	9,189
6.29.11	10.25	87	9,149
7.1.11	11.75	81	8,863
7.3.11	11.00	79	6,876
7.6.11	10.75	82	6,866
7.8.11	11.50	83	4,835
7.10.11	10.25	82	10,235
7.13.11	11.25	82	9,153

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
7.15.11	11.50	87	8,393
7.17.11	11.75	85	8,084
7.20.11	10.50	88	8,325
7.22.11	10.00	81	8,005
7.24.11	10.00	89	8,753
7.27.11	11.25	90	8,465
7.29.11	11.00	88	8,364
7.31.11	10.00	96	6,507
8.3.11	9.25	86	5,170
8.5.11	10.75	89	5,636
8.7.11	10.25	79	5,722
8.10.11	10.50	85	5,474
8.12.11	11.75	89	5,657

Total days = 155

Total hours = 1,821.75

Table D which follows deals with all the species seen during the first 13 years. It seems important to show that although the list is long with some exceptional records the amount of fieldwork needed to find these birds was also extensive. I am therefore including below a summary of the number of days the site visited and the number of hours spent on fieldwork for each of the 13 years.

Survey Year	No. visits	Total visits	No. hours	Total hours
8.15.98-8.14.99	88	88	1,000	1,000
8.15.99-8.14.00	104	192	1,207	2,207
8.15.00-8.14.01	104	296	1,328	3,535
8.15.01-8.14.02	104	400	1,345	4,880
8.15.02-8.14.03	105	505	1,367	6,247
8.15.03-8.14.04	104	609	1,380	7,627
8.15.04-8.14.05	94	703	1,261	8,888
8.15.05-8.14.06	131	834	1,629	10,517
8.15.06-8.14.07	147	981	1,803	12,320
8.15.07-8.14.08	152	1,133	1,801	14,121
8.15.08-8.14.09	157	1,290	1,829	15,950
8.15.09-8.14.10	155	1,445	1,806	17,756
8.15.10-8.14.11	155	1,600	1,822	19,578



## Table D

### Systematic List of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2011

This list covers all the species seen during the 13 years of the survey. As well as listing the species details are given of the highest daily count for each species together with the date on which the high count occurred. When the same high count occurred on more than one date only the first is given.

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Pacific Loon	1	12.11.05
Common Loon	3	12.8.06
Pied-billed Grebe	945	11.26.10
Horned Grebe	3	11.11.98
Red-necked Grebe	1	11.24.06
Eared Grebe	4	1.1.99
Sooty Shearwater	1	8.15.04
American White Pelican	4,370	1.29.99
Brown Pelican	6	4.30.05
Neotropic Cormorant	1	6.3.09
Double-crested Cormorant	7,800	2.22.04
Anhinga	873	7.2.10
American Bittern	105	12.30.09
Least Bittern	76	7.9.08
Gray Heron	1	12.17.03
Great Blue Heron	395	12.3.98
Great White Heron	3	6.22.08
Great Egret	2,390	12.5.04
Snowy Egret	2,585	11.7.04
Little Blue Heron	735	12.1.04
Tricolored Heron	466	7.13.11

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Reddish Egret	1	3.21.00
Cattle Egret	6,400	9.16.04
Green Heron	242	8.23.08
Black-crowned Night-Heron	241	3.20.11
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	28	4.24.11
White Ibis	11,210	6.17.11
Glossy Ibis	3825	12.1.04
White-faced Ibis	3	3.5.10
Roseate Spoonbill	113	8.10.11
Wood Stork	1,130	11.18.98
Black Vulture	1,340	2.28.07
Turkey Vulture	2,800	2.11.09
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	5.7.00
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	1,660	2.5.10
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	840	10.22.03
Greater White-fronted Goose	3	10.28.01
Snow Goose	90	12.18.98
Ross's Goose	2	12.7.98
Canada Goose	3	10.29.98
Egyptian Goose	3	7.23.06
Black Swan	1	6.10.02
Muscovy Duck	4	11.18.05
Wood Duck	294	6.29.11
Gadwall	338	12.31.10
Eurasian Wigeon	1	11.19.10
American Wigeon	186	12.18.98
American Black Duck	6	12.26.10
Mallard	103	10.24.04
Mottled Duck	217	9.14.08
Blue-winged Teal	10,500	11.2.98
Cinnamon Teal	3	1.19.99
Northern Shoveler	770	1.27.99
Northern Pintail	420	12.16.98
"Common Teal"	1	1.22.06
Green-winged Teal	12,565	12.18.98
Canvasback	5	12.7.98
Redhead	18	1.3.02
Ring-necked Duck	11,900	12.3.98
Greater Scaup	22	12.19.10
Lesser Scaup	3,300	1.23.09
Black Scoter	2	11.22.06

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Bufflehead	34	12.31.10
Common Goldeneye	2	11.22.05
Hooded Merganser	100	1.12.99
Red-breasted Merganser	14	3.15.09
Ruddy Duck	34,000	1.4.06
Osprey	197	7.27.11
Swallow-tailed Kite	1,560	7.26.06
White-tailed Kite	1	6.30.00
Snail Kite	1	7.16.99
Mississippi Kite	1	5.5.04
Bald Eagle	109	11.13.05
Northern Harrier	305	12.12.04
Sharp-shinned Hawk	26	11.30.07
Cooper's Hawk	45	8.25.06
Red-shouldered Hawk	133	9.29.06
Broad-winged Hawk	3	9.29.06
Short-tailed Hawk	1	9.30.99
Swainson's Hawk	2	11.11.07
Red-tailed Hawk	175	11.30.07
Rough-legged Hawk	3	2.23.00
Golden Eagle	1	1.8.99
Crested Caracara	1	7.27.99
Eurasian Kestrel	1	2.26.03
American Kestrel	38	11.5.03
Merlin	8	9.30.07
Peregrine Falcon	4	10.12.99
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	5.6.02
Common Peafowl	1	9.10.06
Wild Turkey	13	10.21.09
Gray Partridge	2	9.14.03
Northern Bobwhite	105	6.1.08
Yellow Rail	1	3.9.03
Black Rail	1	6.4.03
Clapper Rail	1	11.28.03
King Rail	523	8.23.06
Virginia Rail	9	2.16.05
Sora	415	11.28.08
Purple Gallinule	97	4.25.04
Common Gallinule	5,110	10.18.10
American Coot	24,900	11.7.10
Limpkin	6	3.8.09

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Sandhill Crane	375	1.16.09
Whooping Crane	8	3.21.00
Black-bellied Plover	346	12.3.98
American Golden Plover	6	10.26.99
Wilson's Plover	1	9.10.08
Semipalmated Plover	134	5.15.02
Piping Plover	1	5.10.02
Killdeer	2,815	1.2.09
Black-necked Stilt	432	8.4.10
American Avocet	75	1.11.99
Greater Yellowlegs	415	12.16.98
Lesser Yellowlegs	1,195	12.16.98
Solitary Sandpiper	76	5.7.06
Willet	8	7.27.99
Spotted Sandpiper	13	5.15.02
Upland Sandpiper	6	4.20.09
Whimbrel	2	4.23.08
Long-billed Curlew	1	6.25.99
Hudsonian Godwit	1	6.22.11
Marbled Godwit	2	11.25.98
Ruddy Turnstone	8	5.6.02
Red Knot	12	5.14.01
Sanderling	5	5.20.02
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1,540	5.23.02
Western Sandpiper	965	9.11.98
Least Sandpiper	2,450	12.31.98
White-rumped Sandpiper	118	5.21.11
Baird's Sandpiper	2	8.6.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	965	9.12.08
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1	9.26.02
Dunlin	210	11.13.98
Curlew Sandpiper	1	9.2.98
Stilt Sandpiper	490	10.21.98
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	23	9.11.98
Ruff	2	11.25.98
Short-billed Dowitcher	670	10.29.98
Long-billed Dowitcher	1,890	1.12.99
Wilson's Snipe	1,090	1.4.04
American Woodcock	12	12.7.05
Wilson's Phalarope	21	9.2.98
Red-necked Phalarope	5	8.22.08

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Red Phalarope	1	9.16.01
Pomarine Jaeger	2	5.6.01
Parasitic Jaeger	1	8.20.08
Laughing Gull	174	2.14.10
Franklin's Gull	21	12.4.98
Little Gull	1	1.7.01
Bonaparte's Gull	1,013	1.17.10
Ring-billed Gull	18,000	2.8.05
Herring Gull	88	2.3.99
Thayer's Gull	1	3.31.04
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	12.11.98
Great Black-backed Gull	1	1.27.06
Gull-billed Tern	4	4.20.99
Caspian Tern	208	2.10.99
Royal Tern	8	8.22.08
Sandwich Tern	4	5.7.07
Roseate Tern	1	5.20.08
Common Tern	103	10.31.07
Arctic Tern	3	10.31.07
Forster's Tern	611	1.16.08
Least Tern	92	6.10.09
Bridled Tern	6	8.20.08
Sooty Tern	16	8.22.08
Black Tern	532	8.24.08
Black Skimmer	120	2.3.99
Rock Pigeon	106	6.25.99
Eurasian Collared-Dove	36	6.7.99
Diamond Dove	1	8.6.10
White-winged Dove	35	8.12.09
Mourning Dove	2,370	7.30.08
Common Ground-Dove	111	5.21.03
Budgerigar	1	7.23.99
Cockatiel	1	9.2.02
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	5.10.99
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	52	6.8.06
Smooth-billed Ani	1	6.26.03
Groove-billed Ani	6	2.6.05
Barn Owl	25	12.22.06
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	2.1.09
Great Horned Owl	10	1.30.05
Burrowing Owl	1	6.18.03

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Barred Owl	11	10.8.06
Long-eared Owl	1	1.11.04
Short-eared Owl	9	12.29.06
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	11.5.02
Lesser Nighthawk	1	12.16.98
Common Nighthawk	1233	9.11.02
Chuck's-will's-widow	16	5.23.04
Eastern Whip-poor-will	7	3.15.09
Chimney Swift	8,100	9.24.08
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	10.13.02
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	12.19.99
Belted Kingfisher	45	11.1.09
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	9.10.03
Red-bellied Woodpecker	91	10.1.06
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10	12.13.06
Downy Woodpecker	49	3.28.07
Hairy Woodpecker	1	3.13.99
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	6.23.03
Northern Flicker	16	10.8.06
Pileated Woodpecker	12	11.4.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	4.20.05
Eastern Wood-Pewee	7	9.27.06
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	10.11.04
Acadian Flycatcher	4	9.10.03
Alder Flycatcher	1	9.14.03
Willow Flycatcher	1	7.27.99
Least Flycatcher	23	12.19.07
Eastern Phoebe	416	10.26.03
Vermillion Flycatcher	2	3.4.02
Ash-throated Flycatcher	16	12.14.07
Great Crested Flycatcher	45	5.16.07
Brown-crested Flycatcher	2	3.1.06
Tropical Kingbird	1	12.9.01
Cassin's Kingbird	2	2.29.04
Western Kingbird	72	1.27.02
Eastern Kingbird	347	8.31.99
Gray Kingbird	2	10.21.98
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8	12.11.05
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1	7.23.00
Loggerhead Shrike	18	2.3.02
White-eyed Vireo	74	10.5.08

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Bell's Vireo	1	2.6.00
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	4.3.02
Blue-headed Vireo	19	11.23.08
Philadelphia Vireo	1	10.14.99
Red-eyed Vireo	17	9.21.00
Black-whiskered Vireo	1	9.10.06
Blue Jay	180	10.17.07
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	4.17.02
American Crow	38	11.9.08
Fish Crow	4,400	1.27.02
Purple Martin	2,850	6.20.04
Tree Swallow	71,000	3.10.06
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	28	10.11.04
Bank Swallow	265	8.20.08
Cliff Swallow	71	10.1.06
Cave Swallow	14	10.28.05
Barn Swallow	9,300	8.22.08
Carolina Chickadee	7	5.3.09
Tufted Titmouse	16	9.15.10
Brown-headed Nuthatch	1	12.17.03
Carolina Wren	103	4.24.03
Bewick's Wren	1	2.25.00
House Wren	674	11.5.00
Winter Wren	1	1.19.03
Sedge Wren	108	11.26.00
Marsh Wren	211	11.9.05
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	11.17.06
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	67	11.17.06
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	173	12.7.07
Eastern Bluebird	6	12.21.02
Veery	12	10.2.02
Gray-cheeked Thrush	6	10.15.08
Bicknell's Thrush	1	5.27.00
Swainson's Thrush	36	9.26.01
Hermit Thrush	9	12.12.04
Wood Thrush	1	10.19.99
American Robin	240,000	12.29.06
Gray Catbird	713	10.17.08
Northern Mockingbird	126	10.8.06
Brown Thrasher	74	10.8.08
European Starling	2,040	7.13.07

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Common Myna	1	7.11.05
American Pipit	820	1.2.09
Cedar Waxwing	2,240	4.8.07
Blue-winged Warbler	2	9.3.00
Tennessee Warbler	29	10.21.04
Orange-crowned Warbler	36	12.15.00
Nashville Warbler	1	1.11.99
Northern Parula	52	3.18.05.
Yellow Warbler	232	9.15.06
Chestnut-sided Warbler	6	9.21.00
Magnolia Warbler	4	10.17.09
Cape May Warbler	16	4.30.08
Black-throated Blue Warbler	15	4.30.08
Yellow-rumped Warbler	10,220	2.23.07
Black-throated Gray Warbler	1	9.15.10
Black-throated Green Warbler	4	10.15.10
Blackburnian Warbler	4	9.19.00
Yellow-throated Warbler	8	9.26.07
Pine Warbler	21	12.1.09
Prairie Warbler	83	9.10.03
Palm Warbler	3,120	2.26.03
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	11.2.07
Blackpoll Warbler	73	5.5.06
Cerulean Warbler	2	9.21.00
Black-and-white Warbler	10	9.22.04
American Redstart	48	5.14.01
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4.14.02
Worm-eating Warbler	2	9.22.04
Swainson's Warbler	1	8.16.00
Ovenbird	92	9.27.06
Northern Waterthrush	188	9.28.04
Louisiana Waterthrush	98	8.27.10
Kentucky Warbler	1	4.14.99
Common Yellowthroat	856	9.22.04
Hooded Warbler	2	4.17.99
Wilson's Warbler	2	1.26.05
Canada Warbler	1	8.24.03
Yellow-breasted Chat	41	5.23.04
Summer Tanager	2	10.19.99
Scarlet Tanager	2	10.10.07
Western Tanager	1	12.9.07



Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Eastern Towhee	228	7.30.03
Bachman's Sparrow	1	1.16.05
Chipping Sparrow	19	12.17.08
Clay-colored Sparrow	46	2.3.99
Field Sparrow	32	1.30.09
Vesper Sparrow	45	1.16.09
Lark Sparrow	1	2.9.99
Savannah Sparrow	860	12.8.98
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	2.17.99
Henslow's Sparrow	1	11.20.98
LeConte's Sparrow	1	12.16.98
Nelson's Sparrow	1	11.5.00
Fox Sparrow	1	2.17.99
Song Sparrow	16	12.16.02
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	11.17.02
Swamp Sparrow	1,126	11.21.04
White-throated Sparrow	7	3.4.09
White-crowned Sparrow	51	2.3.99
Dark-eyed Junco	1	12.17.03
Lapland Longspur	1	10.16.98
Northern Cardinal	344	4.9.08
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	10.21.09
Blue Grosbeak	72	10.1.06
Lazuli Bunting	1	1.7.02
Indigo Bunting	840	10.26.07
Painted Bunting	12	5.26.04
Dickcissel	143	5.22.05
Bobolink	16,550	4.30.08
Red-winged Blackbird	303,000	7.17.05
Eastern Meadowlark	74	2.27.09
Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	12.31.98
Rusty Blackbird	13	12.3.98
Brewer's Blackbird	1	12.19.01
Common Grackle	117,000	7.17.05
Boat-tailed Grackle	167,000	7.14.05
Shiny Cowbird	13	7.3.05
Bronzed Cowbird	2	12.13.09
Brown-headed Cowbird	3,600	2.27.09
Orchard Oriole	28	6.19.09
Baltimore Oriole	7	9.29.03
Bullock's Oriole	1	1.22.03

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Purple Finch	1	11.26.06
House Finch	4	10.3.08
Pine Siskin	2	12.26.08
American Goldfinch	196	2.20.08
House Sparrow	7	12.8.98
Orange Bishop	1	4.6.03
Bronze Mannikin	1	11.18.01
Zebra Finch	1	9.7.05
Pin-tailed Whydah	2	9.22.05

That is a total of 357 species.

There were three additions to the list this year. There was a Black-throated Gray Warbler on September 15, a Eurasian Wigeon on November 19 and a Hudsonian Godwit on June 22. That is a lot for a single year these days.

The following species were recorded by others at Zellwood prior to the start of the survey on August 15, 1998 and they have not been seen since.

Brant	1	10.24.81
White-cheeked Pintail	1	8.18.73
Ferruginous Hawk	2	12.19.83
Southern Lapwing	1	7.23.61
Brown Noddy	1	9.10.65
Golden-winged Warbler	1	8.17.74

A total of six species

## Summary

Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2011	357
Additional species pre-survey	6
Grand Total	363
Less exotics	15
<b>Acceptable total</b>	<b>348</b>

## **Appendix A**

### **Historical Bird Sightings at Zellwood**

I have decided because of space not to include these historical records. The full list can be seen in *Bird Migration a Florida Study* and in *Bird Migration a Second Florida Study*.

## Appendix B

### Field Descriptions

#### Hudsonian Godwit

On June 22 I had stopped to scope a piece of mud in Phase One I was standing by the Lake Level Canal looking east and the sun was to the south. I spotted a quite large shorebird that had a long two colored beak and a white supercilium. I realized immediately that this was a godwit and shortly thereafter that it was a Hudsonian Godwit. I originally thought it was a female but I now think it was a male. Bill long very slightly upturned. It was reddish in color for at least half its length then dark grey? Head with the exception of the white supercilium was streaked brown. The neck was similarly streaked. The back was very dark spangled with white. On the breast the streaking turned to barring with the whole of the underparts a reddish color. This did not strike me as a very tall godwit perhaps in leg length like a Bar-tailed. After waiting for what seemed a long time it made a short flight and I was able to see the black on the underwing. There were no other shorebirds with it for size comparison.

#### Black-throated Gray Warbler

This was an immature female, it was inside the Nursery. I saw it at close range it was working the saplings at the base of a tree. It was ranging from 2 to 5 feet off the ground; of course my camera was in the car. It was with a small flock that was working their way through the wood. This was a gray and white warbler. The crown was gray with a very broad white supercilium. The ear coverts were also grey setting off the white stripe. The mantle and tail were the same quite pale gray. Wings were similar with two broad white wing bars. Throat, breast and all the underparts were white with the exception of some light streaking along the flanks. This was a very distinctive bird. When I returned with the camera I could not relocate the flock. Large tracts of this wood are now inaccessible.

## Appendix C

### Butterflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I am however only detailing the records for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pipevine Swallowtail	7.2.08			
Polydamus Swallowtail	5.25.08	8.28.09		
Zebra Swallowtail		8.5.09		
Black Swallowtail	2.1.08		3.26.10	2.18.11
Giant Swallowtail	1.6.08	2.27.09	3.24.10	2.27.11
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	2.8.08	3.4.09	2.10.10	3.6.11
Spicebush Swallowtail	2.22.08	3.8.09	3.26.10	3.27.11
Palamedes Swallowtail	3.30.08	7.29.09	4.11.10	3.2.11
Checkered White	1.11.08	1.9.09		9.25.11
Cabbage White	3.19.08			
Great Southern White	1.6.08	1.2.09		4.3.11
Orange Sulphur	3.2.08	3.11.09	3.24.10	8.28.11
Southern Dogface	8.27.08	2.8.09		4.24.11
Cloudless Sulphur	1.6.08	1.4.09	3.8.10	2.4.11
Orange-barred Sulphur				
Large Orange Sulphur	5.11.08	9.4.09		8.12.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Barred Yellow	1.4.08	1.2.09	1.15.10	1.2.11
Little Yellow	1.6.08	1.2.09	1,20.10	4.24.11
Sleepy Orange	1.6.08	1.2.09	3.24.10	2.4.11
Dainty Sulphur	1.4.08	1.9.09	3.24.10	
Great Purple Hairstreak	3.26.08	4.8.09		
Banded Hairstreak	2.29.08			
White M Hairstreak	2.8.08	2.18.09	6.13.10	9.18.11
Gray Hairstreak	1.6.08	1.11.09		2.13.11
Red-banded Hairstreak	2.20.08	3.11.09		3.2.11
Cassius Blue				11.6.11
Ceraunus Blue	2.1.08	11.20.09		12.2.11
Spring Azure	5.4.08			1.9.11
American Snout	3.26.08	5.1.09	3.24.10	3.25.11
Gulf Fritillary	1.4.08	1.2.09	1.27.10	2.13.11
Zebra	1.4.08	1.2.09	8.13.10	3.2.11
Variegated Fritillary	1.11.08	3.20.09	6.2.10	5.6.11
Phaon Crescent	2.8.08	2.20.09	7.25.10	2.27.11
Pearl Crescent	1.6.08	1.4.09	3.26.10	2.18.11
Question Mark	2.26.08	4.1.09	5.14.10	3.11.11
MOURNING CLOAK				3.6.11
American Lady	1.4.08	1.2.09	3.17.10	2.23.11
Painted Lady	1.4.08	11.1.09	3.31.10	
Red Admiral	1.4.08	1.2.09	1.4.10	1.2.11
MIMIC				
Common Buckeye	1.2.08	1.2.09	3.28.10	1.19.11
White Peacock	1.2.08	1.4.09		9.23.11
Red-spotted Purple				
Viceroy	2.15.08	3.13.09	3.21.10	2.27.11
Hackberry Emperor	4.11.08	3.18.09	4.14.10	4.1.11
Tawny Emperor	4.18.08	5.3.09	5.9.10	4.3.11
Carolina Satyr	1.6.08	1.2.09	2.3.10	2.18.11
Little Wood-Satyr		5.3.09		
Monarch	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.4.10	1.28.11
Queen	1.6.08	1.9.09	5.5.10	3.4.11
SOLDIER				3.11.11
Silver-spotted Skipper	2.10.08			9.16.11
Long-tailed Skipper	1.2.08	1.2.09		2.4.11
Dorantes Skipper	1.6.08	1.2.09		12.30.11
Southern Cloudywing				
Confused Cloudywing				
Juvenal's Duskywing	2.6.08	2.18.09		

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Horace's Duskywing	1.20.08	1.4.09	3.24.10	5.8.11
Zarucco Duskywing	2.15.08		5.16.10	3.11.11
Common Checkered-Skipper	1.4.08	2.18.09	1.2.10	1.19.11
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	1.2.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	3.2.11
Swarthy Skipper				
Neamathla Skipper	9.5.08	9.9.09		
Clouded Skipper	1.11.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	2.20.11
Least Skipper				
Southern Skipperling	1.23.08	3.20.09	4.4.10	2.27.11
Fiery Skipper	1.6.08	1.9.09	1.2.10	2.27.11
Dotted Skipper				
Tawny-edged Skipper	4.11.08			
Whirlabout	1.6.08	2.11.09	3.14.10	2.4.11
Southern Broken-Dash				
Northern Broken-Dash				
Sachem	1.6.08			
Delaware Skipper	8.6.08			9.14.11
Byssus Skipper				9.11.11
Dun Skipper	3.19.08			9.11.11
Dusted Skipper	4.18.08			
Eufalia Skipper	1.6.08			11.2.11
Twin-spot Skipper	8.10.08			
Brazilian Skipper	9.19.08			

There were 80 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2011. The freezes have had a devastating effect on all insects, especially the butterflies.

A single Zebra was seen at the Nursery on August 13, 2010 but not again to the end of the year. With the exception of the Gulf Fritillary most species are in greatly reduced numbers. We will just have to hope that the populations will grow again. After the freezes in December 2010 butterflies were late to emerge. One or two Long-tailed Skippers and Zebra Heliconian were seen but it was not until late September that White Peacock and Checkered White were located. Only one Great Southern White has been seen and that was on April 3, 2011.

With all these signs of a decimated local population it is a nice surprise to mention the two rarities that turned up one from the north and the other from the south in a six day period! There was a very fresh Mourning Cloak in the Nursery on March 6, 2011 followed five days later by a Soldier. This was also in fresh plumage; it was by the Hooper Farms Road gate. Neither butterfly could be relocated.



## Appendix D

### Dragonflies and Damselflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen during the survey back to August 15, 1998. Here I detail the first dates for the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ebony Jewelwing				
Common Spreadwing				
Variable Dancer	3.26.08			
Powdered Dancer	4.23.08			
Familiar Bluet		3.20.09	6.4.10	5.29.11
Purple Bluet				
Cherry Bluet				
Atlantic Bluet	2.4.08	3.30.09		6.13.11
Florida Bluet		5.31.09	5.19.10	
Orange Bluet				
Vesper Bluet				
Citrine Forktail	1.6.08	1.25.09	4.9.10	4.19.11
Fragile Forktail	1.9.08	1.2.09	3.17.10	1.30.11
Rambur's Forktail	1.6.08	1.2.09	3.21.10	2.25.11
Southern Sprite	2.8.08			5.4.11
Duckweed Firetail	3.19.08			
Comet Darner	2.29.08			
Common Green Darner	1.2.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	1.2.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Blue-faced Darner	1.4.08	5.1.09	5.16.10	
Regal Darner	4.15.08		4.11.10	3.4.11
Swamp Darner	3.2.08	9.23.09	4.11.10	3.25.11
Harlequin Darner			4.16.10	2.20.11
Twilight Darner	1.6.08	1.2.09	5.16.10	11.4.11
Cyrano Darner	5.4.08	5.31.09	4.4.10	3.20.11
Phantom Darner		11.18.09		12.30.11
Two-striped Forceptail	4.4.08	6.3.09	5.14.10	4.29.11
Gray-green Clubtail	3.21.08		6.11.10	3.2.11
South-eastern Spinyleg	8.10.08	7.26.09	8.22.10	
Sandhill Clubtail				
Cypress Clubtail	5.7.08			
Dragonhunter	6.4.08			
Russet-tipped Clubtail	7.2.08	5.27.09	5.14.10	7.3.11
Illinois River Cruiser				
Prince Baskettail	4.2.08	4.8.09	4.14.10	3.25.11
Common Baskettail	1.14.08	1.2.09	3.21.10	1.30.11
Sepia Baskettail			6.30.10	8.24.11
Florida Baskettail				3.2.11
Four-spotted Pennant	3.24.08	4.1.09	4.20.10	4.3.11
Amanda's Pennant	5.20.08			6.19.11
Red-veined Pennant	5.28.08			6.15.11
Halloween Pennant	5.2.08	4.15.09	4.7.10	4.27.11
Banded Pennant	5.14.08	6.24.09	4.7.10	
Faded Pennant	6.29.08			
Scarlet Skimmer	3.17.08	4.26.09	6.6.10	5.26.11
Pin-tailed Pondhawk	1.11.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	
Eastern Pondhawk	2.8.08	2.18.09	3.21.10	2.23.11
GREAT PONDHAWK	3.28.08	9.4.09		
Little Blue Dragonlet	4.9.08	4.29.09	5.12.10	5.17.11
BAND-WINGED DRAGONLET		11.20.09		
Blue Corporal	4.25.08			4.10.11
Golden-winged Skimmer	5.2.08	5.8.09	5.9.10	4.22.11
Bar-winged Skimmer	4.30.08			
Slaty Skimmer	3.17.08	5.8.09	4.14.10	5.22.11
Needham's Skimmer	4.27.08	5.6.09	4.11.10	4.15.11
Painted Skimmer			5.12.10	
Great Blue Skimmer	4.11.08	6.10.09	4.28.10	4.22.11
Marl Pennant	9.7.08	8.15.09		
Hyacinth Glider	3.17.08	3.30.09	4.7.10	3.18.11
Roseate Skimmer	1.6.08	9.6.09	4.25.10	4.3.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Blue Dasher	1.14.08	2.18.09	3.26.10	2.27.11
Wandering Glider	1.20.08	5.22.09	7.21.10	6.24.11
Spot-winged Glider	5.11.08	6.21.09	8.4.10	8.21.11
Eastern Amberwing	2.26.08	4.1.09	4.16.10	3.23.11
Carolina Saddlebags	1.9.08	1.2.09	3.24.10	2.27.11
Black Saddlebags	2.8.08	1.11.09	4.4.10	3.27.11
Red Saddlebags	3.24.08	9.9.09	5.28.10	4.6.11

So far during the survey a total 66 species have been identified, of these 16 were damselflies. There were no new species this year.

## Appendix E

### Amphibians and Reptiles

I have not kept a daily log of these creatures. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed the species seen since August 15, 1998. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Greater Siren				2.13.11
Eastern Newt				
Southern Toad	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.22.10	1.26.11
Oak Toad	4.2.08	1.9.09	6.11.10	3.16.11
Giant Toad				9.4.11
Greenhouse Frog	1.11.08	1.7.09	1.22.10	1.30.11
Southern Cricket Frog	4.11.08	4.29.09	5.28.10	3.4.11
Spring Peeper	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	1.26.11
Green Treefrog	1.6.08	3.11.09	3.26.10	4.3.11
Barking Treefrog	2.17.08	3.8.09	3.28.10	4.13.11
Pinewoods Treefrog	2.17.08		5.30.10	6.17.11
Squirrel Treefrog	3.2.08	3.11.09	4.9.10	2.20.11
Cope's Gray Treefrog	1.6.08	1.4.09	1.17.10	1.19.11
Cuban Treefrog		8.12.09	5.25.10	5.29.11
Southern Chorus Frog	1.23.08	1.25.09	1.22.10	2.4.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ornate Chorus Frog	1.23.08	1.4.09	1.17.10	4.10.11
Little Grass Frog	2.17.08	1.9.09	1.24.10	2.25.11
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog	4.9.08	5.21.09	6.20.10	5.21.11
Bull Frog	3.2.08	4.1.09	4.4.10	3.18.11
Pig Frog	1.23.08	2.15.09	3.19.10	2.23.11
Bronze Frog	3.30.08	6.5.09	4.18.10	4.3.11
Southern Leopard Frog	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	1.2.11
Gopher Frog				4.17.11
American Alligator	1.2.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	1.2.11
Common Snapping Turtle	5.23.08	2.15.09	1.24.10	7.8.11
Stinkpot	4.2.08			4.17.11
Loggerhead Musk Turtle	5.30.08			
Mud Turtle				
Striped Mud Turtle	3.19.08	1.28.09	1.15.10	2.18.11
Box Turtle		7.12.09	7.9.10	
Red-eared Slider			3.31.10	
Florida Cooter	1.6.08	1.4.09	1.16.10	1.2.11
Florida Redbelly Turtle	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.17.10	1.2.11
Chicken Turtle	5.14.08	2.17.09		1.19.11
Gopher Tortoise	7.24.08		5.14.10	
Florida Softshell	1.2.08	1.9.09	1.17.10	1.19.11
Green Anole	3.17.08	3.11.09	4.9.10	1.14.11
Brown Anole	3.2.08	2.13.09	4.20.10	4.1.11
Six-lined Racerunner	7.24.08	9.16.09	6.5.10	6.17.11
Ground Skink	6.11.08			
Broad-headed Skink	4.25.08			
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	3.19.08	3.20.09	4.20.10	3.20.11
Mole Skink				
Eastern Glass Lizard	5.18.08	1.18.09	2.3.10	
Island Glass Lizard				
Florida Green Water Snake	4.7.08	3.22.09	1.2.10	2.20.11
Brown Water Snake				
Banded Water Snake	1.9.08	1.28.09	3.10.10	1.12.11
Swamp Snake	7.9.08			
Brown Snake	1.9.08			7.6.11
Striped Crawfish Snake	1.14.08	2.11.09	6.6.10	5.17.11
Garter Snake	2.17.08	1.21.09	1.16.10	1.2.11
Ribbon Snake	2.6.08	1.25.09	3.14.10	2.20.11
Eastern Hognose Snake		1.23.09	8.11.10	7.1.11
Ring-neck Snake	7.6.08	7.15.09	4.18.10	7.1.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mud Snake				
Racer	3.30.08	1.28.09	2.28.10	2.20.11
Eastern Coachwhip	4.20.08			
Rough Green Snake	4.11.08	4.5.09		
Indigo Snake	8.3.08	5.21.09		4.6.11
Corn Snake	2.1.08	1.28.09	4.18.10	4.29.11
Rat Snake	6.8.08	1.30.09	1.16.10	2.20.11
Cottonmouth	4.7.08	3.15.09	5.5.10	6.24.11
Pygmy Rattlesnake				
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake				

There were 23 Amphibians and 42 Reptiles seen since August 15, 1998.

New species = Greater Siren There was one at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on 2.13.11

Giant Toad There was one by the Laughlin Road gate on 9.4.11

Gopher Frog There was one at the Nursery on 4.17.11, one day only

## Appendix F

### Mammals

I have not kept a daily log of these mammals. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Virginia Opossum	1.2.08	1.18.09	3.10.10	1.2.11
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	1.16.08	4.1.09		6.15.11
Least Shrew				
Nine-banded Armadillo	4.2.08	1.2.09	2.17.10	2.2.11
Eastern Cottontail	1.28.08	1.2.09	2.14.10	6.3.11
Marsh Rabbit	1.2.08	1.2.09	1.4.10	1.5.11
Gray Squirrel	1.28.08	1.4.09	1.2.10	1.5.11
Southern Flying Squirrel	4.7.08	3.25.09	5.25.10	8.5.11
South-eastern Pocket Gopher				5.26.11
Marsh Rice Rat	7.6.08			
Eastern Harvest Mouse	5.23.08			
Cotton Mouse				
Hispid Cotton Rat	1.16.08	3.15.09	2.10.10	1.26.11
Eastern Wood Rat				
Round-tailed Muskrat	5.11.08			
Norway Rat		4.26.09	3.24.10	
House Mouse				
Coyote	1.2.08	1.9.09	1.24.10	1.2.11
Red Fox	2.15.08	2.11.09	2.14.10	7.29.11
Gray Fox			2.26.10	2.11.11
Black Bear	10.26.08			11.9.11
Raccoon	1.6.08	1.2.09	1.2.10	2.2.11

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011
Long-tailed Weasel	9.3.08			
Spotted Skunk				
Striped Skunk				
River Otter	1.2.08	1.11.09	1.2.10	1.23.11
Bobcat	1.4.08	1.4.09	1.2.10	1.5.11
Florida Panther				
Wild Boar				
White-tailed Deer			10.24.10	

There have been 30 species seen since August 15, 1998; there were no additions this year.



## Appendix G

### Grasshoppers

I have been trying to identify these insects from March 2009, at this time I am still in the process of learning how to identify them, the following list is therefore tentative.

Species	Date	Date	Date
Linearwinged G. <i>Aptenopedes sphenarioides</i>			7.13.11
Southern Yellowwinged G. <i>Arphia granulata</i>			11.16.11
Southern Greenstriped G. <i>Chortophaga australior</i>			9.2.11
Shortwinged Green G. <i>Dichromorpha viridis</i>		6.13.10	11.9.11
Cattail Toothpick G. <i>Leptysma marginicollis</i>	8.30.09		
Keeler's Spurthroat G. <i>Melanoplus keeleri</i>	9.14.09		
Southern Redlegged G. <i>Melanoplus propinquus</i>			10.30.11
Lively Mermiria G. <i>Mermiria picta</i>			9.7.11
Clippedwing G. <i>Metaleptea brevicornis</i>			8.31.11
Spottedwinged G. <i>Orphulella pelidna</i>			11.4.11
Atlantic G. <i>Paroxya atlantica</i>	3.13.09	6.20.10	9.7.11
Olivegreen Swamp G. <i>Paroxya clavuliger</i>	6.24.09		7.1.11
Eastern Lubber G. <i>Romalea microptera</i>	9.18.09	9.30.10	
American G. <i>Schistocerca americana</i>	3.13.09	4.9.10	2.23.11
Mischievous G. <i>Schistocerca damnifica</i>		9.17.10	11.16.11
Obscure Birdwing G. <i>Schistocerca obscura</i>		9.15.10	8.15.11
Ridgeback Sand G. <i>Spharagemon cristatum</i>		9.24.10	7.13.11
Marbled G. <i>Spharagemon marmorata</i>			9.2.11
Glassywinged Toothpick G. <i>Stenacris vitreipennis</i>		6.9.10	
Seaside G. <i>Trimerotropis maritima</i>			11.9.11

So far 20 species identified.