



The Birds of Tom Renick County Park

January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

By

HARRY ROBINSON

THE BIRDS OF TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK

ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA,

VOLUSIA COUNTY

FLORIDA

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Front Cover photograph: Common Ringed Plover photograph by Dave Flumm

INTRODUCTION

I have now completed seven years of sea watching at this park together with frequent scans towards the Halifax River. In all for 2022 I conducted 365 surveys and I spent 2,088 hours on the field work; I and others saw a total of 262 species for the year (there were ten additions to the list). The highest counts were 5,564 birds on December 25, 2022 and 69 species on March 27, 2022. For data on the earlier years see Table A. I started each day (weather permitting) by walking around the area in the dark (twice if I had the time). I then crossed A1A to the park before sunrise and carried out a sea watch for two hours I then crossed back over A1A and did a circuit towards the Halifax River. I then went to my apartment where I scanned for two to three hours to the west. By doing these separate counts I am now getting a more balanced picture of what flies by the park to the east and to the west. The following is a systematic list of all the species that I and others saw during the year (January 1 to December 31, 2022). In this the seventh report I am going to compare this year's sightings with those for the earlier years and any differences will be shown in a second paragraph. The Christmas Bird Count was on December 23, 2022.

In writing this book I have used the same procedure that I used when writing a total of 19 books on the birds of Zellwood (Lake Apopka). I look for patterns in the counts for each species specifically for the rise and fall in the numbers. I treat each rise and then fall as an influx and it this that I have documented here. It interests me that the same patterns occur here as they did at Zellwood. For the most part I have followed the seasons that I developed at Zellwood but I have adjusted them to fit in with the data for this year. As I gather more data the seasons that apply on the coast will become clearer.

There are going to be two very different concepts in play here. For the seabirds that are flying to the north or to the south each day's counts in all probability involve new birds i.e., for Common Loon the counts of two, one, four, three, 31 and five will relate to 46 birds flying to the south. For the resident species and those shorebirds that stop off passage the counts are in all probability NOT cumulative i.e., for Mourning Dove the counts of 12, 31, 15, 26 and 15 will involve at least some of the same birds.

In the first book I in most cases identified the highest daily count for that year as this was the baseline for all future years. In this report I will show any new high counts that occurred during this year. What is then interesting is to look back at the earlier years to see when the original high count was. Later high counts are often on the same date or very nearly so.

The scientists keep changing the species order and that causes problems for anyone trying to look at historical data that might be in a totally different sequence. At Zellwood I have written all the books using the same species order which means that you can open any two books and each species will be in the same place. The species order that I use dates from approx. 2000. I am continuing to use that species order here so even this book can be opened alongside one from an earlier year.

After the systematic list I have prepared a table (**Table B**) that shows the highest daily count for each species for the seven years. In **Table C** I detail the historical bird counts. In **Table D** I detail the series of Christmas Bird Counts (2011 to 2022) that I carried out at the park. Sam Krah has kindly prepared an **addendum** that shows how common each species is in each month. **Appendix A** is a summary of the Seawatches that I carried out at Canaveral National Seashore in the 1990's. There are some significant differences between those counts and the counts detailed here for Tom Renick County Park; the jaegers are the prime example. This is followed by a series of tables where I identify the Butterflies, Damselflies, Dragonflies, Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals and Grasshoppers that I have seen at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For the data for 2016 and 2017 you will need to look at one of the earlier books.

Since the start of Covid 19 I have been looking to the west from my apartment doorway rather than from inside the park. Initially this was because the park was closed but as I found that I had a much better view I have continued to cover the area to the west from my apartment. The park was always difficult as I had to look over a “hill” and somehow see over the parked cars or even worse vans.

Kim Ramos has kindly taken the picture below which shows the area that I can now survey.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At some point in 2011 I asked David Hartgrove if he would like me to take part in the upcoming Halifax River Audubon's Christmas Bird Count; I suggested that I do a "static" sea watch but where? He suggested Tom Renick County Park and for the next few years I and one or more birders carried out this count at the park. From January 1, 2016 I needed a new venue to study and this was the obvious choice as this site intrigued me; so, the survey was born.

During this year a number of birders have joined me from time to time and I am grateful for their support. The most frequent visitors were Sherri Brown, Scott Coupland, Sam Krah, Lorri Lilja, Judy Morrison, Kim Ramos and Eli Schaperow thank you.

During this year I prepared a monthly newsletter which I have sent out to a number of birders. Joan Tague has come to my aid by adding my various projects to the Halifax River Audubon's web site including all the newsletters, the spreadsheet and a copy of the annual bird report. Joan what you have done here fulfills a long-held wish of mine, thank you so very much.

Again, a series of 24 photographs is included in the middle of the book. I very much want to thank Dave Flumm, Sam Krah, Lorri Lilja, Kim Ramos, Eli Schaperow, and Tatyana St Laurent for providing art work. The photographs have not necessarily been taken at the park.

I find I can write these books but getting the pictures inserted and the creation of the PDF version is another matter. Kim Ramos has again come to my aid she has prepared the book so that it can go onto the web site. Kim without your help this project would not have been completed thanks again. For the first four years of this project, I had the books printed that has had to come to an end and the electronic version is all that will now be available.

Harry Robinson

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK

The checklist that follows covers the year 2022. During the year I saw 262 species; in all I conducted at the park 365 surveys over 2,088 hours. The species list for the park now stands at 313. Whilst I concentrated on the ocean, I also checked the visible areas towards the Halifax River. **There will frequently be a second paragraph where I compare this year's records with those for the other years.**

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*)

There are nine sightings this year five for the spring and four for the fall/winter. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 6, January 9, January 18 and February 14. For the late spring passage there was one on March 3. For the late fall passage there was one on November 21. For the winter passage there were singles on December 12, December 21 and December 24.

There were seven records for 2016 and eight in 2017. The highest count for the park is that of five on December 13, 2017. In 2018 there were 12 records with 16 in 2019, 13 in 2020, 20 in 2021 and nine in 2022. Overall, they were seen from November 13 (2017) to April 13 (2020) with a late individual on May 8, 2016.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

There are two records this year. For the early spring passage there was one on February 14 (wind NW 4). For the winter passage there was one on December 25 (wind NW 3).

In 2021 for the early spring passage, one flew to the north close to the shore on January 29 (wind N 8).

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

Seen in the spring through to April 3 with a late individual on May 9. Seen in the fall from October 19 with a high count of 31 on November 16 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were singles on 14 dates with two on January 23, three on January 11 and three on January 17. For the late spring passage there were singles on seven dates to April 3 with two on March 1 and two on March 7. There was a late individual on May 9. For the late fall

passage there were singles on eight dates from October 19. There were counts of two on six dates, three on November 15, four on November 14, with five on November 17 and November 28. There were also seven on November 19 and November 27 with **31 flying to the south on November 16** (wind SW 5) this is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on eight dates with two on four dates. There were three on December 19, three on December 23, five on December 25 and five on December 26.

The highest count for 2016 was that of 19 on November 12 and in 2017 there were 27 on December 14. There were 29 on December 21, 2018 but in 2019 and 2020 no more than five a day were seen followed by a high count of 20 on November 19 in 2021. In 2022 there were 31 on November 16 this is the highest count for the park. The last in the spring was seen on May 9 (2022) and in the fall the earliest was on October 19 (2022).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 27.

Seen from September 25 (2019) to November 27 (2022) with a high count of two on September 25, 2019.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)

There are only four sightings, one for the early spring, two for the late fall and one for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on February 26. For the late fall passage there were **four on November 22** with three on November 28. For the winter passage there were two on December 15.

The high count for 2016 was that of 12 on November 13 and in 2017 the high count was that of six on November 13 and November 28. In 2018 the high count was that of five on January 20. In 2019 there were two on November 18. In 2020 there were three on November 23 and December 9. Only singles seen in 2021 with a high count of four on November 22 in 2022. The count of 12 in 2016 is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from November 4 (2018) to January 21 (2018); there were later records on January 31, 2016, February 6, 2018 and February 7, 2021. There was a minor spring passage from February 26 (2022) to March 19 (2018).

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 26 (wind NE 3).

*In 2017 there was one for the early spring passage on February 14. For 2020 and the winter passage a party of **four flew to the south on December 4** (wind S 4) this is the highest count for the park.*

Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)

There are 21 sightings this year with a major passage in late June. For the late spring passage there were two on April 29; this is the earliest record for the park. The summer influx ran from June 17 to July 9. There were three on June 17 with 21 on June 20 (wind NE 8), then three seen on June 21. There were 64 on June 25 with **147 on June 26** (wind E 10), then 18 seen on June 27 with seven on June 28, three on June 29, three on June 30 and singles on July 1, July 6 and July 9. The count of 147 is by far the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on November 8 with for the winter passage one on December 14.

In 2016 the high count was that of five on June 19 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of 24 on October 4 (there were also 23 on October 2 and 16 on October 3). Only singles were seen in 2018, 2019 and 2021. In 2020 there were 26 records with a high count of 15 on June 26. In 2022 the high count was that of 147 on June 26 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from April 29 (2022) to December 14 (2022).

Scopoli's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea diomedea*)

At this time, it is still treated as a race of the Cory's Shearwater. This also has vagrant status this year. For the early spring passage there was one on January 28. For the summer passage there were two on June 17 with one on June 20. Doubtless there were more during the major passage.

In 2017 they were seen from June 10 to November 13 with a high count of five on October 2. This is the highest count for the park. In 2018 they were seen from July 5 to December 4 with two on July 5 and July 18. In 2019 singles were seen from August 30 to November 11 and in 2020 singles were seen on ten dates from June 19 to November 6. In 2021 there were singles on June 27 and December 16. Overall, they were seen from June 10 (2017) to December 16 (2021) with exceptionally one on January 28, 2022.

Great Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*)

There are 18 records this year one for the early spring, one for the late spring, nine for the summer, four for the early fall, one for the late fall and two for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on February 22. For the late spring passage there was one on April 28. For the summer passage there were singles on June 1 and June 10 with two on June 20, then one seen on June 21. There were **three on June 25** with one on June 26. There were **three on June 27** with one on June 28. There were **three on June 29** with two on June 30. For the early fall passage there was one on July 1 with two on July 2 and July 6, then one seen on July 9. For the late fall passage there was one on October 4. For the winter passage there were also singles on December 23 and December 28.

In 2016 there was one on June 19. In 2017 they were seen from June 9 to October 15 with a high count of 15 on October 2 (there were also 12 on October 3). In 2018 they were seen from May 1 to November 14 with a high count of five on July 5. In 2019 they were seen from May 15 to December 27 no more than two a day. In 2020 they were seen from June 14 to October 19 with a high count of eight on June 21. In 2021 they were seen from March 22 to July 7 with a high count of six on June 28. The count of 15 on October 2, 2017 is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from February 22 (2022) to December 28 (2022).

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*)

This is always a rarity there was just one sighting this year. For the summer passage there was one on June 5 (wind N 3).

There are records for just four of the seven years. In 2017 there were three records with 16 on October 2 and singles on October 6 and November 11. The count of 16 on October 2, 2017 is the highest count for the park. In 2020 there was one on June 21 with two on September 21. In 2021 there were singles on May 15 and May 21 with three on May 22. Overall, they were seen from May 15 (2021) to November 11 (2017).

Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)

There are four records this year two for the late fall and two for the winter passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 8 and November 27. For the winter passage there were **three on December 2** (wind NE 7) with one on December 3. The count of three is the highest count for the park.

In 2017 there were five sightings from September 24 to October 19 with a high count of two on October 4. In 2018 there was one on October 23. In 2019 there were singles on October 10 and November 21. In 2020 there were singles on three dates from September 20 to November 5. In 2021 singles seen on March 7, November 6 and December 16. The count of three on December 2, 2022 is the highest count for the park. Overall, there was one on March 7, 2021 and in the fall/winter they were seen from September 20 (2020) to December 16 (2021)

Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus Iherminieri*)

There are four records this year three for the late spring and one for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 23, April 25 and May 1. For the early fall passage there was one on July 6.

In 2017 there was one on April 15 and in 2018 there were singles on May 15 and July 5. In 2019 there was one on September 20. In 2020 there were five records from July 18 to August 4 with a high count of five on August 2, 2020 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there was one on August 13. Overall, they were seen from April 15 (2017) to September 20 (2019).

Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*)

This is a rarity there was one record for the late spring and two for the summer passage. For the late spring passage there were **two on April 29** (wind E 17). For the summer passage there were singles on May 12 and June 26.

In 2017 there was one on April 16 with two on September 10. In 2018 there was one on July 5. There were no sightings in 2016 and 2019. In 2020 there were singles on May 12 and June 17 with two on June 27. There was a major influx in 2021 from May 17 to May 31 with a high count of 28 on May 21 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from April 16 (2017) to September 10 (2017).

Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)

Just three sightings this year for the late spring passage there was one on April 23 with **32 on April 29** (wind E 17). For the summer passage there was one on May 13.

In 2017 there were singles on October 1 and October 4 with two on November 11, then one seen on November 12. In 2020 there was one on October 21. Then along came 2021 this was

the commonest of these petrels with a summer influx from May 20 to June 2. There were 17 on May 20 (wind E 20) with 307 on May 21 (wind E 11), then 58 seen on May 22 (wind E 9) with 13 on May 23 (wind E 5), six on June 1 (wind E 5) and one on June 2 (wind calm). The count of 307 is by far the highest count for the park. Overall, seen in the spring from April 23 (2002) to June 2 (2021) and in the fall from October 1 (2017) to November 2 (2017).

Grant's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma* (undescribed))

One showing the characteristics of this species (wing molt) seen on June 26 (wind E 10).

Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma* sp.)

*In 2021 just Madeiran Storm-Petrels were seen it is likely that most of the sightings from the earlier years were Grant's Storm. Because of this the "summary" paragraph is included here. For completeness this year's sighting is included. In 2017 there were three on April 16 with one on October 2. In 2020 there was one on November 9. In 2021 the summer influx ran from May 18 to May 23. There were singles on May 18 (wind E 15) and May 19 (wind E 14) with **six on May 20** (wind E 20), then five seen on May 21 (wind E 11) with two on May 22 (wind E 9) and two again on May 23 (wind E 5). The count of six is the highest count for the park. In 2022 there was one on June 26. Overall, they were seen from April 16 (2017) to November 9 (2020).*

White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*)

This is a vagrant for the summer passage an immature flew to the north on June 29 (wind calm).

In 2019 there was one on April 18.

Masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra*)

This is a vagrant for the summer passage an adult flew to the north on May 27 (it was with a Northern Gannet) (wind SW 6).

In 2017 there was one on December 24. In 2020 for the summer passage there was one in first-winter plumage on June 27 and for the early fall passage there was another in first-winter

plumage on August 27. In 2021 for the early spring passage there was one in first-winter plumage on January 3 and for the summer passage there was an immature on June 15.

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)

A rarity this year there were only five records: one for the late spring, three for the summer and one for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 28. For the summer passage there were singles on May 9, May 15 and June 27. For the late fall passage there was one on October 10.

In 2016 they were seen from April 15 to October 5 with a high count of two on June 26. *In 2017 they were seen from March 31 to December 11 with a high count of four on November 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 they were seen from March 2 to October 25 only singles noted. In 2019 they were seen from April 16 to December 17 only singles noted. In 2020 they were seen from March 9 to December 10 with a high count of two on April 28. In 2021 they were seen from February 14 to November 24 with a high count of two on March 20. Overall, they were seen from February 14 (2021) to December 17 (2019).*

Northern Gannet (*Sula bassanus*)

Seen in the spring to June 9 and in the fall from October 29. The winter and early spring passages were by far the heaviest events with a high count of 1,575 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of 1,575 on January 9. There was one on January 1 with four on January 3 and 520 on January 4, then 435 seen on January 5 with 22 on January 6. There were 36 on January 7 with 111 on January 8 and **1,575 on January 9** (wind SE 6), then 632 seen on January 10 with 199 on January 11. There were 1,344 on January 12 with 44 on January 13 and 17 on January 14. There were 36 on January 15 with 351 on January 16 and 362 on January 17, then 113 seen on January 19 with 28 on January 20 and ten on January 21. There were 94 on January 22 with 168 on January 23, then 42 seen on January 24 with 30 on January 25. There were 94 on January 26 with 33 on January 27. There were 70 on January 28 with 86 on January 29, then 43 seen on January 31 with six on February 1. There were 12 on February 2 with 42 on February 3 and 279 on February 5, then seven seen on February 6. There were 49 on February 7 with 79 on February 8, then 42 seen on February 9 with five on February 10. There were 56 on February 11 with 153 on February 13, then 90 seen on February 14 with 29 on February 16 and two on February 17. There were five on February 18 with 22 on February 19, then six seen on February 20. There were 19 on February 21 with 32 on February 22, then 12 seen on February 25 with one on February 26. There were 28 on February 28 with 19 on March

1 and nine on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to June 9 with a high count of 123 on April 28. There were 27 on March 3 with 29 on March 5, then 11 seen on March 7 with six on March 10 and one on March 11. There were 31 on March 12 with one on March 13. There were 19 on March 14 with 25 on March 15, then 11 seen on March 16 with two on March 20 and one on March 21. There were two on March 22 with five on March 23, then one seen on March 25. There were eight on March 26 with 14 on March 27, then 11 seen on March 29 with one on March 30. There were 16 on March 31 with 53 on April 3, then seven seen on April 5 with four on April 6. There were seven on April 7 with ten on April 8 and 21 on April 9, then ten seen on April 10 with eight to April 12 and singles to April 15. There were six on April 16 with 12 on April 18 and 74 on April 19, then 66 seen on April 20 with 64 on April 22, 13 to April 25 and one on April 26. There were two on April 27 with 123 on April 28, then 42 seen on April 29 with 26 on April 30, three on May 1 and singles to May 4. There were four on May 5 with six to May 8 and 72 to May 9, then 16 seen on May 10 with 15 on May 12, ten on May 13, two to May 21 and singles to May 27. There were two on May 31 and June 1 with singles on June 3, June 8 and June 9. The late fall passage ran from October 29 to November 30 with a high count of 108 on November 22. There were three on October 29 with six on November 3, then two seen on November 4. There were four on November 5 with 13 on November 6, then 11 seen on November 7 with seven on November 8 and two to November 14. There were 15 on November 15 with six on November 16 and four on November 18. There were 23 on November 19 with 102 on November 21 and 108 on November 22, then 31 seen to November 24 with two on November 25. There were 58 on November 26 with 43 on November 27, 18 on November 28 and four on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 1,128 on December 14. There were five on December 1 with 57 on December 2, then 24 seen on December 4 with 17 on December 5 and 12 on December 6. There were 101 on December 7, with 31 on December 8, eight on December 9 and two on December 11. There were 30 on December 12 with 687 on December 13 and 1,128 on December 14, then 69 seen on December 15 with ten on December 16 and three on December 17. There were 45 on December 20 with 224 on December 22 and 374 on December 23, then 78 seen on December 24 with ten on December 25 and three on December 26. There were 20 on December 27 with 14 on December 28, three on December 29, two on December 30 and one on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 4,880 on December 17 and in 2017 the high count was that of 2,375 on December 24. In 2018 the high count was that of 4,897 on December 14 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 2,028 on January 4. Only low numbers were seen in 2020 with a high count of 995 on December 12. In 2021 the high count was that of 2,713 on December 10. Overall, in the spring they were seen to June 15 (2019, 2021) with summer sightings on June 25, 2020 and July 1, 2018. In the fall they were seen from October 15 (2017).

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Seen occasionally in the spring to April 9 and in the fall from October 3 the highest count was that of 38 on December 18. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 7 with six on January 8 and one on January 10. There were 22 on January 11 with singles on January 15 and January 21. There were 13 on January 23 with 21 later on February 16, then five seen on February 17. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 2 with 12 on March 7, then one seen on March 9. There were three on March 12 with 20 on March 18. Later there were two on April 9. For the late fall passage there were two on October 3 and November 18 with 22 on November 20, then seven seen on November 24. For the winter passage there were three on December 2 with five on December 16 and **38 on December 18**, then 11 seen on December 19 with five on December 20. There were 22 on December 23 with four on December 28 and two on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 35 on December 21 and in 2017 the high count was that of 56 on November 25. In 2018 the high count was that of 120 on January 24 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 22 on January 10 with a high count of 99 on January 24, 2020. In 2021 the high count was that of 78 on November 28. Overall, in the spring they were seen to April 15 (2018). There were three summer sightings on June 4, 2018, June 13, 2017 and June 13 again in 2018. In the fall they were seen from October 3 (2020).

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Seen all year flying in either direction I did not record direction of passage this year. The higher counts suggest a spring passage from March 27 to April 22 with a high count of 357 on April 2. There also appeared to be a fall passage from October 22 to December 29 with a high count of 316 on December 14. The highest count however was that of 733 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 3 with a high count of 733 on January 9. There were 32 on January 1 with 43 on January 2, 52 on January 3 and 358 on January 4, then 67 seen on January 5 with 43 on January 6 and 23 on January 7. There were 36 on January 8 with **733 on January 9**, then 119 seen on January 10 with 62 on January 11, 49 on January 13 and 17 on January 14. There were 70 on January 15 with 54 on January 17, 28 on January 18 and ten on January 19. There were 64 on January 20 with 314 on January 22, then 66 seen on January 23 with 17 on January 24 and 14 on January 25. There were 19 on January 26 with 205 on January 27, then 51 seen on January 28 with 16 on January 29 and ten on January 30. There were 31 on January 31 with nine on February 1. There were 14 on February 2 with 17 on February 3, 21 on February 4, 34 on February 5 and 111 on February 6, then 30 seen on February 8 with 21 on February 9, 14 on February 11 and eight on February 12. There were 138 on February 13 with

111 on February 15, seven to February 17, six on February 18 and one on February 19. There were seven on February 20 with eight on February 21, nine on February 23 and 23 on February 25, then 17 seen on February 26 with eight on February 27. There were 100 on February 28 with 45 on March 2 and 23 on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 30 with a high count of 412 on April 9. There were 52 on March 4 with 99 on March 5, then 51 seen on March 6 with 44 on March 7 and 27 on March 8. There were 84 on March 9 with 66 on March 10, 59 on March 11, 41 on March 12, 15 on March 13 and five on March 14. There were ten on March 15 with 11 on March 16, 74 on March 17 and 83 on March 18, then 51 seen on March 20 with 27 on March 21 and eight on March 22. There were 16 on March 23 with 31 on March 24, 47 on March 25 and 326 on March 27, then 115 seen on March 28 with 65 on March 29. There were 125 on March 30, then 71 seen on March 31 with 16 on April 1. There were 357 on April 2 with 215 on April 3, 74 on April 4 and eight on April 5. There were 31 on April 6 with 63 on April 7, 145 on April 8 and 412 on April 9, then 227 seen on April 10 with 154 on April 11, 124 on April 12 and 13 on April 13. There were 76 on April 14 with 253 on April 15, then 163 seen on April 16 with 97 to April 19, ten on April 20 and one on April 21. There were 102 on April 22 with 36 on April 23 and four on April 24. There were 17 on April 25 with 71 on April 26, then 34 seen on April 27 with 15 on April 29 and 11 on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 29 with a high count of 230 on May 8. There were 37 on May 1 with 41 on May 2 and 48 on May 3, then 32 seen on May 4. There were 38 on May 5 with 47 on May 6 and 230 on May 8, then 70 seen on May 9 with 53 on May 10. There were 85 on May 11 with 96 on May 12, then 65 seen on May 13 with 61 on May 14 and 16 on May 15. There were 30 on May 16 with 60 on May 17 and 104 on May 18, then 57 seen on May 19 with 47 on May 20, 16 on May 21, 13 on May 22 and four on May 23. There were 29 on May 24 with eight on May 25. There were 23 on May 26 with 66 on May 27 and 114 on May 28, then 68 seen on May 29 with 29 on May 30 and eight on May 31. There were 35 on June 1 with 38 on June 2 and 166 on June 3, then 99 seen on June 5 with 19 on June 6. There were 31 on June 7 with 115 on June 8, then 73 seen on June 9 with 35 on June 10, 15 on June 11 and seven to June 13. There were 41 on June 14 with 14 on June 15 and six on June 16. There were 27 on June 17 with 28 on June 18, 90 on June 19 and 116 on June 21, then 24 seen on June 22 with 16 on June 23. There were 34 on June 24 with 60 on June 25, then 28 seen on June 26 with 16 on June 27. There were 116 on June 28 with 60 on June 29. The early fall passage ran from June 30 to October 2 with a high count of 404 on August 26. There were 80 on June 30 with 125 on July 1, then 92 on July 3 with 38 on July 5, 29 on July 6, 28 on July 7 and ten on July 8. There were 18 on July 9 with 69 on July 10, then 29 seen on July 12 with 24 on July 13. There were 61 on July 14 with 88 on July 15 and 114 on July 17, then 102 seen on July 18 with 78 on July 19, 46 on July 21 and 15 on July 22. There were 16 on July 23 with 25 on July 24 and 72 on July 25, then 37 seen on July 26. There were 57 on July 27 with 71 on July 28 and 81 on July 29, then 74 seen on July 31 with 48 on August 2, 36 on August 3 and 11 on August 4. There were 15 on August 5 with 56 on August 6, then 28 seen on August 7 with four on August 8. There were 13

on August 9 with 224 on August 10, then 95 seen on August 11 with 79 on August 12, 58 on August 13 and 49 on August 14. There were 83 on August 15 with 39 on August 17, 38 on August 19, nine on August 21 and four on August 22. There were 35 on August 23 with 120 on August 24, 154 on August 25 and 404 on August 26, then 252 seen on August 27 with 72 on August 28 and 60 on August 29. There were 76 on August 30 with 64 on August 31, 33 on September 1 and 19 on September 2. There were 50 on September 3 with 54 on September 4, then 30 seen to September 6 with 13 on September 7. There were 92 on September 8 with 46 on September 9 and seven on September 10. There were ten on September 11 with 31 on September 12 and September 14, then 19 seen on September 15 with 18 on September 16, 11 on September 18 and three on September 19. There were 89 on September 20 with 38 on September 22, 35 on September 23 and 17 on September 24. There were 84 on September 25 with 60 on September 27 and 31 on September 28. There were 129 on September 30 with 75 on October 1 and 35 on October 2. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to November 29 with a high count of 296 on November 22. There were 53 on October 3 with 80 on October 4, then 26 seen on October 5 with 20 on October 6. There were 31 on October 7 with 50 on October 8, then 34 seen on October 9 with 31 on October 11 and 11 on October 12. There were 80 on October 13 with 14 on October 14. There were 51 on October 15 with 78 on October 16, then 17 seen on October 18 with one on October 19. There were 29 on October 20 with 145 on October 22, then 87 seen on October 23 with 73 on October 24. There were 96 on October 25 with 61 on October 26 and ten on October 27. There were 181 on October 28 with 55 on October 29 and seven on October 30. There were nine on October 31 with 76 on November 1 and 164 on November 3, then 92 seen on November 4 with 67 on November 5 and 40 on November 6. There were 119 on November 7 with 115 on November 9, 90 on November 11, 43 on November 12, 38 on November 13 and 12 on November 14. There were 55 on November 15 with 58 on November 16, 63 on November 18, 115 on November 20 and 296 on November 22, then 103 seen on November 24 with 26 on November 25. There were 70 on November 26 with 106 on November 27 and 147 on November 28, then 24 seen on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 30 to December 31 with a high count of 316 on December 14. There were 30 on November 30 with 44 on December 1 and 63 on December 3, then 25 seen on December 4. There were 32 on December 5 with 57 on December 6 and 72 on December 7, then 47 seen on December 8 with 40 on December 9 and 14 on December 10. There were 179 on December 11 with 53 on December 12 and 45 on December 13. There were 316 on December 14 with 69 on December 15 and 22 on December 16. There were 105 on December 17 with 87 to December 19. There were 244 on December 20 with 93 on December 21. There were 186 on December 22 with 212 on December 23, then 12 seen on December 24. There were 43 on December 25 with 83 on December 26, then 19 seen on December 27. There were 51 on December 28 with 169 on December 29, then 99 seen on December 31.

In 2016 there were 1,058 on March 19 and 2,486 on November 24. In 2017 there were 1,106 on February 4 and 1,165 on December 17. In 2018 there were 2,536 on March 26 and 835 on November 22. The count of 2,536 is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were 1,295 on December 13 and in 2020 there were 1,910 on December 7. In 2021 there were 614 on November 7.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Present all year but normally no more than two a day seen from May 5 to October 7. There was a strong northerly passage from March 6 to May 3 with a high count of 255 on April 2. There was a fall passage from October 8 to November 26 with a high count of 977 on October 29. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of 257 on January 5. There were four on January 1 with six on January 2, then three seen on January 3 with two on January 4. There were 257 on January 5 with four on January 6 and one on January 7. There were two on January 8 and January 9 with 17 on January 10, then three seen to January 12 with one on January 13. There were four on January 14 with six on January 15, then two seen on January 16. There were four on January 19 with six on January 20, then two seen on January 21 with one on January 23. There were three on January 24 with singles to January 26. There were seven on January 28 with four on January 30. There were five on January 31 with ten on February 1, then four seen on February 2 with two on February 5 and singles to February 8. There were three on February 9 with six on February 10, then one seen on February 11. There were two on February 12 with four on February 13, then three seen on February 14 with singles to February 19. There were three on February 20 with singles to February 22. There were two on February 23 with four on February 25 and five on February 26, then two seen to February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to May 2 with a high count of 255 on April 2. There were two from March 1 to March 5 with 46 on March 6, then four seen on March 7 with two on March 8. There were 13 on March 9 with two on March 10. There were seven on March 11 with 81 on March 12 and 85 on March 14, then seven seen on March 16 with five on March 17. There were six on March 18 with 14 on March 19 and 50 on March 20, then eight seen on March 21 with six on March 22. There were 43 on March 24 with 161 on March 25, then 94 seen on March 26 with 30 on March 27. There were 178 on March 28 with 50 on March 29, 44 on March 30 and 21 on March 31. There were 22 on April 1 with 255 on April 2, then 34 seen on April 4 with 17 on April 5. There were 65 on April 6 with 57 on April 7, 36 on April 8, 14 on April 9, five on April 11 and singles to April 13. There were 19 on April 14 with 73 on April 16, then 19 seen on April 17 with 16 on April 18 and six on April 19. There were 38 on April 20 with one on April 21. There were seven on April 22 with nine on April 23 and 160 on April 24, then 35 seen on April 25 with 29 on April 26, five on April 28 and four on April 29. There were 130 on April 30 with 26 on May 1 and

one on May 2. The summer passage ran from May 3 to June 20 with a high count of 15 on May 8. There were 14 on May 3 with three on May 5. There were 12 on May 6 with 15 on May 8, then two seen to May 13 with one on May 14. There were two on May 15 with 12 on May 19, then five seen on May 20 with singles to May 24. There were two from May 25 to May 31 with one on June 2. There were two on June 3 and June 7 with singles to June 15. There were three on June 16 with singles to June 20. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 1 with a high count of 11 on September 17. There were three on July 1 with singles to August 5. There were four on August 14 with singles to August 27. There were five on August 29 with two to September 9. There were 11 on September 17 with six on September 18 and singles to September 27. There were three on September 30 with one on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to December 1 with a high count of 977 on October 29. There were singles on October 2 and October 3 with two to October 7 and 12 on October 8, then eight seen on October 9 with one on October 11. There were 15 on October 13 with seven on October 16, six on October 17 and five on October 18. There were eight on October 20 with 18 on October 22, then nine seen on October 23 with one on October 24. There were eight on October 25 and October 26 with 11 on October 27, 146 on October 28 and **977 on October 29** (wind NW 4), then 69 seen on October 30. There were 92 on October 31 with 402 on November 1, then nine seen on November 3 with one on November 4. There were 19 on November 5 with 22 on November 6, 25 on November 7, 60 on November 9 and 100 on November 11, then 22 seen on November 13 with six on November 14. There were 170 on November 15 with 28 on November 16 and three on November 17. There were four on November 18 with 12 to November 21 and 335 on November 22, then 63 seen on November 23 with 39 on November 24, 25 on November 25, 24 on November 26, seven on November 27 and three on November 29. There were 119 on November 30 with five on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 31 with a high count of 158 on December 6. There were 13 on December 2 with 48 on December 3, then one seen on December 4. There were 44 on December 5 with 158 on December 6, then four seen on December 7 with two on December 8 and one on December 9. There were 38 on December 11 with 125 on December 13, then 49 seen on December 14 with five on December 16, four on December 17, three on December 18 and one on December 19. There were 18 on December 20 with two on December 21. There were eight on December 22 with 17 on December 23, then four seen on December 26. There were five on December 27 with 13 on December 28 and 24 on December 30, then 16 seen on December 31.

In 2016 there were 1,310 on April 2 with in 2017 a high count of 365 on April 15. In 2018 there were 980 on March 28 these all pale into insignificance when compared to 2019's 2,650 on April 3. This is the highest count for the park. In 2020 there were 555 on April 6 with in 2021 416 on December 6.

Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one in first-winter plumage on December 17.

In 2017 there was one on December 3 with in 2018 one on January 16. In 2019 there were singles on January 8 and February 10. In 2020 there was one on January 12 with another on February 28. For 2022 there was one on December 17.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

Seen throughout the year but the majority were noted between late February and the end of March the high count was that of 200 on March 11. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 27 with a high count of 170 on February 22. There was one on January 2 with three on January 6, then two seen on January 14 with singles to January 21. There were two on January 24 with singles to February 1. There were two on February 2 with three on February 11 and February 18, then two seen on February 19 with one on February 20. There were five on February 21 with 170 on February 22, then two seen to February 26 with one on February 27. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 28 with a high count of 200 on March 11. There were singles on March 2 and March 3 with two on March 5, 55 on March 10 and **200 on March 11**, then 20 seen on March 13 with three on March 14. There were 45 on March 16 with 30 on March 17, eight on March 20 and one on March 22. There were 13 on March 25 with 105 on March 26, then 40 seen on March 27 with 25 on March 30, three on April 1 and singles to April 6. There were eight on April 7 with 22 on April 8, then singles seen to April 11. There were two on April 13 with five on April 16, then three seen on April 17 with two on April 18 and singles to April 20. There were four on April 21 with two to April 27 and one on April 28. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 30 with a high count of 25 on May 5. There was one on May 2 with 25 on May 5, then singles seen to May 11. There were two on May 15 with four on May 16, then three seen on May 28 with singles to June 5. There were three on June 7 with six on June 9 and seven on June 11, then five seen on June 12 with singles to June 15. There were 11 on June 17 with five to June 19 and singles to June 21. There were two on June 22 with 16 on June 23, then singles seen to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 1 with a high count of 75 on July 20. There was one on July 1 with seven on July 2, then six seen on July 3 with two on July 4 and one on July 5. There were three on July 7 with eight on July 9, then five seen on July 10 with two to July 12. There were three from July 13 to July 15 with 75 on July 20, then three seen on July 21 with singles to July 30. There were four on August 1 with two to August 4 and singles to August 11. There were two on August 13 with singles to August 16. There were three on August 19 with two to August 22 and singles to August 25. There were 21 on August 26 with

singles to August 28. There were three on August 31 with five on September 5, then two seen on September 6 with one on September 7. There were three on September 9 with four on September 10, then singles seen to September 12. There were two from September 13 to September 16 with three on September 18 and 30 on September 21, then two seen to September 26. There were six on September 30 with one on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 29 with a high count of six on November 6. There was one on October 2 with three on October 5, then one seen on October 6. There were two on October 7 with three on October 8, then five seen on October 10 and October 12 with two on October 13 and singles to October 18. There were three on October 20 with four on October 21 and five on October 22, then four seen on October 25 with two to October 27 and one on October 29. There were three on October 30 with singles to November 3. There were six on November 6 with three on November 14 and singles to November 19. There were two on November 21, November 28 and November 29. The winter passage ran from December 4 to December 31 with a high count of 38 on December 7. There were two on December 4 with singles to December 6. There were 38 on December 7 with two on December 9 and singles to December 18. There were two on December 19 with singles to December 22. There were two on December 23 and December 27 with five on December 28 and December 30, then three seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 75 on April 9 with a high count of 133 on August 29 in 2017. In 2018 the highest count was that of 272 on April 9 whilst in 2019 the high count was that of 123 on March 22. In 2020 the highest count was that of 417 on September 1 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 92 on August 23 with, in 2022 a high count of 200 on March 11.

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)

This year it had vagrant status there are only three sightings one for the summer and two for the late fall. For the summer passage there was one on May 26. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 6 and October 30.

In 2016 singles were seen on four dates from June 1 to November 26. In 2017 there were 16 sightings on January 28 and from May 17 to November 21 with sightings in December from the 23rd to the 26th. There were two on December 24. In 2018 there were 11 records on January 10 and from June 3 to November 22. There were two on July 25. In 2019 there were 15 sightings from April 14 to December 13 with high counts of five on September 11 and October 26 these are the highest counts for the park. In 2020 seen from April 30 to December 31 with two on April 30. In 2021 seen from May 29 to August 31 with two on May 30.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage one flew to the south on March 31.

In 2017 there was one on October 6. In 2021 there was one on September 3.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage one flew to the south on September 17 it was struggling to keep up with a flock of six Snowy Egrets.

In 2020 there was one on June 15.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Seen throughout the year in the spring there was a passage from March 8 to April 2 with a high count of 20 on March 8. There was also a fall passage from September 8 to November 3 with a high count of 30 on November 1. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 3 with a high count of four on February 12. There were two on January 2 and January 8 with singles on 12 dates to February 7. There were three on February 9 with singles to February 11. There were four on February 12 with two to February 18 and singles to February 25. There were three on February 26 with one on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 30 with a high count of 20 on March 8. There was one on March 4 with two on March 6 and 20 on March 8, then two seen on March 9. There were six on March 10 with nine on March 11 and 17 on March 12, then one seen on March 14. There were two on March 15 and March 16 with ten on March 17, then six seen on March 19 with five on March 20 and singles to March 25. There were three on March 26 with one on March 27. There were two on March 29 with three on March 30 and six on April 2, then three seen to April 8 with two to April 11. There were three on April 12 with singles to April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 30 with a high count of seven on June 11. There was one on May 1 with two on May 2 and May 3, then singles seen to May 5. There were two on May 6 and May 8 with singles to May 13. There were two on May 14 with three on May 16, then singles seen to May 18. There were three on May 20 with two to May 23 and one on May 24. There were two on May 25 and May 26 with four on May 27, then singles seen to May 30. There were two on May 31 with three on June 2 and June 4, then singles seen to June 6. There were two on June 7 with three on June 9, four on June 10 and seven on June 11, then four seen to June 14 with singles to June 16. There were two on June 18 with singles to June 23. There were two on June 24 with singles to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to

October 1 with a high count of 19 on September 17. There were five on July 1 with seven on July 3, then singles seen to July 7. There were two from July 8 to July 12 with singles to July 15. There were two on July 16 and July 18 with singles on 14 dates to August 12. There were two on August 14 with six on August 18, then singles seen to August 24. There were three on August 27 with seven on August 28, then singles seen to August 31. There were two on September 1 with seven on September 3, then singles seen to September 6. There were five on September 7 with ten on September 8 and 11 on September 10, then four seen on September 11 with two on September 12. There were three on September 13 with eight on September 14, 13 on September 16 and 19 on September 17, then two seen on September 18 with singles to September 22. There were three on September 24 with five on September 25, then three seen to September 30 with one on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 30 with a high count of 30 on November 1. There were ten on October 2 with five on October 4 and two on October 5. There were six on October 6 with three on October 7 and one on October 8. There were 22 on October 9 with 15 on October 11, three on October 15 and one on October 16. There were two on October 18 with four to October 23, six on October 25, 13 on October 27, 23 on October 30 and **30 on November 1**, then 11 seen on November 3 with four on November 13, three on November 21 and singles to November 28. There were four on November 29 with one on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 23 with a high count of two on December 4 and December 23. There was one on December 3 with two on December 4, then singles seen to December 20. Finally, there were two on December 23.

In 2016 the high count was that of 165 on October 1 and in 2017 there were 103 on March 22 with in 2018 a high count of 56 on March 20. In 2019 the high count was that of 67 on October 5. In 2020 the high count was that of 206 on September 18 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 86 on March 3 with a low 30 on November 1 in 2022.

Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*)

A new species for the park for the winter passage there was one on December 5. Stevenson & Anderson considered this a full species as do I.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Present all year although uncommon in the winter. There was a spring passage from February 26 to April 4 with a high count of 81 on April 1. There was also a fall passage from September 20 to October 31 with a high count of 31 on September 30. The early spring passage

ran from January 2 to March 1 with a high count of five on three dates. There was one on January 2 with two on January 3, then three seen on January 6, January 10, January 14 and January 23 with two on January 29 and singles to February 11. There were five on February 12 with four on February 13 and singles to February 17. There were two on February 18 and February 21 with singles to February 23. There were four on February 24 with five on February 26 and February 28, then one seen on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to May 1 with a high count of 81 on April 1. There were two on March 2 with three on March 3 and 13 on March 4, then one seen on March 5. There were two on March 6 and March 7 with six on March 8, then two seen on March 10 with singles to March 13. There were two on March 14 and March 16 with 76 on March 17, then 25 seen on March 20 with 24 on March 21, nine on March 22 and one on March 23. There were two on March 25 with 14 on March 26, 17 on March 27, 21 on March 29 and **81 on April 1**, then seven seen on April 3 with five on April 4, two on April 7 and one on April 11. There were two on April 12 with four on April 13, then one seen on April 14. There were two from April 15 to April 18 with singles to April 24. There were two from April 25 to April 30 with one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 5 to June 30 with a high count of seven on May 13. There was one on May 5 with two on May 6, three on May 7 and seven on May 13, then two seen on May 15 with one on May 16. There were three on May 19 with two on May 20 and singles to June 2. There were four from June 7 to June 9 with six on June 10, then five seen on June 11 with three on June 13 and singles to June 15. There were two on June 16 and June 18 with three on June 22, then two seen on June 24 with singles to June 26. There were three on June 27 with one on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 3 with a high count of 31 on September 30. There were singles on July 1 and July 2 with ten on July 4, then two seen to July 9 with singles to July 12. There were three on July 13 and July 15 with five on July 16, then three seen on July 20 with one on July 21. There were four on July 22 with three on July 24 and singles to July 28. There were four on July 29 with two on July 30 and singles to August 4. There were two on August 5 with four on August 7, then singles seen to August 9. There were two on August 13 with six on August 14, eight to August 17 and nine on August 18, then singles seen to August 22. There were three on August 23 with 13 on August 24, then 11 seen on August 25 with three on August 27 and singles to August 29. There were eight on August 31 with four on September 1 and three on September 2. There were six on September 3 with five on September 4, four on September 5 and singles to September 7. There were four on September 8 with 16 on September 10, then four seen to September 14 with singles to September 16. There were two on September 17 with ten on September 18 and 11 on September 20, then three seen on September 24 with one on September 27. There were two on September 28 with 31 on September 30, then three seen on October 2 with one on October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 6 to November 30 with a high count of 30 on October 18. There were nine on October 6 with 23 on October 8, then six seen on October 9 with three on October 13 and one on October 14. There were 21 on October 15 with 25 on October 16 and 30 on October 18, then nine seen on October

19 with seven on October 20, four on October 22 and singles to October 24. There were four on October 27 with eight on October 28, ten on October 29 and 24 on October 31, then four seen on November 1 with three on November 3 and two on November 8. There were nine on November 11 with two on November 13 and singles to November 18. There were four on November 21 with three later on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 29 with a high count of two on December 19 and December 22. There were singles on five dates from December 1 to December 18 with two on December 19 and December 22, then singles seen on two dates to December 29.

In 2016 the high count was only that of 33 on October 2, in 2017 the high count was that of 43 on October 17. In 2018 numbers were better with a high count of 135 on April 8. In 2019 there were two higher counts: there were 179 on April 2 and 204 on March 23 the latter is now the highest count for the park. Numbers were lower again in 2020 with a high count of 41 on October 1. In 2021 the high count was that of 112 on March 3 with in 2022 a high count of 81 on April 1.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Present all year they were often seen feeding along the shore with other sightings over the river. Most of the migration was offshore. There was a spring passage from March 17 to April 12 with a high count of 125 on April 1. There was also a fall passage from August 17 to October 8 with a high count of 103 on September 7. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 28 with a high count of 12 on February 24. There were three on January 2 with five on January 6, then two seen on January 7 with singles to January 9. There were eight on January 10 with three to January 14 then singles seen to January 20. There were two on January 21 with six on January 23, then four seen to January 29 with singles to February 3. There were two from February 4 to February 11 with three on February 12, then two seen on February 13 with one on February 16. There were two on February 18 with three to February 21, four on February 22 and 12 on February 24, then seven seen on February 25 with five on February 26 and singles to February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 29 with a high count of 125 on April 1. There were two on March 2 with five to March 5 and six on March 6, then three seen on March 7 with singles to March 9. There were two on March 10 with singles to March 13. There were three on March 14 and March 15 with 43 on March 17, then singles seen to March 19. There were three on March 20 with 24 on March 21, then ten seen to March 24. There were 11 on March 25 and March 26 with three on March 27. There were eight on March 28 with ten on March 29, then four seen on March 30 with three on March 31. There were **125 on April 1** with 33 on April 2, 24 on April 3, 17 on April 4, four on April 5 and two on April 6. There were seven on April 7 with

three to April 9. There were 15 on April 10 with 11 on April 12 and three on April 13. There were four on April 14 with five on April 15, then seven seen on April 16 and April 17 with three on April 18 and one on April 19. There were five on April 20 with six on April 21, then four seen on April 23 with three to April 25 and one on April 26. There were four on April 27 with one on April 28. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 30 with a high count of 31 on June 8. There were two on April 30 with four on May 1, then two seen on May 2 with one on May 3. There were two on May 4 with four on May 5 and seven on May 7, then three seen on May 8 with one on May 9. There were three from May 10 to May 12 with six on May 13 and May 14, then two seen on May 15. There were three on May 16 with eight on May 17, then seven seen to May 19. There were 12 on May 20 with four on May 21 and three on May 22. There were four on May 23 with nine on May 24, then six seen on May 26 with two on May 27. There were 13 on May 28 with six on May 30, five on May 31 and four on June 1. There were ten on June 2 with five on June 3 and four on June 4. There were eight on June 5 with 12 on June 6 and 31 on June 8, then nine seen on June 10 with eight on June 11. There were 16 on June 12 with three on June 13. There were eight on June 14 with ten on June 15 and 21 on June 16, then 11 seen on June 18 with three on June 19. There were five on June 20 with nine on June 21 and 18 on June 23, then six seen on June 24 with one on June 25. There were three on June 26 with 18 on June 27, then seven seen on June 29 with two on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 2 with a high count of 103 on September 7. There were six on July 1 with 19 on July 3 and 22 on July 5, then ten seen to July 8 with four on July 9. There were 18 on July 10 with eight on July 11 and five on July 12. There were ten on July 13 with 11 on July 15, then seven seen on July 16. There were eight on July 17 with ten on July 18, then eight seen on July 20 with four to July 24, two on July 25 and one on July 26. There were four on July 27 with three on July 28 and two on July 29. There were six on July 30 with four on July 31 and one on August 1. There were eight on August 2 with five on August 3 and two on August 4. There were nine on August 5 with eight on August 7, three on August 9 and one on August 10. There were eight on August 11 and August 13 with nine to August 16, 14 on August 17 and 27 on August 18, then seven seen on August 19. There were nine on August 20 with 17 on August 21, then one seen on August 22. There were nine on August 23 with ten on August 24 and August 25, then one seen on August 26. There were seven on August 27 with 16 on August 28, then ten seen on August 30 with six on August 31. There were 39 on September 1 with 12 on September 2, 11 on September 3, eight on September 5 and six on September 6. There were 103 on September 7 with 27 on September 8 and two on September 9. There were three on September 10 with 23 on September 11, then nine seen on September 12 with five on September 13. There were 23 on September 14 with 62 on September 15, then four seen on September 16. There were six on September 17 with 14 on September 18, then 12 seen on September 19 with one on September 20. There were four on September 21 with 12 on September 22, then three seen to September 24. There were 13 on September 25 with four on September 26 and one on September 27. There were 33 on September 30 with 16 on October 1

and one on October 2. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to November 29 with a high count of 48 on October 6. There were three on October 3 with two on October 4 and one on October 5. There were 48 on October 6 with 26 on October 7, eight on October 8, three on October 9 and singles to October 13. There were nine on October 14 with 16 on October 16., then one seen on October 17. There were two on October 18 with seven on October 19 and eight on October 20, then six seen to October 24 with two on October 25. There were three on October 26 with seven on October 27 and 12 on October 29, then four seen on October 30 with three on November 1, two on November 2 and singles to November 5. There were two on November 6 with seven on November 8 and 29 on November 11, then six seen on November 14 with one on November 15. There were two on November 16 and November 17 with there on November 18, then two seen on November 19 with singles to November 25. There were four on November 26 and November 27 with one on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 30 to December 31 with a high count of four on three dates. There were three on November 30 with two to December 4 and one on December 6. There were four on December 8, December 12 and December 15 with three on December 19 and singles to December 21. There were two from December 22 to December 24 with one on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 37 on July 9 with a high count of 212 on October 17 in 2017. The latter is the highest count for the park. The high count for 2018 was that of 170 on April 8. 2019 was back to the low counts just 63 seen on April 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 120 on October 4. In 2021 the high count was that of 138 on October 7 with in 2022 a high count of 125 on April 1.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

Seen from mid-January to early November there was only three sightings outside of this period. There was a spring passage from March 8 to April 10 with a high count of 33 on March 29. There was also a fall passage from July 23 to September 14 with a high count of 29 on August 13. For this year there were also three winter records. The early spring passage ran from January 11 to February 18 with a high count of two on February 8. There were singles on five dates from January 11 to February 7 with two on February 8, then one seen on February 18. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 27 with a high count of 33 on March 29. There were singles from March 2 to March 5 with nine on March 8, then four seen on March 10 with two on March 11 and singles to March 13. There were seven on March 16 and March 20 with one on March 21. There were two on March 22 with eight on March 25, ten on March 26, 12 on March 27, 17 on March 28 and **33 on March 29**, then 30 seen on April 1 with nine on April 2, three on April 4 and one on April 9. There were five on April 10 with singles to April 27. The summer passage ran from

May 3 to June 30 with a high count of six on June 9. There was one on May 3 with two from May 4 to May 8, then singles seen to May 10. There were three on May 13 with two on May 15 and singles to May 29. There were two on May 31 and June 3 with one on June 7. There were two on June 8 with six on June 9, then two seen to June 11 with singles to June 14. There were two on June 17 and June 18 with singles to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 25 with a high count of 29 on August 13. There were three on July 1 with seven on July 2, then five seen on July 3 with two on July 6 and one on July 7. There were three on July 8 with two on July 9 and one on July 10. There were two on July 11 with four on July 12, then singles seen to July 16. There were two on July 18 with singles to July 21. There were two on July 22 with four on July 23 and six on July 25, then five seen on July 31 with two on August 1. There were three on August 2 with four on August 3, then two seen on August 3 with one on August 8. There were two on August 9 with three on August 11 and 29 on August 13, then one seen on August 14. There were three on August 17 with four on August 18, then two seen on August 24 with one on August 29. There were four on September 1 with 12 on September 2, then 11 seen on September 7 with five on September 9, four on September 14 and singles to September 25. For the late fall passage there was one on October 6 with two on October 8 and October 25, then one seen on October 28. There were three on November 1 with singles on November 4 and November 12. There were also two on November 16. For the winter passage there were singles on December 4, December 21 and December 23.

In 2016 there were 73 on September 3 and in 2017 there were 74 on March 22. In 2018 the high count was that of 62 on April 8 and in 2019 the high count was that of 84 on March 26. In 2020 the high count was that of 89 on October 14. The count of 120 on September 1, 2021 is now the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was only that of 33 on March 29. Overall, the main spring passage ran from February 25 (2017) to May 18 (2016) and the fall passage from June 11 (2019) to October 15 (2020).

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Seen from January 20 to November 6 with a single winter sighting. There was a spring passage from March 8 to April 1 with a high count of 19 on April 1. There was little to suggest a passage in the fall. The early spring passage ran from January 20 to February 18 with singles on January 20, February 5 and February 18. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to April 27 with a high count of 19 on April 1. There was one on March 3 with two on March 5, five on March 8, ten on March 10 and 14 on March 16, then ten seen on March 17 with eight on March 20 and two to March 24. There were five on March 25 with three to March 27. There were 17 on March 28 with 14 on March 29 and three on March 31. There were **19 on April 1** with two on April 2 and

singles to April 6. There were two on April 15 with singles to April 27. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 25 with a high count of six on five dates. There were six on May 2 with singles to May 7. There were three on May 8 with four on May 13, then two seen to May 21 with singles to June 2. There were three on June 4 and June 8 with five to June 12, then six seen on June 13 and June 14 with three to June 16. There were four on June 18 with six on June 21 and June 23, then three seen on June 24 with one on June 25. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 25 with a high count of ten on September 9. There were singles on July 1 and July 2 with nine on July 3, then four seen to July 8 with one on July 9. There were nine on July 10 with five on July 12, two on July 16 and singles to July 18. There were six on July 19 with three on July 20. There were five on July 21 with six on July 22, then two seen on July 24 with one on July 27. There were four on July 28 with three to August 2, two on August 3 and one on August 4. There were six on August 7 and August 13 with singles to August 15. There were two on August 17 and August 18 with singles to August 25. There were three on August 27 with singles to August 29. There were two on August 31 and September 1 with four on September 2, then singles seen to September 5. There were five on September 7 with ten on September 9, then eight seen on September 14 with singles to September 18. There were four on September 19 with one on September 25. For the late fall passage there were singles from October 1 to October 19 with three on October 20 and five on October 28, then two seen on November 3 with one on November 6. For the winter passage there was one on December 7.

In 2016 there were 27 on April 8 and in 2017 there were 107 on October 17 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 there were 34 on April 8 whilst in 2019 there were 70 on March 26. In 2020 the high count was of 39 on October 14. In 2021 the high count was that of 58 on March 27 whilst in 2022 the high count was only that of 19 on April 1. Records in all years were scarce in November and December with very few sightings for January and February. There were also summer sightings. Overall, the main spring passage ran from February 18 (2016) to May 11 (2016) and the main fall passage from June 14 (2022) to October 2 (2016) but to October 20 in 2017. In 2020 the northerly passage ran from February 29 to July 29 and the southerly passage from August 4 to October 14.

Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)

In all there are 20 sightings this year, the same as 2020 there are records for every month bar December. There was a high count of two on August 11. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 24, February 7 and February 26. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, March 27, April 5 and April 14. For the summer passage there were singles on May 5, June 1 and June 12. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 6, July 11, July

17, August 7, August 8, August 13 and September 2 with **two on August 11**. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 9 and November 27. There were no winter records. The count of two is a joint high count for the park.

In 2016 there were singles on May 4 and July 1. In 2017 singles were seen on five dates from April 26 to August 11 with another on October 14. There were also two on November 26 this is another joint high count with the two on August 12 in 2019. In 2018 there were nine records from February 6 to August 23 with others on October 30, November 30 and December 7. In 2019 there were 12 sightings scattered through the year with two on August 12. There were 20 records in 2020 with 18 in 2021. In 2022 there were 16 records with two on August 11 the third such count.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Seen all year but sightings were limited in November and December. There was a spring passage from March 20 to April 21 with a high count of 46 on March 21. There was a minor fall passage from August 5 to September 14 with a high count of 37 on September 7. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of 12 on January 24. There were eight on January 1 with six on January 6 and two on January 8. There were six on January 14 with 12 on January 24, then singles seen to February 17. There were two on February 18 with three on February 21 and February 22, then singles seen to February 27. There were two on February 28 with one on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to April 26 with a high count of 46 on March 21. There was one on March 3 with six on March 5, then two seen on March 6 with one on March 7. There were six on March 9 with singles to March 16. There were five on March 17 with 15 on March 20 and **46 on March 21**, then nine seen on March 22 with six on March 25. There were 32 on March 26 with 30 on March 27, 24 to March 29 and one on March 30. There were three on March 31 with seven on April 1, nine on April 2 and 42 on April 4, then eight seen to April 6 with two on April 8 and one on April 9. There were three on April 10 with 16 on April 11 and April 13, then five seen on April 15 with two on April 17. There were three on April 18 and April 20 with 15 on April 21, then three seen on April 24 with two on April 26. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 1 with a high count of 14 on June 23. There were three on May 1 and May 4 with seven on May 5, then three seen on May 7 with two on May 8 and one on May 12. There were four on May 13 with three to May 16 and two to May 18. There were nine on May 19 with two on May 20 and singles to May 24. There were two on May 25 with four on May 26, then singles seen to May 30. There were two on June 1 with singles to June 3. There were four on June 5 with nine on June 6, then one seen on June 7. There were three from June 8 to June 10 with four on June 11, then singles seen to June 14. There were seven on June 15 with

five on June 16, four on June 18, two on June 19 and one on June 20. There were three on June 21 with 14 on June 23, then five seen to June 30 with one on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to October 1 with a high count of 37 on September 7. There were two on July 2 with three on July 3 and five on July 5, then two seen on July 7 with one on July 8. There were two on July 9 with three on July 10, four on July 11 and seven on July 13, then six seen on July 15 with two on July 16. There were three on July 17 with six on July 18, then two seen to July 20 with singles to July 27. There were four on July 29 with eight on July 30, then two seen on July 31 with one on August 1. There were 12 on August 2 with three on August 3 and one on August 4. There were nine on August 5 with eight on August 6, two on August 11 and one on August 13. There were 13 on August 14 with six on August 15. There were ten on August 16 with 11 on August 17 and 22 on August 18, then four seen to August 20 with three to August 24. There were six on August 25 with 15 on August 27, then two seen to August 29 with one on August 31. There were 12 on September 1 with 20 on September 3, then singles seen to September 5. There were two on September 6 with 37 on September 7, then two seen on September 9 with one on September 11. There were two on September 13 with 15 on September 14, then seven seen on September 18 with five on September 25. There were also five on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 19 with a high count of 11 on October 18. There was one on October 1 with four on October 3 and seven on October 7, then two seen on October 8 with one on October 13. There were seven on October 14 with 11 on October 18, then two seen on October 19. There were three on October 22 with five on October 23, then six seen on October 26 and October 27 with two on October 31 and one on November 1. Later there were three on November 18 with one on November 19. For the winter passage there were two on December 4 with one on December 6.

In 2016 there were 127 on October 1 and in 2017 the high count was that of 104 on September 9. In 2018 the high count was that of 89 on September 20. The high count in 2019 was that of 46 on March 22. In 2020 the high count was that of 173 on October 1 with in 2021 a high count of 210 on September 18 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 46 on March 21. Overall, the main spring passage ran from February 20 (2018) to May 13 (2017) and the fall passage from July 31 (2021) to November 8 (2020).

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

There are 19 records from March 11 to October 1 with the majority being seen during September. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 11, April 6 and April 26. For the summer passage there were singles on May 4, May 12, June 22, June 29 and June 30. For the early fall passage there was one on August 14 with **two on September 8**, then singles seen on

September 14 and September 15. There were **two on September 16** with singles on September 17 and September 20. There were **two on September 21** with singles on September 27, September 30 and October 1.

In 2016 the high count was that of two on September 4 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of four on October 17 this is the joint high count for the park. In 2018 there were high counts of two on July 10 and August 16. In 2019 there was a count of two on July 16 whilst 2020 had the joint high count of four on August 31. In 2021 the high count was of three on October 11. In 2022 there were high counts of two on September 8, September 16 and September 21.

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

There are also 19 sightings of this species noted in every month bar February. For the early spring passage there was one on January 15. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4 and April 2. For the summer passage there were singles on May 7 and June 12. The fall passages were by far the strongest events. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 3, August 13, September 10, September 11, September 20 and September 30 with **two on September 16**. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 2, October 6, October 15, October 17, November 5 and November 21. For the winter passage there was one on December 3.

The records to 2019 span the period April 13 (2018) to December 27 (2019) only singles noted except for two on August 19, 2019 and March 26, 2020. In 2020 they were seen from January 3 so the whole year is now covered. In 2021 only February had no sightings the high count was that of five on April 18 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 again no February sightings otherwise singles noted on 19 dates.

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

This year they were seen from March 13 to October 27 it is the Ghost Crabs that brings them to the park to hunt. The high counts were of four on July 3 and five on August 28. For the late spring passage singles were seen on nine dates from March 13 to April 30 with two on April 15, three on April 22 and two on April 29. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 30 with high counts of three on seven dates. There were singles on May 1 and May 7 with two on May 8, then singles seen to May 10. There were three on May 11 with singles to May 15. There were two on May 16 and May 17 with one on May 18. There were two on May 20 with three on May

23, then two seen on May 24 with one on May 25. There were two on May 26 and May 27 with singles to May 29. There were three on May 30 with singles to June 2. There were two from June 3 to June 6 with singles to June 8. There were two on June 9 with singles to June 12. There were two on June 13 with singles to June 15. There were two on June 16 with three on June 17, then one seen on June 18. There were two on June 19 with three on June 20, then two seen on June 21 with one on June 22. There were two from June 23 to June 25 with three on June 26 and June 28, then singles seen to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to October 1 with a high count of five on August 28. There was one on July 2 with four on July 3, then three seen on July 4 with singles to July 7. There were two on July 8 with singles to July 10. There were two on July 11 with singles to July 16. There were two on July 17 with singles to July 24. There were two on July 25 with singles to August 2. There were two on August 3 and August 6 with one on August 7. There were two on August 8 and August 11 with three on August 13, then one seen on August 14. There were two from August 16 to August 23 with three on August 26 and **five on August 28**, then two seen on September 2 with singles to September 4. There were two on September 5 with singles to September 11. There were two on September 13 and September 14 with singles on September 15, September 23 and October 1. Finally for the late fall passage there was one on October 27.

In 2016 there were 12 on July 2 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of five on June 21 whilst in 2018 the high count was that of six on June 16. In 2019 the high count was also that of six on June 30. In 2020 four were seen on July 9 and July 19 with in 2021 seven on May 22. In 2022 there were five on August 28. Overall, they were seen from March 13 (2022) to October 5 (2021) with late individuals on October 14 in 2018 and on October 27 in 2022.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Present all year over the river none have ever been seen over the sea. There was a marked spring passage from March 5 to April 12 with a high count of 125 on March 9. For this year there was a summer passage to the north from May 30 to June 24 with a high count of 108 on June 11. There was also a fall passage from September 9 to November 2 with a high count of 508 on October 19 this is the highest count for the park. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 23 with a high count of 25 on February 14. There were singles on January 1 and January 2 with three to January 5 and 13 on January 6, then two seen on January 8 with singles to January 13. There were seven on January 14 with two on January 15 and one on January 19. There were ten on January 20 and January 23 with three on January 24, two on January 31 and singles to February 6. There were eight on February 13 with 25 on February 14, then three seen on February

16 with singles to February 21. There were two on February 22 with one on February 23. The late spring passage ran from February 24 to May 2 with a high count of 125 on March 9. There were two on February 24 with six on February 25, seven on February 28 and ten on March 2, then two seen on March 3 with one on March 4. There were 37 on March 5 with four on March 6. There were six on March 8 with 125 on March 9, then one seen on March 10. There were nine on March 11 with 15 on March 12, then one seen on March 13. There were nine on March 17 with 18 on March 18 and 40 on March 19, then 30 seen on March 20 with 20 on March 23 and two on March 24. There were 26 on March 25 with 12 on March 26 and seven on March 27. There were 85 on March 28 with 15 on March 29, 11 on April 2, ten on April 3 and five to April 5. There were six on April 7 with 33 on April 8, then 21 seen on April 10 with 19 on April 11. There were 40 on April 12 with four on April 13, three on April 14 and two on April 17. There were ten on April 18 with six on April 21, four on April 22 and two on April 24. There were 18 on April 27 with ten on April 28, three on April 30 and one on May 2. The summer passage ran from May 5 to June 30 with a high count of 108 on June 11. There were ten on May 5 with 12 on May 7 and May 8, then two seen on May 12 with one on May 15. There were 19 on May 17 with six on May 19 and singles to May 21. There were two on May 23 and May 25 with four on May 26, six on May 27 and 60 on May 30, then six seen on May 31 with three on June 2. There were 95 on June 3 with six to June 5 and five on June 6. There were 14 on June 7 with 19 on June 8, 22 on June 9 and 108 on June 11, then one seen on June 12. There were 21 on June 13 with 29 on June 14, then 20 seen on June 15 with three on June 16. There were 12 on June 17 with 25 on June 18 and June 19, then one seen on June 20. There were three on June 21 and June 22 with 17 on June 23, then 16 seen on June 24 with five on June 27, two on June 29 and one on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 4 with a high count of 94 on September 25. There were eight on July 1 with ten to July 3 and 15 on July 4, then seven seen on July 5 with four on July 6. There were 18 on July 7 with 26 on July 8 and July 9, then 24 seen on July 10 with 11 on July 11. There were 65 on July 12 with 12 on July 13 and two on July 15. There were 24 on July 16 with three on July 17. There were nine on July 18 with 39 on July 19, then 25 seen on July 21 with ten on July 22 and two on July 24. There were three on July 25 with 12 on July 26 and 17 on July 28, then four seen on July 29. There were six on August 1 with 38 on August 2, then 26 seen on August 4 with seven on August 5. There were nine on August 6 with 12 on August 7, then nine seen on August 8 with four on August 9, two on August 11 and one on August 12. There were eight on August 13 with 19 on August 14 and 29 on August 16, then three seen on August 17 with two on August 19. There were six on August 20 with four on August 21 and one on August 22. There were two on August 23 with seven on August 24, 16 on August 25 and 25 on August 27, then 22 seen on August 29 with 13 on September 1 and two on September 4. There were 17 on September 5 with 19 on September 6 and 29 on September 9, then seven seen on September 10. There were 13 on September 11 with 16 on September 12, 18 on September 14 and 38 on September 15, then 15 seen on September 17 with five on September 18, two on September 19 and one on September 22. There were six

on September 23 with 29 on September 24 and 94 on September 25, then 13 seen on September 26 with seven on September 27. There were 82 on September 30 with 34 to October 3 and two on October 4. The late fall passage ran from October 5 to December 3 with a high count of 508 on October 19. There were 16 on October 5 with 22 on October 7, then 30 seen on October 8 and October 9 with 28 on October 11, 21 on October 13, 14 on October 14 and six on October 15. There were ten on October 16 with 33 on October 17, 37 on October 18 and **508 on October 19**, then 64 seen on October 20 with 42 on October 21, 35 on October 22, 33 on October 23 and eight to October 25. There were 45 on October 26 with 190 on October 28, then 18 seen on October 29 with three on October 30. There were 19 on October 31 with 13 to November 2. There were 31 on November 3 with 18 to November 6, six on November 8 and two on November 9. There were 20 on November 11 with 23 on November 12 and 28 on November 14, then 11 seen on November 15 with three on November 16. There were 22 on November 17 with 26 on November 18 and 34 on November 19, then 12 seen on November 20 with two on November 21. There were eight on November 22 with 15 on November 23 and 22 on November 24, then nine seen on November 25. There were 13 on November 26 with 31 on November 27, then four seen on November 28. There were seven on November 29 with 21 on November 30, then 20 seen on December 2 with 15 on December 3. The winter passage ran from December 4 to December 31 with a high count of 60 on December 19. There were 29 on December 4 with 18 on December 7 and December 8, then five seen on December 9. There were 11 on December 10 with 22 on December 11, then 20 seen on December 12 with 14 on December 14 and one on December 15. There were 14 on December 16 with 31 on December 17 and 60 on December 19, then nine seen on December 20 with seven on December 21. There were 28 on December 22 with 20 on December 24, four on December 27 and three on December 30. Finally, there were eight on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 354 on October 1 with in 2017 a high count of 220 on March 21. In 2018 the high count was that of 363 on June 11. In 2019 the high count was that of 140 on March 15; at least two of the high counts fell in March. In 2020 the high count was that of 132 on December 12 with in 2021 a high count of 244 on June 16. In 2022 the high count was that of 508 on October 19 this is the highest count for the park.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Seen in every month bar January unlike the last species this one was regularly seen on passage out at sea. There was a spring passage from March 9 to March 25 with a high count of 55 on March 19. There was a summer passage to the north from June 7 to June 19 with a high count of 16 on June 8. There was no discernable fall passage. For the early spring passage there

were singles on February 10 and February 22. The late spring passage ran from March 8 to April 16 with a high count of 55 on March 19. There was one on March 8 with 45 on March 9, then 16 seen on March 13 with eight on March 16. There were **55 on March 19** with nine on March 22 and three on March 23. There were 12 on March 24 with ten on March 25, five on March 31 and two on April 1. There were five on April 7 with 12 on April 16. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 23 with a high count of 16 on June 8. There were six on May 1 with three later on May 30. There was one on June 3 with 13 on June 7 and 16 on June 8, then 13 seen on June 10 with two on June 11. There were six on June 16 with 13 on June 18, then two seen on June 22. There were also three on June 23. The early fall passage ran from July 6 to September 22 with a high count of 27 on July 18. There were three on July 6 with 15 on July 12 and 27 on July 18, then three seen on July 20 with one on July 26. There were four on August 2 with one on August 3. There were two on August 8 with three on August 12, then one seen on August 13. There were three on August 14 and August 16 with five on August 19, then two seen on August 22. There were four on August 27 with eight on August 28, then seven seen on August 29 with two on August 30. There were three on August 31 and September 4 with four on September 5 and September 12, then one seen on September 13. There were two on September 15 with three on September 16, then singles seen to September 20. There were also two on September 22. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 24 with a high count of 16 on October 8. There were four on October 2 with six on October 5, 12 on October 6 and 16 on October 8, then ten seen on October 9 with one on October 12. There were 13 on October 13 with three to October 18. There were five on October 19 with 12 on October 23, then five seen on October 26 with one on November 3. There were four on November 14 with two to November 24. For the winter passage there were five on November 27 with six on November 30, then two seen on December 16 with one on December 19. There were also six on December 21.

In 2016 there were 15 on July 31 with in 2017 a high count of 55 on September 3. In 2018 the high count was that of 52 on May 19 with in 2019 a high count of 20 on November 8. In 2020 the high count was that of 63 on October 18 this is the highest count for the park. The high count for 2021 was that of 60 on June 7. In 2022 the high count was that of 55 on March 19. It is unusual for the high counts to be so spread out.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

Seen in every month bar February with a marked northerly passage from June 2 to July 7 with a high count of 65 on June 10. In the fall there was a southerly passage from September 11 to November 4 with a high count of 73 on September 30 this is the highest count for the park. The early spring passage ran from January 5 to January 30 with a high count of 13 on January 30. There were nine on January 5 with three on January 6 and singles to January 11. There were two

on January 12 and January 13 with five to January 23 and 13 on January 30. The late spring passage ran from March 11 to April 20 with a high count of 17 on April 2. There was one on March 11 with three on March 14, then two seen on March 17 with one on March 21. There were three on April 1 with 17 on April 2, then one seen on April 3. There were four on April 4 with five on April 6 and seven on April 7, then two seen on April 12 with one on April 16. There were three on April 18 and April 19 with one on April 20. The summer passage ran from April 28 to July 7 with a high count of 65 on June 10. There were two on April 28 with three on May 13 and five on May 26, then one seen on June 1. Then the passage started there were two on June 2 and June 3 with 20 on June 5 and 52 on June 7, then 25 seen on June 8 with nine on June 9. There were 65 on June 10 with 28 on June 12, five on June 14 and two on June 15. There were nine on June 19 with eight on June 23 and one on June 24. There were two on June 29 and June 30 with three on July 1, four on July 4 and five on July 7. That was the end of this event the early fall passage ran from July 20 to October 4 with a high count of 73 on September 30. There was one on July 20 with 12 on August 5, then four seen on August 18 with three to August 29. There were seven on September 11 with one on September 12. There were six on September 16 with seven on September 25 and **73 on September 30**, then two seen on October 4. The late fall passage ran from October 5 to November 24 although for most of this event the southerly passage continued; the high count was that of 58 on October 13. There were 40 on October 5 with 58 on October 13, then 22 seen on October 20 with six on October 28 and two on November 4. There were 16 on November 13 with ten on November 21 and one on November 24. For the winter passage there were nine on December 2 with three on December 4 and one on December 13. There were also two on December 20 with four on December 22.

In 2016 there were 41 on June 8 and in 2017 there was a high count of 44 on October 30. In 2018 the high count was that of 28 on October 20 whilst in 2019 the high count was that of 21 on November 12. In 2020 the high count was that of 61 on September 19. In 2021 the high count was that of 48 on October 4. In 2022 the high count was that of 73 on September 30 this is the highest count for the park. The count of 65 on June 10 was also higher than all the earlier high counts. So, five of the seven high counts were in the late fall.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Seen in every month but summer sightings were limited. Only low numbers seen this year. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 15 on January 29. There was one on January 1 with seven to January 3 and nine on January 6, then three seen on January 7 with two on January 8. There were seven on January 11 with five on January 12 and two on January 13. There were nine on January 14 with two on January 15 and one on January 18. There were two on January 19 with seven on January 20, then two seen on January 21. There were three on January 23 with 11 on January 24 and 15 on January 29, then four seen on January 30 with three on February 1 and two on February 2. There were three on February 3 with 11 on February 4, then one seen on February 9. There were two on February 10 with five on February 11, then six seen on February 12 and February 16 with four on February 18 and one on February

19. There were two on February 20 with nine on February 21, then three seen on February 22 with two on February 23. There were three on February 24 with six on February 25 and eight on February 27, then three seen on February 28 with two on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 25 with a high count of 14 on March 11, March 29 and April 12. There were nine on March 2 with three to March 5, two on March 9 and one on March 10. There were 14 on March 11 with 11 on March 12, four on March 13, three on March 16 and two on March 17. There were six on March 19 with four to March 22 and one on March 23. There were seven on March 25 with two on March 26. There were three on March 27 and March 28 with 14 on March 29, then two seen to April 3 with one on April 4. There were nine on April 6 with three on April 7 and one on April 8. There were three on April 9 with eight on April 10 and 14 on April 12, then eight seen on April 13 with singles to April 15. There were four on April 16 with two on April 20 and one on April 25. For the summer passage there were three on May 6 with singles on May 8 and May 10. There was also one on June 8 with three on June 10. The early fall passage ran from July 4 to September 20 with a high count of 16 on August 3. There was one on July 4 with three on July 6, four on July 7 and six on July 9, then singles seen to July 12. There were three from July 16 to July 18 with seven on July 19, then three seen on July 20 with singles to July 23. There were six on July 24 with singles to July 28. There were seven on July 29 with ten on August 1, 11 on August 2 and 16 on August 3, then seven seen on August 5 with two on August 6. There were 13 on August 7 with four on August 8, two on August 20 and one on August 25. There were two on August 26 with singles to August 31. There were two on September 1 with four on September 3, then singles seen to September 15. There were also two on September 20. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 30 with a high count of 14 on November 17. There were two on October 2 with singles to October 15. There were two on October 19 with singles to October 22. There were three on October 23 with singles to November 7. There were three on November 11 and November 14 with nine on November 15 and 14 on November 17, then six seen on November 19 with one on November 21. There were two on November 26 with three on November 27. then nine seen on November 28 and November 29 with one on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 17 on December 19. There were four on December 1 with three on December 4 and two to December 7. There were three on December 8 with four on December 9, five on December 14, nine on December 16, 11 on December 18 and **17 on December 19**, then singles seen to December 23. There were two on December 24 with three from December 26 to December 28, then one seen on December 29. There were also seven on December 30 with ten on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 46 on January 29 and in 2017 the high count was that of 59 on February 14. In 2018 the high count was that of 31 on June 28 with a high count of 76 on February 7 in 2019. In 2020 the high count was that of 102 on January 16 and in 2021 the high count was that of 127 on January 6 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was only that of 17 on December 19. With two exceptions all the highest counts were in January or February.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Seen all year the highest counts were from late December to early February with a high count of 157 on December 28. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 3 with a high count of 135 on January 3. There were 59 on January 1 with 135 on January 3, then 61 seen on January 6 with 52 on January 8 and 23 on January 10. There were 56 on January 11 with 59 on January 12 and 75 on January 13, then 58 seen on January 14. There were 61 on January 15 with 75 on January 18 and 76 on January 20, then 44 seen on January 21 with 38 on January 23. There were 71 on January 24 with eight on January 26, three on January 27 and one on January 28. There were 60 on January 29 with 79 on January 31, then 75 seen on February 1 with 70 on February 2, 67 on February 3 and 62 on February 4. There were 78 on February 5 with four on February 6 and two on February 7. There were eight on February 8 with 67 on February 9, then 58 seen on February 10 with 53 on February 12 and one on February 13. There were 84 on February 14 with 18 on February 15 and 16 on February 16. There were 45 on February 17 with 76 on February 18, then 49 seen on February 19 with 28 on February 20. There were 31 on February 21 with 36 on February 22, 42 on February 24, 50 on February 26 and 60 on February 28, then 44 seen on March 2 with 27 on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 30 with a high count of 74 on April 1. There were 31 on March 4 with 37 on March 5, then 30 seen on March 6 with 19 on March 7 and 12 on March 8. There were 25 on March 9 with 22 on March 11 and one on March 12. There were 31 on March 13 with 11 on March 14 and eight on March 15. There were 28 on March 16 with 12 on March 17. There were 13 on March 18 with 40 on March 19, then 37 seen on March 20 with 36 on March 22 and 33 on March 25. There were 35 on March 26 with 43 on March 27 and 64 on March 29, then 48 seen on March 30 with 39 on April 1 and 13 on April 2. There were 33 on April 3 with 47 on April 4 and 52 on April 5, then 41 seen on April 6 with 25 on April 7. There were 35 on April 8 with 50 on April 9, 61 on April 10 and 74 on April 11, then 38 seen on April 12 with 31 on April 13 and 18 on April 14. There were 31 on April 15 with 15 on April 16. There were 23 on April 17 with 42 on April 18, then 49 seen on April 20 and April 22 with 38 on April 24, 20 on April 25, 17 on April 26, 16 to April 28 and eight on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 1 with a high count of 98 on May 7. There were 14 on May 1 with 45 on May 2, then 41 seen on May 3 with 12 on May 4. There were 48 on May 5 with 98 on May 7, then 39 seen on May 8 with 34 on May 9, 18 on May 10 and 14 on May 11. There were 69 on May 12 with 36 on May 13 and 17 to May 15. There were 31 on May 16 with 16 on May 17 and six on May 18. There were 12 on May 19 with 25 on May 20 and 26 on May 21, then nine seen on May 22. There were 25 on May 23 with 46 on May 24, then 30 seen on May 25 with 29 to May 28, 23 on May 29 and 18 on May 30. There were 41 on May 31 with 25 on June 1 and seven on June 2. There were 32 on June 3 with 37 on June 4 and 69 on June 5, then 36 seen to June 9 with 22 on June 10. There were 28 on June 11 with 41 on June 12, then 20 seen on June 13 with 11 on June 14. There were 27 on June 15 with 15 on June 16. There were 18 on June 17 with 37 on June 18, then 23 seen on June 20 with 17 on June 21 and 12 on June 22. There were 43 on June 23 with seven on June 24 and six on June 27. There were 12 on June 28 with 13 on June 29 and 28 on June 30, then 15 seen on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to October 1 with a high count of 59 on July 17. There were 53 on July 2 with 42 on July 4 and 18 on July 5. There were 28 on July 6 with 38 on July 7, then 37 seen on July 9 with 31 to July 13 and 23 on July 14. There were 34 on July 15 with 35 on July 16 and 59 on July 17, then 43 seen

on July 19 with 22 on July 20. 18 on July 21, 14 on July 22 and seven on July 23. There were 11 on July 24 with 24 on July 25, then 16 seen on July 28 with six on July 29 and four on July 30. There were 24 on July 31 with 13 on August 1. There were 16 on August 2 with 24 on August 3 and 28 on August 5, then 19 seen on August 6 with 17 on August 8, nine on August 11 and six on August 12. There were eight on August 13 with 18 on August 14, then 13 seen on August 15 with 12 on August 17 and 11 on August 18. There were 15 on August 19 with 18 on August 20, 22 on August 21, 23 on August 22 and 25 on August 23, then 22 seen on August 25 with eight on August 26. There were 58 on August 27 with 22 on August 29 and nine to August 31. There were 17 on September 1 with nine on September 3, eight on September 4 and six on September 5. There were 12 on September 6 with 16 on September 7 and September 9, then 12 seen on September 10 with four on September 11. There were 16 on September 12 with nine on September 13 and four on September 14. There were 38 on September 15 with 30 on September 16 and 12 on September 17. There were 13 on September 18 with 18 on September 19, then six seen on September 20 with four on September 21. There were 11 on September 22 with ten on September 24 and seven on September 25. There were ten on September 26 with 31 on September 30, then eight seen on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to December 2 with a high count of 75 on November 18. There were 37 on October 2 with 14 on October 3 and eight on October 4. There were 33 on October 5 with 38 on October 6, then eight seen on October 7 with three on October 8. There were 27 on October 9 with 26 on October 10, 17 on October 11 and seven on October 13. There were 14 on October 14 with 52 on October 15, then seven seen on October 17 with one on October 18. There were 44 on October 19 with 17 on October 20 and 14 to October 22. There were 20 on October 23 with 30 on October 24 and 60 on October 25, then 19 seen on October 26 with three on October 27. There were 74 on October 29 with four on October 30. There were six on October 31 and November 1 with 13 on November 2 and 42 on November 3, then 23 seen on November 4 with 12 on November 6. There were 42 on November 7 with 12 on November 8. There were 17 on November 11 with 34 on November 12 and 39 on November 14, then 13 seen on November 15. There were 22 on November 16 with 48 on November 17 and 75 on November 18, then 22 seen on November 19 with one on November 20. There were 23 on November 21 with three on November 23 and one on November 25. There were 16 on November 26 with 27 on November 27 and 48 on November 28, then 47 seen on November 30 with 38 on December 1 and one on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of 157 on December 28. There were six on December 3 with 18 on December 4, 19 on December 5, 20 on December 6 and 35 on December 8, then 15 seen on December 9 with three on December 11. There were 21 on December 12 with 56 on December 16, then 33 seen on December 18 with 19 on December 19 and three on December 21. There were 12 on December 22 with 106 on December 23, then 53 seen on December 26 with 39 on December 27. There were **157 on December 28** with 14 on December 30 and six on December 31.

In 2016 there were 357 on October 22 and in 2017 the high count was that of 264 on November 18, in 2018 there was a high count of 177 on September 22. 2019 was the odd one out with a high count of 108 on July 29. The high count in 2020 was that of 425 on October 16 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 217 on October 11 and in 2022 the high count was that of 157 on December 28.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Present all year the higher numbers were from late October to early March with a high count of 470 on November 28. Numbers were lowest from April to August. The Black Vulture mainly stayed west of the Halifax River but this species used the whole width of the barrier island. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 26 with a high count of 133 on February 4. There were 80 on January 1 with 50 on January 2, 45 on January 3 and two on January 4. There were seven on January 5 with 52 on January 6, then 41 seen on January 7 with 21 to January 10. There were 35 on January 11 with 36 on January 13 and 48 on January 14, then 36 seen to January 18. There were 39 on January 19 with 40 on January 20, 45 on January 21, 57 on January 23 and 59 on January 24, then 14 seen on January 26. There were 35 on January 27 with 47 on January 29, 58 on January 30, 66 on February 1, 77 on February 3 and 133 on February 4, then 32 seen on February 5 with seven on February 6 and six on February 7. There were 17 on February 8 with 60 on February 9, then 31 seen on February 10. There were 36 on February 11 with 57 on February 12 and 87 on February 14, then 61 seen on February 16 with 40 on February 17. There were 57 on February 18 with 27 on February 19 and 15 on February 20. There were 41 on February 21 with 51 on February 22, 53 on February 23 and 76 on February 25, then 60 seen on February 26. The late spring passage ran from February 27 to May 1 with a high count of 178 on March 4. There were 98 on February 27 with 102 on February 28, 138 on March 2 and 178 on March 4, then 54 seen on March 5. There were 61 on March 6 with 80 on March 7, then 52 seen on March 8 with 45 on March 9, 25 on March 10, 22 on March 11 and 20 on March 12. There were 40 on March 13 with 11 on March 14 and three on March 15. There were 60 on March 16 with 85 on March 17, then 15 seen on March 18. There were 74 on March 19 with 116 on March 20, then 43 seen on March 22 with 36 on March 25 and 22 on March 26. There were 37 on March 27 with 42 on March 28, 62 on March 29 and 72 on March 30, then 30 seen on March 31 with 25 on April 1 and five on April 2. There were 15 on April 3 with 62 on April 4, then 39 seen on April 5 with 36 on April 6, 13 on April 7 and ten on April 8. There were 28 on April 9 with 30 on April 10 and April 12, then 13 seen on April 13 with ten on April 14. There were 15 on April 15 and April 17 with 22 on April 18, then 12 seen on April 20 with seven on April 21. There were 15 on April 22 with 11 on April 24 and four on April 25. There were 13 on April 26 with 18 on April 27, then five seen on April 30 with two on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 27 with a high count of 28 on June 23. There were six on May 2 with one on May 3. There were two on May 4 with four on May 5 and six on May 6, then seven seen on May 7 and May 9 with two to May 11. There were eight on May 12 with five on May 13 and three on May 14. There were four on May 15 with six on May 16 and 16 on May 17, then six seen to May 20 with three on May 21. There were six on May 22 with nine on May 23 and 11 on May 24, then ten seen on May 25 with nine on May 26. There were 14 on May 27 with ten on May 28, eight on May 29 and four on May 30. There were nine on May 31 and June 1 with five on June 3 and three on June 4. There were 11 on June 5 with two on June 6. There were four on June 7 with 11 on June 8, then 14 seen from June 9 to June 12 with 13 on June 14, six on June 15 and five to June 17. There were 12 on June 18 with 17 on June 19, then ten seen on June 20 with five to June 22. There were 28 on June 23 with 14 on June 24 and one on June 27. The early fall passage ran from June 28 to September 27 with a high count of 117 on August 29. There were four on June 28 and June 29 with eight on June 30, 14 on July 2, 17 on July 3 and 22 on July 5, then 18 seen on July 6 with 15 on July 7. There

were 19 on July 8 with 15 on July 9 and 11 on July 10. There were 16 on July 11 with nine on July 13 and eight on July 14. There were ten on July 15 with 13 on July 17 and 27 on July 19, then 20 seen on July 20 with 17 on July 22 and six on July 23. There were seven on July 24 with eight on July 25, then one seen on July 26. There were six on July 27 with 11 on July 28, 14 to August 1, 16 on August 2 and 19 on August 3, then 15 seen on August 4 with nine on August 5. There were 12 on August 6 and August 7 with 18 on August 8 and August 9, then 14 seen on August 11 with eight on August 12. There were 11 on August 13 with 13 on August 14 and 31 on August 15, then 23 seen on August 16 with nine on August 17. There were 27 on August 18 with 17 on August 19 and ten on August 20. There were 12 on August 21 with 29 on August 22, then 21 seen on August 23 with 17 on August 25 and 15 on August 26. There were 21 on August 27 with 117 on August 29, then 28 seen on August 31 with 20 on September 1 and one on September 2. There were 22 on September 3 with 52 on September 4, 55 on September 6 and 67 on September 7, then 28 seen on September 9 with 24 on September 10. There were 56 on September 11 with 63 on September 12, then 34 seen on September 13. There were 60 on September 14 with 83 on September 15, then 64 seen on September 16 with 17 on September 18 and 13 on September 19. There were 44 on September 20 with 40 on September 22 and seven on September 23. There were 50 on September 24 with 54 on September 26, then nine seen on September 27. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to December 2 with a high count of 470 on November 28. There were 14 on September 30 with 49 on October 1, then 24 seen on October 2 with 14 on October 3. There were 26 on October 4 with 68 on October 5, 92 on October 7 and 108 on October 8, then 71 seen on October 9 with 55 on October 10. There were 90 on October 11 with 145 on October 13, then 74 seen on October 14 with 64 on October 15. There were 90 on October 16 with 74 on October 17 and 36 on October 18. There were 62 on October 19 with 81 on October 20, then 20 seen on October 21. There were 61 on October 22 with 86 on October 23 and 134 on October 25, then 104 seen on October 26. There were 112 on October 27 with 190 on October 29, then 28 seen on October 30. There were 109 on October 31 with 268 on November 1, then 71 seen on November 2. There were 96 on November 3 with 359 on November 4, then 81 seen on November 6 with 75 on November 7 and 25 on November 8. There were 74 on November 9 with 305 on November 11, then 219 seen on November 12 with 134 on November 13. There were 260 on November 14 with 413 on November 16, then 182 seen on November 17 with 157 on November 18, 125 on November 19, 74 on November 21, 34 on November 23 and 24 on November 24. There were 90 on November 25 with 151 on November 26 and **470 on November 28**, then 158 seen on November 29 with 155 on November 30, 93 on December 1 and 21 on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of 370 on December 6. There were 100 on December 3 with 181 on December 4 and 370 on December 6, then 225 seen on December 7 with 223 on December 8, 119 on December 9 and 21 on December 11. There were 135 on December 12 with 101 on December 14 and 98 on December 16. There were 144 on December 17 with 159 on December 18, then 116 seen on December 19 with 39 on December 21. There were 54 on December 22 with 154 on December 23, then 14 seen on December 24. There were 88 on December 26 with 111 on December 27 and 173 on December 28, then 154 seen on December 30 with 41 on December 31.

In 2016 the highest count was that of 741 on December 13 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of 1,125 on November 19. In 2018 the high count was that of 905 on January 23. In 2019

the high count was that of 491 on October 20 whilst in 2020 the high count was that of 1,906 on November 13 this is now the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 500 on December 6. In 2022 the high count was that of 470 on November 28. So, the highest counts now run from October to January.

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

This is a rare “summer” passage migrant. There were **nine on June 7** with four on June 8 and two on June 11.

In 2016 there were five on June 8 and in 2018 there was one on July 13. In 2019 there were six on June 23. None recorded in 2017 or 2020. In 2021 there were 14 on June 12 with five on June 14. There were also two on July 10. The count of 14 is the highest count for the park. Overall, they have now been seen from June 8 (2016) to July 13 (2018).

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 16.

In 2018 there were four on October 28 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were two on November 2.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on October 16 and November 9.

In 2016 there was one on February 27. In 2020 there was one on November 23 with four on December 2. The count of four is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were two on October 27 with one on November 3.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on August 18.

In 2018 there was one on November 9 with two on November 23. In 2020 there was one on November 12 with one on December 22. In 2021 there were four on March 21 with one on April 25. There was also one on November 1. The count of four is the highest count for the park.

The records now span the periods March 21 (2021) to April 25 (2021), on August 18 (2022) and from November 1 (2021) to December 22 (2020).

Egyptian Goose (Alopochen aegyptiacus)

This is an exotic and a vagrant. For the summer passage there were two on May 29.

In 2017 there were two on April 9 with four on April 25 the latter is the highest count for the park.

Wood Duck (Aix sponsa)

This is a vagrant for the summer passage there was one on June 10 and for the late fall passage there was one on November 20.

In 2016 there was one on November 8 and in 2017 there was one on November 12. In 2018 there was one on March 23 with another on November 23. In 2019 there were two on March 12 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 there was one on December 3. In 2021 there was one on December 5. March and November/December are the main months.

Gadwall (Anas strepera)

There are two sightings for the late spring and six for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 29 and two on April 3. For the late fall passage there were eight on November 4 with 20 on November 5 and **30 on November 8**, then five on November 13. There were also nine on November 21.

In 2016 there were 14 on December 16 and there were 13 on October 30 in 2017. In 2018 there were eight on December 27. In 2019 there were high counts of 11 on November 14 and 15 on December 6. In 2020 the high count was that of eight on December 14. In 2021 the count of 23 on November 18. The count of 30 on November 8 in 2022 is the highest count for the park. Overall, the late spring passage ran from March 13 (2017) to April 30 (2022) and the fall/winter passage ran from October 25 (2018) to the end of the year.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

There are seven sightings this year two for the late spring and five for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 10 with two on March 11. For the late fall passage there were **20 on November 1** with nine on November 7, ten on November 8, one on November 21 and eight on November 22.

In 2016 there were 15 on November 18 and in 2017 there were 41 on November 11. In 2018 the high count was that of 42 on November 11 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 18 on November 9. In 2020 the high count was of 25 on November 18. In 2021 the high count was that of six on November 19. Whilst there were records on January 23, 2019 and February 15, 2017 there was a minor spring passage from March 10 (2022) to May 16 (2021). The fall/winter passage ran from October 1 (2018) to the end of the year.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 12.

In 2021 for the late fall passage, one flew to the south on November 2.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

This is a vagrant there are just four sightings. For the early spring passage there were two on February 19. For the early fall passage there were **three on September 6**. For the late fall passage there was one on October 27 with two on November 12.

In 2016 there was one on September 3 with three later on November 12. In 2017 there was one on October 30 with in 2018 one on November 11 and two on December 11. In 2019 there were two on November 4. In 2020 there were three on January 1. In 2021 there were singles on March 20 and September 21. The three counts of three are the highest counts for the park. For the early spring passage there were two on February 19, 2022 and for the late spring passage there was one on March 20, 2021. The fall/winter passage runs from September 3 (2016) to January 10 (2020). Some were likely "wild" birds from the north.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were **two on March 10** and for the late fall passage there was one on November 10.

In 2017 there was one on September 29. In 2018 there were singles on January 19 and August 23 whilst in 2019 there was one on November 10. In 2020 there was one on September 6 with three on December 2 the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there was one on April 28, two on August 18 and one on November 14.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

Numbers very low this year with a minor spring passage from January 27 to May 9 with a high count of 12 on March 17. The fall passage ran from July 7 to November 13 with a high count of 440 on October 14; excepting that count the high count was only that of 150 on August 31. For the early spring passage there was one on January 27 with two on February 25. The late spring passage ran from March 10 to May 9 with a high count of 12 on March 17. There were three on March 10 and March 11 with 12 on March 17, then eight seen on March 20 with one on March 24. There were three on April 2 with four on April 3, five on April 6 and nine on April 10, then one seen on April 16. There were four on April 19 with eight on April 20, then two seen on May 9. The early fall passage ran from July 7 to September 28 with a high count of 150 on August 31. There were three on July 7. Later there were eight on August 21 with 29 on August 22 and 55 on August 24, then 20 seen on August 26 with singles to August 28. There were 150 on August 31 with 67 on September 1, 37 on September 6 and two on September 7. There were 15 on September 10 with 135 on September 12, then eight seen on September 13 with one on September 16. There were 23 on September 20 with 50 on September 22, then 38 seen on September 23. There were 45 on September 26 with 52 on September 27, then ten seen on September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 7 to November 13 with a high count of 440 on October 14. There were 15 on October 7 with 32 on October 10, 65 on October 11 and **440 on October 14**, then 85 seen on October 15 with 23 on October 19, ten on October 28, five to November 7 and two on November 13. There were no winter sightings.

In 2016 the high count was that of 1,790 on September 10 and in 2017 there were 980 on October 7 with in 2018 a high count of 1,530 on September 28. The 2019 high count of 1,130 on September 22 fits into this pattern. The high count in 2020 was that of 2,015 on September 29 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 850 on September 1. In 2022 the high count was that of 440 on October 14. Whilst there were six early spring records from January 16 (2016) to February 25 (2022) the main spring passage ran from March 5 (2019) to May 9 (2022) and the fall passage ran from July 7 (2022) to December 4 (2016). There was no winter passage.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

A rare migrant there are only seven records: two for the late spring, one for the early fall and four for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 9 with three on April 3. For the early fall passage there were two on August 25. For the late fall passage there

were four on October 28 and 32 on October 31, then five seen on November 19. There were also **35 on November 21**.

In 2016 there were 30 on November 5. In 2017 the high count was only that of four on October 28 and October 29. In 2018 there were 16 on March 7 and in 2019 the high count was that of 16 on October 18. In 2020 the high count was that of nine on November 2. No more than four a day seen in 2021. In 2022 there were 32 on October 31 and 35 on November 21 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, the late spring passage ran from March 7 (2018) to May 1 (2021) and the fall passage ran from August 21 (2019) to November 23 (2021). There were four winter records with sightings on December 2, 2019, December 7, 2016, December 8, 2021 and December 11, 2021

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

This year there are eight records: one for the early spring, six for the late fall and one for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 5 with four on January 29. For the late fall passage there were four on October 31 with 25 on November 5, then ten seen on November 7 with three on November 8 and November 9. There were **39 on November 21** with five on November 28. For the winter passage there was one on December 11.

In 2016 the high count was that of 225 on November 12; this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 there were 35 on November 28 and the high count in 2018 was that of 22 on November 11. In 2019 the high count was that of four on November 29. In 2020 the high count was that of 55 on November 22. In 2021 there were high counts of 30 on November 19 and November 24. Overall, the late spring passage ran from March 7 (2018) to April 25 (2017) and the fall passage ran from August 21 (2019) to November 29 (2019). There was the trace of a winter passage from December 5 (2021) to January 5 (2022).

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

In all there are 31 records: one for the early spring, seven for the late spring, six for the early fall, 15 for the late fall and two for the winter passage. For the year the high count was that of 40 on September 26. For the early spring passage there was one on February 12. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 11 with 16 on March 20, then one seen on March 23. There were five on March 31 with one on April 3. There were also eight on April 6 with three on April 8. For the early fall passage there were 21 on September 1 with 23 on September 6, 27 on September 20 and **40 on September 26**, then ten seen on September 27. For the late fall passage there were 15 on October 7 with 20 on October 13, then eight seen on October 14 with three on October 15. There were 12 on October 16 with seven on October 20 and three on October 28. There were 20 on October 31 and November 3 with eight on November 4 and two on November

7. There were 12 on November 12 with 13 on November 21, then nine seen on November 28. For the winter passage there were 30 on December 19 with four on December 25.

In 2016 there were 420 on November 12 and December 16. In 2017 the high count was that of 850 on November 11; this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 250 on November 11 and in 2019 the high count was that of 60 on October 13. In 2020 the high count was that of 260 on October 31 and in 2021 the high count was that of 127 on November 23. Please note how close three of the dates are. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March 11 (2022) to April 22 (2021) with a late individual on May 6, 2016. They were seen in the fall from August 3 (2016) through to January 1 (2017) with later sightings on January 13, 2018, January 20, 2018, February 12, 2022 and February 15, 2017.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

There are only ten sightings this year one for the early spring passage, five for the late fall passage and four for the winter passage the highest count was that of 25 on November 15. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 2. For the late fall passage there were **25 on November 15** with 15 on November 18. There were 20 on November 22 with two on November 23. There were also eight on November 29. For the winter passage there were 19 on December 1 with four on December 2. There were five on December 4 with eight on December 22.

In 2016 the high count was that of 27 on December 16 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of 36 on December 13. In 2018 there were 14 on December 4 and in 2019 there were 14 on December 10. In 2020 the high count was that of 65 on December 8 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 17 on November 22. For the early spring passage there were sightings on January 2, 2022, on January 4, 2021, on February 6, 2020 and on February 19, 2021. Overall, they were seen in the fall/winter from November 11 (2020) to December 31 (2020).

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

There are 20 records with three for the early spring passage, 11 for the late fall passage and six for the winter passage the high count was that of 105 on November 11. For the early spring passage there were two on January 9 with 12 on February 7, then one seen on February 28. For the late fall passage there were **105 on November 11** with 40 on November 12. 11 on November 13, six on November 14 and four on November 15. There were 15 on November 18 with six on November 19. There were 70 on November 21 with 75 on November 22, then 24 seen on November 23 with 12 on November 30. For the winter passage there were three on December 2 with six on December 4 and 40 on December 8, then 15 seen on December 11. There were 26 on December 23 with ten on December 28.

In 2016 the high count was that of 37 on December 16. In 2017 there were 735 on December 23 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 490 on November 23. In 2019 the high count was that of 80 on January 7. In 2020 the high count was that of 550 on December 3 and in 2021 the high count was that of 205 on November 23. Overall, the fall/winter passage ran from October 31 (2020) to January 9 (2022) there were later sightings on January 18, 2020, January 24, 2016, January 24, 2021, February 4, 2016, February 7, 2022, February 14, 2021, February 22, 2017 and February 28, 2022.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

There are 20 sightings: one for the early spring, three for the late spring, 14 for the late fall and two for the winter passage; the highest count was that of 345 on November 8 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were 12 on January 12. For the late spring passage there was one on March 1 with 11 on March 20, then one seen on April 3. For the late fall passage there were 25 on November 4 and November 5 with 155 on November 7 and **345 on November 8**, then 45 seen on November 11 with 15 on November 12 and one on November 13. There were 15 on November 14 with 40 on November 21, then 17 seen on November 22 with 15 on November 23 and three on November 25. For the winter passage there were eight on December 15 with one on December 27.

In 2016 there was a high count of three on November 12. In 2017 the high count was a bit better there were 30 on December 26. In 2018 there were also 30 on November 12. The 2019 high count of 305 on November 6. The 2020 high count was that of 177 on November 18. The 2021 high count was also on November 18 130 were recorded. In 2022 the high count was that of 345 on November 8 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, the very light spring passage ran from January 12 (2022) to April 6 (2020) and the fall/winter passage ran from October 19 (2018, 2019) to January 5 (2016).

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

There are 44 sightings this year as against 48 for 2021 and 30 sightings for 2020. There were 15 records for the early spring passage; the remainder were for the fall and winter passages. The highest count was that of 3,030 on December 26. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 1 with 29 on January 2 and 130 on January 4, then two seen on January 5. There were 50 on January 8 with 85 on January 9, then 16 seen on January 11 with 12 on January 17, five to February 4 and three on February 13. The late fall/winter passage ran from November 8 to December 29 with a high count of 3,030 on December 26. There were four on November 8 with 12 on November 19 and 65 on November 21, then 40 seen on November 22 with seven on November 23 and six on November 24. There were ten on November 27 with 25 on November 28, 40 on November 29 and 210 on November 30, then 35 seen on December 2 with ten on December 3 and five on December 6. There were 35 on December 8 with 30 on December 12,

then four seen on December 14. There were eight on December 15 with 15 on December 18 and 40 on December 19, then 25 seen on December 21 with four on December 22. There were 73 on December 23 with 103 on December 25 and **3,030 on December 26**, then 260 seen on December 27 with 195 on December 28 and four on December 29.

In 2016 the high count was that of 1,060 on December 16 whilst the high count for 2017 was that of 1,550 on December 23. In 2018 the high count was that of 200 on December 20 and in 2019 the high count was that of 227 on January 22. In 2020 the high count was that of 2,170 on December 3. The 2021 high count was that of 15,800 on December 23 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 3,030 on December 26. A problematic species the fall/winter passage appeared to continue into February.... the overall event ran from October 25 (2018) to February 13 (2022). There were later spring records from February 22 (2018) to March 31 (2018) with a late individual on May 17, 2018.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

There are 23 records for the spring passages numbers however were low with a high count of 685 on January 10. The fall/winter passage ran from October 26 peak passage in this case was in November with a high count of 2,750 on November 11. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 27 with a high count of 685 on January 10. There were ten on January 2 with 20 on January 4, 130 on January 8 and 685 on January 10, then 16 seen on January 12 with 15 on January 15 and three on January 16. There were 23 on January 17 with 12 on January 23 and two on February 4. There were 150 on February 11 with 520 on February 12, then 26 seen on February 13 with four on February 18. There were 110 on February 24 with two on February 27. The late spring passage ran from March 9 to April 2 with a high count of 110 on March 16. There were 40 on March 9 with five on March 10. There were eight on March 12 with 110 on March 16, then 45 seen on March 24 with five on April 2. The late fall passage ran from October 26 to December 1 with a high count of 2,750 on November 11. There were 20 on October 26, October 31 and November 5 with 83 on November 7, 95 on November 9 and **2,750 on November 11**, then 180 seen on November 13 with 25 on November 14 and ten on November 15. There were 32 on November 17 with 110 on November 18, 135 on November 19 and 320 on November 21, then 280 seen on November 22 with 40 on November 26, 31 on November 27 and ten on November 28. There were 40 on November 29 with 45 on November 30, then one seen on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 31 with a high count of 520 on December 30. There were 40 on December 2 with 70 on December 11 and 190 on December 17, then 125 seen on December 20 with 110 on December 21, 20 on December 23 and two on December 27. There were 520 on December 30 with 17 on December 31.

In 2016 there were 10,770 on November 16 with, in 2017 a total of 7,980 on November 11. The high count in 2018 was only that of 2,940 on November 23 even that was higher than the 1,800 on February 10 in 2019. In 2020 the high count was that of 1,765 on November 18. In 2021 the high count was that of 1,820 on November 19. The count of 10,700 in 2016 is the highest

count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen to April 23 (2017) and in the fall from October 17 (2018).

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 22. For the winter passage there were **two on December 4** with one on December 23.

In 2017 there were singles on three dates from November 21 to December 26. In 2018 there was one on November 11 with two on November 12, then one seen later on November 30. In 2019 there were two on January 22 with singles later on December 10 and December 13. In 2020 there was one on December 7. In 2021 there were singles on February 2, November 16 and November 26. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, there were for the early spring passage two on January 22, 2019 and one on February 2, 2021. For the fall/winter they were seen from November 11 (2018) to December 26 (2017).

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

There are 25 records this year: four for the early spring, one for the late spring, one for the summer, one for the early fall, eight for the late fall and ten for the winter passage. The highest count was that of 36 on November 4 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were three on January 4 with singles on January 8 and January 17. There were also two on February 8. For the late spring passage there were four on March 4. For the summer passage there was one on May 27. For the early fall passage there was one on July 4. The late fall passage ran from October 31 to December 2 with a high count of 36 on November 4. There were two on October 31 with **36 on November 4**, then three seen on November 7 with two on November 15. There were three on November 19 and November 24 with six on November 27, then five seen on November 28 with one on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 5 to December 25 with a high count of 11 on December 9. There were three on December 5 with four on December 6 and 11 on December 9, then eight seen on December 12 with three to December 17 and two on December 20. There were seven on December 22 with four on December 25.

In 2016 the high count was that of 13 on November 13. In 2017 the high count was that of eight on February 19. 2018 was better with a high count of 24 on December 4. In 2019 the high count was that of 12 on April 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 11 on December 3. In 2021 the high count was that of eight on February 1. In 2022 the high count was that of 36 on November 4 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 2 (2018) with summer sightings of singles on May 23, 2021 and May 27, 2022. For the early fall there was one on July 4, 2022. In the late fall they were seen from October 30 (2016, 2018).

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)

There are 17 sightings this year as against just nine for last year. There were five for the early spring, one for the late spring, two for the summer, three for the late fall and six for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 6 with one on January 8. There were two on January 21 with one on February 1. There were also two on February 2. For the late spring passage there was one on March 9. For the summer passage there were **three on June 9** with one on June 13 (all flew to the north). For the late fall passage there were singles on November 4 and November 26 with two on November 30. For the winter passage there were singles on December 6, December 9, December 15, December 23, December 24 and December 27.

In 2016 there were six records with a high count of two on December 8. In 2017 there were only four sightings again with a high count of two on October 26. In 2018 there were 14 records with a high count of four on November 11 whilst in 2019 there were seven records the high counts were of two on April 6 and December 6. In 2020 there were 13 records with a high count of nine on December 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were nine records with a high count of three on January 3. Overall, the fall/winter passage ran from October 26 (2017) to January 10 (2016). There were scattered spring records from January 16 (2020) to April 28 (2018). In 2022 there were summer sightings on June 9 and June 13.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)

Only low numbers were seen this year in the spring to March 12 and in the fall from October 31. The highest count for the year was only that of 525 on December 9. The early spring passage ran January 4 to February 18 with a high count of 26 on January 4. There were 26 on January 4 with 24 on January 6 and nine on January 7. There were ten on January 8 with 16 on January 9, then singles seen on six dates to February 8. There were eight on February 13 with four on February 18. For the late spring passage there were three on March 12. The late fall passage ran from October 31 to November 30 with a high count of 105 on November 22. There were 35 on October 31 with 36 on November 3 and 40 on November 4, then 20 seen to November 8 with 15 on November 12 and two on November 13. There were ten on November 14 with four on November 17 and one on November 18. There were three on November 19 with seven on November 20 and 105 on November 22, then 75 seen on November 26 with 14 to November 29 and four on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 29 with a high count of 525 on December 9. There was one on December 1 with 26 on December 2, then four seen on December 4 with one on December 5. There were 20 on December 7 with 330 on December 8 and **525 on December 9**, then 100 seen on December 11 with 50 on December 12, 31 to December 14 and nine on December 15. There were 40 on December 16 with three to December 18. There were 11 on December 19 with 12 on December 22, 49 on December 23 and 115 on December 25, then 17 seen on December 27 with six on December 29.

In 2016 the high count was that of 2,940 on November 13. In 2017 the high count was that of 1,230 on December 22. Now to 2018 the high count was that of 8,490 on December 4 this is by far the highest count for the park. In 2018 there were three counts that were higher than the 2016 high count. In 2019 the high count was that of 2,540 on January 28 (this was really part of the 2018 event). In 2020 the high count was that of 890 on December 8. In 2021 the high count was that of 300 on December 22. May/June sightings appear to be the norm but there are only four records for July/August (July 18, 2018, July 16, 2019, July 27, 2020 and August 7, 2020). The main spring passage ran to May 10 (2020) and the fall passage from October 19 (2017).

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)

This is always a vagrant for the winter passage there were two on December 15. This is a joint high count for the park.

In 2016 there was one on November 9 and in 2017 there was one on December 31. In 2018 there was one on January 8. In 2019 there were two on January 23 this is a joint high count for the park. In 2020 there was one on February 7. In 2021 there were singles on February 17, December 15 and December 22. In 2022 there were two on December 15 this is a joint high count for the park. Overall, they have now been seen from November 9 (2016) to February 17 (2021).

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

Fewer sightings this year there were three records for the early spring passage, nine records for the late fall passage and seven records for the winter passage. The highest count was that of 10 on November 17 and November 19. For the early spring passage there was one on January 2 with six on January 4, then two seen on January 10. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 12 and November 14 with five on November 16, then **ten seen on November 17** and **November 19** with one on November 20. There were two on November 21 with seven on November 27, then three seen on November 30. For the winter passage there were four on December 2 with three to December 22 and two on December 23. There were three on December 24 with two on December 25 and one on December 26.

In 2016 the high count was that of 18 on December 17. In 2017 the high count was that of 22 on December 9. In 2018 the high count was a low six on December 18 with six again on December 14 in 2019. In 2020 the high count was that of 24 on December 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was of 14 on November 28. Overall, the fall/winter passage ran from November 4 (2020) to January 13 (2016) there were later spring records for February 7, 2020, February 21, 2021 and March 7, 2018.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

This is always a vagrant for the late fall passage there were **two on November 5**. This is a joint high count for the park.

In 2016 there were singles on three dates: January 24, November 25 and December 7. In 2017 there were singles on January 8, November 13, November 20 and December 20. In 2018 two flew to the south on November 27 this is a joint high count for the park. In 2019 there was one on December 19. In 2020 there was one on February 22 with one on December 17. In 2021 there was one on December 5. In 2022 there were 2 on November 5 a joint high count for the park. Overall, they were seen from January 8 (2017) to February 22 (2020) and from November 5 (2022) to December 20 (2017).

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

There are three early spring records with eight for the fall/winter; the highest count was that of six on December 2. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 13, February 20 and February 26. For the late fall passage there were four on November 15 with five on November 19, then two seen on November 21 with one on November 23. For the winter passage there were **six on December 2** with one on December 6. There were two on December 14 with three on December 16.

In 2016 there were 14 on November 22 and November 24. In 2017 the high count was that of six on December 13. In 2018 there were high counts of four on November 11 and December 2. In 2019 there were 36 on November 29 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of three on December 4 and December 5. In 2021 the high count was that of ten on November 18. Overall, the fall/winter passage ran from November 7 (2017) to December 23 (2020). There was a scattering of spring records from January 8 (2018) to April 16 (2018).

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

This is a vagrant (the fourth record for the park) for the winter passage a male flew to the south on December 22.

In 2017 there was one on October 20 with in 2019 one on December 14. There was also one on October 29, 2021.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

A late fall and winter passage migrant with much lower numbers in the spring; the highest count was that of 49 on December 15. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to March 9 with a high count of 27 on January 4. There were six on January 2 with 27 on January 4, then one seen on January 5. There were four on January 6 with six on January 8, then two seen to January 13 with singles on five dates to February 25. There were three on February 28 with two on March 1 and March 9. For the late spring passage there were 12 on April 3 with two on April 9 and one on April 28. The late fall passage ran from October 28 to November 30 with a high count of 44 on November 27. There were three on October 28 with one on November 7. There were two on November 14 with three on November 17, seven on November 21, 33 on November 22 and 35 on November 24, then six seen to November 26. There were 44 on November 27 with 28 on November 28, two on November 29 and one on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 28 with a high count of 49 on December 15. There was one on December 1 with 15 on December 2, then eight seen on December 6 with one on December 9. There were 47 on December 11 with five on December 13 and three on December 14. There were **49 on December 15** with 13 on December 16, five on December 18 and four on December 19. There were 15 on December 21 with 45 on December 22, then 36 seen on December 23 with nine on December 25 and two on December 28.

In 2016 the high count was that of 220 on December 7 and in 2017 the high count was that of 449 on November 20 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 122 on November 23 and in 2019 a high count of 84 on December 7. In 2020 the high count was that of 83 on December 4. In 2021 the high count was that of 71 on November 20. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 30 (2016) and in the fall from October 19 (2021).

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 13.

In 2017 the high count was that of two on November 26. In 2018 singles were seen on two dates. In 2019 there were ten on November 21 with one on December 19. In 2020 there were singles on November 2 and November 18 with nine on November 16. In 2021 the high count was that of 15 on November 23 this is the highest count for the park. The counts now span the period November 2 (2020) to December 19 (2019).

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

A resident. There was a strong northerly late spring passage from March 11 to April 7 with a high count of 58 on March 12 this is by far the highest count for the park. There is the suggestion of a light fall passage from September 9 to October 8 the highest count was that of 24 on

September 16. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of four on February 1 and February 27. There were two from January 1 to January 8 with singles to January 10. There were three on January 11 with singles to January 13. There were two on January 14 and January 15 with singles to January 18. There were two on January 19 with three on January 20, then two seen on January 23 with singles to January 26. There were two on January 27 and January 29 with three on January 30 and four on February 1, then three seen on February 3 with two to February 15 and singles to February 17. There were three from February 18 to February 22 with two to February 24. There were three on February 25 and February 26 with four on February 27, then three seen to March 1 with two on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to April 29 with a high count of 58 on March 12. There were two from March 3 to March 6 with one on March 7. There were two from March 8 to March 10 with 42 on March 11 and **58 on March 12**, then eight seen on March 13 with two on March 14 and one on March 15. There were two on March 16 with nine on March 17, then three seen on March 19 with two to March 23. There were 21 on March 24 with 19 on March 25 and four to March 27. There were six on March 28 with three to April 3 and two on April 4. There were three on April 5 with four on April 6 and 19 on April 7, then three seen on April 9 with two on April 10. There were four on April 11 with two to April 14 and one on April 15. There were four on April 16 and April 18 with three to April 20 and two on April 21. There were four on April 22 with three to April 26, two to April 28 and one on April 29. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 30 with a high count of five on June 3. There were four on April 30 with three on May 2, two to May 5 and one on May 6. There were four on May 7 with three to May 16 and two to May 18. There were three on May 19 with two to May 26 and one on May 27. There were two on May 28 with three to June 1 and five on June 3, then four seen to June 5 with three to June 9. There were four on June 10 with three to June 15 and two on June 16. There were four on June 17 with three to June 21. There were four on June 22 with two to June 24 and singles to June 26. There were three on June 27 and June 28 with four on June 29, then three seen on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 28 with a high count of 24 on September 16. There were three from July 1 to July 6 with four on July 7, then two seen to July 9. There were three on July 10 with four to July 13 and five on July 15, then four seen to July 21. There were five on July 22 with three on July 23 and two to July 25. There were three on July 26 and July 28 with two to July 30. There were three from July 31 to August 3 with two to August 6. There were three on August 7 and August 8 with two to August 13 and one on August 14. There were three on August 15 with two to August 21 and one on August 22. There were two on August 23 with three on August 24, then two seen to August 28. There were three from August 29 to September 1 with one on September 2. There were two on September 3 with three on September 4 and September 5, then two seen to September 7 with one on September 8. There were six on September 9 with seven to September 11 and ten on September 12, then six seen on September 13 with four on September 14. There were 17 on September 15 with 24 on September 16, then ten seen on September 17 with six on September 19, four to September 22 and one on September 23. There were seven on September 24 with four on September 26 and singles to September 28. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to November 29 with a high count of nine on October 4. There were four on September 30 with eight on October 1, then six seen to October 3. There were nine on October 4 with singles to October 6. There were three on October 7 with seven on October 8, then five seen on October 10 with four on October 11 and one on October 12. There were two on October

13 with four on October 14, then three seen on October 15 with one on October 16. There were four on October 17 with three to October 20. There were four on October 21 with three on October 22 and one on October 24. There were two on October 25 with three on October 26, then two seen on October 27 with one on October 28. There were four on October 29 with three on October 31, two on November 2 and one on November 3. There were three on November 4 with two on November 6 and one on November 7. There were two on November 8 with five on November 11, then three seen on November 12 with singles to November 15. There were three on November 16 and November 17 with two to November 21 and singles to November 26. There were two on November 27 with three on November 28, then one seen on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 30 to December 31 with a high count of four on December 18 and December 23. There were two from November 30 to December 3 with three on December 4 and December 5, then two seen on December 6 with singles to December 12. There were two from December 13 to December 16 with three on December 17 and four on December 18, then three seen to December 20 with two on December 21 and one on December 22. There were four on December 23 with two to December 27 and singles to December 29. There were three on December 30 with one on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of eight on October 29 and in 2017 the high count was that of nine on October 18. In 2018 there was a marked spring passage with a high count of 37 on March 20. In 2019 the high count was that of nine on September 3. In 2020 the high count was that of ten on September 2. In 2021 the high count was that of 13 on October 3. In 2022 the high counts were of 42 on March 11 and 58 on March 12. Both were higher than the old high count of 37.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

A summer visitor from late February to late July there was a significant early fall passage from mid-June to late-July; the high count was that 14 on June 28. The late spring passage ran from February 25 to May 1 with a high count of nine on April 11. There were singles on four dates from February 25 to March 15 with three on March 16, then singles seen to March 18. There were four on March 19 with three to March 21 and singles to March 27. There were four on March 28 and March 29 with one on March 30. There were two on April 1 and April 2 with four on April 3 and six on April 4, then three seen on April 5 with one on April 6. There were two on April 7 with four on April 8, then one seen on April 9. There were five on April 10 with nine on April 11, then five seen on April 12 with four to April 14 and three on April 15. There were seven on April 16 with four on April 18, three to April 20 and two on April 21. There were four on April 22 with three to April 25, two on April 26 and one on April 27. There were six on April 28 with one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 24 with a high count of seven on June 13 and June 15. There were singles on May 2 and May 3 with three on May 4 and four on May 5, then two seen on May 6 with singles to May 8. There were four on May 9 with three on May 10, two on May 12 and singles to May 17. There were two on May 18 with three on May 19 and May 20, then singles seen to May 22. There were two on May 23 with three on May 24 and

four on May 27, then singles seen to June 5. There were three on June 6 with four on June 7, then one seen on June 8. There were three on June 9 with five on June 10, then three seen on June 11 with two on June 12. There were seven on June 13 and June 15 with two on June 16. There were four on June 17 with five on June 18, then two seen on June 19. There were four on June 20 and June 21 with five on June 22 and June 23, then one seen on June 24. The early fall passage ran from June 27 to July 25 with a high count of 14 on June 28. There were six on June 27 with **14 on June 28**, then nine seen on June 29 with eight on July 1, six on July 3 and one on July 4. There were two on July 5 with eight on July 7 and July 8, then six seen on July 10 with four on July 11 and two on July 12. There were four on July 13 with seven on July 14, then six seen on July 15 with one on July 16. There were two on July 17 with five on July 18 and 11 on July 19, then five seen on July 20 with two on July 22 and one on July 25.

In 2016 there were 20 on July 10 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of 21 on July 22. In 2018 there were nine on July 21. In 2019 the high count was that of 13 on July 2 for 2020 there were 27 on July 5 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 13 on July 5. Overall, they were seen from February 25 (2022) to September 3 (2021).

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

There are six sightings this year (there were five in 2020 and eight in 2021). For the late spring passage there were singles on April 8 and April 10. For the summer passage there were **two on May 14** with singles on June 11 and June 23. For the early fall passage there was one on August 26.

In 2016 there was one on June 29 however none seen in 2017. In 2018 there were singles on June 4, June 9, June 28 and July 10. In 2019 there was one on May 5 with two on July 2, then one seen on August 4. In 2020 there were five records from April 27 to July 3. There were three counts of two in 2021 the counts of two are the highest count for the park. They have now been seen from April 8 (2022) to September 21 (2021).

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

They were seen in the spring to May 21. There was a summer sighting of one on June 14. They were seen in the fall from August 21. The high count was that of five on November 17 and December 12. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with ten high counts of three. There were two on January 1 with three on January 2, then two seen to January 5 with singles to January 7. There were two on January 8 with three on January 11, then two seen to January 15 with one on January 16. There were three on January 18 and January 20 with two to January 24 and singles to January 28. There were three on January 29 with two to February 2 and one on February 3. There were three on February 4 with two to February 10 and singles to February 13. There were three on February 14 with singles to February 16. There were three on

February 18 and February 20 with two to February 23 and singles to February 25. There were two on February 26 and February 27 with three on February 28, then two seen on March 1 with one on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to May 21 with high counts of three on seven dates. There were three on March 3 with two to March 10 and singles to March 12. There were two on March 13 with singles to March 16. There were two on March 17 and March 19 with three on March 20 and March 21, then one seen on March 22. There were three on March 23 and March 24 with two to March 27. There were three on March 28 with two to April 13 and one on April 15. There were two on April 16 and April 17 with three on April 18, then one seen on April 19. There were two on April 20 and April 21 with three on April 22, then two seen on April 24 with singles to May 5. There were two on May 6 with singles to May 14. There were two on May 15 and May 16 with singles on May 20 and May 21. For the summer passage there was an adult on June 14. The early fall passage ran from August 21 to October 1 no more than two a day. There were singles on August 21 and August 22 with two on August 23, then singles seen to August 27. There were two on August 29 with singles to September 13. There were two on September 18 with singles to September 24. There were two on September 25 with singles to September 27. There were two on September 30 with one on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to December 1 with a high count of five on November 17. There were singles on October 3 and October 7 with two on October 8 and October 9, then singles seen to October 13. There were two on October 14 and October 16 with singles to October 18. There were four on October 19 with three to October 22 and singles to October 31. There were three on November 1 with four on November 3, then three on November 7 with one to November 9. There were three on November 11 with two to November 13 and one on November 15. There were **five on November 17** with four on November 18, three to November 20 and singles to November 27. There were two on November 28 with three on November 30, then one seen on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 31 with a high count of five on December 12. There was one on December 2 with two on December 4, three on December 5 and four on December 8, then two seen on December 9 with one on December 11. There were **five on December 12** with three on December 16 and singles to December 18. There were four on December 19 with two to December 23 and one on December 25. There were two on December 26 with three on December 30, then one seen on December 31.

In 2016 there were three on February 16 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of seven on November 18. In 2018 up to four a day noted with, in 2019 five on April 10. In 2020 the high count was that of nine on November 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of six on February 1. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 21 (2022) and in the fall from August 13 (2017). There were seven summer sightings covering the period May 25 (2021) to July 3 (2018); in 2020 there was no summer break.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

There was a total of 40 sightings this year, five for the early spring, nine for the late spring, one for the early fall, 17 for the late fall and eight for the winter passage the highest count was that of nine on November 14 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 1, January 31 and February 9 with three on February 14, then one seen on February 20. For the late spring passage there was one on March 1 with two on March 2, then singles seen on March 3, March 11, March 12 and March 17. There were two on March 23 with one on April 3. Finally, there were two on April 7 (one of them flew to the north out at sea). For the early fall passage there were singles on September 13 and September 27. For the late fall there were singles on October 4, October 5, October 11 and October 14 with three on October 17 and October 19, then two seen to October 22 with singles on October 23, November 3, November 10, November 12 and November 13. There were **nine on November 14** with one on November 15. For the winter passage there were singles on December 1, December 5 and December 17 with two on December 18, then singles seen on December 19, December 21, December 23, December 26, December 27 and December 30.

In 2016 there were four on October 1 and in 2017 there were five on October 29. In 2018 the high count was that of three on April 9 and October 27. In 2019 the high count was that of two on November 8. In 2020 the high count was that of three on October 25. In 2021 there were high counts of three on two dates. The high count in 2022 was that of nine on November 14 this is the highest count for the park. Seen in the spring to March 9 (2021) with later sightings from March 17 (2020) to May 13 (2017). Seen in the fall from September 30 (2016, 2021) to December 19 (2021) there were also singles on September 6, 2019 and September 13, 2022. There were also winter sightings from December 30 (2016) to January 11 (2016).

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

There are 32 records this year, there were 38 records in 2021 with 28 sightings in 2020 no more than two a day noted this year with the exception of six on October 17 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 3, February 4, February 9, February 16, February 19, February 21, February 25 and February 27 with two on January 31. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, March 2, March 7, March 11, March 19, March 28 and April 5 with two on April 9, then one seen on April 12. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 11 and September 17. For the late fall passage there was one on October 9 with two on October 13, then one seen on October 14. There were **six on October 17** with singles on October 21, October 22, October 26, October 29, November 3, November 11, November 17 and December 1. There were no winter sightings.

In 2016 there were two on November 20 and in 2017 three were seen on October 29. In 2018 there were five on March 25. Only singles were seen in 2019. In 2020 there were three on April 15 and September 23. In 2021 there were counts of two on five dates. In 2022 there were six

on October 17 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 2 (2020) and in the fall from September 11 (2022).

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

Seen in every month it is likely that a pair bred locally. There were counts of two on nine dates with three on March 2. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 27 with a high count of two on February 11. There were singles on nine dates from January 2 to February 10 with two on February 11, then singles seen on six dates to February 27. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to May 1 with a high count of three on March 2. There was one on March 1 with **three on March 2**, then singles seen on eight dates to March 24. There were two on March 25 with singles on six dates to March 31. There were two on April 7 and April 10 with singles on April 11 and April 26. There were two on April 28 with one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 21 with high counts of two on May 21 and June 14. There were singles on eight dates from May 2 to May 16 with two on May 21, then singles seen on 16 dates to June 13. There were two on June 14 with singles on three dates to June 21. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 27 with high counts of two on July 5 and August 9. There were singles on July 1 and July 4 with two on July 5 the singles seen on seven dates to August 7. There were two on August 9 with singles on 15 dates to September 27. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to November 25 with high counts of two on October 19 and November 17. There were singles on three dates from October 3 to October 17 with two on October 19, then singles seen on five dates to November 14. There were two on November 17 with singles on November 23 and November 25. The winter passage ran from December 6 to December 30 singles were seen on ten dates.

In 2016 there were three on March 18 and in 2017 there were three on July 23. In 2018 the high count was that of four on July 21 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of two on October 31. In 2020 there were high counts of two on four dates. No more than two a day in 2021. In 2022 there was a high count of three on March 2.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

Seen in every month this year, there is often a summer break. This suggests that they bred locally. There was a high count of five on September 21 this is the highest count for the park. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to March 1 with a high count of two on five dates. There were singles from January 2 to January 20 with two on January 29, then singles seen to February 11. There were two on February 12 and February 20 with singles to February 26. There were two on February 27 with one on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 28 with a high count of four on April 12. There were two on March 2 with singles to March 4. There were two on March 5 with three on March 6, then singles seen on ten dates to March 26. There were two from March 27 to April 8 with singles to April 11. There were four on April 12 with singles on seven dates to April 28. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 19 with a high count of two

on May 20. There were singles on six dates from May 1 to May 19 with two on May 20, then singles seen on seven dates to June 19. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 27 with a high count of five on September 21. There was one on July 1 with two on July 5, then singles seen on 13 dates to August 16. There were three on August 18 with singles on 14 dates to September 16. There were two on September 18 with **five on September 21**, then singles seen on three dates to September 27. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to November 30 with a high count of two September 30 and October 21. There were two on September 30 with singles on nine dates to October 16. There were two on October 21 with singles on 12 dates to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 30 with high counts of two on December 9 and December 18 otherwise singles seen on ten dates.

In 2016 there were three on September 18 and in 2017 there were counts of three on February 11 and March 18. In 2018 only singles noted. In 2019 the high count was that of four on March 22. In 2020 the high count was also of four on April 26. In 2021 there were four on February 18. In 2022 the high count was that of five on September 21 this is the highest count for the park.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

There are five records this year all for the late fall passage. There were singles on September 30, October 5, October 10 and October 18 with **two on October 19**.

In 2017 there was one on September 7 and in 2018 there was one on September 15. In 2019 there were two on October 20 with singles on October 22 and November 11. For 2020 there were four records with two on September 3. In 2021 there were six records with two on September 14 and October 17. In 2022 there were five records with two on October 19. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen from September 3 (2020) to November 26 (2020). There was also a winter sighting as one seen on December 26, 2021.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

There are eight records this year as against the 13 for last year. There was one for the for the late spring, one for the summer and five for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 29. For the summer passage there was one on June 6. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 2, August 3, August 30, August 31 and September 4.

In 2016 there was one on June 15. In 2017 there were six records with two on July 29. In 2018 there were also six sightings from March 20 to October 4 with two on April 9. In 2019 there were nine sightings' singles were seen from February 24 to November 19. In 2020 there were 11 records from February 13 to September 3. In 2021 there were records from February 11 to October 23 singles only. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen from February 11 (2021) to November 19 (2019).

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

This is a vagrant there are two records for the late fall passage. Single juvenile light morphs were seen on November 7 and November 12.

In 2017 singles were seen on November 14 and November 20. In 2019 an adult light morph flew to the south on December 4. In 2020 there were singles on October 23 and November 2. In 2021 there were singles on October 16 and November 9. Overall, they have now been seen from October 16 (2021) to December 4 (2019).

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

Seen in every month there is little to suggest passage. The highest count was that of four on February 27. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of four on February 27. There were singles from January 1 to January 6 with two on January 12, then singles seen on five dates to February 4. There were two on February 10 and February 15 with singles to February 22. There were **four on February 27** with one on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 28 with a high count of two on four dates. There were singles on nine dates from March 2 to March 23 with two on March 25 and March 27, then singles seen to March 30. There were two on March 31 with singles on nine dates from April 3 to April 20. There were two on April 24 with singles on three dates to April 28. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 23 with a high count of two on May 16. There were singles on May 2 and May 15 with two on May 16, then singles seen on nine dates to June 23. The early fall passage ran from July 4 to September 25 with a high count of two on September 4. There were singles on 25 dates from July 4 to August 30 with two on September 4, then singles seen on eight dates from September 5 to September 25. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to December 1 with a high count of three on November 11. There were singles on 11 dates from October 1 to October 28 with two on October 29 and three on November 11, then singles seen to November 18. There were two on November 19 with one on November 27. There were two on November 30 with one on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 5 to December 31 with singles on eight dates.

There were counts of two on February 10, February 25, November 15 and November 19 in 2016. Only singles seen in 2017 however in 2018 there were counts of two on March 25 and May 2. In 2019 the high count was that of two on February 28. In 2020 there were three on January 7 with five on October 23 and November 9. These counts of five are the highest counts for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of four on February 16.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage adults were seen on three dates. There were singles on November 17, November 28 and November 30.

In 2017 an adult flew to the north on October 30 and in 2020 another adult flew to the north on October 26). In 2021 there was one in second year plumage on October 29 (note the closeness in the dates).

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

An adult male has wintered each year in the area this year it was seen to April 6 and in the fall from October 10. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 7, January 20, January 24, January 30 and February 26. The late spring passage ran from March 7 to May 7 with a high count of four on April 7. There were singles on 14 dates from March 7 to March 29 with two on April 1, then singles seen to April 6. There were **four on April 7** with singles on four dates to May 7. The early fall passage ran from September 5 to September 30 with high counts of two on September 15 and September 19. There was one on September 5 with two on September 15, then singles seen to September 18. There were two on September 19 with singles to September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 4 to November 30 with a high count of two on five dates. There were one on October 4 with two on October 10, then singles seen to October 17. There were two on October 21 with singles on 11 dates to November 6. There were two on November 7 and November 8 with singles on 14 dates to November 27. There were two on November 28 with singles to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 30 with high counts of two on December 1 and December 21. There were two on December 1 with singles on 13 dates to December 20. There were two on December 21 with singles on seven dates to December 30.

Excluding the wintering male in 2016 there were two on October 12 and October 30 with in 2017 counts of two on March 7 and October 6. In 2018 there were counts of two on February 21 and February 22. In 2019 two were seen on October 20 and November 23. In 2020 there was a significant spring passage from April 8 to April 15 with eight on April 8. In 2021 the high count was that of four on April 8. To date they have been seen to May 7 (2022) and from August 19 (2020). The highest count for the park is that of eight on April 8, 2020.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

This year there are 74 sightings as against 82 for last year (38 for the spring and 36 for the fall). They were seen in the spring to May 13 and in the fall from August 21 with a high count of 15 on September 19 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there was one on January 15. The late spring passage ran from March 13 to May 13 with a high count of six

on April 10. There was one on March 13 with two to March 19 and four on March 25, then two seen on March 26. There were three on March 27 with four on March 28, then two seen on March 29 with singles to April 1. There were two on April 2 with three on April 3, then two seen to April 5 with one on April 6. There were two on April 7 with singles to April 9. There were six on April 10 with two to April 15 and one on April 17. There were three on April 18 with four on April 20, then one seen on April 21. There were two on April 22 with three on April 23, then singles seen to April 27. There were two on April 28 with singles to May 5. There were two on May 6 with three on May 7, then one seen on May 13. The early fall passage ran from August 21 to September 28 with a high count of 15 on September 19. There were singles on August 21 and September 6 with four on September 15, then one seen on September 16. There were three on September 17 and September 18 with **15 on September 19**, then singles seen to September 23. There were two on September 26 with one on September 28. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to December 2 with a high count of seven on September 30. There were seven on September 30 with five on October 2, three on October 9 and singles to October 11. There were two from October 15 to October 19 with three on October 20, then one seen on October 23. There were two on October 24 with three on October 26 and October 28, then singles seen to November 1. There were two on November 3 with singles to November 7. Later there were singles on November 13, November 16 and December 2. There was no winter passage.

In 2016 there were five on October 12 and in 2017 the high count was that of six on October 18. In 2018 the high count was that of six on March 25. In 2019 no more than three a day seen. In 2020 the high count was that of ten on October 12 however in 2021 the high count was that of 14 on April 2. In 2022 the high count was that of 15 on September 19 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 16 (2021) and in the fall from August 21 (2022).

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

There are 30 sightings this year as against the 42 sightings for last year (eight for the spring, 21 for the fall and one for the winter); they were seen in the spring to May 7 and in the fall from September 16. The high count was that of three on October 2. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 11, January 16, February 2 and February 21. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 9, April 1, April 25 and May 7. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 16, September 17, September 24, September 28 and September 30. For the late fall passage there were **three on October 2** with singles on October 3, October 4, October 5 and October 10. There were two on October 11 with singles on October 12 and October 13. There were two on October 17 and October 20 with singles on October 23, October 26 and October 28. There were two on October 29 with singles on November 2 and November 11. For the winter passage there was one on December 18.

In 2016 there were 26 on September 30 and in 2017 there were 221 on October 7, the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of four on October 20 and in 2019 the high count was that of 14 on October 10. In 2020 the high count was that of 44 on

October 5. In 2021 there were 11 on October 4. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 12 (2019) and in the fall from August 6 (2020).

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 27.

In 2017 there were singles on November 11, November 14 and November 27. In 2018 there were two on November 9 with one on November 11. The count of two is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there was one on November 25 and in 2020 there was one on November 24. In 2021 there was one on November 3. Overall, they have now been seen from November 3 (2021) to November 27 (2017, 2022).

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

This year there are nine records the best year yet. For the early spring passage there were two on February 16. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11 with **three on March 20**, then two seen on March 25. There were also **three on April 8**. For the summer passage there were two on May 7 and May 8. There were also two on May 20. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 17.

In 2016 there were three on January 30 with two on October 2. In 2017 there was one on April 7 with three on October 31 and one on December 11. In 2018 there was one on July 9 with three on December 12 and four on December 23. The count of four is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were two on March with two again on December 18. In 2020 there were two on January 26, one on March 17, two on September 24 and one on December 9. In 2021 there were two on February 20 and one on October 14. In 2022 there were nine records with three on March 20 and April 8.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

For much of the year a “resident”. Sightings in the early spring were limited. There was a summer break from May 28 to July 2 with the exception of June 18. The highest count was that of 18 on December 4. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 1, January 7 and January 10 with five on January 15, then singles seen on January 30, February 13 and February 27. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 29 with a high count of 11 on March 20 and April 17. There were singles on March 2 and March 8 with 11 on March 20, then one seen on March 25. There were two on March 26 with ten on March 27, then five seen on March 28 with four on March 29 and singles to April 5. There were two on April 6 with singles to April 8. There were five on April 9 with three on April 11 and two to April 16. There were 11 on April 17 with

four on April 19, two on April 20 and one on April 21. There were two on April 22 with three on April 23 and April 25, then two seen on April 26 with singles to April 29. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 18 with a high count of eight on May 12. There were two on April 30 with four on May 1, then three seen on May 2 with two to May 5 and one on May 6. There were two on May 7 with four on May 8, then two seen on May 9. There were three on May 10 with four on May 11 and eight on May 12, then three seen on May 14 with one on May 15. There were six on May 16 with three on May 18, two on May 19 and one on May 20. There were three on May 21 and May 22 with singles to May 27. Now we come to the summer break except for one on June 18. The early fall passage ran from July 3 to September 28 with a high count of three on seven dates. There was one on July 3 with two on July 6 and July 12, then singles seen to July 22. There were three on July 29 with singles to August 12. There were two on August 16 with singles to August 18. There were two on August 19 and August 20 with three on August 21, then two seen to August 23 with singles to August 29. There were two on August 30 with singles to September 4. There were three on September 5 with two to September 7 and one on September 8. There were two on September 9 and September 10 with three on September 11, then two seen to September 13. There were three on September 14 with two to September 19 and one on September 20. There were three on September 21 with two on September 22 and one on September 23. There were three on September 25 with singles to September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 29 with a high count of 13 on November 27. There was one on October 1 with six on October 2, then singles seen to October 5. There were two on October 6 with singles to October 8. There were five on October 9 with singles to October 14. There were four on October 15 with one on October 16. There were two on October 17 and October 19 with singles to October 21. There were two from October 22 to October 28 with one on October 29. There were three on October 30 with two to November 2. There were three on November 3 with two on November 5 and one on November 8. There were six on November 10 with singles to November 15. There were two from November 16 to November 18 with five on November 19, then singles seen to November 23. There were 13 on November 27 with one on November 29. The winter passage ran from December 4 to December 31 with a high count of 18 on December 4. There were 18 on December 4 with 16 on December 11, then singles seen on eight dates to December 31.

In 2016 there were 29 on September 2. In 2017 there were 13 on August 25 and in 2018 the high count was that of 12 on August 13. In 2019 the high count was that of 26 on November 3 and for 2020 the high count was that of 35 on October 18 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 19 on October 10. The summer break in 2016 ran from June 20 to July 22, in 2017 from June 7 to August 8 and in 2018 from June 1 to July 17. In 2019 it ran from May 28 to July 19; and in 2020 it ran from June 10 to August 6 with summer records on June 17 and July 22. In 2021 the break ran from June 16 to July 12. The summer break may run from May 28 (2019, 2022) to August 6 (2020).

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This is a rare passage migrant there are five records this year. There were three sightings for the late spring and two for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 4, April 24 and May 6. For the early fall there were singles on August 11 and August 26.

In 2017 there was one on April 21. In 2018 there was one on May 3 with another on May 16. For the early fall in 2018 a party of three flew to the north on August 12 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were singles on April 11 and August 13. In 2020 singles were seen on six dates from February 19 to November 12. In 2021 there were six records from April 2 to October 23 with two on April 2. Overall including this year, they were seen in the spring from February 19 (2020) to May 16 (2018) and in the fall from August 1 (2020) to November 12 (2020).

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on August 19.

In 2016 there was one on November 30 and December 2 with in 2017 one on May 17. In 2018 there was one on May 20. In 2019 there were two on August 26 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 there was one on May 1. In 2021 there were singles on January 3, January 11 and May 15. Overall, they were seen in the early spring from January 1 (2021) to January 11 (2021), in the late spring from May 1 (2020) to May 20 (2018) and in the fall from August 19 (2022) to December 2 (2016).

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

In all there are 26 records this year one for the early spring, 11 for the late spring, one for the summer and 13 for the early fall passage. The highest count was that of 74 on May 13 this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there was one on February 11. The late spring passage ran from March 7 to May 18 with a high count of 74 on May 13. There were singles on March 7 and April 9 with three on April 28, four on May 8, 14 on May 10 and **74 on May 13**, then 26 seen on May 14 with 20 on May 15, four on May 16 and May 18. For the summer passage there were two on June 8. The early fall passage ran from July 29 to September 9 with a high count of eight on September 6. There were three on July 29 with one on August 4. There were three on August 11 and August 13 with singles to August 19. There were three on August 21 with two on August 22 and one on August 23. There were two on August 27 with eight on September 6, then three seen on September 9.

In 2016 there were 13 on May 7 and in 2017 the high count was that of 25 on May 12. In 2018 the high count was that of 20 on April 29 and in 2019 there were 15 on May 14. In 2020 the high count was that of seven on May 7. In 2021 the high count was that of 16 on May 15. In 2022 the high count was that of 74 on May 13 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, the spring

passage ran from February 11 (2022) to June 10 (2018) and the fall passage from July 16 (2020) to November 22 (2016). There were winter sightings on December 14, 2016 and January 6, 2018.

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were two on August 7 this is the highest count for the park.

In 2016 there were singles on April 30 and August 13. In 2017 there were singles on November 14 and November 24. In 2018 there was one on March 16. There were no records for 2019 and 2020. There were four records in 2021 there were singles on March 17, May 20, July 25 and August 6.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

Seen in every month normally only singles seen; there are two winter records. The high counts for the year were of two on March 8, May 19, August 11 and November 29. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 10, February 18 and February 24. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 28 with a high count of two on March 8. There were singles from March 2 to March 6 with **two on March 8**, then singles seen on 18 dates to April 28. The summer passage ran from May 6 to June 22 with a high count of two on May 19. There were singles from May 6 to May 13 with **two on May 19**, then singles seen on seven dates to June 22. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 23 and August 2 with **two on August 11**, then singles seen on September 11 and September 14. For the late fall passage there were singles on seven dates from October 15 to November 24 with **two on November 29**. For the winter passage there were singles on December 20 and December 28.

In 2016 there were eight on November 20 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high counts were of three on January 6 and February 15. In 2018 the high count was that of four on July 10 and in 2019 the high count was that of six on December 14. In 2020 the high count was that of two on September 6. In 2021 the high count was of four on January 6. For four of the seven years there was a summer break in the sightings for 2016 and 2017 the break ran from June 25 (2016) to August 2 (2017) and in 2019 the break ran from May 6 to July 7. In 2020 the break ran from June 18 to August 14.

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)

A rarity this year there are only five records. For the summer passage there was one on May 28. For the early fall passage there were two on July 3 with **seven on September 16**, then three seen on September 24. For the late fall passage there was one on November 14.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on October 28. In 2017 there were also three on October 16. In 2018 the high count was that of five on March 31 and in 2019 the high count was that of six on November 30. In 2020 the high count was that of eight on October 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was of five on October 21. Overall, the spring passage ran from February 25 (2017) to May 28 (2022) and the fall passage from June 30 (2017) to December 26 (2020). In 2016 there was a summer sighting on June 8 and in 2020 there was a sighting on June 11.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

A common early fall passage migrant most are to be seen flying to the south well out at sea. There was a spring record but the main passage ran from June 7 to August 31 with a high count of 110 on August 24 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were two on April 28. For the early fall passage there were three on June 7 with two on June 9. There were 11 on June 11 with 27 on June 19, then four seen on June 24. There were nine on June 29 with three on July 8 and one on July 9. There were seven on July 11 with eight on July 14, 25 on July 25 and 45 on August 1, then 30 seen to August 5 with eight on August 11. There were 89 on August 13 with **110 on August 24**, then two seen on August 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 27 on June 26. In 2017 the high count was that of 31 on August 25 there were also spring records of one on March 31 and four on May 7. In 2018 the high count was that of 44 on July 29 and in 2019 there were 22 on July 14. In 2020 the high count was that of 56 on August 11. In 2021 the high count was that of 28 on August 17. In 2022 the high counts were 89 on August 13 and 110 on August 24 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, there was a minor spring passage from March 29 (2020) to April 28 (2022). The early fall passage now runs from June 4 (2018) to August 31 (2021, 2022).

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were four on August 2.

In 2016 there was one on August 5 with two on August 24. In 2017 there were four on August 20 with seven on September 1. In 2018 there were seven on July 19 with two on July 24. There were also four on August 2 with 14 on August 19. The count of 14 is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were eight on September 14. In 2020 the high count was that of eight on December 3. In 2021 there were nine records from March 23 to November 7 with a high count of ten on August 26. For the late spring there are records for March 19, 2020, March 23, 2021 and March 24, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 19 (2018) to September 24 (2021) and the late fall passage ran from October 13 (2021) to December 3 (2020).

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

There are ten records this year which is better than the eight recorded in 2020. There are five records for the late spring, four for the early fall and one for the late fall passage. The high count was that of ten on May 14. For the late spring passage there was one on March 8 with two on April 21, eight on May 9 and **ten on May 14**, then one seen on May 23. For the early fall passage there were two on July 19 with eight on August 13, then five seen on August 15. For the late fall passage there was one on October 13.

In 2016 there was a high count of two on September 3 with a high count of six in 2017 on July 7. In 2018 the high count was that of 30 on August 3 this is the highest count for the park. No more than three a day seen in 2019. In 2020 the high count was that of 12 on April 26. In 2021 the high count was of four on April 19. In 2022 the high count was that of ten on May 14. The spring passage now runs from February 28 (2018) to May 23 (2022) and the fall passage from June 14 (2021) to October 22 (2016, 2020).

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

There are ten records this year which is less than the 11 seen in 2020. There were seven for the late spring and three for the early fall. The high count was that of 35 on August 5 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were three on March 27 with two on April 16 and one on April 28. There were eight on May 7 with 15 on May 13 and 18 on May 14. For the early fall passage there was one on July 22 with **35 on August 5**, then 20 seen on August 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of two on February 26 and in 2017 the high count was that of four on August 13. In 2018 the high count was that of 17 on August 2. In 2019 the high count was that of 14 on September 4 and in 2020 the high count was that of 17 on November 12. In 2021 the high count was that of 12 on September 7. In 2022 the high count was that of 35 on August 5 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there was one on January 25 otherwise the spring passage ran from February 16 (2021) to May 14 (2019, 2022). There was a summer sighting of two on May 30, 2021. The fall passage from July 1 (2017) to September 7 (2021). In 2020 there were later sightings on November 12 and December 22.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

Again, only singles recorded there were three sightings this year. one was for the late spring and two for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 18. For the early fall there were singles on July 25 and September 9.

In 2016 there were five records of singles from April 24 to May 6 and from August 7 to September 11. In 2017 there was one on May 2 and in the fall, singles were seen from August 5

to September 13. In 2018 there was one on August 8 and in 2019 there were singles on April 15 and August 18. In 2020 there were singles in the spring from April 21 to May 1 and in the fall from July 20 to September 17. In 2021 there were singles on March 23, April 12, April 17, May 7, August 4, September 2 and September 9. So overall only singles seen from March 23 (2021) to May 7 (2021) and from July 20 (2020) to September 17 (2020).

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

Present all year but the only significant passages were in late April and in the early fall. The high count was only that of 118 on April 29. In the spring the eastern race was seen from March 24 and the western was seen to April 22. In the early fall the eastern race was seen to September 27 and the western race from August 14. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of nine on January 2. There were two on January 1 with nine on January 2, then six seen on January 3 with four on January 5 and three to January 7. There were four on January 8 with six from January 9 to January 12, then three seen on January 13. There were five on January 14 with six on January 15 and seven on January 17, then four seen to January 19. There were five on January 20 with four on January 21 and two on January 22. There were eight on January 23 with five on January 24, three on January 25 and one on January 26. There were two on January 27 with three on January 28 and seven on January 30, then five seen to February 1 with four on February 3 and one on February 4. There were three on February 5 with five on February 6 and February 7, then four seen on February 9 with one on February 10. There were five on February 11 with four to February 14 and two to February 17. There were four on February 18 with five on February 19 and February 20, then two seen to February 22. There were five on February 23 with four to February 28 and two on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to May 1 with a high count of 110 on April 29. There were eight on March 3 with nine on March 4, then four seen on March 6 with three on March 7. There were four on March 8 with six to March 10 and 12 on March 11, then nine seen on March 13 with five on March 14 and one on March 15. There were two on March 16 with five on March 17, then four seen on March 18 with two on March 19. There were eight on March 20 with six to March 22 and four on March 23. There were six on March 24 with seven on March 25 and nine on March 26, then seven seen to March 28 with five on March 29 and four on March 30. There were seven on March 31 with eight on April 2 and 11 on April 3, then eight seen on April 4 with five to April 6. There were six on April 7 with ten on April 8 and 12 on April 9, then seven seen to April 12 with six to April 14. There were eight on April 15 with nine on April 17, then five seen on April 18. There were seven on April 19 with eight on April 20, then seven seen on April 21 with six on April 22. There were ten on April 23 with five on April 24. There were six on April 25 with 12 on April 26, then nine seen on April 27 with four on April 28. There were **118 on April 29** with 22 on April 30 and three on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 9 with a high count of 24 on May 10. There were five on May 2 with four on May 4, two on May 7 and one on May 8. There were 14 on May 9 with 24 on May 10, then 22 seen on May 11 with seven on May 13, four to May 18, two on May 19 and one on May 21. There were three on May 22 with two on May 23 and singles to May 28. There were also singles on June 5, June 6 and June 9. There was now a minor summer

break. The early fall passage ran from June 25 to September 30 with a high count of 63 on July 16 and August 7. There were singles on June 25 and June 26 with seven on June 27, then five seen on June 28 with three on June 29. There were six on June 30 with ten on July 2, 22 on July 3 and 27 on July 4, then 11 seen on July 6 with four on July 7. There were ten on July 8 with 11 on July 9, 15 on July 10, 24 on July 12, 41 on July 13, 42 on July 14 and 63 on July 16, then 52 seen on July 17 with 22 on July 19 and 18 on July 20. There were 20 on July 21 with 22 on July 22, 25 on July 23 and 49 on July 24, then 33 seen on July 25 with 21 on July 26, 19 on July 28 and 14 on July 29. There were 39 on July 30 with 21 on July 31. There were 22 on August 1 with 34 on August 2, 35 on August 3, 53 on August 5 and 63 on August 7, then 15 seen on August 8 with six to August 10, four on August 11 and three on August 12. There were 13 on August 13 with 19 on August 14, then five seen on August 15 with three on August 16. There were ten on August 17 with 11 on August 18 and August 19, then seven seen on August 21 with four on August 22. There were 12 on August 23 and August 24 with seven on August 25 and five on August 26. There were 21 on August 27 with five on August 28, four on August 29 and three on August 30. There were 18 on August 31 with four on September 2 and three on September 3. There were five on September 4 with four on September 3 and three to September 7. There were five on September 8 and September 9 with six on September 11, then five seen on September 12 with three to September 14 and two to September 16. There were three on September 17 with five on September 18, then four seen on September 19 with three to September 22 and two to September 24. There were four on September 25 with three on September 27 and singles to September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 30 with a high count of ten on October 15. There were six on October 1 with five on October 3 and two to October 8. There were three on October 9 with singles to October 14. There were ten on October 15 with one on October 16. There were two on October 17 and October 18 with three on October 19, then one seen on October 20. There were two on October 21 with seven on October 22, then three seen on October 23 with two on October 24 and one on October 25. There were two on October 26 and October 27 with three to October 29 and six on October 30, then singles seen to November 2. There were six on November 3 with two on November 5 and singles to November 14. There were two from November 15 to November 18 with four on November 19, then singles seen to November 21. There were two on November 22 with singles to November 24. There were two on November 25 with three on November 27, then singles seen to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of seven on December 23. There were singles from December 1 to December 3 with five on December 4, then two seen to December 7 with singles to December 10. There were three on December 11 with singles to December 17. There were three on December 18 with two on December 19 and one on December 20. There were three on December 21 with seven on December 23, then six seen on December 25 with three on December 26 and singles to December 31.

In 2016 there were 446 on August 20. In 2017 the high count was that of 243 on August 20 and in 2018 there were 421 on April 1. There were 380 on August 20 in 2019. In 2020 the high count was that of 300 on November 14 and in 2021 the high count was 495 on October 19 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was only that of 110 on April 29. In 2016 the summer break ran from June 9 to June 17. There was no break in 2017. In 2018 the break ran

from June 2 to June 21 and in 2019 the break ran from June 12 to June 26. There was no break in 2020 or 2021. In 2022 the break ran from June 10 to June 24.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

A late spring and early fall passage migrant the high count was that of six on May 16. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 1 and May 2 with two on May 6, then one seen on May 14. There were **six on May 16** with one on May 17. For the early fall passage there was one on July 15 with three on July 23, then singles seen on July 24, August 14, August 20 and August 21. There were two on August 22 with singles on August 27, August 30 and September 12.

In 2016 the high count was that of four on May 18 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of five on May 12. In 2018 the high count was that of four on April 29 and in 2019 the high count was that of four on April 23 and May 6. In 2020 the high count was that of eight on April 27 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was of four on April 18. The spring passage now runs from April 1 (2019) to May 20 (2016, 2020) and the fall passage from July 15 (2022) to September 12 (2022). For the late fall passage there was one on October 29, 2021.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

This is a new species for the park. For the early fall passage, one flew to the south over the river on July 22.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

There are 19 records this year all were for the late spring. The high count was that of 11 on May 10. For this passage there were two on April 15 with singles on April 19 and April 20. There were four on April 22 with one on April 23. There were four on April 25 with five on April 28 and May 6, then one seen on May 9. There were **11 on May 10** with nine on May 12, eight on May 13, four on May 15 and singles on May 21 and May 23. There were also two on May 27.

In 2016 the high count was that of 14 on April 16 and in 2017 the high count was that of 11 on April 8. In 2018 the high count was that of 17 on April 29 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high counts were of 13 on April 15 and April 17. In 2020 the high count was that of nine on May 9. In 2021 the high count was that of five on April 26 and April 27. The spring passage now runs from March 17 (2020) to May 31 (2021) and the early fall passage from July 2 (2017) to September 10 (2016). In 2016 there was one on February 21 and in 2017 there was one on February 28. Perhaps even more unusual there was one on June 19, 2016 with one on June 18, 2021.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)

There was one spring sighting. There are only two records for the early fall passage with a high count of two on August 13. For the late spring passage there was one on April 18. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 11 and August 8 with **two on August 13**.

In 2016 only singles noted. In 2017 there were counts of two on August 5, August 12, September 7 and September 8. In 2018 it was a quite common visitor with a high count of ten on September 16 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 no more than two a day were seen. In 2020 the high count was of six on August 31. In 2021 the high count was that of three on August 22. There are now four spring records with singles on March 19, 2019, April 1, 2018, April 10, 2016 and April 18, 2022. The fall passage ran from July 11 (2019, 2022) to November 11 (2018, 2021) although in 2018 and 2020 this passage was over in mid-September (September 20 in 2020).

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

They were seen in the spring to June 10 with a high count of 56 on March 29 and in the fall from July 20 with a high count of 45 on December 17. There was a summer break from June 11 to July 19. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 18 on January 16. There were eight on January 1 with ten on January 2, then three seen on January 3 with two on January 4. There were five on January 5 with six on January 7, nine on January 9, ten on January 11 and 13 on January 12, then four seen on January 14. There were seven on January 15 with 18 on January 16, then two seen on January 17. There were three on January 18 with eight on January 22, then five seen on January 24 with two on January 25. There were 14 on January 27 with 11 on January 29, eight on January 31, six on February 3 and three on February 4. There were six on February 5 with 14 on February 6, then 13 seen on February 8 with one on February 9. There were two on February 10 with 13 on February 11 and 17 on February 13, then two seen on February 17. There were five on February 20 with 14 on February 22, then nine seen on February 23 with two on February 24. There were 16 on February 25 with 14 on February 28 and five on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 30 with a high count of 56 on March 29. There were seven on March 2 with four on March 3 and two on March 5. There were five on March 6 with two on March 7. There were three on March 8 with 15 on March 9, 16 on March 10 and 28 on March 12, then three seen on March 13 with two on March 14. There were five on March 20 with 13 on March 23 and 35 on March 24, then 11 seen on March 25 with nine on March 26. There were 16 on March 27 with 22 on March 28 and **56 on March 29**, then nine seen on March 30 with seven on March 31. There were 21 on April 1 with 26 on April 2, then 16 seen to April 5 with 12 to April 8, eight on April 9 and five on April 10. There were 20 on April 11 and April 12 with 25 on April 14, then singles seen to April 16. There were 33 on April 17 with 21 on April 19, 12 on April 20 and nine on April 21. There were 19 on April 22 with nine on April 23 and three on April 24. There were ten on April 25 with nine on April 26 and five on April 27. There were six on April 28 with 15 on April 29, then one seen on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 10 with a high count of 24 on May 12. There were 12 on May 1 with ten on May 2 and five to May 4. There were six on May 5 and May 7 with 21 on May 8, then ten seen

on May 9 with eight on May 10. There were 12 on May 11 with 24 on May 12, then seven seen on May 14 with six on May 16, five on May 18 and two to May 20. There were five on May 21 with six on May 22, then one seen on May 23. There were three on May 26 and May 27 with five on May 28, then three seen on May 29 with singles to June 3. There were 11 on June 5 with two on June 7 and June 10. Now there was a very short summer break. The early fall passage ran from July 20 to September 26 with a high count of 21 on September 25. There were three on July 20 with two on August 2 and one on August 5. There were three on August 6 with four on August 7, then seven seen from August 11 to August 14 with two to August 18 and one on August 19. There were nine on August 20 with 15 on August 21, then seven seen on August 23 with one on August 24. There were two on August 25 and August 26 with five on August 27, seven on August 28, 12 to August 30, 13 on September 1 and 16 on September 2, then six seen on September 3 with four on September 4. There were six on September 5 and September 6 with 12 on September 7 and 20 on September 9, then 17 seen on September 10 with 12 on September 11 and ten on September 12. There were 18 on September 13 with three on September 14. There were 11 on September 15 with 13 to September 17 and 16 on September 18, then one seen on September 19. There were two on September 20 and September 21 with three on September 22, five on September 23 and 21 on September 25, then two seen on September 26. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to December 1 with a high count of 35 on November 25. There were six on October 1 with nine on October 2, then one seen on October 3. There were five on October 4 with seven on October 5 and 11 on October 7, then ten seen on October 9 with nine on October 11 and three on October 12. There were 15 on October 13 with 20 on October 14, then 12 seen on October 15 with five on October 16. There were 14 on October 17 with 16 to October 21 and 18 on October 22, then nine seen on October 23. There were 12 on October 24 with 18 on October 25 and 20 on October 26, then 19 seen on October 27 with 18 on October 28 and 11 on October 29. There were 22 on October 30 with 29 on October 31, then 26 seen to November 3 with seven on November 4 and six on November 5. There were 16 on November 6 and November 7 with 15 on November 8 and two on November 9. There were 16 on November 11 with 18 on November 12, then three seen to November 14. There were six on November 15 with 13 on November 16, then three seen to November 18. There were 21 on November 19 with 20 on November 20 and 12 on November 21. There were 24 on November 22 with 32 on November 24 and 35 on November 25, then 31 seen on November 27 with 14 on November 28. There were 34 on November 29 with 28 on November 30 and 14 on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 31 with a high count of 45 on December 17. There were 24 on December 2 with 34 on December 3, then 19 seen to December 5. There were 22 on December 6 and December 8 with 13 to December 10. There were 22 on December 11 with 23 on December 12 and December 13, then 18 seen on December 15 with 15 on December 16. There were 45 on December 17 with 22 on December 19 and eight on December 20. There were 19 on December 21 with 27 on December 22, then 24 seen on December 23 with 15 on December 25 and four on December 26. There were eight on December 27 with 16 on December 28, 18 on December 29, 30 on December 30 and 31 on December 31.

In 2016 there were 83 on September 4 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of 52 on February 20 and in 2018 the high count was that of 50 on April 17. In 2019 the high count was that of 62 on April 26 and in 2020 the high count was that of 34 on

March 7. In 2021 the high count was that of 63 on September 15. The summer break ran for the seven years from May 23 (2018) to July 23 (2017, 2020) the break lasted for a month it is the period that varied.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

A rarity this year there are only 21 sightings: one for the early spring, three for the late spring, one for the early fall, eight for the late fall and eight for the winter passage. The high count was that of 63 on December 23. For the early spring passage there were five on January 6. For the late spring passage there were 60 on March 13 with singles on April 19 and May 11. For the early fall passage there was one on August 12. For the late fall passage there were three on October 12 with eight on October 22, 15 on November 2 and 41 on November 3, then three seen on November 5. There were ten on November 15 with three on November 20 and two on November 25. There were also 38 on November 27 with 22 on November 30 and 16 on December 1. For the winter passage there were 43 on December 4 with 20 on December 3 and one on December 9. There were 32 on December 11 with one on December 12. There were 42 on December 17 with **63 on December 23**.

In 2016 the high count was that of 420 on February 14 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of 240 on January 7 and in 2018 the high count was that of 55 on December 2 the spring passage was missing. In 2019 the high count was that of 355 on January 29. In 2020 the high count was that of 235 on November 29. In 2021 the high count was that of 61 on January 10. The summer break overall ran from April 4 (2021) to July 29 (2021) but in 2016 there were no fall sightings until October 24.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

Seen in the spring through to June 4 with a high count of 69 on April 17; in the fall they were seen from July 21 with a high count of 43 on July 29. There was a summer break from June 5 to July 20. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 3 with a high count of 16 on February 25. There were 11 on January 1 with five on January 3, four on January 5 and three on January 6. There were ten on January 7 with two on January 8. There were eight on January 9 with ten on January 10 and 13 on January 12, then three seen on January 14 with two on January 15. There were 12 on January 16 with two on January 17 and singles to January 24. There were two on January 25 and January 27 with singles to January 30. There were four on January 31 and February 4 with singles to February 7. There were two on February 11 with 11 on February 12, then ten seen on February 13 with three on February 18 and one on February 22. There were ten on February 23 with 16 on February 25, then six seen on February 27 with one on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 30 with a high count of 69 on April 17. There was one on March 4 with 11 on March 6 and 12 on March 9, then four seen on March 10 with singles to March 14. There were two on March 17 with 30 on March 18, then ten seen on March 19 with

two on March 20. There were 27 on March 21 with 20 on March 22 and three on March 23. There were 12 on March 24 and March 25 with 16 on March 26, then 32 seen on March 27 and March 29 with 12 on March 31, six on April 1 and one on April 2. There were 12 on April 3 with 32 on April 4, then eight to April 7. There were nine on April 8 with 20 on April 10, then 16 seen on April 11 with 12 to April 14 and one on April 15. There were ten on April 16 with **69 on April 17**, then ten seen to April 19. There were 20 on April 20 with 15 on April 21, ten on April 23 and two on April 24. There were 40 on April 25 with 22 on April 26 and 20 on April 27. There were 35 on April 28 with seven on April 29 and three on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 4 with a high count of 40 on May 8. There were 23 on May 1 with 25 on May 2, then eight seen to May 4. There were 11 on May 5 with 16 to May 7 and 40 on May 8, then 31 seen on May 10 with 14 on May 11, ten on May 12, eight on May 13, seven on May 14 and three on May 15. There were five on May 16 with 14 on May 17, then 12 seen on May 18 with six on May 19. There were eight on May 20 with nine on May 21 and 19 on May 22, then seven seen on May 24 with three on May 25 and two to May 27. There were three on May 28 with five on June 2 and June 3, then one seen on June 4. There was now the summer break. The early fall passage ran from July 21 to September 26 with a high count of 43 on July 29. There were 12 on July 21 with 37 on July 23, then 18 on July 24 with 27 on July 25, 18 on July 26 and 13 on July 27. There were 22 on July 28 with 43 on July 29, then 35 seen on July 31 with 16 on August 1 and 15 on August 2. There were 37 on August 3 with 20 on August 4, 12 on August 5 and ten on August 6. There were 16 on August 7 with three on August 8. There were nine on August 9 and August 10 with 11 on August 11 and 14 on August 13, then 13 seen on August 14 with five to August 16. There were 14 on August 17 with 12 to August 19. There were 32 on August 20 with 11 on August 21 and six on August 22. There were 17 on August 23 and August 24 with six on August 25, four on August 26 and three on August 27. There were eight on August 28 with seven on August 29 and six on August 30. There were eight on August 31 with five on September 1 and three to September 3. There were six on September 4 and September 6 with four on September 7 and three on September 8. There were seven on September 9 with 11 on September 11, then three seen on September 12 with two on September 13. There were three on September 14 with 17 on September 16, then eight seen on September 18 with five on September 20 and two on September 21. There were three on September 22 with four on September 23 and ten on September 25, then two seen on September 26. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 30 with a high count of 25 on October 13. There were seven on October 1 with 21 on October 2, then two seen on October 3. There were three on October 4 with six to October 6, seven on October 8 and 16 on October 9, then five seen to October 11. There were eight on October 12 with 25 on October 13, then 14 seen on October 15 with seven on October 16. There were 20 on October 17 with 12 to October 20 and nine on October 21. There were 13 on October 22 and October 23 with ten on October 24, six on October 26 and three on October 27. There were 13 on October 28 with six to October 30 and four on October 31. There were seven on November 1 with 11 on November 3, then singles seen to November 5. There were five on November 6 with ten on November 7 and 21 on November 9, then six seen on November 11 with four on November 12. There were 16 on November 13 with eight on November 15, seven on November 17 and one on November 18. There were eight on November 19 with nine on November 20, then eight seen on November 22 with three on November 23. There were 12 on November 24 with six on November 25. There were seven on November 26 with 16 on November

27, then 11 seen on November 28 with eight on November 29 and five on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 38 on December 5. There were 11 from December 1 to December 3 with 27 on December 4 and 38 on December 5, then 20 seen on December 6 with five on December 7. There were 11 on December 8 and December 9 with 12 on December 10 and 29 on December 11, then 18 seen on December 12 with eight on December 13. There were 21 on December 14 with 17 on December 15 and two on December 16. There were 12 on December 17 with 14 on December 18 and December 19, then 12 seen on December 21 with five on December 22. There were 17 on December 23 with ten on December 26 and three on December 27. There were 18 on December 28 with 16 on December 29 and eight to December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 430 on May 5 with in 2017 a high count of 301 on July 30. In 2018 the high count was that of 460 on August 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 370 on May 8. In 2020 there were 240 on August 10. In 2021 the high count was that of 69 on April 17. The summer break now runs from May 29 (2019) to July 20 (2020, 2022).

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

Seen in the spring from April 25 to May 18 with a high count of 535 on May 13 this is the highest count for the park. Numbers were higher in the spring but there were only 11 sightings against the 31 for the early fall. The early fall passage ran from July 23 to September 9 with a high count of 63 on August 23. For the late spring passage there were 20 on April 25 with 40 on May 7 and 56 on May 8, then 47 seen on May 10 with nine on May 11. There were 120 on May 12 with **535 on May 13**, then 70 seen on May 14 with 14 on May 18. For the early fall passage there was one on July 23 with 27 on July 24, then 23 seen on July 25 with 16 on July 26 and 13 on July 28. There were 57 on July 29 with three on July 30. There were 12 on July 31 with 28 on August 1, then four seen on August 2. There were seven on August 4 with 14 on August 5, then 12 seen on August 10 with two on August 11. There were six on August 12 with 36 on August 13, then 13 seen on August 14 with five on August 15. There were six on August 17 with 19 on August 19, 29 on August 20, 47 on August 22 and 63 on August 23, then five seen on August 24 with one on August 25. There were 22 on August 26 with six on August 27 and singles to August 29. There were ten on August 30 with 62 on August 31, then 40 seen on September 5 with ten on September 9.

In 2016 the high count was that of 161 on May 6 with in 2017 a high count of 90 on May 5. In 2018 the high count was that of 305 on May 14. In 2019 the high count was that of 135 on May 13. In 2020 the high count was that of 78 on August 24 and in 2021 the high count was that of 350 on July 24. In 2022 the high count was that of 535 on May 13 this is the highest count for the park. The spring passage now covers the period April 18 (2021) to June 6 (2017) and the early fall passage ran from June 22 (2021) to September 14 (2016).

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

In comparison this is a much rarer species there are only four records this year as against the 11 records for last year; the high count was that of 30 on April 18. For the late spring passage there was one on March 20 with **30 on April 18**. For the early fall passage there were two on September 9 and for the late fall passage there were 20 on October 18.

In 2016 the high count was that of 27 on September 25 with in 2017 a high count of 11 on January 4 and September 7. In 2018 the high count was that of 60 on September 2 with in 2019 a high count of 40 on August 26 and September 8. The high count in 2020 was that of 205 on September 29 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 25 on September 20. For the early spring passage there were sightings from January 4 (2017) to February 26 (2021). For the late spring passage there were records for March 13, 2020 and March 20, 2019 otherwise the sightings fell between April 20 (2020) and May 26 (2017). The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2017) to October 3 (2020). The late fall passage ran from October 17 (2017) to November 22 (2016) and the winter passage ran from November 29 (2017) to December 27 (2020).

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

There are just five records for the spring passage and 25 for the early fall the high count was that of 34 on August 22. For the late spring passage there were five on April 19 with singles on April 23, May 8 and May 13. Finally, there were two on May 18. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 18 with 14 on July 20, then 13 seen on July 21 with six on July 23 and one on July 24. There were two on July 25 and July 26 with eight on July 28 and 13 on August 1, then singles seen to August 3. There were four on August 4 with five on August 5, then three seen on August 13 with one on August 15. There were two on August 19 with 12 on August 21 and **34 on August 22**, then 13 seen on August 23 with singles on August 31, September 9 and September 20.

In 2016 the high count was that of 55 on May 11 whilst in 2017 the high count was that of 71 on May 5. In 2018 the high count was that of 345 on July 30, this is by far the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 18 on April 21. In 2020 the high count was that of 21 on August 24. In 2021 the high count was that of 62 on September 1. The spring passage now runs from March 23 (2018) to May 26 (2017) with a very early sighting on February 24, 2021. The early fall passage runs from June 29 (2016) to September 23 (2021). There are five later records of singles on September 27, 2017, September 28, 2020, October 17, 2017, October 22, 2019 and November 9, 2017.



Brown Pelican Photographed by Kim Ramos



Green Heron Photographed by Kim Ramos



Black-crowned Night Heron Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Redhead Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Merlin Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Peregrine Falcon photographed by Dave Flumm



Piping Plover Photographed by Kim Ramos



Solitary Sandpiper Photographed by Tatyana St Laurent



Marbled Godwit Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Red Knot Photographed by Eli Schaperow



Sanderling Photographed by Eli Schaperow



Least Sandpiper Photographed by Kim Ramos



Franklin's Gull Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Bonaparte's Gull Photographed by Kim Ramos



Lesser Black-backed Gull Photographed by Kim Ramos



Glaucous Gull Photographed by Dave Flumm



Royal Terns Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Ruby-throated Hummingbird Photographed by Kim Ramos



Belted Kingfisher Photographed by Tatyana St Laurent



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Photographed by Kim Ramos



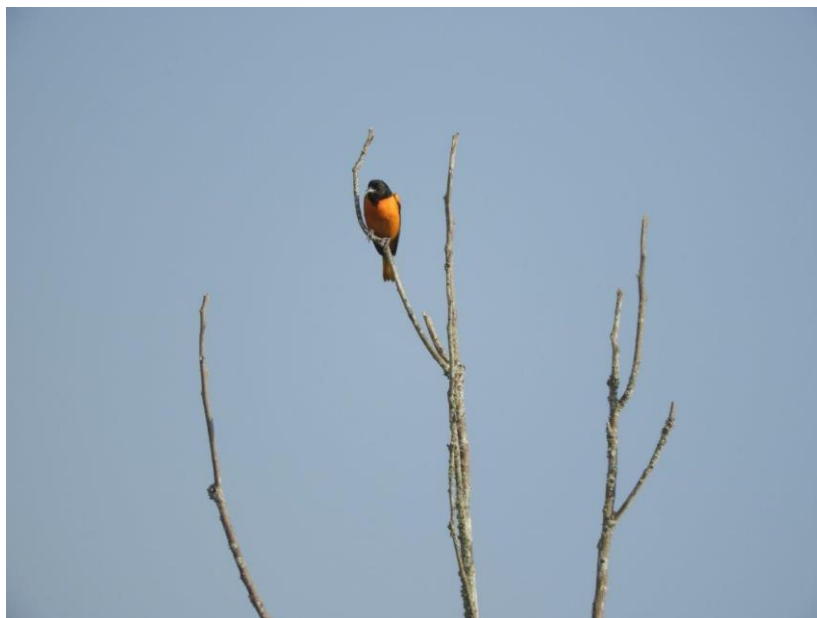
Eastern Phoebe Photographed by Tatyana St Laurent



Great Crested Flycatcher Photographed by Tatyana St Laurent



Common Yellowthroat Photographed by Lorri Lilja



Baltimore Oriole Photographed by Kim Ramos

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

There are four sightings this year three for the late spring and one for the early fall. For the late spring passage there was one on May 7 with **seven on May 10**, then two seen on May 13. The count of seven is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there was one on August 28.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on May 6 with in 2017 a high count of three on May 7. In 2018 the high count was that of two on May 10 and in 2019 there were two on May 1. In 2020 there was a high count of three on August 13 and in 2021 the high count was that of four on May 13. In 2022 the high count was that of seven on May 10 this is the highest count for the park. The spring passage only runs from April 29 (2018) to May 15 (2021) and the early fall passage was noted from August 5 (2017) to August 31 (2021).

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

There are nine sightings this year two for the late spring and seven for the early fall. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 10 and May 14. For the early fall passage there was one on July 10 with three on July 28, then one seen on August 5. There were three on August 10 with **four on August 22**, then two seen on August 31 and September 2.

In 2016 the high count was of 71 on September 1 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of 15 on July 25 and in 2018 there was a high count of six on April 29. In 2019 no more than two a day were seen. In 2020 the high count was that of 40 on September 6. In 2021 the high count was that of 15 on September 7. In all they were seen in the spring from March 26 (2020) to May 11 (2018) and in the early fall from June 28 (2020) to September 19 (2020).

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

This is a vagrant there are three sightings two for the late spring and one for the winter passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 31 with **two on April 19**. For the winter passage there was one on December 15.

There were no sightings in 2016. In 2017 there were three on April 8 and in 2018 there were also three on April 20. In 2019 there were two on December 14. In 2020 there were three on October 18. In 2021 there were three on November 28. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park. In the spring they were seen from February 20 (2017) to April 21 (2021) and in the late fall they were seen from October 18 (2020) to December 15 (2022).

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

There are four records this year two for the late spring and two for the late fall. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 10 and April 20. For the late fall passage there were **20 on October 18** with 12 on November 3.

In 2016 the high count was that of 12 on January 15. In 2017 the high count was that of 12 on November 25 whilst in 2018 the high count was that of 305 on September 30. In 2019 the high count was that of 360 on October 27 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 12 on February 27. In 2021 the high count was that of 30 on January 13. There were records for the early spring passage from January 2 (2019) to February 16 (2021), for the late spring passage from February 27 (2020) to April 20 (2022), for the summer passage on May 11, 2021, May 21, 2016 and May 23, 2017, for the early fall passage on September 5, 2019 and September 9, 2021, for the late fall passage from September 29 (2019, 2020) to November 29 (2018) and for the winter passage on December 18, 2020 and December 19, 2018.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

There are five records this year all were for the early fall passage. There were **four on July 11** with one on July 17. There were **four on July 19** with singles on August 14 and August 28.

In 2016 there were eight on July 31 with in 2017 three on August 12. In 2018 there were seven on July 27. In 2019 there were singles on three dates. In 2020 there were ten on September 6 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of five on September 9. Overall, they were seen in the spring on April 19, 2021, May 1, 2018 and May 7, 2019; for the early fall they were seen from July 11 (2022) to September 9 (2021).

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

There are three records for the late spring passage with 17 records for the early fall passage the high count was that of 24 on August 24. For the late spring passage there was one on March 31 with two on May 11, then one seen on May 17. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 9 and July 10 with three on July 12 and 11 on July 23, then two seen to August 13. There were three on August 14 with four on August 15, then singles seen to August 19. There were three on August 23 with **24 on August 24**, then 11 seen on August 28 with seven on August 31 and six on September 9.

In 2016 the high count was that of 18 on September 14 and in 2017 the high count was that of 11 on August 28. In 2018 the high count was that of 14 on March 31. In 2019 the high count was that of 88 on August 15 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 79 on August 15 (note the high counts in 2019 and 2020 were on the same date). In 2021 the high count was that of 40 on April 1. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March

19 (2017) to May 30 (2016) and in the early fall from July 8 (2021) to September 21 (2017). In 2017 there were also sightings on November 5 and November 24.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

A rarity this year there are only six sightings three were for the late spring passage and three were for the late fall passage. The highest count was that of 53 on November 12 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were four on April 30 with 26 on May 11, then seven seen on May 12. For the late fall passage there were nine on October 17 with two on October 29 and **53 on November 12**.

There were no records for 2016. In 2017 the high count was that of 24 on October 24 and in 2018 the high count was that of five on March 31. In 2019 the high count was that of 50 on October 27. In 2020 the high count was that of 35 on October 13. In 2021 the high count was that of 30 on March 3 and November 4. In 2022 the high count was that of 53 on November 12 this is the highest count for the park. For the seven years they were seen in the spring from March 3 (2021) to May 12 (2022), in the early fall from July 12 (2017) to September 8 (2018) and in the late fall from September 28 (2019, 2020) to November 12 (2020, 2022).

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 29.

In 2016 there was one on October 12 and in 2017 there was one on October 31. In 2018 there were three on March 14. In 2019 there was one on November 26. In 2020 there were two on October 4 with one on November 4. In 2021 there were three on January 8 with singles on April 8 and November 23. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on August 30.

The only other records relate to one on August 26, 2017, one on August 31, 2020 and this year's bird – note the closeness in the dates. In 2021 there were also singles on August 23 and September 9. It is still a very short period August 23 to September 9.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

This is a vagrant there are two records for the summer passage and one for the early fall passage. For the summer passage there were eight on May 9 with one on May 10. For the early fall passage there were six on September 28.

In 2016 there was one on April 15. In 2017 there were two on September 1 with one on October 2. In 2018 there were two on April 11, one on September 3, two on October 3 and one on October 10. In 2019 there were eight sightings with a high count of 105 on October 6 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 there was a high count of 11`on September 20. In 2021 the high count was that of eight on April 2. Overall, they were seen in spring from April 2 (2021) to May 21 (2021) and in the fall from August 2 (2020) to November 13 (2019).

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

They were seen in the spring to February 15 with a high count of 12 on January 4 and in the fall from November 6 with a high count of 152 on December 2. For the early spring passage there were three on January 1 with five to January 3 and 12 on January 4, then two seen on January 5 with singles to January 8. There were two on January 9 with three from January 12 to January 17, then singles seen to January 23. There were two on January 28 with singles to February 5. There were three on February 14 with one on February 15. For the late fall passage there was one on November 6 with two on November 7 and six on November 8, then singles seen on November 20 and November 26. For the winter passage there was one on December 1 with **152 on December 2**, then one seen on December 3. There were three on December 4 with two on December 7 and singles to December 11. There were seven on December 13 with five on December 14 and two on December 15. There were three on December 16 with singles on December 23 and December 25.

In 2016 the high count was that of 67 on November 2 and in 2017 the high count was that of 102 on December 6. In 2018 the high count was that of 57 on November 23 and in 2019 the high count was that of 135 on December 12. In 2020 the high count was that of 431 on November 18 this is by far the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 16 on December 20. Overall, they were seen in the spring to March 26 (2018) and in the fall from October 19 (2020) however in the fall there were earlier sightings on September 7, 2017, September 21, 2020, September 29, 2020 and October 3, 2017.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

Seen in the spring to February 26 with a high count of six on January 2 they were then seen in the fall from August 28 with a high count of 26 on December 14. The early spring passage ran January 1 to February 26 with a high count of six on January 2. There were three on January

1 with six on January 2, then two seen on January 3 with singles to January 8. There were five on January 9 with three on January 12, two on January 17 and one on January 23. There were four on January 28 with five on February 5, then singles seen to February 13. There were two on February 14 with three on February 19, then singles seen on February 21, February 22 and February 26. For the early fall passage there was one on August 28. The late fall passage ran from September 28 to November 30 with a high count of two on November 22 and November 23. There were singles on six dates from September 28 to November 14 with two on November 22 and November 23, then singles seen on four dates to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 26 on December 14. There was one on December 1 with 15 on December 2, then two seen on December 7 with one on December 8. There were five on December 9 and December 11 with 22 on December 13 and **26 on December 14**, then 23 seen on December 15 with 14 on December 16, ten on December 17 and singles to December 19. There were two on December 21 with seven on December 22, 19 on December 23 and 23 on December 25, then 12 seen on December 26 with ten on December 27, three on December 28, two on December 29 and one on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 53 on January 17 and in 2017 the high count was that of 85 on October 3 the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 39 on February 12 and in 2019 there was a high count of 16 on January 14. In 2020 there was a high count of 21 on January 4. In 2021 the high count was that of 21 on January 28. In the spring they were seen over the seven years to April 16 (2018) and in the fall from August 26 (2016, 2017). There were "summer" records on May 24, 2020, June 7, 2020, July 6, 2020 and July 18, 2018.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

Present all year with the highest numbers from late November through February; the lowest numbers were seen from May to late July. There were no major influxes this year the high count was only that of 4,000 on December 25. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 3,810 on January 5. There were 400 on January 1 with 720 to January 3, 1,680 on January 4 and 3,810 on January 5, then 1,650 seen on January 7 with 210 on January 8. There were 535 on January 9 with 1,640 on January 10, then 290 seen on January 11 with 110 on January 12. There were 650 on January 13 with 260 on January 14 and 105 to January 16. There were 780 on January 17 with 160 on January 19 and 90 on January 20. There were 185 on January 21 with 17 on January 22. There were 123 on January 23 with 260 on January 24 and 1,150 on January 25, then 240 seen on January 26 with 24 on January 27 and 23 on January 28. There were 39 on January 29 with 150 on January 30 and 1,180 on January 31, then 180 seen on February 1. There were 250 on February 2 with 970 on February 3 and 1,000 on February 4, then ten seen on February 5. There were 12 on February 6 with 125 on February 7, then 31 seen on February 8 with nine on February 9. There were 46 on February 10 with 1,820 on February 11, then 145 seen on February 12. There were 680 on February 13 with 2,620 on February 14, then 1,040 seen on February 15 with 860 on February 16, 540 on February 18, 295 on February 20 and 70 on February 21. There were 190 on February 22 with 310 on February 23, 350 on February 24

and 1,540 on February 25, then 1,000 seen on February 26 with 130 on February 28 and nine on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 30 with a high count of 398 on April 28. There were 45 on March 2 with 95 on March 3, 200 on March 4 and 250 on March 6, then 175 seen on March 8 with 125 on March 9, 90 on March 10, 50 on March 11, 46 on March 12 and 35 on March 13. There were 345 on March 14 with 70 on March 15, 47 on March 17 and five on March 18. There were 19 on March 19 with 72 on March 20 and 120 on March 21, then 55 seen on March 22 with 35 on March 24 and 33 on March 25. There were 97 on March 26 with 92 on March 28 and 49 on March 29. There were 233 on March 30 with 17 on March 31. There were 21 on April 1 with 32 on April 2 and 265 on April 3, then 15 seen on April 4 with eight on April 5. There were 41 on April 6 with 56 on April 7, 91 on April 8, 235 on April 9 and 273 on April 10, then 177 seen on April 11 with 127 on April 13, 25 to April 16 and 20 on April 17. There were 42 on April 18 with 83 on April 19, then 66 seen on April 20 with nine on April 21. There were 67 on April 22 with 27 on April 24, 19 on April 25 and 16 on April 26. There were 50 on April 27 with 398 on April 28, then 41 seen on April 29 with ten on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 2 with a high count of 242 on May 9. There were 45 on May 1 with 42 on May 2, 25 on May 3 and eight on May 4. There were 12 on May 5 with 25 on May 6, 104 on May 8 and 242 on May 9, then 22 seen on May 10 with 21 on May 12 and nine on May 13. There were 15 on May 14 with 68 on May 15, then 51 seen on May 16 with 28 on May 17 and five on May 18. There were seven on May 19 with 38 on May 20, 54 on May 22 and 102 on May 24, then 20 seen on May 25 with six on May 26. There were 30 on May 27 with 19 on May 28 and 18 on May 29. There were 40 on May 30 with 11 to June 1 and ten on June 2. There were 37 on June 3 with 13 on June 4. There were 22 on June 5 with 102 on June 6, then 26 seen on June 7 with 21 on June 8 and 19 on June 9. There were 38 on June 10 with ten on June 11 and five on June 12. There were 14 on June 13 with 30 on June 14, then 27 seen on June 15 with eight on June 16. There were 42 on June 17 with 23 on June 19 and 13 on June 20. There were 28 on June 21 with 13 on June 23 and 12 on June 24. There were 18 on June 25 with eight on June 26. There were nine on June 27 with 34 on June 28, then 27 seen on June 29 with eight on June 30, four on July 1 and three on July 2. The early fall passage ran from July 3 to October 5 with a high count of 690 on August 23. There were 25 on July 3 with 50 on July 4, then 20 seen on July 5 with 14 on July 6. There were 34 on July 7 with 28 on July 9 and 18 on July 10. There were 40 on July 11 with 20 on July 12 and eight on July 13. There were 23 on July 14 with 53 on July 16 and 65 on July 18, then 14 seen on July 19. There were 16 on July 20 with 24 on July 21, 32 on July 22, 45 on July 23, 58 on July 24 and 135 on July 25, then 121 seen on July 26 with 67 to July 29, 37 on July 31 and 34 on August 1. There were 88 on August 2 with 73 on August 3, 63 on August 5 and 41 on August 6. There were 45 on August 7 with 213 on August 8, then 95 seen on August 10 with 74 on August 12 and 71 on August 13. There were 140 on August 14 with 182 on August 15, then 167 seen on August 16 with 89 on August 17, 66 on August 18, 47 on August 19 and 11 on August 20. There were 25 on August 21 with 95 on August 22 and 690 on August 23, then 113 seen on August 25 with 101 on August 26 and 49 on August 27. There were 214 on August 28 with 208 on August 30, 51 on September 1 and 28 on September 2. There were 36 on September 3 with 55 on September 4 and 86 on September 5, then 71 seen on September 6 with 54 on September 8 and 31 on September 9. There were 41 on September 10 with 111 on September 11, 163 on September 12 and 167 on September 13, then 65 seen on September 14 with 49 on September 15, 41 on September 16 and 15 on September 17. There were 31 on September 18 with 276 on

September 19 and 390 on September 20, then 320 seen on September 22 with 86 on September 23 and 21 on September 24. There were 278 on September 25 with 118 on September 26 and 62 on September 27. There were 595 on September 28 with 134 on October 1, 117 on October 2, 40 on October 4 and seven on October 5. The late fall passage ran from October 6 to December 4 with a high count of 3,600 on November 30. There were 45 on October 6 with 92 on October 7, then 53 seen on October 9 with 36 on October 11 and five on October 12. There were 15 on October 13 with 45 on October 14, then 35 seen on October 15. There were 31 on October 16 with 119 on October 17, then 66 seen on October 18 with 12 on October 19. There were 27 on October 20 with 640 on October 21, then 153 seen on October 22. There were 165 on October 23 with 540 on October 24, 598 on October 25 and 840 on October 26, then 260 seen on October 28 with 159 on October 29. There were 250 on October 30 with 430 on October 31 and 458 on November 2, then 435 seen on November 3 with 180 on November 4 and 85 on November 5. There were 124 on November 6 with 524 on November 7 and 1,012 on November 9, then 243 seen on November 11. There were 700 on November 12 with 2,580 on November 13, then 124 seen on November 14. There were 242 on November 15 with 289 on November 16, then 23 seen on November 17 with nine on November 18. There were 15 on November 19 with 37 on November 20 and 2,070 on November 21, then 1,600 seen on November 22 with 17 on November 23. There were 85 on November 24 with 135 on November 25, 160 on November 26, 167 on November 27, 506 on November 28 and 3,600 on November 30, then 2,100 seen on December 2 with 805 on December 3 and 85 on December 4. The winter passage ran from December 5 to December 31 with a high count of 4,000 on December 25. There were 305 on December 5 with 635 on December 6, 900 on December 8 and 1,440 on December 9, then 50 seen on December 10. There were 83 on December 11 with 160 on December 12, 1,220 on December 13, 1,380 on December 14 and 2,730 on December 15, then 1,640 seen on December 17 with 240 on December 18 and four on December 19. There were 183 on December 20 with 250 on December 21 and December 22, then 76 seen on December 23. There were 124 on December 24 with **4,000 on December 25**, then 80 seen on December 26. There were 86 on December 27 with 115 on December 28, 135 on December 29 and 2,360 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 36,000 on November 20 and in 2017 the high count was that of 17,900 on December 26. In 2018 the high count was that of 47,300 on December 16 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 18,000 on December 12. In 2020 the high count was that of 4,230 on January 27. In 2021 the high count was that of 6,700 on December 20.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 8 and for the winter passage there was one on December 22 both were in first-winter plumage.

In 2016 there were singles on January 2, November 18, November 26 and December 18. In 2017 there were also singles on January 23, November 12 and December 10. In 2018 there was one on November 6. In 2019 there were two on December 21 this is the highest count for the park.

In 2020 there was one on January 10. In 2021 there were singles on November 19 and December 17. Overall, they were seen from November 6 (2018) to January 23 (2017).

Little Gull (*Larus minimus*)

This is a new species for the park. For the winter passage there was one in first-winter plumage on December 13.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

This is an early spring passage migrant with sightings to mid-March and in the fall from mid-November. The high count was that of 24 on December 14. The early spring passage ran from January 4 to February 23 with a high count of five on February 5. There was one on January 4 with three on January 11, then two seen on January 16 with singles on three dates to January 26. There were five on February 5 with one on February 6. There were two on February 7 and February 9 with singles to February 12. There were four on February 13 with singles to February 20. There were three on February 21 with singles to February 23. For the late spring passage there were five on March 1 with singles on March 6 and March 13. For the late fall passage there was one on November 15. For the winter passage there was one on December 9 with 12 on December 13 and **24 on December 14**, then seven seen on December 15 with singles to December 17. There were two on December 18 with singles to December 21. There were three on December 22 with six on December 23, then one seen on December 24.

In 2016 the high count was that of 21 on February 7 and in 2017 the high count was that of 22 on February 5. In 2018 the high count was that of 21 on January 8. In 2019 the high count was that of 28 on January 28. In 2020 there were four higher counts with the high count of 100 on December 30 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 29 on February 17. Overall, in the spring they were seen to April 22 (2016) and in the fall they were seen from November 2 (2016).

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

Seen in the spring to May 21 with a high count of 94 on January 13. There was an early fall record otherwise seen from October 6 with a high count of 100 on December 9. This is the gull that hangs out on the beach. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 3 with a high count of 94 on January 13. There were 48 on January 1 with 37 on January 2, 12 on January 3 and five on January 4. There were 17 on January 5 with 29 on January 6, 30 on January 8 and 36 on January 10, then 27 seen on January 11 with six on January 12. There were 94 on January 13 with 47 on January 14, 45 on January 16, six on January 17 and three on January 18. There were 11 on January 19 with 34 on January 20, then 23 seen on January 21 with 19 on January 22

and six on January 23. There were 42 on January 24 with 22 on January 25. There were 23 on January 26 with 88 on January 27, then 23 seen on January 29 with five on January 30. There were 42 on January 31 with 40 on February 1 and 17 on February 2. There were 30 on February 3 with 40 on February 4, then 18 seen on February 5. There were 32 on February 6 with 35 on February 7, then 30 seen on February 9 with 20 on February 10. There were 32 on February 11 with 11 on February 12. There were 14 on February 13 with 34 on February 14, then 25 seen on February 15. There were 30 on February 16 with 45 on February 17, 47 on February 18 and 71 on February 20, then 26 seen on February 21 with nine on February 22 and six on February 23. There were 12 on February 24 with 14 on February 25, 19 on February 26, 20 on February 28 and 33 on March 1, then 15 seen on March 2 with 11 on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 23 with a high count of 60 on March 9. There were 52 on March 4 with 13 on March 6 and four to March 8. There were 60 on March 9 with 50 on March 10 and four on March 11. There were seven on March 12 with ten on March 13, then four seen on March 14. There were five on March 15 with seven on March 16, eight to March 19 and ten on March 20, then eight seen on March 22 with five on March 24 and two on March 25. There were three on March 26 with five on March 27, nine on March 28 and ten on March 29, then five seen on March 30 with four on March 31 and two to April 2. There were four on April 3 with three on April 4, two on April 5 and singles to April 7. There were three on April 8 with one on April 9. There were two on April 10 with three to April 13 and four on April 16, then three seen on April 18 with singles to April 20. There were three on April 21 with five on April 22, then two seen on April 23. For the summer passage there was one on May 20 and May 21. For the early fall passage there was one on July 11. The late fall passage ran from October 6 to November 30 with a high count of 20 on November 29. There was one on October 6 with two from October 16 to October 18, then singles seen to October 23. There were six on October 24 with five on October 25 and singles to October 27. There were four on October 28 and October 29 with five on October 31, then four seen on November 1 with two on November 3 and one on November 5. There were two on November 6 with three on November 7, four on November 9 and six on November 12, then five seen to November 14. There were 14 on November 15 with 17 on November 16, then five seen to November 18. There were six on November 19 with 12 on November 20 and 13 on November 22, then ten seen on November 23 with four on November 24. There were ten on November 25 with 19 on November 26, then seven seen on November 27. There were 16 on November 28 with 20 on November 29, then seven seen on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 100 on December 9. There were nine on December 1 with 19 on December 2, then seven seen on December 3. There were ten on December 4 with 15 on December 5, then eight seen on December 6 with three on December 7. There were 40 on December 8 with **100 on December 9**, then 16 seen on December 10 with six on December 11. There were 26 on December 12 with 16 on December 13 and 13 on December 14. There were 30 on December 15 with 96 on December 16, then 34 seen on December 17 with 30 on December 18. There were 50 on December 19 with 29 on December 20 and 15 on December 21. There were 25 on December 22 with 53 on December 23, then three seen to December 25. There were four on December 26 with 33 on December 27, then seven seen on December 28. There were nine on December 29 with 12 on December 30, then eight seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 870 on January 4 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of 312 on December 14 and in 2018 the high count was that of 190 on February 16. In 2019 the high count was that of 58 on December 25. In 2020 the high count was that of 240 on January 24. In 2021 the high count was that of 44 on January 3. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 21 (2022) with summer sightings in 2017 on May 26 and June 3 with in 2022 sightings on May 20 and May 21. In the fall there was one on July 11, 2022 then they were seen from August 26 (2016).

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Seen in the spring to April 30 with a high count of 820 on March 9. Seen in the fall from September 28 with a high count of 450 on December 25. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 515 on February 26. There were 17 on January 1 with 22 on January 2, then 11 seen on January 3. There were 16 on January 4 with 196 on January 5, 250 on January 7 and 356 on January 9, then ten seen on January 11 with four on January 12. There were 250 on January 13 with 15 on January 14, 14 on January 16, three to January 19 and two on January 20. There were five on January 21 with seven on January 22 and 11 on January 23, then 42 seen on January 25 and January 26 with 20 on January 27, five to January 29 and three on January 30. There were 42 on January 31 with 43 on February 4, then 12 seen on February 5 with four on February 6. There were nine on February 7 with four on February 11 and one on February 12. There were 73 on February 13 with 350 on February 15, then 60 seen on February 16 with 29 on February 18 and three on February 19. There were five on February 20 and February 21 with 41 on February 22, then eight seen on February 23. There were 40 on February 24 with 70 on February 25 and 515 on February 26, then ten seen on February 28 with two on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to April 30 with a high count of 820 on March 9. There were 13 on March 4 with 11 on March 7 and one on March 8. There were **820 on March 9** with ten on March 10, six on March 12 and singles to March 14. There were two on March 15 with six on March 16, then three seen on March 17 with one on March 18. There were three on March 20 with four on March 21 and seven on March 22, then three seen on March 23 with two to March 27 and one on March 28. There were two on March 29 with nine on March 30, then three seen on March 31 with two on April 2 and singles to April 6. There were two on April 7 with singles to April 19. There were two on April 28 with singles on April 29 and April 30. The late fall passage ran from September 28 to November 28 with a high count of 38 on November 9. There were singles on September 28, October 1, October 10 and October 16 with two on October 22 and 13 on October 24, then seven seen on October 26 with one on October 27. There were 31 on October 28 with four on October 29. There were five on October 30 with seven on October 31, then two seen on November 1. There were three on November 2 with 24 on November 3, then six seen on November 4 with four on November 5. There were five on November 6 with 12 to November 8 and 38 on November 9, then five seen on November 11 with four on November 13 and singles to November 16. There were two on November 19 with eight on November 20 and 36 on November 22, then 15 seen on November 23 with nine on November 25 and eight on November 26. There were 12 on November 27 with three on November 28. The

winter passage ran from November 29 to December 31 with a high count of 450 on December 25. There were five on November 29 with 191 on November 30, then 59 seen on December 2 with 11 on December 3, seven on December 5 and four to December 7. There were 13 on December 8 with 40 on December 9, then ten seen on December 11 with three on December 12. There were 22 on December 13 with 69 on December 14, then 12 seen on December 16 with eight on December 18, three on December 20 and two on December 21. There were five on December 22 with six on December 23 and 450 on December 25, then two seen to December 27 with one on December 28. There were two on December 29 with 84 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 1,730 on March 5. In 2017 the high count was that of 4,140 on December 26 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,070 on December 18 with in 2019 a high count of 870 on January 9. In 2020 the high count was that of 375 on January 19. In 2021 the high count was that of 780 on December 27. Overall, the spring passage ran to May 22 (2018). In 2018 there were early fall sightings on July 6 and August 1 otherwise the fall passage started on August 27 (2017).

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on January 27. For the late spring passage there was one on March 20. For the late fall passage there were **two on November 9**. For the winter passage there was one on November 29 and one on December 2. All were in first-winter plumage. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

In 2016 there was one on February 26 with another on December 18. There were no sightings in 2017. For 2018 there was one on February 26. In 2019 there were singles on February 20 and December 6. In 2020 there were singles on February 10, November 18 and December 7. In 2021 there were singles on November 10 and November 20. In 2022 there were singles on January 27, March 20 and December 2 with two on November 9 the latter is the highest count for the park. The records now cover the period November 9 (2022) to March 20 (2022).

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

In the spring they were seen to April 28 with a high count of eight on January 9 and February 24. They were seen in the fall from September 23 with a high count of eight on December 2. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 1, January 2 and January 4 with **eight on January 9**, then two seen on January 27 with singles on January 31 and February 3. There were three on February 4 with singles on February 7 and February 11. There were three on February 13 with one on February 15. There were two on February 16 with **eight on February 24**, then six seen on February 25 and February 26. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4, March 16, March 20, March 21 and March 22 with two on April 3 and April 5, then one seen on April 28. For the early fall passage there were two on September 23 and September

28. For the late fall passage there were two on October 4 with singles on October 24, October 26 and November 1. There were two on November 4 with singles on November 5 and November 8. There were two on November 9 with four on November 15, then six seen on November 16 and on November 27. For the winter passage there were **eight on December 2** with two to December 11 and one on December 13. There were seven on December 14 with two on December 15 and singles on December 16 and December 20. There were also two on December 23 with seven on December 31. The counts of eight were the highest counts for this year.

In 2016 the high count was that of seven on November 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 15 on December 26. In 2018 the high count was that of 24 on November 23. In 2019 the high count was that of 63 on December 13 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 35 on November 1. In 2021 the high count was that of 26 on December 19. Overall, the spring passage ran to May 4 (2018). There were early fall sightings on August 19, 2019, August 28, 2017 and September 2, 2019 otherwise the passage started on September 16 (2020).

Glaucaous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on January 17. For the late spring passage there was one on March 28 and for the winter passage there was one on December 13.

In 2016 there were singles on January 9, January 27 and March 4. In 2017 there were ten sightings from January 3 to February 3 and again from December 3 to December 26 with high counts of three on January 21 and December 26 these are the highest counts for the park. In 2018 there were singles on January 7, March 7 and March 11. In 2019 there was one on January 15. In 2020 there was one on January 22. In 2021 there were singles on January 22 and February 16. Overall, they were seen from December 3 (2017) to March 28 (2022).

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

They were seen in the spring to April 18 with a high count of seven on April 4. In the fall they were seen from August 17 with a high count of three on December 2. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 2, January 5, January 9, January 31 and February 3 with **seven on February 4**, then singles seen on February 13, February 16, February 21 and February 23 with two on February 25. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 9, March 27, April 5, April 7 and April 18. For the early fall passage there was one on August 17. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 28, October 3 and October 28 with two on November 1, then singles seen on November 7 and November 11. There were three on November 15 with one on November 27. For the winter passage there were three on December

2 with two on December 14 and December 15, then singles seen on December 23 and December 25.

In 2016 the high count was that of 24 on December 17 and in 2017 the high count was that of 29 on December 15. In 2018 the high count was that of 31 on November 23 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of seven on December 17. In 2020 the high count was that of 28 on September 21. In 2021 the high counts were of three on two dates. Overall, in the spring they were seen to May 14 (2016) and in the fall from July 30 (2017).

Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 20. For the winter passage there was one on December 1 with **five on December 13** (wind NE 15), then one seen on December 14. The count of five is the highest count for the park.

In 2016 there was one on March 6. In 2017 there were two on November 11 with singles on November 14 and December 29. In 2018 there was one on October 1 then in 2019 there were singles on December 12 and December 19. In 2020 there were singles on November 2 and November 9. In 2021 there were singles on November 5, November 20 and November 22. In 2022 the high count was that of five on December 13 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, there was one on March 6, 2016 with sightings in the fall from October 1 (2018) to December 29 (2017).

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 23 (wind NE 15).

There were no 2016 records. In 2017 there were singles on September 10, October 1 and October 2 with two on October 3. In 2018 there was one on September 4. In 2019 there were two on September 14. In 2020 there were singles on September 20 and October 19. There were no sightings in 2021. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they have now been seen from September 4 (2018) to October 19 (2020).

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

There are nine sightings and three were for the late spring, four for the summer, one for the early fall and one for the late fall passage. The high counts were three on March 31 and three on April 28. For the late spring passage there were **three on March 31** with two on April 18. There were also **three on April 28**. For the summer passage there were singles on May 3 and May 19

with two on May 28, then one seen on June 25. For the early fall passage there was one on September 24. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5.

Seen in the late spring and early summer from March 18 (2019, 2020) to June 15 (2019) with high counts of four on April 16, 2021 and April 17, 2021. The early fall passage ran from June 25 (2022) to October 5 (2022) with high counts of four on August 30, 2019, six on August 27, 2017 and six on September 19, 2020. The counts of six are the highest counts for the park.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Seen in every month there are 28 sightings in all. No more than two a day recorded. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 4, January 15, January 16, February 3 and February 11. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, April 7 and April 15. For the summer passage there were singles on May 9, May 16 and June 13. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 23, August 10 and August 31 with **two on September 9** and **September 20**, then one seen on September 21. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 3, October 17, October 27, November 1 and November 3 with **two on November 7** then one seen on November 18. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, December 13, December 23 and December 30.

In 2016 the high count was that of seven on July 16 with in 2017 a high count of 21 on October 24. In 2018 the high count was that of nine on October 23. In 2019 the high count was that of 164 on October 26 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 11 on September 21. In 2021 the high count was that of five on November 10. Three years put the highest counts in late October.

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

Present all year there was a heavy passage in January and February with a high count of 390 on January 18 with a lesser event in December the high count then was that of 205 on December 28. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 27 with a high count of 390 on January 18. There were 21 on January 1 with 87 on January 3 and 96 on January 4, then 15 seen on January 5. There were 30 on January 6 with 42 on January 7, then 40 seen on January 9 with 18 on January 10. There were 319 on January 11 with 247 on January 13, 235 on January 14, 125 on January 15 and 28 on January 16. There were 82 on January 17 with **390 on January 18**, then 140 seen on January 19 with 91 on January 21 and 75 on January 22. There were 124 on January 23 with 245 on January 24, then 84 seen on January 25. There were 137 on January 26 with 190 on January 27, then 85 seen on January 28. There were 87 on January 29 with 207 on January 30, then 56 seen on February 1 with 13 on February 2 and seven on February 3. There were 38 on February 4 with 145 on February 5, then 63 seen on February 6 with six on February 7. There were 70 on February 8 with 134 on February 9, then 92 seen on February 10 with 40 on

February 11. There were 102 on February 12 with 197 on February 14, then 70 seen on February 15 with 23 on February 16, 15 on February 17 and 11 on February 18. There were 204 on February 19 with 74 on February 21, 35 on February 23 and four on February 24. There were 11 on February 25 with 33 on February 26, then three seen on February 27. The late spring passage ran from February 28 to April 30 with a high count of 210 on March 13. There were 63 on February 28 with 53 on March 2, 41 on March 3 and 21 on March 4. There were 44 on March 5 with 11 on March 6 and ten on March 7. There were 16 on March 8 with 35 on March 9, then eight seen on March 10. There were 28 on March 11 with 44 on March 12 and 210 on March 13, then 31 seen on March 14 with 12 on March 15, 11 on March 16, ten on March 18 and six on March 19. There were 41 on March 20 with nine on March 22, four to March 27, three on March 28 and two on March 29. There were five on March 30 with 12 on March 31 and 16 on April 2, then 14 seen on April 3 with three on April 4. There were 34 on April 5 with 32 on April 6, 26 on April 8, 19 on April 10, nine on April 11 and three on April 14. There were ten on April 15 with 13 on April 16, then five seen on April 17 with two on April 18. There were 23 on April 19 with 28 on April 20, then five seen on April 21. There were 22 on April 22 with 23 on April 23, then 17 seen on April 24 with eight on April 25 and six on April 26. There were seven on April 27 with 35 on April 28, then seven seen on April 29 with six on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 28 with a high count of 35 on May 9. There were 11 on May 1 with five on May 3, four on May 4 and two on May 5. There were three on May 6 with five on May 7, 12 on May 8 and 35 on May 9, then 11 seen to May 12 with one on May 13. There were ten on May 14 with 13 on May 15, then three seen on May 16 with one on May 17. There were five on May 18 and May 20 with six on May 23, then five seen on May 25 with one on May 26. There were 15 on May 27 with three on May 28. There were four on May 29 with six on May 30, then four seen on May 31 with two on June 1. There were five on June 2 with six on June 3, then two seen to June 5. There were four on June 6 with three on June 7 and one on June 8. There were four on June 9 with eight on June 10, then five seen on June 11 with three on June 12. There were seven on June 13 with four on June 14. There were five on June 17 with eight on June 19 and 33 on June 20, then 12 seen on June 21 with four on June 22. There were five on June 23 with 14 on June 24, 28 on June 25 and 29 on June 26, then three seen on June 27. The early fall passage ran from June 28 to October 2 with a high count of 124 on September 28. There were nine on June 28 and June 29 with 15 on June 30, then 16 seen on July 3 and July 4 with eight to July 6, four to July 9 and two on July 11. There were seven on July 12 with one on July 13. There were three on July 14 with four on July 15 and ten on July 16, then two seen on July 18. There were three on July 23 and July 24 with six on July 25, seven on July 26 and 12 on July 27, then three seen on July 29 with one on July 30. There were five on August 1 with seven on August 2, then three seen on August 3 with two on August 4. There were 12 on August 5 with 14 on August 7, then 13 seen on August 8 with nine on August 9. There were 74 on August 10 with 17 on August 11 and five on August 12. There were 18 on August 13 with 48 on August 14, then 19 seen on August 15 with 15 on August 17 and seven on August 18. There were ten on August 19 and August 20 with 14 on August 21, then six seen on August 22. There were eight on August 23 with nine to August 25 and 30 on August 26, then 18 seen on August 28 with 11 on August 30, four on August 31, three on September 1 and one on September 2. There were seven on September 3 with 12 on September 5, then nine seen on September 6 with seven on September 7. There were 13 on September 8 with six on September 9. There were eight on September 10 with 19 on September 11, then eight seen to September

16 with four on September 17 and three on September 18. There were four on September 19 with six on September 20, 17 on September 22 and 113 on September 23, then 11 seen on September 24 with ten on September 25 and two to September 27. There were 124 on September 28 with seven on September 30, five on October 1 and two on October 2. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to November 28 with a high count of 55 on November 3. There were four on October 3 with ten on October 4, then three seen to October 6. There were five on October 7 with nine on October 8 and 20 on October 9, then 11 seen on October 11 with seven on October 12. There were nine on October 13 with 11 on October 14 and 23 on October 15, then 20 seen on October 16 with 13 on October 18, four on October 19 and two on October 20. There were eight on October 21 with 17 on October 22, then nine seen on October 23 with seven on October 25 and three on October 26. There were seven on October 27 with ten to October 31, 14 on November 2 and 55 on November 3, then 11 seen to November 6. There were 22 on November 7 with 41 on November 8, then 11 seen to November 11. There were 16 on November 12 with 14 on November 13, nine on November 15 and two on November 16. There were eight on November 17 with ten to November 20, 20 on November 22, 30 on November 24 and 53 on November 26, then 14 seen on November 27 with five on November 28. The winter passage ran from November 29 to December 31 with a high count of 205 on December 28. There were 16 on November 29 with 37 on December 1, then 26 seen on December 2 with five on December 3. There were 20 on December 4 with 29 on December 5, then 17 seen on December 6 with 12 on December 7. There were 23 on December 8 with 16 on December 9 and three on December 10. There were 33 on December 11 with 22 on December 13, 14 on December 14 and four on December 15. There were 17 on December 16 with 44 on December 17, then 25 seen on December 19 with five on December 20. There were 11 on December 21 with 15 on December 22, 34 on December 23 and 80 on December 24, then 54 seen on December 25 with 39 on December 26. There were 161 on December 27 with 205 on December 28, then 15 seen on December 29. There were 17 on December 30 with ten on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 852 on February 5 and in 2017 the high count was that of 2,284 on March 3 the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 520 on February 27. In 2019 the high count was that of 684 on February 9. In 2020 the high count was that of 1,270 on October 21 the 2020 high count is the only one in the fall. In 2021 the high count was that of 838 on March 7.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

Seen all year in low numbers except for the winter and early spring passages, the high count was that of 240 on February 5. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 24 with a high count of 240 on February 5. There were six on January 1 with 15 on January 3, 138 on January 4 and 191 on January 6, then 33 seen on January 8 with two on January 9. There were eight on January 10 with 33 on January 11 and 52 on January 13, then 46 seen on January 14 with ten on January 15 and five on January 16. There were 77 on January 17 with 173 on January 18, then 98 seen on January 19 with 45 on January 20, 38 on January 22 and 33 on January 23. There

were 46 on January 24 with 117 on January 26 and 125 on January 27, then 53 seen on January 28. There were 103 on January 29 with 107 on January 30, then five seen to February 2 with one on February 3. There were six on February 4 with **240 on February 5**, then six seen on February 6 with five on February 8. There were seven on February 9 with nine on February 11, then four seen on February 12 with two on February 13. There were 11 on February 14 with two on February 15. There were four on February 16 with six on February 17 and 14 on February 19, then nine seen on February 21 with singles to February 24. The late spring passage ran from February 25 to May 1 with a high count of 34 on March 1. There were three on February 25 with six on February 26, 11 on February 28 and 34 on March 1, then 19 seen on March 2 with eight on March 3 and three on March 4. There were 12 on March 5 with 16 on March 9, then ten seen on March 10 with nine on March 12, five on March 13, four on March 14 and one on March 15. There were two on March 16 with four on March 20, then singles seen to March 30. There were seven on March 31 with singles to April 3. There were eight on April 6 with singles to April 19. There were four on April 20 with three to April 24 and one on April 25. There were five on April 28 with two to April 30 and one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 9 to June 30 with a high count of five on May 9 and June 26. There were five on May 9 with two on May 12 and singles on seven dates to June 13. There were four on June 17 with two on June 21 and singles to June 23. There were five on June 26 with one on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 30 with a high count of 114 on August 10. There were two on July 1 with one on July 12. There were two on August 1 with singles to August 5. There were two on August 7 with 114 on August 10, then two seen to August 14. There were six on August 15 with two on August 17 and one on August 19. There were three on August 20 with four on August 21, then singles seen to August 24. There were two on August 25 with three to August 27 and five on August 29, then four seen on August 31 with two to September 3. There were seven on September 5 with six to September 9, two on September 10 and one on September 11. There were three on September 12 with two to September 18 and one on September 19. There were five on September 20 with singles to September 22. There were six on September 23 and September 28 with one on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 27 with a high count of 15 on November 26. There was one on October 1 with two to October 11 and four on October 13, then three seen on October 14 with singles to October 17. There were two from October 18 to October 28 with eight on November 3, then five seen on November 4 with singles to November 6. There were two on November 7 and November 8 with singles to November 18. There were three on November 19 and November 20 with two on November 21 and one on November 23. There were two on November 24 with eight on November 25 and 15 on November 26, then three seen on November 27. The winter passage ran from November 28 to December 31 with a high count of 146 on December 27. There were five on November 28 with eight on November 29, nine on November 30 and 30 on December 1, then 17 seen on December 2 with two on December 3. There were 12 on December 4 with 23 on December 5, then 12 seen on December 6. There were 16 on December 7 with 59 on December 8, then 37 seen on December 11 with 27 on December 12. There were 134 on December 13 with 29 on December 14 and 20 on December 15. There were 49 on December 16 with 90 on December 17, then 84 seen on December 19 with 35 on December 20 and eight on December 21. There were 31 on December 22 with 66 on December 23, then 60 seen on December 24 with 32 on December 25 and 21 on

December 26. There were 146 on December 27 with 57 on December 28 and 12 on December 29. There were 80 on December 30 with six on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 335 on December 3 and in 2017 the high count was that of 490 on September 23 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 146 on December 25 and in 2019 the high count was that of 99 on April 1. In 2020 the high count was that of 71 on September 15. In 2021 the high count was that of 86 on December 25.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)

There are only five records this year. There were three for the late spring and two for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there were **two on May 12** and **two on May 18** with one on May 22. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 27 and August 10.

In the spring seen from April 5 (2019) to May 22 (2017, 2021) normally singles seen but there were three on May 10, 2020, five on May 22, 2021 and six on May 20, 2021. The count of six is the highest count for the park. There was a summer sighting of one on June 17, 2020. The early fall passage ran from July 4 (2018) to September 16 (2017) again normally singles seen with three on September 3, 2018.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

There was a minor spring passage from March 2 to May 9 with a high count of three on April 19 and May 9. There were two summer sightings. The fall passage ran from July 9 to November 3 with a high count of 1,620 on October 13. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 12, March 25 and March 27 with three on April 19, then two seen on April 22. There were also three on May 9. For the summer passage there were two on June 1 and one on June 27. The early fall passage ran from July 9 to September 28 with a high count of 279 on September 23. There were singles on July 9 and July 12 with six on July 16, then four seen on July 18 with two to July 26 and singles to July 31. There were four on August 1 and August 2 with singles to August 7. There were three on August 8 with 12 on August 10, then three seen on August 17 with two on August 18 and one on August 20. There were two on August 22 with three to August 26, four on September 4, 22 on September 5, 54 on September 6 and 157 on September 7, then 77 seen on September 9 with 19 on September 10, 15 on September 13 and 13 on September 15. There were 19 on September 16 with 36 on September 18 and 212 on September 20, then 12 seen on September 21 with three on September 22. There were 279 on September 23 with two on September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 3 with a high count of 1,620 on October 13. There were five on October 1 with six on October 3, 11 on October 4, 13 on October 8 and **1,620 on October 13**, then 41 seen on October 14 with 21 on October 16, three on October 19 and one on October 20. Finally, there were seven on November 3.

In 2016 the high count was that of 568 on September 10 and in 2017 the high count was that of 1,030 on September 23. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,805 on September 20 and in 2019 the high count was that of 141 on September 19. The high count in 2020 was that of 2,420 on October 14 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 134 on October 8. Overall, the main spring passage ran from February 23 (2021) to May 21 (2020) there were also records for January 21, 2018 and February 1, 2019. There were June sightings from May 28 (2018, 2020) to June 21 (2020) in every year and these may form part of the early fall passage. The main fall passage ran from June 21 (2019) to November 4 (2020); there were later records on November 8, 2021, November 9, 2010, November 11, 2019, November 14, 2017 and November 17, 2018. For the winter passage they were seen on December 11, 2017, December 14, 2018 and December 19, 2019.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

There are three sightings this year one for the late spring and two for the early fall passage. The high count was that of six on September 28. For the late spring passage there were two on May 9. For the early fall passage there was one on August 10 with six on September 28 (wind NE 20).

In 2016 the high count was that of three on September 2. In 2017 the high count was that of three on October 4. In 2018 the high count was that of three on May 5. In 2019 the high count was also that of three on June 19. In 2020 the high count was that of four on August 2 whilst in 2021 the high count was that of 15 on May 20 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen from May 5 (2018) to June 19 (2016) and in the early fall from August 2 (2020) to October 4 (2017).

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

They were seen in the spring to April 9 with a heavy passage from January 3 to February 16 with a high count of 170 on February 11. There was no significant fall passage they were seen from August 8 with a high count of 25 on December 14. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 28 with a high count of 170 on February 11. There was one on January 2 with 11 on January 3, then seven seen to January 5 with three on January 6 and one on January 7. There were nine on January 8 with ten on January 9, then two seen to January 14 with singles to January 16. There were 21 on January 17 with 35 on January 18, then 21 seen on January 19 with three to January 21. There were five on January 22 with 14 on January 24, then five seen on January 25 with four on January 26. There were seven on January 27 with six on January 28 and four on January 29. There were 32 on January 30 with 60 on January 31, then nine seen on February 1 with eight on February 2 and one on February 4. There were 13 on February 5 with 87 on February 6 and 164 on February 7, then 25 seen on February 8 with 22 on February 9. There were 89 on February 10 with **170 on February 11**, then 107 seen on February 12 with 106 on February 13, 89

on February 14, 51 on February 16, three on February 17 and two on February 18. There were 15 on February 19 with 13 on February 21, three on February 26 and one on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 9 with a high count of 63 on March 1. There were 63 on March 1 with 16 on March 2 and singles to March 4. There were three on March 5 and March 9 with nine on March 10, then three seen on March 11. There were four on March 12 with ten on March 13, then three seen to March 16 with one on March 17. There were two on March 20 with three on March 25, then singles seen to April 6. Finally, there were three on April 9. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 8, September 8 and September 16. The late fall passage ran from October 4 to November 30 with a high count of 19 on November 28. There were singles from October 4 to October 22 with 16 on November 3, then two seen to November 21 with one on November 23. There were five on November 24 with six on November 26 and 19 on November 28, then eight seen to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 30 with a high count of 25 on December 14. There were 16 on December 1 with 17 on December 2, then four seen on December 4 with two on December 5. There were three on December 6 with five on December 7 and 14 on December 8, then seven seen on December 11 with six on December 12. There were nine on December 13 with 25 on December 14, then seven seen on December 15 with five on December 17 and one on December 18. There were 12 on December 19 with four on December 21 and three on December 22. There were six on December 23 with ten on December 24, then nine seen on December 25 with five on December 26 and three on December 27. There were also eight on December 28 and December 30.

In 2016 the high count was that of 419 on February 13 and in 2017 the high count was that of 120 on September 23. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,485 on January 17 this is by far the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 460 on February 2. In 2020 the high count was that of 506 on January 30. In 2021 the high count was that of 515 on January 13. Overall, the spring passage lasted to April 24 (2018) and the early fall passage started on July 14 (2017) in 2020 there was a summer record of one on May 26.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

They were seen from April 7 to September 9; in the spring there was a high count of 28 on May 12 and in the fall, there was a high count of 61 on August 10. The late spring passage ran from April 7 to April 30 with a high count of 15 on April 20. There was one on April 7 with seven on April 9, then four seen on April 15 with one on April 16. There were three on April 17 with six on April 19 and 15 on April 20, then one seen on April 21. There were four on April 22 with six on April 23, then five seen on April 24 with two on April 25. There were three on April 27 and April 28 with ten on April 29, then one seen on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 30 with a high count of 28 on May 12. There were two on May 1 with three on May 2, eight on May 3, nine on May 5, ten on May 7 and 22 on May 9, then 11 seen on May 10. There were 18 on May 11 with 28 on May 12, then 13 seen on May 14 with three on May 15. There were eight on May 16 and May 17 with 13 on May 18, then six seen on May 20 with three on May 22. There were four on May 23 and May 26 with nine on May 27 and 13 on May 29, then 11 seen on May

31 with six on June 1, five on June 2 and two on June 3. There were six on June 4 with 19 on June 5, then six seen on June 6 with four on June 7. There were 11 on June 8 with eight on June 9 and two to June 11. There were five on June 12 with ten on June 13, then eight seen on June 15 with three on June 16. There were ten on June 17 with 15 on June 19, then 14 seen on June 21 with six on June 22. There were 14 on June 25 with 12 on June 26, eight on June 27, four on June 28 and singles to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 9 with a high count of 61 on August 10. There were four on July 1 with seven on July 4, then one seen on July 6. There were two on July 7 with three on July 8 and 11 on July 9, then four seen to July 11 with two on July 12 and one on July 13. There were two on July 15 with three to July 17, four on July 18, five on July 23 and six on July 25, then five seen on July 26 with four on July 29 and three on July 30. There were four on July 31 with five on August 1, then seven seen on August 2 and August 5 with three on August 7. There were seven on August 8 with 24 on August 9 and **61 on August 10**, then five seen on August 14 with three on August 15. There were five on August 16 with six on August 17, then one seen on August 18. There were two on August 19 with four on August 20, then three seen on August 23 with two to September 4. There were also five on September 9.

In 2016 the high count was that of 153 on April 17 this is the highest count for the park. In 2017 the high count was that of 81 on April 23 and in 2018 the high count was that of 57 on April 20. In 2019 the high count was that of 28 on April 26. In 2020 the high count was that of 41 on August 2. In 2021 the high count was that of 30 on May 20. Overall, they were seen from March 8 (2018) to September 29 (2019).

Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 28 (wind NE 20).

None seen in 2016, then in 2017 they were seen from September 10 to October 4 with a high count of five on October 4. In 2018 there was one on October 8. In 2019 there were two on September 4 whilst in 2020 there were 11 on August 2 and 13 on August 3 the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there was one on April 2 (N 25). Overall, there was one on April 2, 2021 and they have now been seen in the fall from August 2 (2020) to October 8 (2018).

Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscata*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 28 (wind NE 20).

There were no 2016 sightings but in 2017 there were seven records for the early fall passage. There was one on September 9 with 24 on September 10 (wind NE 23) and 31 on September 11 (wind SE 5) (Hurricane Irma). The count of 31 is the highest count for the park. Later there were two on October 2 and two on October 4. None were seen in 2018. In 2019 there were eight on September 4 with one on September 13. In 2020 they were seen from August 2 to

November 9 with 28 on August 3. There were no records in 2021. Overall, they were seen from August 2 (2020) to November 9 (2020).

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

Just two records for the spring passage with a very strong early fall passage the high count was that of 2,600 on August 27 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 29 and May 24. The early fall passage ran from July 9 to October 4 with a high count of 2,600 on August 27. There were three on July 9 and July 21 with two on July 22 and singles to July 25. There were four on July 26 with two on July 27 and singles to July 31. There were five on August 1 and August 2 with three on August 3 and two to August 7. There were ten on August 8 with 61 on August 9, then 36 seen on August 10 with five on August 11. There were 15 on August 12 with 42 on August 13 and 98 on August 14, then 88 seen on August 15 with 21 on August 16. There were 47 on August 17 with 133 on August 18 and 271 on August 19, then 79 seen on August 20. There were 120 on August 21 with 905 on August 22, then 557 seen on August 23 with 544 on August 24 and 321 on August 25. There were 2,142 on August 26 with **2,600 on August 27**, then 405 seen on August 28 with 167 on August 29. There were 530 on August 30 with 78 on August 31 and 22 on September 1. There were 103 on September 2 with 110 on September 3 and 155 on September 5, then 53 seen on September 7 with five on September 8. There were 434 on September 9 with 32 on September 10, nine on September 11 and two on September 12. There were 16 on September 13 with four on September 14. There were six on September 15 with 12 on September 16, then five seen on September 17. There were ten on September 18 with 128 on September 19, then 30 seen on September 20 with four to September 23, three to October 1 and singles to October 4.

In 2016 the high count was that of 1,620 on September 10 (there had been 1,450 on September 9). In 2017 the high count was that of 1,926 on August 27. In 2018 the high count was that of 45 on September 3. In 2019 the high count was that of 34 on September 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 430 on September 15. In 2021 the high count was that of 46 on August 26. In 2022 the high counts were 2,142 on August 26 and 2,600 on August 27 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, there was a late spring sighting on April 2, 2021 later there were "summer" sightings on April 29, 2022, April 30, 2018, May 1, 2017, May 1, 2018, May 10, 2020, May 24, 2022, June 5, 2021 and June 9, 2019. The fall passage ran from July 6 (2016) to October 16 (2019).

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 28 (wind NE 20)

In 2017 this was another new species for the park there were in all seven records for the early fall passage. There were three on September 10 (NE 23) with two on September 11 (SE 5)

and one on September 30 (NE 7). There were two on October 2 (ENE 18) and October 3 (ENE 20) with seven on October 4 (ENE 25), then one seen on October 5 (NE 30). The count of seven is the highest count for the park. There were no sightings in 2018. In 2019 there was one on October 2 (NE 11). In 2020 there was one on August 2 (wind E 16) with five on August 3 (wind W 16). In 2021 there was one on August 27 (wind E 7). Overall, they have been seen from August 2 (2020) to October 5 (2017).

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

Seen to June 29 and again from August 5 with the higher numbers from late December to late February; the highest count was that of 1,150 on December 24 this is the highest count for the park. The early spring passage ran from January 2 to February 28 with a high count of 150 on January 30. There were two on January 2 with 17 on January 4, then 13 seen on January 6 with three on January 8 and two on January 9. There were three on January 12 with four on January 13 and 29 on January 17, then six seen on January 18. There were seven on January 19 with eight on January 20 with 23 on January 23, then five seen on January 25 with one on January 24. There were four on January 26 with 13 on January 27, 24 on January 28 and 150 on January 30, then six seen on February 1 with five on February 2. There were nine on February 3 with one on February 5. There were six on February 6 with 17 on February 7, 35 on February 8 and 46 on February 10, then 30 seen on February 12 with five on February 13. There were 33 on February 14 with three to February 17. There were 16 on February 18 with 12 on February 20 and three to February 22. There were ten on February 25 with 33 on February 27, then four seen on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 28 with a high count of 13 on March 1. There were 13 on March 1 with two on March 3 and one on March 4. There were five on March 5 with 11 on March 6, then nine seen on March 13 with one on March 15. There were four on March 17 with five on March 20 and March 21, then two seen to March 26. There were nine on March 29 and April 2 with two on April 3 and one on April 4. There were seven on April 6 with two on April 9 and singles to April 18. There were four on April 20, April 25 and April 26 with one on April 28. The summer passage ran from May 4 to June 29 with a high count of 14 on May 7. There were nine on May 4 with six on May 5 and two on May 6. There were 14 on May 7 with two to May 9 and one on May 11. There were 13 on May 14 with nine on May 17 and singles to May 23. There were four on May 29 with three on June 1. There were six on June 2 with nine on June 5, then four seen on June 7 with singles to June 22. There were also three on June 29. There was now a summer break. For the early fall passage there was one on August 5 with two on August 16 and on August 24, then singles seen to September 8. There were three on September 11 with seven on September 18, then one seen on September 21. For the late fall passage there was one on October 4 with 11 on October 9, then three seen on October 27 with one on November 3. There were three on November 7 with 15 on November 8, then singles seen to November 16. There were six on November 19 with three on November 20. There were also five on November 30. For the winter passage there were eight on December 3 with six on December 11 and two on December 23. There were **1,150 on December 24** (flew to the south) with 665 likewise on December 25 and three on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 385 on January 24 and in 2017 the high count was that of 39 on January 8. In 2018 the high count was that of 865 on January 4. In 2019 the high count was that of 415 on January 22. In 2020 the high count was that of 112 on February 4. In 2021 the high count was that of 90 on November 20. In 2022 the high counts were 665 on December 25 with 1,150 on December 24 the latter is the highest count for the park. In six of the seven years (not 2017) there was a summer break from June 6 (2021) to July 2 (2019).

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on February 8 (wind N 4). For the winter park there were **two on December 2** (wind NE 7) this is the highest count for the park.

There is an historical record of one on December 22, 2012. In 2017 there was one on October 6. In 2019 there were singles on January 4 (wind SW 8) and February 1 (wind ENE 3). In 2020 there was one on November 2. In 2022 there was one on February 8 with two on December 2 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, they have been seen from October 6 (2017) to February 8 (2022).

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Seen in low numbers for most of the year but numbers were a little higher during the late fall. Hopefully all actively racing pigeons have been excluded. The high count is that of 120 on November 16 (they were just in the area); this is the highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 with five on January 27, then one seen on February 6. There were four on February 13 with 19 on February 20. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 28 with a high count of 15 on April 20. There were singles on March 1 and March 5 with eight on March 6, then singles seen to March 13. There were two on March 17 with three on March 18, five on March 19 and nine on March 22, then three seen to March 27 with one on March 28. There were four on March 29 with seven on April 2, then six seen on April 4 with five on April 7 and two on April 9. There were three on April 10 with four on April 13, then one seen on April 14. There were three on April 15 with five on April 16, then three seen on April 17 with two to April 19. There were 15 on April 20 with nine on April 21, five on April 22 and three to April 24. There were four on April 25 with five on April 26, then three seen on April 27 with two on April 28. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 30 with a high count of eight on May 12 and May 14. There were four on April 30 with six on May 1, then four seen on May 2 with two on May 4 and one on May 5. There were two on May 6 with four on May 7, six on May 8 and seven on May 10, then eight seen on May 12 and May 14 with six on May 15, three to May 24 and one on May 25. There were three on May 26 with six on May 27 and May 30, then three seen on May 31. There were four on June 1 and June 3 with five on June 4, then four seen on June 5 with two on June 6. There were three on June 8 with four on June 9, then five seen on June 11 and June 12 with three on June 14 and two to June 16. There were five on June 17 with four on

June 19 and one on June 21. There were four on June 23 with five on June 27, then two seen on June 28 with one on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 1 with a high count of 36 on September 15. There was one on July 1 with four on July 4, then two seen to July 6. There were three on July 7 with four on July 8, then three seen on July 10 with two to July 14. There were three on July 15 and July 17 with 28 on July 18, then eight seen on July 19 with three on July 20. There were five on July 21 and July 22 with 18 on July 23, then seven seen on July 25 with five on July 26 and two on July 28. There were eight on July 29 and July 30 with ten on July 31, then three seen on August 2. There were six on August 3 with 19 on August 4, then 12 seen on August 5 with five on August 6. There were 20 on August 7 with 13 on August 9, nine on August 11 and three on August 12. There were 12 on August 13 with 35 on August 14, then 20 seen to August 18 with four on August 19. There were 23 on August 20 with 13 on August 21, seven to August 23 and three on August 24. There were nine on August 25 with six on August 26. There were eight on August 27 with 11 on August 28, then two seen on August 29. There were three on August 30 with 11 on August 31, then four seen on September 1 with one on September 2. There were three on September 3 with 16 on September 4, then seven seen to September 10 with five on September 11. There were 19 on September 12 with 16 on September 13 and four on September 14. There were 36 on September 15 with six on September 16 and one on September 17. There were six on September 18 with seven to September 20 and 19 on September 21, then four seen on September 23 with three on September 24. There were 22 on September 25 with 12 on September 30 and five on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to December 3 with a high count of 120 on November 16. There were five on October 2 with seven on October 6, then one seen on October 7. There were two on October 9 with three on October 11, 11 on October 13, 13 on October 15, 14 on October 16 and 17 on October 17, then 11 seen on October 19 with five on October 21 and three to October 23. There were 14 on October 25 with three on October 27 and two on October 28. There were 11 on October 29 with six on October 30 and two on October 31. There were five on November 1 with six on November 2 and 22 on November 3, then six seen on November 4. There were nine on November 5 with 12 on November 6, then 11 seen on November 8 with eight on November 11, six to November 13 and three on November 14. There were five on November 15 with **120 on November 16**, then 21 seen on November 17 with nine on November 18. There were ten on November 19 with 12 on November 20, then eight seen to November 23 with seven to November 25. There were 12 on November 26 with ten on November 28 and nine on November 29. There were 15 on November 30 with ten on December 1 and five on December 3. The winter passage ran from December 4 to December 31 with a high count of 18 on December 19. There were 11 on December 4 with seven on December 5, four to December 10 and three to December 13. There were seven on December 14 with five on December 16 and four on December 17. There were five on December 18 with 18 on December 19, then four seen on December 20 with three on December 21 and one on December 22. There were 17 on December 23 with eight on December 27 and two on December 28. There were three on December 29 with eight on December 30, then two seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 34 on December 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 62 on December 6. In 2018 the high count was that of 48 on October 6. In 2019 the high count was that of 68 on March 10. In 2020 the high count was that of 45 on March 21. In 2021

the high count was that of 40 on October 31. In 2022 the high count was that of 120 on November 16 this is the highest count for the park.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Seen in low numbers all year the highest count was that of seven on July 17. The early spring passage ran from January 5 to February 28 with high counts of six on January 15 and February 24. There were five on January 5 with one on January 7. There were two on January 10 and January 12 with four on January 13 and six on January 15, then singles seen to January 21. There were two on January 23 with singles to January 27. There were two on January 28 and January 31 with three on February 1 and February 3, then singles seen to February 8. There were four on February 9 with five on February 11, then singles seen to February 23. There were six on February 24 with two to February 27 and one on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to May 1 with a high count of five on March 15. There were two on March 3 with four on March 6, then two seen on March 10 with one on March 11. There were four on March 12 with two to March 14. There were five on March 15 with two on March 16 and one on March 17. There were two on March 18 and March 19 with three on March 20 and March 22, then two seen on March 23 with singles to March 26. There were three on March 27 with four on March 28, then three seen on March 29 with singles to March 31. There were two on April 1 with three on April 2 and April 4, then two seen on April 5 with singles to April 7. There were two on April 8 with three on April 9, then singles seen to April 12. There were three on April 13 with two on April 15 and singles to April 17. There were two on April 18 with singles to April 25. There were two on April 26 and April 27 with one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 30 with a high count of six on May 22. There was one on May 2 with three on May 5, then one seen on May 6. There were two on May 7 with five on May 8, then four seen on May 10 with three on May 12 and singles to May 14. There were two on May 15 with three on May 16, then two seen on May 17 with one on May 18. There were three on May 20 with six on May 22, then three seen on May 24 with two on May 25. There were five on May 26 with two to May 31 and singles to June 5. There were two from June 8 to June 15 with singles to June 17. There were two from June 18 to June 27 with singles to June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to September 27 with a high count of seven on July 17. There was one on July 2 with two to July 9 and three on July 10, then two seen on July 12 with singles to July 14. There were two on July 15 and July 16 with **seven on July 17**, then three seen to July 21 with singles to July 23. There were two on July 24 with singles to July 27. There were five on July 28, July 31 and August 2 with three on August 6 and singles to August 11. There were three on August 12 with singles to August 14. There were two on August 15 with three on August 17, then singles seen to August 20. There were two on August 21 with singles to August 25. There were two on August 26 and August 28 with three on August 29 and four on August 31, then two seen to September 3. There were three on September 4 with four on September 5, then three seen on September 6 with two on September 8 and one on September 9. There were two from September 10 to September 12 with five on September 13, then two seen to September 15. There were three on September 16 with two to September 18 and one on September 19. There were two on September 20 and September 21 with three on

September 23 and September 24, then singles seen to September 27. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 28 with a high count of three on October 15 and October 22. There were two on October 2 and October 6 with singles to October 13. There were three on October 15 with two on October 17 and one on October 18. There were three on October 21 with singles to November 2. There were two on November 3 and November 4 with singles on ten dates to November 28. The winter passage ran from November 30 to December 31 with a high count of three on November 30 and December 30. There were three on November 30 with singles to December 4. There were two on December 6 and December 8 with singles on nine dates to December 28. There were two on December 29 with three on December 30, then two seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 21 on December 21 and in 2017 the high count was that of 19 on July 21. In 2018 the high count was that of 14 on July 5 and December 8 then in 2019 the high count was that of 23 on September 3 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 13 on April 29. No more than six a day seen in 2021.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

There were 13 records in 2021 as against the 14 for 2020 however there are only ten records in 2022. Seen in nine months with a high count of two on January 13. For the early spring passage there were **two on January 13** with one on February 17. For the late spring passage there was one on March 20. For the summer passage there were singles on May 13 and May 31. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 6, September 1 and September 27. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 8, November 1 and November 2. For the winter passage there was one on December 22.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on June 24 there were 14 records. In 2017 the high count was that of two on May 9 and June 14 there were nine records. In 2018 the high count was that of five on November 5 this is now a joint high count for the park. During that year they were seen on 33 dates. In 2019 they were noted on 34 dates no more than three a day seen. In 2020 there were only 14 records with a high count of five on June 4 this is a joint high count for the park. In 2021 singles were seen on 13 dates.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

Seen all year with an unknown number of pairs breeding locally the highest numbers were seen from July to mid-December the high count was that of 59 on October 11. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of 24 on February 27. There were 23 on January 1 with 15 on January 2 and nine on January 3. There were 12 on January 5 with 14 on January 6, then ten seen on January 8 with eight on January 10, five on January 11 and one on January 12. There were 15 on January 13 and January 15, then one seen on January 16. There

were two on January 17 with three on January 18, 12 on January 19, 13 on January 20 and 15 on January 21, then one seen on January 22. There were nine on January 23 with 18 on January 24, then 13 seen on January 25 with 12 on January 26 and six on January 27. There were 16 on January 28 with six on January 29 and four on January 30. There were seven on January 31 with 16 on February 1, then 13 seen on February 2 with 11 on February 3. There were 12 on February 4 with 18 on February 5 and 19 on February 7, then 15 seen on February 8 with nine on February 9. There were 16 on February 10 with 21 on February 12, then 15 seen on February 13 with seven on February 14. There were 11 on February 15 and February 16 with 14 on February 17, then eight seen to February 19. There were 12 on February 20 with seven to February 22. There were nine on February 23 with ten on February 24, 12 on February 25 and 24 on February 27, then ten seen on March 1 with nine on March 2. The late spring passage ran from March 3 to April 30 with a high count of 20 on April 1. There were 11 from March 3 to March 6 with 15 on March 8, then seven seen on March 9. There were nine on March 10 with 13 on March 11, then six seen on March 12. There were eight on March 13 with nine to March 15, then 13 seen on March 16 and March 17 with eight to March 20 and six on March 21. There were ten on March 22 and March 24 with 12 on March 25, then ten seen to March 27 with eight on March 28. There were 13 on March 29 with 12 on March 30 and eight on March 31. There were 20 on April 1 with 13 on April 3, eight on April 4 and seven on April 5. There were nine on April 6 and April 7 with ten on April 8 and 13 on April 10, then 12 seen to April 13 with 11 to April 16 and nine to April 19. There were 11 from April 20 to April 23 with 19 on April 24, then 11 seen on April 26 with seven to April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 1 with a high count of 22 on May 1. There were 22 on May 1 with 12 on May 2, 11 on May 4 and eight on May 5. There were 18 on May 6 with 13 on May 7. There were 14 on May 8 with 11 on May 9, nine on May 10 and six on May 11. There were 14 on May 12 with 16 on May 14, then 13 seen on May 15 with six on May 16. There were eight on May 17 with 12 on May 18, then eight seen on May 19 with six on May 20. There were 14 on May 21 with 13 on May 22 and five on May 23. There were seven on May 24 with 16 on May 25, then 15 seen on May 26 with 14 to May 28. There were 20 on May 29 with 12 on May 30 and eight on May 31. There were 14 on June 1 and June 2 with ten on June 4 and seven on June 5. There were 13 on June 6 and June 7 with 19 on June 9, then ten seen on June 10 with nine on June 11. There were 13 on June 12 with 15 on June 14 and 18 on June 15, then 17 seen on June 16 with nine on June 17. There were 19 on June 18 with 17 on June 19 and ten on June 20. There were 13 on June 21 with 14 on June 22, then ten seen on June 23. There were 13 on June 24 with 18 on June 27, then 11 seen on June 28. There were 17 on June 29 with 21 on June 30, then 12 seen on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to September 30 with a high count of 44 on September 18. There were 15 on July 2 with 19 on July 3, then 16 seen on July 5 with 11 on July 6. There were 21 on July 7 with 16 on July 8 and 15 on July 9. There were 32 on July 10 with 28 on July 11, 21 on July 12, 16 to July 14 and 15 on July 15. There were 22 on July 16 with 35 on July 17, then 22 seen on July 19 with 19 on July 20 and 14 on July 21. There were 18 on July 22 with 31 on July 23, then 22 seen on July 25 with 20 on July 26 and 19 on July 27. There were 39 on July 28 with 29 on July 29 and 18 to July 31. There were 22 on August 1 with 24 on August 2, then 23 seen on August 3 with 15 on August 4. There were 24 on August 5 with 32 to August 8 and 36 on August 9, then 30 seen on August 12 with 13 on August 13. There were 33 on August 14 with 31 on August 15, 22 on August 16 and 12 on August 17. There were 33 on August 18 with 25 on August 19 and 17 on August 20. There were 33 on August 21 with 24 on

August 22, 14 on August 23 and 13 on August 24. There were 22 on August 25 with 16 on August 26 and 15 on August 27. There were 27 on August 28 and August 30 with 25 on August 31 and 21 on September 1. There were 32 on September 2 with 43 on September 4, then 19 seen on September 5 with 18 on September 6. There were 21 on September 7 with 40 on September 8, then 35 seen on September 9 with 31 on September 10, 28 on September 11, 24 on September 12 and 22 on September 13. There were 23 on September 14 with 29 on September 15, then 18 seen on September 16. There were 23 on September 17 with 44 on September 18, then 34 seen to September 21 with 13 on September 22. There were 15 on September 23 with 25 on September 24 and 32 on September 25, then 29 seen on September 27 with one on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 30 with a high count of 59 on October 11. There were 14 on October 1 with 25 on October 2, then 14 seen to October 4. There were 25 from October 5 to October 7 with 43 on October 9 and **59 on October 11**, then 21 seen on October 13 with 19 on October 14, 18 on October 15 and 11 on October 16. There were 32 on October 17 and October 18 with 34 on October 19, then 13 seen on October 20. There were 15 on October 21 with 30 on October 22, then 12 seen to October 24 with eight on October 25. There were 45 on October 26 with 52 on October 28, then 31 seen on October 30 with 26 on November 1 and 15 on November 2. There were 39 on November 3 with 30 on November 4, 27 on November 6, 13 on November 7, ten on November 8 and eight on November 9. There were 11 on November 11 with 37 on November 12 and 57 on November 13, then 33 seen on November 15 with 20 to November 17 and seven on November 18. There were 38 on November 19 with 14 on November 21 and ten on November 22. There were 36 on November 23 with 23 on November 25, 13 on November 26 and 11 on November 27. There were 13 on November 28 with 14 on November 29, then six seen on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 50 on December 26. There were nine on December 1 with 17 on December 3, then ten seen on December 4. There were 14 on December 5 with 17 on December 6, then three seen on December 7. There were nine on December 8 with 23 on December 9, then 22 seen on December 11 with 18 on December 12, 15 on December 14 and one on December 15. There were 17 on December 16 with 18 on December 17 and 23 on December 18, then 13 seen on December 19. There were 21 on December 20 with 23 on December 21, then 22 seen on December 23 with three to December 25. There were 50 on December 26 with four on December 27. There were 12 on December 28 and December 29 with 13 on December 30 and 25 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 27 on August 13 and in 2017 the high count was that of 32 on July 21. In 2018 the high count was that of 34 on June 6 and June 30. There were three counts in 2019 that were higher there were 84 on September 3, 50 on November 12 and 42 on November 27. The count of 84 is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 36 on December 20. In 2021 the high count was thar of 44 on December 26.

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)

Seen through the year but they were always in very low numbers the highest count was that of 11 on September 18 this is the highest count for the park. There are fewer sightings in November and December. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 27 with a high count of four on February 11. There were three on January 1 with two to January 10 and singles to January 19. There were three on January 20 with two on January 21 and singles to February 1. There were two from February 2 to February 4 with singles to February 10. There were four on February 11 with singles to February 19. There were three on February 21 with two to February 23. There were three on February 26 with two on February 27. The late spring passage ran from February 28 to April 30 with a high count of four on March 2 and March 4. There were three on February 28 with four on March 2 and March 4, then three seen to March 6 with two to March 8 and one on March 9. There were three on March 10 with two to March 20 and singles to March 25. There were two on March 26 with three on March 27, then singles seen to April 2. There were two from April 3 to April 5 with singles to April 8. There were two on April 9 and April 12 with singles to April 14. There were two on April 15 and April 22 with three on April 24, then two seen to April 26 with one on April 27. There were three on April 28 with two on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 1 with a high count of five on four dates. There were three on May 1 with singles to May 3. There were two on May 4 with three on May 5 and four on May 6, then two seen on May 7 with one on May 8. There were two from May 11 to May 14 with four on May 15, then five seen on May 17 and May 18 with four on May 19 and three to May 22. There were five on May 24 with three on May 26 and singles to May 28. There were two on May 29 and May 31 with three on June 2, then one seen on June 3. There were two from June 5 to June 10 with three on June 12, then singles seen to June 15. There were two on June 16 with five on June 17, then singles seen to June 20. There were two on June 21 with singles to June 24. There were two on June 27 with three on June 29, then one seen on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 3 to October 1 with a high count of 11 on September 18. There was one on July 3 with three on July 4, then two seen on July 5 with singles to July 8. There were three from July 9 to July 13 with singles to July 16. There were three from July 17 to July 20 with two on July 21. There were three on July 22 with five on July 24, then singles seen to July 27. There were two on July 29 with three on July 30, then two seen to August 1. There were three on August 2 and August 5 with two on August 6 and singles to August 12. There were two on August 13 with three on August 15, then two seen on August 16 with one on August 17. There were three on August 18 with one on August 19. There were two on August 20 with three on August 21, then two seen on August 22 with singles to August 27. There were three on August 28 with two on August 29 and singles to September 2. There were three on September 3 with one on September 4. There were two from September 5 to September 7 with three to September 10 and nine on September 11, then six seen to September 14 with four on September 15 and two to September 17. There were **11 on September 18** with three to September 20 and singles to September 24. There were four on September 25 with three to September 27 and one on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 26 with a high count of eight on October 9. There were singles on October 2 and October 6 with two on October 8 and eight on October 9, then two seen to October 14 with singles to October 18. There were two on October 22 with singles to October 28. There were four on October 30 with singles to November 3. There were two on November 4

and November 6 with three on November 7, then singles seen to November 24. There were also two on November 25 and November 26. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of four on five dates. There was one on December 3 with two on December 4, then four seen on December 5 and December 6 with three on December 7. There were four on December 8, December 9 and December 10 with singles to December 12. There were two on December 13 with one on December 14. There were two from December 20 to December 30 with one on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of two on July 22 and in 2017 the high count was also that of two a day. In 2018 the high count was that of four on August 1. In 2019 the high count was that of five on July 11 and July 29. In 2020 the high count was that of six on December 13 then in 2021 there were high counts of eight on August 30 and November 2. In 2022 there was a high count of 11 on September 18 this is the highest count for the park.

Nanday Parakeet (*Nandayus nenday*)

This is a vagrant at the same time it is an acceptable exotic. For the summer passage there was one on May 17.

In 2016 two were seen on March 26, April 3 and April 13 with two again later on June 1. In 2017 there were 11 on March 4 this is the highest count for the park. There were also singles on April 22 and December 9. In 2018 there were two on July 6. In 2019 there were two on March 29. In 2021 there were two on October 7. In 2022 there was one on May 17. Overall, seen in the spring from March 4 (2017) to April 22 (2017). In the summer from May 17 (2022) to July 6 (2018). Later they were seen on October 7, 2021 and December 9, 2017.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

There are six records this year three for the summer and three for the early fall passage. For the summer passage there were singles on June 7 and June 8 with **two on June 10**. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 4, September 14, September 30 and October 2. The count of two is a joint high count for the park.

In 2017 there were singles on April 25 and August 22. In 2018 there were singles on April 24, August 13 and October 19. In 2019 there was one on April 20 with two on April 22, then one seen on May 4. There was also one on September 5. In 2020 there was one on July 17. The count of two is a joint high count for the park. In 2021 singles seen on April 15, April 21 and May 2. In 2022 singles seen on five dates with two on June 10, a joint high count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring from April 15 (2021) to June 10 (2022) and in the fall from July 17 (2020) to October 19 (2018).

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

This is a rare visitor there are just five sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 16 and February 23. For the late spring passage there was one on March 26. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 10 and August 3.

In 2018 there was one on April 8. For 2020 there were five records for the second half of the year. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 29 and September 3. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 24 and November 26. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 11. In 2021 there was one on January 14.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

There are 19 sightings this year as against the 20 for 2021. For the early spring passage there was one on January 8. For the late spring passage there was one on March 2. For the summer passage there were singles on May 13, June 13 and June 15. For the early fall passage there were **two on September 1** and **September 2** with singles on September 3 and September 18. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 1, October 7, October 18, October 25, October 26 and November 20. For the winter passage there was one on December 8. The counts of two are joint high counts for the park.

In 2018 there was one on December 19 and in 2019 there was one on May 26. In 2020 there were eight "winter" records with one in June. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 12 and January 25. For the summer passage there was one on June 26. For the winter passage there were singles on November 29 and December 11 with two on December 15 and December 19 and then singles heard on December 21 and December 24. In 2021 there are 20 records from January to June and October to December there were six counts of two. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

This is a vagrant for the summer passage there was one on June 30. For the early fall passage there was one on September 6.

In 2019 there was one on December 27 there are no earlier records. In 2020 there was one for the early spring passage on January 12. In 2021 there were singles on August 11 and September 16.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

This is a vagrant for the summer passage there was one on May 7. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 17 and September 26.

In 2016 there were singles on April 24, May 8 and May 11. In 2017 there were singles on April 23, May 20 and June 4. Over the sea in the early fall there was one on August 26 with 11 on August 12. In 2018 there was one on May 7. In the early fall flying to the south over the sea there were 22 on September 3 with 19 on September 4. The count of 22 is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were singles on April 21, September 30 and October 7. In 2020 there were singles on May 4, June 24 and June 29. For the early fall passage, a party of seven flew to the south offshore on September 18. In 2021 there was one on April 21 with two on April 25. Overall, seen in the spring from April 21 (2019, 2021) to June 29 (2020) and in the fall from August 12 (2017) to October 7 (2019).

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

Seen from March 28 to October 10 there are 65 records. Initially **three males heard on March 28** with two (one male) on March 29 then only females noted. The count of three is the highest count for the park. From March 29 there was a female by the river with a second female by A1A from April 28. Both continued to be heard through to August 17 the individual by the river was heard to October 10.

In 2017 there were singles on March 31, April 4 and April 25. In 2018 there was one on April 2 and two on September 4. In 2019 there were singles on April 1, April 14 and October 8. Seven of the eight sightings involved birds at sea! In 2020 for the late spring passage there were singles on March 15 and March 29. In the early fall one stayed in the area from June 30 to August 28 with two on July 20. In 2021 there were 57 records with two on April 6 and June 5. One came in off the sea on April 6. In 2022 the high count was that of three on March 28 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were heard from March 12 (2021) to October 10 (2021, 2022).

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

There are six records this year four for the late spring, one for the late fall and one for the winter passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 26, March 27, March 28 and April 4. For the late fall passage there was one on October 11 and for the winter passage there was one on December 8.

In 2017 there was one on December 15. In 2019 one came in off the sea on April 26 (wind SW 10). In 2020 there was one on November 21. In 2021 one came in off the sea on February 19 (wind SW 7) and there was one in the area on October 28.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

Seen from April 3 to October 26 there was a high count of 20 on August 12. The late spring passage ran from April 3 to April 30 with a high count of eight on April 26. There were singles on April 3 and April 7 with six on April 8, then two seen on April 11 with one on April 12. There were four on April 13 with two on April 15 and one on April 16. There were five on April 17 with three on April 18 and one on April 19. There were two on April 20 with six on April 21, then two seen on April 22 with one on April 23. There were four on April 24 with eight on April 26, then four seen on April 27 with two to April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 30 with a high count of eight on June 1. There were three on May 1 with four on May 3, then two seen to May 5. There were three from May 6 to May 9 with two on May 10 and one on May 11. There were two on May 12 with four on May 13, then three seen to May 15 with two to May 19. There were three on May 20 with four on May 22, then three seen to May 26 with two to May 28. There were six on May 29 with three to May 31. There were eight on June 1 with three to June 7 and two on June 8. There were seven on June 9 with two on June 10 and singles to June 12. There were two on June 13 with three on June 14, then singles seen to June 16. There were two on June 17 with three on June 18 and June 21, then singles seen to June 23. There were two on June 24 with six on June 28, then two seen on June 29 with one on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 22 with a high count of 20 on August 12. There were two on July 1 with six on July 2 and 11 on July 3, then two seen on July 4 with one on July 6. There were two on July 7 and July 8 with eight on July 10, then three seen on July 11 with two on July 12 and one on July 13. There were two on July 14 and July 15 with three to July 17, five on July 19 and eight on July 20, then seven seen on July 21 with two to July 24 and one on July 25. There were four on July 26 with one on July 27. There were three on July 28 with four on July 30 and ten on August 1, then nine seen to August 3 with singles to August 8. There were two on August 11 with **20 on August 12**, then ten seen on August 14 with seven on August 15, four on August 17 and singles to August 21. There were six on August 22 with ten on August 24, then seven seen on August 26 with three on August 27 and one on August 28. There were two on August 29 with five on August 30 and six on August 31, then four seen on September 1 with two on September 2. There were eight on September 3 with 14 on September 4, then four seen on September 5 with two on September 7 and one on September 8. There were nine on September 10 with singles to September 13. There were two on September 14 with one on September 16. There were also two on September 22. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 17 and October 26.

In 2016 the high count was that of 15 on July 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 26 on August 6. In 2018 the high count was that of 12 on June 30 and in 2019 the high count was that of 27 on July 23. In 2020 the high count was that of 21 on September 14 and in 2021 the high count was that of 51 on April 22 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from March 24 (2020) to October 1 (2016) with late individuals on October 12, 2018, October 17, 2022 and October 26, 2022.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

There are 12 records this year one for the early spring, one for the late spring, five for the early fall and four for the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 26. For the late spring passage there was one on April 19. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 7, July 10, July 25, August 4 and August 21. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 2, October 3 and October 9 with **two on October 22**.

In 2016 there was one on August 20 and in 2017 there were singles on April 16, May 6, August 5, October 8 and October 25. In 2018 there were singles on March 18, April 9 and October 12. In 2019 there was one on April 23, two on June 25 and singles on August 16 and December 13. In 2020 there were singles on March 19, May 1, May 17, July 20 and October 9. In 2021 there were 23 sightings with two on April 1 and October 3. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March 14 (2021) to May 17 (2020) with for the summer two on June 25, 2019. In the fall they were seen from July 6 (2021) to November 13 (2021) with a winter sighting on December 13, 2019.

Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 10.

In 2020 there was one on November 10.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

There are two late spring records this year with 23 for the early fall and six for the late fall passage. The high count was that of two on September 17 and September 24. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 6 and April 17. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 1, July 4, July 29, July 31, August 2, August 4, August 8, August 12, August 13, August 19, August 20, August 23, August 29, September 13, September 14 and September 15 with **two on September 17**, then one seen on September 22. There were **two on September 24** with singles on September 25, September 26 and September 30. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 5, October 17, October 18, October 19, October 20 and October 29.

In 2016 there were 18 records with high counts of two on April 8 and September 25. In 2017 there were 15 records with a high count of three on August 27. In 2018 there were 11 records with a high count of three on April 9. In 2019 there were eight records only singles seen. In 2020 there were 20 sightings with high counts of two on October 12 and December 20. In 2021 there were 27 sightings with a high count of three on September 22. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March 19 (2021) to May 5 (2021) with early sightings on January 20, 2020 and February 8, 2017. In the fall they were seen from June 27 (2017) to October 29 (2020, 2022) with in 2017 sightings on November 2, November 5,

November 15 and November 19. More widespread were the December records: December 3, 2019, December 8, 2018, December 13, 2016 with two on December 20, 2020.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were singles on April 15 and April 24. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 12 and September 18.

In 2018 one flew to the south on April 15. In 2020 one flew to the south on April 3 and in the early fall one flew to the north on September 14. In 2021 there were singles on March 12 and April 7. Overall, in the spring they have been seen from March 12 (2021) to April 24 (2022) and in the fall from September 12 (2022) to September 18 (2022).

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

This is a resident with possibly four pairs in the area counts of one to four were regular with 31 counts of five. There were counts of six on March 6, July 23, July 27, October 7 and October 16. There were counts of seven on February 11, March 18, September 3, October 10 and October 18. There were counts of eight on July 24 and **nine on October 17**. The count of nine is the highest count for the park.

In 2016 there were high counts of three on July 4, July 6 and July 29. In 2017 there was a high count of four on November 17. In 2018 the high counts were of three on June 2 and October 30. In 2019 the high count was that of four on July 2 and four on July 26. In 2020 there were five on March 27 and April 29. In 2021 there were high counts of six on March 13 and seven on October 21. In 2022 the high count was that of nine on October 17 this is now the highest count for the park.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

In the earlier years this was a vagrant but for this year there were 22 records: 14 for the early spring, six for the late spring and two for the late fall passage. The highest count was that of two on February 2. For the early spring there were singles on January 1, January 2, January 7, January 13 and January 24 with **two on February 2**, then singles seen on February 3, February 4, February 15, February 17, February 23, February 25, February 26 and February 27. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 3, March 4, March 29, April 1 and April 15. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 7 and November 12.

In 2016 there was one on November 19 but there were no sightings in 2017. In 2018 there were singles on January 30 and November 7. In 2019 there were singles on October 1, November

8 and November 11. In 2020 there were singles on October 24 and December 10. In 2021 the high count was that of three on November 3 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen to April 15 (2022) and in the fall from October 1 (2019).

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

In the other years they were noted on 20 to 33 days but in 2021 they were seen on 126 dates this year they were noted on 112 dates; at least two pairs were in the area. One to two were seen regularly with counts of **three on March 6, July 17 and July 23.**

In 2016 they were seen on four dates and in 2017 they were seen on 11 dates. In 2018 they were seen on 33 dates with two on June 22 and July 11. There were 23 records for 2019 only singles noted. In 2020 there were 20 records singles only. In 2021 there were 126 records with a high count of four on July 5 is the highest count for the park.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

This is a vagrant there are just six sightings this year. For the early spring passage there was one on January 19. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 3 and March 29. For the summer passage there was one on June 11. For the early fall passage there was one on September 22. For the late fall passage there was one on October 21. For the winter passage there was one on December 28.

In 2017 there was one on November 16. In 2018 there was one on July 15 with another on October 18. In 2019 there were singles on March 14 and December 27. In 2020 there were singles on March 24, September 23 and September 30. In 2021 there were singles on January 26, January 31, August 10 and December 3.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

There are 79 records this year as against 81 for 2021. They were seen in every month sightings for the earlier years were very limited. Normally only singles seen but there were two on eight dates and **three on April 3 and August 28.**

In 2016 the high count was that of two on April 13. In 2017 and 2018 only singles noted. In 2019 only singles noted. In 2020 there were 36 sightings with a high count of four on August 19 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were three on February 7, February 25 and March 31.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)

This is a new species for the park for the early fall passage there was one on September 8.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 15.

In 2021 for the early fall passage there was one on September 19. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 11, October 12 and November 2. Perhaps three birds involved in the above.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

This is a new species for the park for the early fall passage there was one on September 9.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

Seen in the spring to March 12 no more than two a day there are 36 records. Seen in the fall from October 20 again no more than two a day there are 29 records. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with high counts of two on January 6, January 30, February 1, February 4, February 10, February 11, February 20, February 26, February 27 and February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to March 12 with counts of two on March 2 and March 3. The late fall passage ran from October 20 to November 30 there were counts of two on November 13, November 25 and November 29. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 17 with counts of two on December 8, December 9, December 12 and December 17.

In 2016 there were just six sightings with a high count of two on November 4. In 2017 there were nine sightings with a high count of three on November 26. In 2018 there were 12 sightings with a high count of two on March 30. In 2019 there were 51 sightings with high counts of three on six dates. There were 62 records in 2020 with two counts of three. In 2021 there were 72 records with a high count of seven on November 3 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to March 31 (2017) and in the fall from October 14 (2020).

Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This is a new species for the park for the early spring passage there was one on February 2.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

Seen on just five dates this year as against the 25 sightings in 2021. They were seen from March 27 to July 13 only singles recorded. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 27 and April 10. For the summer passage there were singles on May 8 and May 21. For the early fall passage there was one on July 13.

In 2016 there were singles on June 3, June 8 and July 1. In 2017 there were seven records with two on July 1 and three on July 4. In 2018 there were also seven records there were two on July 14. In 2020 there were 31 records with two on May 6. In 2021 the high count was of three on April 25. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park. Overall, the records run from March 27 (2022) to July 25 (2021). There were later sightings on August 9, 2021 and September 27, 2021.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

Seen in the spring from April 1 to May 12 with a high count of 34 on April 1. For the summer passage there was one on June 9. Seen in the early fall from August 14 to October 2 with a high count of 24 on September 16. For the spring passage there were **34 on April 1** with singles on April 2 and April 3. There were two on April 6 with singles on April 7 and May 6. There were three on May 8 with four on May 10 and five on May 12. For the summer passage there was one on June 9. The early fall passage ran from August 14 to October 2 with a high count of 24 on September 16. There were singles on August 14 and August 15 with five on August 17, then four seen on August 19 with singles to August 28. There were six on August 29 with nine on August 30 and August 31, then two seen on September 1 with one on September 2. There were eight on September 4 with three to September 7 and two on September 8. There were 17 on September 9 with seven on September 10, four on September 12 and two on September 13. There were three on September 15 with 24 on September 16, then two seen on September 17. There were seven on September 18 with 14 on September 19, then two seen on September 20 with one on September 22. There were two on September 23 with singles to September 30. There were also three on October 2.

In 2016 the high count was that of 37 on September 3 and in 2017 the high count was that of 16 on April 8. In 2018 the high count was that of seven on April 24. In 2019 the high count was that of 273 on September 4 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of 26 on May 1. In 2021 the high count was that of 65 on September 23. Overall, they were seen

from April 1 (2020) to May 14 (2017) and from August 5 (2016) to October 2 (2022); there were also summer sightings of singles on June 9, 2022, June 11, 2019 and June 13, 2021.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

This is a rare passage migrant there are just six sightings. For the summer passage there were singles on May 4, May 9, May 20 and June 1. For the early fall passage there were **two on July 19** with one on August 6.

In 2016 there were singles on July 8 and July 10. In 2017 there were singles on May 26, May 29, June 16 and September 14. In 2018 there were singles on March 23 and April 16. In 2019 there were singles on May 22, July 31 and September 6. In 2020 there were singles on May 1 and September 24 with two on September 6. In 2021 the high count was that of two on July 10. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were for the late spring passage seen from March 23 (2018) to April 16 (2018). For the summer passage they were seen from May 1 (2020) to June 1 (2022). The early fall passage appears to be divided into two segments the first ran from June 16 (2018) to August 6 (2022) and the second from August 30 (2021) to September 24 (2020).

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Seen on 119 dates as against the 36 dates for 2021 however none were seen during the breeding season. For the early spring passage there was one from January 5 to January 12. There was one on January 30 and February 2. There was one on February 11 and February 12. There was also one on February 22 and February 26. I have no idea if more than one individual involved in the above. For the late spring passage there were two on March 20. One arrived on June 15 and stayed to at least August 11. There were **three on August 12** after which one seen to the end of the year. During this period two were seen on November 6, November 13 and December 30.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on August 20 and in 2017 there were three on July 26. In 2018 no more than two a day were seen. In 2019 up to two a day were seen. In 2020 and 2021 no more than two a day seen. In 2022 there were three on August 12. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

This is a vagrant there are just four records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 16. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 7 and September 8. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12.

In 2021 there are eight sightings for the late fall and one for the winter. For the late fall passage singles seen on September 29, October 3, October 5, October 6, October 29, October 30, November 6 and November 13. For the winter passage there was one on December 5.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

This is a new species for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 7 and September 20.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

A spring passage migrant from January 3 to April 2. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 3, January 6, February 4, February 10, February 20, February 23 and February 25. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 8, March 9, March 11, March 16, March 18 and April 2.

In 2021 there are four records. For the early spring passage there was one on February 12. For the late spring passage there was one on March 19. For the winter passage there were singles on December 26 and December 31.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

Normally this has been a vagrant but not so this year there are 25 records. The highest count was that of seven on September 20 this is a joint high count for the park. For the late spring passage there was one on March 23. For the early fall passage there were singles on six dates from July 15 to September 10. There were three on September 11 with singles to September 16. There were five on September 18 with **seven on September 20**, then three seen on September 21 with one on September 23. There were three on September 25 with two on September 26. There were five on September 27 and September 30 with one on October 1. For the late fall passage there were four on October 2 with singles on October 9, October 12, October 16, October 22 and October 23.

In 2016 there was one on July 9 and in 2017 there was one on October 4. In 2018 there was one on July 9. None were seen in 2019. In 2020 there was one on June 20. The counts of seven on October 3 in 2021 and September 21 in 2022 are the highest counts for the park. Overall, in the spring there was one on March 23, 2022. Later in 2021 seen on May 6 and May 11. During the late summer seen from June 20 (2020) to July 15 (2022). The main fall passage ran from August 26 (2021) to October 23 (2022).

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

Present all year possibly three pairs in the area with a high count of 14 on October 14 this is the highest count for the park. Prior to this year the high count was that of ten on October 17, 2021. This year there were higher counts of 12 on October 22 and 13 on May 5. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of seven on January 21. There were two on January 1 and January 2 with three on January 3 and January 6, then two seen on January 7 with one on January 8. There were three on January 10 with four on January 13, then three seen on January 19 with two on January 20. There were seven on January 21 with two to January 24. There were three on January 25 and January 28 with four from January 31 to February 4, then one seen on February 6. There were four on February 7 with five from February 9 to February 11, then four seen on February 12 with three to February 15 and two on February 16. There were five on February 17 with two to February 19. There were five on February 20 with four to February 22 and three on February 23. There were five on February 24 and February 25 with six on February 26, then five seen on February 27 with one on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 28 with a high count of ten on March 14 and March 23. There were two on March 1 with four to March 3, then five seen from March 4 to March 7 with four to March 9. There were six on March 10 with two to March 12. There were four on March 13 with ten on March 14, then five seen to March 18 with four on March 19 and two on March 20. There were three on March 21 with five on March 22 and ten on March 23, then seven seen on March 24 with six on March 25, five to March 30 with two on March 31. There were five on April 1 with three on April 2. There were four on April 3 and April 4 with six on April 5, then seven seen on April 6 and April 7 with five to April 9. There were nine on April 10 with four on April 11. There were five on April 12 and April 13 with eight on April 14, then six seen on April 15 with five on April 16, four on April 17 and three on April 18. There were seven on April 19 with eight on April 20, then two seen on April 21. There were four on April 22 and April 23 with five to April 25 and six on April 26, then five seen on April 27 with two on April 28. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 30 with a high count of 13 on May 5. There were five on April 30 with seven on May 1, eight on May 3 and 13 on May 5, then five seen on May 6. There were six on May 7 with seven on May 8, then singles seen to May 10. There were two on May 11 with seven on May 12 and May 14, then six seen to May 20 with five on May 21 and four to May 23. There were six on May 24 with three on May 25. There were four on May 26 with six on May 27 and nine on May 29, then seven seen on May 30 with five to June 1. There were seven on June 2 with six on June 3, five on June 4, three to June 8 and one on June 9. There were five on June 10 with four to June 12 and one on June 13. There were five on June 14 with four to June 17. There were six on June 18 with five on June 19, three on June 20 and one on June 21. There were three on June 22 with five on June 23, then two seen on June 24 with one on June 27. There were four on June 28 and June 29 with three on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to September 30 with a high count of seven on four dates. There were three on July 1 with five on July 2, then four seen on July 4 with one on July 5. There were two on July 6 with four on July 7, then one seen on July 8. There were two on July 9 with three on July 10, then singles seen to July 13. There were four on July 14 with seven on July 16, then three seen on July 17 with two on July 18 and one on July 19. There were seven on July 20 with four on July 22, three to July 27 and two to July 30. There were five on August 1 and August 3 with four on August 4 and three to August 6. There were four on

August 7 and August 8 with five on August 9, then four seen on August 11 with three on August 12 and on August 13. There were five from August 14 to August 21, then singles seen to August 23. There were three on August 24 with four on August 25, then two seen on August 27. There were three on August 28 with four on August 29, then five seen on August 30 and September 1 with one on September 2. There were four on September 3 and September 4 with six to September 7, then seven seen on September 8 and September 9 with six to September 12, five on September 14 and four on September 15. There were five on September 16 with six from September 17 to September 19, then three seen on September 20. There were four on September 21 with five on September 22, then two seen on September 23. There were four on September 24 with six on September 25, then five seen on September 27 with four on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to December 2 with a high count of 14 on October 14. There were six on October 1 with seven on October 3 and eight on October 5, then six seen to October 7. There were seven on October 8 with nine to October 13 and **14 on October 14**, then nine seen to October 17 with seven on October 18 and five on October 19. There were six on October 20 with ten on October 21 and 12 on October 22, then nine seen to October 25 with eight on October 26 and seven to October 30. There were eight on October 31 with nine on November 2, then eight seen on November 3 with seven on November 4, six on November 5, four on November 6, two on November 7 and one on November 8. There were four on November 11 with seven on November 12, then four seen on November 13 with two on November 14. There were three on November 15 with four on November 16, then three seen on November 18 with one on November 19. There were two on November 21 with three on November 22, then six seen on November 23 and November 25 with three on November 26 and two on November 27. There were five on November 28 and November 29 with four on November 30 and two on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of ten on December 19 and December 20. There were seven on December 3 with three on December 4. There were five from December 5 to December 7 with six to December 14, seven on December 16, nine on December 17 and ten on December 19 and December 20, then six seen on December 22 with one on December 23. There were four on December 26 with six to December 29 and seven on December 30, then six seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of six on July 8 and in 2017 the high count was that of seven on March 17 and September 28. In 2018 the high counts were of six on February 2 and December 31. In 2019 up to four a day seen. In 2020 there were high counts of five on April 8, June 9 and July 2. In 2021 the high count was that of ten on November 17. In 2022 the high count was that of 14 on October 14 this is the highest count for the park.

Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 11. For the early fall passage there was one on September 5. For the late fall passage there was one on October 24.

In 2018 there was one on June 1 and in 2019 there were singles on July 6 and November 19. In 2020 there were singles on February 1 and October 23. In 2021 there were singles on March 18 and December 27. There is no pattern yet to the sightings.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

Now present all year in low numbers the high count was that of five on October 26. The early spring and the fall passages had the higher counts. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with high counts of three on nine dates. There were two on January 1 with three from January 3 to January 10, then singles seen to January 12. There were three on January 13 with two on January 15 and singles to January 19. There were two from January 20 to January 24 with singles to January 27. There were two on January 28 with three on January 30, then two seen to February 1 with singles to February 4. There were two on February 5 with three on February 7, then one seen on February 8. There were two on February 9 with three on February 10, then two seen to February 21 with singles to February 23. There were two from February 24 to February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to May 1 with a high count of four on March 2. There were three on March 1 with four on March 2, then two seen on March 3 with singles to March 6. There were two on March 7 and March 8 with singles to March 14. There were two from March 15 to March 17 with three on March 20, then singles seen to March 23. There were three on March 24 with two to March 26 and singles to March 29. There were two on March 30 with singles to April 3. There were two on April 4 with singles to April 9. There were two from April 10 to April 12 with singles to April 14. There were two on April 15 with singles to April 20. There were two on April 21 with singles to April 24. There were two on April 25 with singles to April 27. There were two on April 28 with one on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to July 1 with a high count of two on seven dates. There were singles on 13 dates from May 2 to May 28. There were two on May 29 with singles to June 7. There were two from June 9 to June 15, then singles seen to June 23. There were two on June 24 with singles to June 29. There were two on June 30 with one on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to September 30 with a high count of three-on-three dates. There were singles from July 2 to July 4 with two on July 5, then singles seen on 23 dates to August 12. There were two from August 13 to August 15 with three on August 17, then singles seen to August 20. There were three on August 21 with two to August 25 and singles to August 31. There were two on September 1 with singles to September 3. There were two from September 4 to September 12 with singles to September 14. There were two from September 15 to September 23 with singles to September 25. There were two on September 26 with three on September 27, then two seen on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 30 with a high count of five on October 26. There were three on October 1 and October 3 with one on October 4. There were two from October 5 to October 7 with three on October 8 and October 9, then singles seen to October 11. There were two on October 12 with singles to October 14. There were three on October 15 and October 16 with four on October 17, then two seen to October 23. There were four on October 24 with **five on October 26**, then three seen on October 27 with two to October 29 and singles to October 31. There were two from November 1 to November 12 with singles to November 14. There were two from

November 15 to November 21 with singles to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of two on six dates. There was one on December 1 with two on December 2 and December 3, then singles seen to December 5. There were two on December 6 with singles to December 13. There were two on December 14 with singles to December 21. There were two on December 22 with singles to December 30. Finally, there were two on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on October 25 and in 2017 the high count was that of five on September 20. In 2018 the high count was that of six on February 1 and in 2019 the high count was that of four on January 17. In 2020 the high count was that of seven on August 16 and December 26. In 2021 the high count was that of eight on September 10 this is the highest count for the park.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Present all year numbers normally low but there was an extended spring passage to the north from February 18 to April 18 with a high count of 193 on April 6. In the fall there was a passage from October 25 to November 29 with a high count of 215 on November 25. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 17 with a high count of 18 on January 15. There were four on January 1 with five on January 2 and seven on January 5, then six seen on January 6 with two on January 7. There were four on January 8 with five on January 10, then four seen on January 11 with two on January 12. There were ten on January 13 with 18 on January 15, then 14 seen to January 19. There were 15 on January 20 with one on January 21. There were three on January 23 with 11 on January 24, then three seen on January 25 with one on January 27. There were two on January 28 with five to January 31 and 11 on February 1, then six seen to February 5 with three on February 6 and one on February 7. There were six on February 8 with eight to February 10 and 13 on February 11, then 11 seen on February 12 with five on February 13. There were ten on February 14 with 12 to February 16 and 14 on February 17. The late spring passage (the passage to the north) ran from February 18 to April 24 with a high count of 193 on April 6. There were 30 on February 18 with one on February 19. There were 15 on February 20 with 51 on February 21, then 11 seen on February 22 with seven on February 23. There were 12 on February 24 with 76 on February 25, then 31 seen on February 26 with 12 on February 27 and nine on February 28. There were 14 on March 1 with 11 on March 3 and eight on March 4. There were 46 on March 5 with 21 to March 7. There were 140 on March 8 with 93 on March 9, 39 on March 10, 30 on March 11 and five on March 12. There were seven on March 13 with 11 on March 14, 107 on March 16 and 134 on March 17, then 28 seen on March 19 with 15 on March 20 and ten on March 21. There were 70 on March 22 with 36 on March 24 and 34 on March 25. There were 64 on March 26 with 178 on March 28, then 54 seen on March 30 with 19 on March 31, 11 on April 1, eight on April 2 and three on April 3. There were 47 on April 4 with 172 on April 5 and 193 on April 6, then 39 seen on April 7 with 17 on April 8 and eight on April 9. There were 58 on April 10 with 27 on April 11 and 14 on April 12. There were 64 on April 13 with 17 on April 14 and two on April 15. There were 45 on April 16 with 41 on April 18, then ten seen on April 20

with seven on April 22, six on April 23 and three on April 24. The summer passage ran from April 25 to June 29 with a high count of 42 on May 7. There were five on April 25 with six on April 26, seven on April 27 and ten on April 30, then five seen on May 2 with four on May 3. There were eight on May 4 with seven on May 5 and five on May 6. There were 42 on May 7 with six on May 9 and four to May 11. There were six on May 12 and May 14 with 12 on May 15, then four seen on May 16 with three on May 17. There were six on May 18 with seven on May 19 and eight on May 20, then six seen to May 22. There were 13 on May 23 with five on May 24. There were six on May 25 with eight on May 26, then six seen to May 28 with five on May 29, four to June 2 and three on June 3. There were seven on June 4 and June 6 with three to June 8. There were eight on June 9 with four on June 10, three to June 12 and two on June 13. There were four on June 14 with six on June 16, then three seen to June 19 with two on June 20. There were three on June 21 with four on June 22 and June 23, then two seen on June 24. There were three on June 27 with four on June 28, then two seen on June 29. The early fall passage ran from June 30 to September 30 with a high count of 21 on August 8. There were 12 on June 30 with five on July 1 and three to July 3. There were six on July 4 with five on July 5 and two on July 6. There were six on July 8 with two to July 9. There were five on July 10 with four on July 12 and one on July 13. There were five on July 14 and July 15 with seven from July 16 to July 19, then four seen on July 20 with three on July 21. There were 13 on July 22 with seven on July 23, four on July 24 and three on July 25. There were four on July 26 with five on July 27, then four seen on July 28 with two on July 29. There were three on July 30 with 14 on July 31, then eight seen on August 1 with four on August 2. There were 15 on August 3 with five on August 4 and two on August 5. There were four on August 6 with five on August 7 and 21 on August 8, then five seen on August 9 with two on August 11. There were 12 on August 12 with seven on August 14, three on August 15 and two on August 16. There were four from August 17 to August 19 with six from August 20 to August 26, then five seen on August 27 with three on August 28 and one on August 29. There were ten on August 30 with six on August 31, five on September 1 and two on September 2. There were three on September 3 with nine on September 4, then eight seen on September 6 with one on September 7. There were 11 on September 8 with eight on September 9 and three to September 11. There were six on September 12 with four to September 14. There were five on September 15 with ten on September 17, then two seen on September 18. There were five on September 19 with 14 on September 20, then seven seen to September 23 with six to September 26, three on September 27 and one on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 29 with a high count of 215 on November 25. There were 12 on October 1 with seven on October 3 and four on October 4. There were 14 on October 5 with five on October 7 and one on October 8. There were three on October 9 with eight on October 10 and October 11, then seven seen on October 12 with four on October 13. There were five on October 14 with seven on October 15, then six seen to October 17. There were 21 on October 18 with 12 on October 20, eight on October 21 and six on October 22. There were 18 on October 23 with 29 on October 25, then 13 seen on October 26 with ten on October 28, eight on October 29, five to October 31 and three on November 1. There were 24 on November 2 with seven on November 3. There were 14 on November 4 with 23 on November 5 and 48 on November 6, then four seen on November 7. There were 16 on November 8 with 30 on November 11, 56 on November 12 and 113 on November 14, then eight seen on November 15 with three on November 16. There were eight on November 17 with 17 on November 18 and 75 on November 19, then 17 seen on November

21 with two on November 22. There were ten on November 23 with 47 on November 24 and **215 on November 25**, then seven seen to November 28 with three on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 30 to December 31 with a high count of nine on December 3 and December 19. There were six on November 30 and December 1 with seven on December 2 and nine on December 3, then three seen to December 6 with two on December 7. There were three on December 8 with six on December 9, then three seen on December 11 with two on December 12. There were four on December 13 with three on December 14 and one on December 15. There were seven on December 16 with four on December 17 and one on December 18. There were nine on December 19 with six on December 21, four on December 23 and one on December 26. There were four on December 27 with seven on December 29, then six seen on December 30 with three on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 85 on March 2 and in 2017 the high count was that of 384 on March 8. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,607 on March 23. This is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 250 on March 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 350 on March 29. In 2021 the high count was that of 530 on March 24.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

There are 49 records this year as against the 42 for 2021. They were seen from February 22 to September 16 with a high count of 13 on March 26. For the early spring passage there was one on February 22. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 28 with a high count of 13 on March 26. There was one on March 2 with two on March 3, then singles seen to March 16. There were two on March 20 with **13 on March 26**, then five seen on March 27 with two on March 29 and one on April 1. There were two on April 2 and April 9 with singles to April 20. There were also two on April 28. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 29 with a high count of three on June 11. There were two on May 2 with singles on nine dates to June 9. There were three on June 11 with two to June 24. There were also four on June 29. The early fall passage ran from July 11 to September 16 with a high count of six on September 9. There were singles on July 7 and July 11 with two on August 13, then singles seen to August 29. There were three on August 31 with one on September 2. There were two on September 6 and September 7 with six on September 9, then four seen to September 13 with two to September 15 and one on September 16.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on May 29 and in 2017 the high count was that of 145 on April 25; the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 47 on April 9. In 2019 the high count was that of 19 on March 22. In 2020 the high count was that of four on August 13. In 2021 the high count was that of 21 on April 13. Overall, they were seen from January 17 (2021) to September 23 (2021).

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

Seen in the spring to May 15 there was a high count of 1,530 on March 28. For the summer passage there was one on June 19. They were seen in the fall from July 4 with a high count of 385 on November 25. The early spring passage ran from January 31 to February 26 with a high count of 84 on February 26. There were singles on January 31 and February 21 with 84 on February 26. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to May 15 with a high count of 1,530 on March 28. There was one on March 2 with 18 on March 3, then 12 seen on March 4 with six on March 5, two on March 9 and one on March 11. There were ten on March 12 with one on March 14. There were three on March 15 with 21 on March 16, 23 on March 17, 53 on March 26, 162 on March 27 and **1,530 on March 28**, then 253 seen on March 29 with three on April 2 and two on April 3. There were 375 on April 4 with 840 on April 6, then 280 seen on April 7 with eight on April 15, four on April 18 and two on April 21. There were eight on April 27 with singles to May 7. There were three on May 9 with one on May 15. For the summer passage there was one on June 19. The early fall passage ran from July 4 to September 25 with a high count of two on September 22 and September 25. There were singles on eight dates from July 4 to September 12 with two on September 22 and September 25. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to December 1 with a high count of 385 on November 25. There were six on October 2 with 22 on October 11, then 15 seen on October 12 with four on October 15 and one on October 17. There were two on October 18 with 165 on October 19, then ten seen on October 20 with three on October 21 and singles to October 29. There were two on November 1 with six to November 8 and 64 on November 11, then 12 seen on November 12 with two on November 15. There were three on November 24 with 385 on November 25, then 285 seen on November 28 with 16 on November 30. For the winter passage there were eight on December 1 with one on December 4. There were three on December 8 with 16 on December 9, then three seen on December 19.

In 2016 the high count was that of 6,325 on November 11 and in 2017 there were 10,950 on February 25 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,730 on March 18 and in 2019 the high count was that of 1,800 on March 3. In 2020 the high count was that of 4,550 on March 12. In 2021 the high count was that of 3,570 on February 19. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 13 (2016) with for the summer passage one on June 19, 2022, then they were seen in the fall from July 3 (2016).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

A total of 34 records 18 were for the late spring, three for the summer, 12 for the early fall and one for the late fall passage with a high count of 11 on August 13. For the late spring passage there was one on March 12 with two on March 16, then four seen on March 24 and March 26 with three on March 29 and singles to April 4. There were five on April 6 with nine on April 8, then singles seen to April 19. There were four on April 21 with singles on May 5 and May 10. For the summer passage there was one on June 19 with two on June 21, then one seen on June 22. For the early fall there were singles on July 10 and July 17 with **11 on August 13**, then

four seen on August 17 with singles on nine dates to September 13. For the late fall passage there was one on October 25.

In 2016 there was one on March 23 and in 2017 there were ten sightings with a high count of eight on April 25. In 2018 singles were seen on 12 dates. In 2019 there were two on March 23 and September 5. In 2020 no more than two a day seen. In 2021 there were high counts of three-on-three dates. In 2022 the high count was that of 11 on August 13 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from March 6 (2019) to May 10 (2022) and again from May 27 (2017) to October 25 (2021, 2022).

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

Seen in the spring from March 21 to May 11 and again in the fall from July 28 to September 9 the highest count was that of four on April 4. The late spring passage ran from March 21 to May 11 with a high count of four on April 4. There were singles from March 21 to March 28 with two on April 1 and **four on April 4**, then singles seen on four dates to April 21. There were two on April 27 and May 4 with three on May 5, then one seen on May 11. The early fall passage ran from July 28 to September 9 no more than two a day. There was one on July 28 with two on August 3, then singles seen to August 27. There were two on September 5 with one on September 9.

In 2016 there were 14 on August 3 and in 2017 the high count was that of 52 on May 7; this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the highest count was that of nine on April 19 and in 2019 the high count was that of 48 on August 7. In 2020 the high count was that of 16 on August 13. In 2021 the high count was that of 15 on April 13. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March 21 (2022) to May 12 (2017) and in the fall from June 19 (2022) to September 18 (2020).

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

Normally seen in very low numbers but there was an exceptional event in the early fall the highest count was that of 1,168 on August 13 this is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 29 to May 13 there were singles on March 29, April 20 and May 13. The early fall passage ran from August 1 to September 22 with a high count of 1,168 on August 13. There was one on August 1 with five on August 3 and 211 on August 11, then 151 seen on August 12. There were **1,168 on August 13** with two to August 16. There were 435 on August 17 with singles to August 19. There were eight on August 20 with six on August 22 and singles to August 28. There were two on August 30 and August 31 with four on September 2, then two seen on September 9 with one on September 22.

In 2016 there were six sightings with a high count of five on September 3 and in 2017 there were 12 sightings with a high count of six on May 7. In 2018 there were seven sightings the high count was that of two on April 19 and August 9. In 2019 there were ten sightings with a high count of 11 on August 7. In 2020 there were 22 sightings with the high count of 224 on September 1. In 2021 the high count was that of 1,075 on August 3 whilst in 2022 the high count was that of 1,168 on August 13. this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the late spring from March 29 (2022) to May 17 (2020) with a summer record on May 30, 2021. In the early fall they were seen from July 23 (2021) to October 3 (2020). There was a very late individual on November 14, 2021.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on November 8 and November 26.

In 2019 for the late fall passage there was an immature on November 18 followed by an adult on November 30. In 2020 there were singles on July 12 and September 1. For the late fall passage there was one on November 2 with two on November 12. In 2021 there were three on October 27 with four on November 9, then one seen on November 17. The count of four is the highest count for the park.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

Exceptionally there was a record for January this year an adult flew to the north on January 14. Seen in the spring from March 4 to June 2 there was a high count of 600 on April 4. The fall passage ran from June 4 to November 12 with a high count of 246 on August 17. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14. The late spring passage ran from March 4 to June 2. There were singles from March 4 to March 9 with seven on March 12 and March 16, then five seen on March 17 with singles to March 19. There were five on March 20 with 55 on March 21, then three seen on March 24. There were 16 on March 25 with 46 on March 26 and 91 on March 27, then 30 seen to March 29 with one on March 30. There were 14 on April 1 with 20 on April 2, 149 on April 3 and **600 on April 4**, then 59 seen on April 6 with 24 on April 7. There were 50 on April 8 with 130 on April 9, then 83 seen on April 10 with three on April 11 and singles to April 14. There were 42 on April 15 with four on April 16. There were nine on April 17 with 214 on April 18, 231 on April 19 and 587 on April 21, then 48 seen on April 22. There were 115 on April 23 with 149 on April 24, then four seen on April 25. There were 106 on April 26 with 421 on April 27 and 570 on April 28, then 233 seen on May 1 with five on May 2 and two on May 3. There were 306 on May 4 with 138 on May 5. There were 139 on May 6 with 317 on May 7, then 64 seen on May 9 with 14 on May 10 and 12 on May 11. There were 110 on May 12 with 350 on May 13, then 18 seen on May 15 with 15 on May 16, 14 on May 17, two to May 26 and singles to May 28. There were three on May 29 with two to June 1 and one on June 2. The early fall passage

ran from June 4 to September 26 with a high count of 246 on August 17. There were three on June 4 and June 7 with five on June 9, then three seen on June 11 with two on June 20 and one on June 22. There were six on June 23 with singles to July 9. There were four on July 10 with two on July 11 and one on July 12. There were nine on July 13 with three on July 14 and one on July 16. There were 18 on July 18 with three on July 19 and two on July 20. There were 11 on July 21 with three on July 23 and two on July 24. There were six on July 25 with 37 on July 28, then five seen on July 29 with one on July 30. There were two on August 2 with 98 on August 3, then two seen on August 4 with one on August 6. There were two on August 8 with 90 on August 11, then 88 seen on August 12 with 20 on August 13 and four to August 16. There were 246 on August 17 with one on August 18. There were 90 on August 19 with 108 on August 20 and 216 on August 22, then 20 seen on August 23 with two to August 25. There were 56 on August 27 with 36 on August 28 and nine on August 29. There were 104 on August 30 with 54 on August 31, 14 on September 1, 11 on September 2 and three on September 4. There were 18 on September 5 with 54 on September 6, then five seen on September 7 with two on September 8. There were 224 on September 9 with 80 on September 11 and 70 on September 12. There were 184 on September 13 with 95 on September 15, 16 on September 16, six on September 17 and singles to September 19. There were four on September 20 with 12 on September 21 and 27 on September 23, then 12 seen on September 24 with eight on September 25 and three on September 26. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to November 13 with a high count of 36 on October 26. There were 11 on September 30 with 16 on October 2, then 12 seen on October 3 with two on October 4. There were three on October 5 and October 7 with nine on October 15 and 26 on October 19, then nine seen on October 20 with two on October 23. There were 36 on October 26 with three on October 27 and two on November 2. There were also four on November 2 with two on November 12.

In 2016 the high count was that of 8,460 on May 6 and in 2017 the high count was that of 10,170 on April 25. The latter count is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 2,910 on April 27 and in 2019 the high count was that of 4,380 on August 17. In 2020 the high count was that of 1,180 on May 1. In 2021 the high count was that of 2,210 on April 21. Overall, there was one on January 14, 2022 for the early spring passage. The main spring passage ran from March 1 (2019) to June 20 (2019) and the fall passage ran from June 5 (2021) to November 18 (2017).

Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

There are seven records for the early fall passage and one for the late fall passage. For the early fall passage there were **two on July 16, August 1 and August 14** with singles on August 31, September 2, September 9 and September 26. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on November 14.

In 2021 for the late spring passage there was one on March 25.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

No longer a vagrant there are 15 sightings this year as against the 20 for 2021. There was one for the early spring, six for the late spring, six for the early fall and two for the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on February 3. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4, March 6, March 13, March 14, March 25 and April 12. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 16, July 26, August 1, August 31, September 3 and September 5. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 8 and October 29.

In 2016 there were singles on May 8, July 6, July 9 and October 25. In 2017 there was one on January 18. In 2018 there was one on April 4 there were no sightings in 2019. In 2020 there was one on August 28. In 2021 there were 20 sightings one for the early spring, one for the summer, four for the early fall, 12 for the late fall and two for the winter passage only singles noted.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

This is a resident there may be four pairs in the area. There were three counts of **five on March 26, April 6 and April 11**. Normally only singles noted.

In 2016 the high count was that of five on May 8 and in 2017 the high count was that of four on May 26. In 2018 the high count was that of five on March 11. No more than three a day noted in 2019. In 2020 no more than four a day seen. In 2021 there were eight on February 12 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 there were five on March 26, April 6 and April 11.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

The individual that arrived on November 22, 2021 stayed to April 11 with another present on January 4 and January 15. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 6, October 17, November 7, November 25, November 26, November 28 and December 3. None stayed to winter.

In 2016 one stayed from January 1 to April 1; none seen in the fall. In 2017 there were singles on April 7 and April 8. For the late fall there were singles on October 26, November 7 and November 8. In 2018 singles were seen on March 1 and April 17. In the fall one arrived on November 8 and stayed to April 13, 2019. In the fall of 2019, they were seen from October 4 to April 5, 2020 with counts of three on November 29 and December 1, 2019. In 2020 singles were seen on August 4 and August 5, October 12, October 25, October 26 and November 11. None stayed to winter. In 2021 singles on January 9, February 9, March 23, April 13 and April 17. There was also one on September 23. One arrived on November 22 and stayed to April 11, 2022. There were also counts of two with three on November 26, November 27 and December 26. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

There are just seven records this year as against the 21 records for 2021. For the early spring passage there was one on January 7. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 15, October 16, October 21, November 23, and November 26. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3 and December 29.

In 2017 there were two on October 25 with one on October 26. In 2018 there was one on January 20 with another on October 17. In 2019 there was one on November 27. In 2020 there was one on February 11 with two on March 3. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. For 2021 there were 21 sightings nine for the early spring, one for the late spring, seven for the late fall and four for the winter passage only singles noted. Overall, they were seen to February 19 (2021) with later sightings on March 1, 2020 and March 16, 2021. In the fall they were seen from October 17 (2018)

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

There are 46 records this year similar to the 50 of 2021 (it was a rarity in earlier years). There are 13 records for the early spring, ten for the late spring, three for the summer, 12 for the early fall, seven for the late fall and one for the winter passage. The highest count was that of four on May 1. For the early spring passage there was one on January 2 with three on January 6, then two seen on January 7 with singles to January 31. There were two on February 1 and February 3 with singles on six dates to February 27. For the late spring passage there were two on March 2 and March 6 with singles on five dates to March 27. There were two on April 2 with one on April 16. For the summer passage there were two with two fledged young on May 1 (**i.e., a party of four**) with singles later on May 5 and June 12. For the early fall passage there were singles on four dates from July 13 to September 7 with two on September 11, then singles seen to September 18. There were two on September 20 with three on September 25, then two seen to September 27. For the late fall passage there were two on October 2 with singles on six dates to November 26. For the winter passage there was one on December 7.

In 2016 there were singles on April 2 and September 23 and in 2017 there were singles on March 1, July 7 and October 25. In 2018 there was one on April 27 with two on November 27. In 2019 there were singles on March 3, October 13 and November 23. In 2020 there were seven records from January 25 to December 24 all were singles. In 2021 there were 50 records the high count was that of five on October 24 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring from January 2 (2022) to May 5 (2021, 2022), in the summer on June 4, 2021, June 6, 2020 and June 12, 2022 and in the fall from July 7 (2017).

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

This is always a rarity there are four sightings this year two for the late spring, one for the summer and one for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 3 and April 27. For the summer passage there was an adult female on June 14. For the late fall passage there was one on November 2.

In 2018 there was one on February 9 there were no 2019 records. In 2020 there were two on February 5 with singles on March 20, March 27 and October 12. In 2021 there were five records the high count was that of three on February 6 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen from January 7 (2021) to April 27 (2022), in the summer on June 14, 2022 and in the fall from October 12 (2020) to November 2 (2021, 2022).

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

This has now become a regular nocturnal migrant there are nine records in all: two for the late spring, four for the early fall and three for the late fall passage. The high count was that of seven on October 9 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 26 and May 2. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 2, September 13, September 15 and September 23. For the late fall passage there was one on October 3 with **seven on October 9**, then six heard on October 15.

For 2020 and the late fall passage there was one on October 1. In 2021 there were 11 records: two for the late spring, five for the early fall and four for the late fall passage; up to three a night heard. For the late spring passage there were two on April 16 and April 21. For the early fall passage there were three on September 3 with singles on September 7, September 24 and September 25. There were also three on September 26. For the late fall passage there were three on October 1 with two on October 2 and singles on October 11 and October 13. In 2022 there were nine records with high counts of six on October 15 and seven on October 9 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were heard from April 16 (2021) to May 2 (2022) and in the fall from September 2 (2022) to October 15 (2022).

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

There are six records this year there were two for the late spring and four for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on May 7 with two on May 15. For the late fall passage there were two on October 9 with **51 on October 15**, then two heard on October 16 and October 18. The count of 51 is the highest count for the park.

In 2017 there was one on October 16. In 2020 this was a late fall passage migrant there were three on October 8 with singles on October 9, October 24 and October 26. There were ten on October 27 with singles on October 31 and November 1. In 2021 the high count was of three

on November 5. In 2022 there were 51 on October 15 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were heard from May 7 (2021, 2022) to May 15 (2022) and in the fall from September 24 (2021) to November 5 (2021).

Bicknell's Thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 15.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there was one on October 27. In 2021 there were singles on September 26, October 13 and November 5.

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)

Last year they were heard on 16 dates this year they were heard on 14 dates two were for the late spring, six for the early fall and six for the late fall passage. The high count was that of 49 on October 15 this is the highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were two on May 2 with three on May 7. For the early fall passage there was one on September 3 with three on September 13, then one heard on September 15. There were two on September 16 with one on September 23. There was also two on September 30. For the late fall passage there were two on October 5 with 32 on October 9, then one heard on October 10. There were three on October 13 with **49 on October 15**, then two heard on October 17.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there were singles on October 2 and October 7 with four on October 8, then singles noted on October 13 and October 18. In 2021 the high count was that of six on September 26. In 2022 there were 32 on October 9 and 49 on October 15. The count of 49 is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were heard from April 21 (2021) to May 7 (2022) and in the fall from September 3 (2021, 2022) to October 23 (2021).

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

Last year they were heard on 11 dates this year they were heard on five dates with two for the late spring and three for the late fall passage. The high count was that of two on October 15. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4 and March 19. For the later fall passage there were **two on October 15** with singles on October 27, November 13 and November 21.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there were singles on October 17 and October 21 with two on October 26 and three on October 27, then two noted on November 1 and November 3 with one on November 4. For the winter passage there was one on December 21. In 2021 the high count was that of 11 on November 5 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, for the "winter"

there were singles on December 20, 2021 and January 6, 2021. In the late spring they were heard from March 4 (2022) to March 25 (2021) and in the late fall from October 15 (2022) to November 21 (2022).

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

There are three late fall records there were **two on October 9** with singles on October 15 and October 18. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

In 2021 for the late spring passage there was one on April 16. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 7 and September 27.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

Seen in the spring to March 4 there was a high count of 600 on February 2. Seen in the fall from October 21 with a high count of 660 on December 20. Only low numbers seen this year. The early spring passage ran from January 3 to March 4 with a high count of 600 on February 2. There was one on January 3 with 18 on January 4 and 560 on January 23, then 410 seen on January 24 with ten on January 29. There were 175 on January 30 with 290 on January 31 and 600 on February 2, then 120 seen on February 7 with 40 to February 12 and 25 on February 13. There were 35 on February 14 with 230 on February 15, then 80 seen on February 18 with 20 on February 20, two on February 28 and one on March 4. The late fall passage ran from October 21 to November 30 with a high count of 150 on November 24. There was one on October 21 with 25 on November 15 and 120 on November 18, then 16 seen on November 19 with one on November 20. There were 18 on November 21 with 150 on November 24, then 30 seen on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of 660 on December 20. There were 115 on December 3 with two on December 6. There were 14 on December 7 with 225 on December 8 and 410 on December 14, then 200 seen on December 17 with 15 on December 18. There were 120 on December 19 with **660 on December 20**, then 160 seen on December 21 with 50 on December 22. There were 270 on December 24 with one on December 26. There were 60 on December 28 with 410 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 1,240 on January 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 3,920 on February 8. In 2018 the high count was that of 3,750 on January 12. In 2019 there were six higher counts! The highest was that of 13,360 on February 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 3,860 on December 21. Counts in 2021 were higher again with a high count of 23,270 on January 26. this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to March 20 (2018) and in the fall from October 21 (2022).

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

There were 62 sightings in 2021 but for this year there are only 34 records. They were seen in the spring to April 5 with high counts of two on February 27 and March 9. They were seen in the fall from October 15 with a high count of four on October 15. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 2 with a high count of two on February 27. There were singles on seven dates from January 1 to February 23 with two on February 27, then one seen on March 2. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 3 and March 4 with two on March 9, then singles seen on eight dates to April 5. The late fall passage ran from October 15 to November 11 with a high count of four on October 15. There were **four on October 15** with singles on seven dates to November 11. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with singles on four dates to December 29. There were also two on December 31.

In 2016 there was one on March 30 and in 2017 there were singles on January 18, September 20, September 27 and October 31. In 2018 there were singles on April 24, June 28, July 7, September 7 and October 18. In 2019 there were singles on March 25, April 25 and May 5. In 2020 there were high counts of two on April 24 and October 1. In 2021 there were high counts of four on February 11, February 12, February 14 and February 15. For 2022 there were four on October 15 these counts of four are the highest counts for the park.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

A resident there may have been nine pairs in the area. The highest count was of 18 on September 27. Generally, the highest numbers were in February, March and July. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 17 on February 23. There were seven on January 1 with 11 on January 2, then five seen to January 5. There were six on January 6 with seven on January 8 and ten on January 10, then two seen to January 12. There were six on January 13 with ten on January 15, then two seen on January 18. There were eight on January 19 with 11 on January 20, then eight seen on January 21 with five on January 24, four on January 25 and singles to January 27. There were seven on January 28 with four on January 30. There were six on January 31 with eight to February 2 and 15 on February 3, then 12 seen on February 4 with two on February 5. There were five on February 6 and February 7 with six on February 8 and ten on February 9, then 16 seen on February 10 and February 12 with eight on February 13 and four on February 14. There were 12 on February 15 with 13 on February 17, then eight seen on February 18. There were ten on February 19 with 11 to February 21, 15 on February 22 and 17 on February 23, then 16 seen to February 26 with 15 on February 27, nine on February 28 and six on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to May 1 with a high count of 17 on March 24. There were seven on March 2 with ten on March 3, then 13 seen on March 4 and March 6 with eight on March 7 and seven on March 8. There were 15 on March 9 with ten on March 10, nine on March 11 and six on March 12. There were 13 on March 13 with 14 on March 15, then seven seen on March 16 with six on March 17. There were 12 on March 18 and March 20 with seven on March 22 and four on March 23. There were 17 on March 24 with 11 on March 25 and eight to March 27. There were nine on March 28 and March 29 with 13 on March 30, then ten

seen on April 1 with six on April 2. There were 11 on April 3 with 14 on April 5 and April 6, then nine seen on April 7 with eight on April 8. There were nine on April 9 and April 10 with ten to April 12, 11 to April 14 and 14 on April 15, then 11 seen on April 16 with nine to April 20 and five on April 21. There were ten on April 22 with 11 on April 24, then ten seen on April 25 with nine on April 26. There were 13 on April 27 with ten on April 30 and six on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to June 28 with a high count of 15 on May 29. There were nine on May 2 and May 3 with ten on May 4, then six seen to May 6. There were nine on May 7 with eight on May 8 and seven on May 9. There were ten on May 10 with 11 on May 12, then nine seen on May 13. There were ten on May 14 with 12 on May 15 and 14 on May 16, then nine seen on May 17. There were ten on May 18 with 11 on May 19 and 13 on May 20, then ten seen to May 27 with eight on May 28. There were 15 on May 29 with 12 on May 30, ten on May 31 and nine on June 1. There were 12 on June 2 with seven on June 3. There were eight on June 4 and June 5 with nine on June 6, 12 on June 7 and 13 on June 8, then 11 seen to June 10 with eight on June 11. There were nine on June 12 with 13 on June 13, then nine seen on June 14. There were ten on June 15 with 13 on June 16 and 14 on June 18, then 13 seen on June 19 with 11 to June 21, ten on June 22 and nine on June 23. There were 13 on June 24 with 11 on June 27 and nine on June 28. The early fall passage ran from June 29 to September 30 with a high count of 18 on September 27. There were 11 from June 29 to July 1 with 12 to July 3 and 15 on July 4, then 11 seen on July 5 with nine on July 6 and five on July 7. There were 11 on July 8 with 14 on July 9, then 13 seen on July 11 with ten on July 12 and six on July 13. There were 14 on July 14 with 12 on July 15 and ten to July 17. There were 12 on July 18 with 13 on July 19 and July 20, then 12 seen to July 24 with ten on July 25. There were 12 on July 26 with seven on July 27. There were 11 on July 28 with 14 on July 29, then 11 seen on July 31 with ten on August 1. There were 13 on August 2 with ten on August 3, eight on August 4 and four on August 5. There were seven on August 6 with ten to August 9 and 11 on August 11, then four seen on August 12 with two on August 13. There were ten on August 14 with six on August 15 and three to August 18. There were four on August 19 with six on August 20, then five seen on August 21 with one on August 22. There were two on August 23 with seven on August 24, then five seen on August 25 with three on August 26. There were six on August 27 with eight on August 28, then three seen on August 29 with one on August 30. There were seven on August 31 with five to September 3 and four on September 4. There were nine on September 5 with 11 on September 6, then eight seen on September 7 with seven to September 9. There were 11 on September 10 with 14 on September 11, then ten seen on September 12 with seven on September 13. There were 15 on September 14 and September 15 with ten to September 20 and eight to September 22. There were ten on September 23 with 14 to September 25 and **18 on September 27**, then six seen on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to November 27 with a high count of 15 on October 16 and October 27. There were 12 on October 1 with 14 on October 2, then 11 seen on October 3 with four on October 4. There were 11 from October 5 to October 7 with 13 on October 8, then nine seen on October 9 with eight on October 10. There were 13 on October 11 with ten to October 13. There were 12 on October 14 with 13 on October 15 and 15 on October 16, then 12 seen to October 19 with two on October 20. There were eight on October 21 with 14 on October 22, then 12 seen on October 23 with 11 on October 24. There were 13 on October 25 with 15 on October 27, then eight seen to October 29. There were 13 on October 30 with 11 to November 2, ten to November 5 and eight on November 6. There were 12 on November 7 with two on November 8. There were

four on November 11 with eight on November 12 and nine on November 14, then eight seen on November 15 with seven to November 17. There were ten on November 18 with six to November 20. There were eight on November 21 with four on November 22. There were five on November 23 with seven on November 24, eight on November 25 and ten on November 26, then one seen on November 27. The winter passage ran from November 28 to December 31 with a high count of ten on December 3. There were six on November 28 and November 29 with seven on November 30, nine on December 2 and ten on December 3, then nine seen on December 5 with seven on December 6, five to December 8 and three on December 9. There were eight on December 10 and December 11 with six to December 18, four on December 19, three to December 22 and two to December 27. There were three on December 28 with seven on December 29, then six seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of seven on June 17, July 1 and July 17 and in 2017 the high count was that of 11 on June 13 and July 26. In 2018 the high count was that of 16 on February 19 and in 2019 the high count was that of 17 on July 11. In 2020 the high count was that of 16 on June 5. In 2021 the high count was that of 23 on July 10 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 18 on September 27.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

A summer visitor with sightings from February 26 to October 10 there was a high count of four on April 3. A nest was located on April 15 but it was later abandoned. For the late spring passage there was one on February 26 with two on March 5, then singles seen on seven dates to March 27. There were two on March 28 with singles to April 2. There were **four on April 3** with singles to April 13. There were two on April 15 and April 16 with singles to April 27. For the summer passage there were singles on 15 dates from May 1 to June 28. For the early fall passage there were singles on 19 dates from July 1 to September 12 with two on July 18 and September 13, then singles seen on seven dates to September 26. For the late fall passage there were two on October 10.

In 2016 there was a high count of three on July 13 and in 2017 the high count was that of four on June 16. In 2018 the high count was that of four on February 28. Up to two a day were seen in 2019. No more than two a day seen in 2020. In 2021 the high count was that of three on March 5. In 2022 the high count was that of four on April 3. The counts of four are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen from February 13 (2021) to August 6 (2017). In 2020 there were late sightings on September 25 and October 2. In 2021 there was a high count of three on March 5; they continued to be seen in the fall through to October 19. In 2022 they continued to be seen in the fall through to October 10.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

A number of pairs bred locally the young were on the wing in late April (April 30 was the first date this year). Normally fewer than 100 a day were seen but there was a significant passage from late October to early February with a high count of 1,170 on November 15. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of 820 on January 7. There were 30 on January 1 with 60 on January 2, 230 on January 5 and 820 on January 7, then 650 seen on January 10 with 470 on January 11, 420 on January 12, 60 on January 14 and 20 on January 15. There were 90 on January 18 with 20 on January 19. There were 30 on January 20 with 120 on January 21 and 640 on January 23, then 240 seen on January 25 with 150 on January 26. There were 460 on January 27 with 330 on January 28, 40 on January 30, 30 to February 3, 20 on February 4 and ten on February 5. There were 90 on February 6 with 420 on February 8, then 30 seen on February 10 with 20 to February 14. There were 35 on February 15 with ten to February 18. There were 60 on February 19 with ten on February 20. There were 20 on February 21 with 30 on February 22, then 20 seen on February 23 with ten to February 24. There were 15 on February 25 and February 26 with 30 to February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 28 with a high count of 70 on March 12. There were 30 on March 1 and March 3 with 20 to March 5 and ten on March 6. There were 20 from March 7 to March 11 with 70 on March 12, then 25 seen on March 13 with 20 on March 14. There were 30 from March 15 to March 17 with 20 to March 20 and ten on March 21. There were 30 on March 22 and March 24 with 20 to March 27 and ten on March 28. There were 15 on March 29 with 25 on March 30, then 15 seen to April 2. There were 25 on April 3 with 20 on April 5 and ten on April 6. There were 25 on April 7 with ten to April 9. There were 20 on April 10 and April 11 with ten to April 12. There were 15 on April 13 with ten to April 15. There were 20 on April 16 with 15 on April 17 and ten on April 18. There were 20 from April 19 to April 27 with ten on April 28. The summer passage ran from April 30 to June 28 with a high count of 40 on seven dates. There were 15 on April 30 with 20 to May 4, 25 on May 5 and 30 on May 6, then 20 seen on ten dates to May 16 with 15 on May 17. There were 30 on May 18 with 20 to May 20. There were 30 on May 21 with 20 to May 23. There were 30 on nine dates from May 24 to June 5 with 15 on June 6. There were 30 on June 7 with 40 from June 8 to June 10, then 30 seen to June 15 with ten to June 17. There were 20 on June 18 with 30 to June 20 and 40 on June 21, then 20 seen to June 23. There were 40 on June 24 and June 27 with ten on June 28. The early fall passage ran from June 29 to October 1 with a high count of 350 on September 23. There were 30 on June 29 with 50 on June 30, then 90 seen on July 1 and July 2 with 80 on July 4 and 20 to July 7. There were 30 on July 8 with 40 on July 10, then 30 seen on July 11 with 20 to July 13. There were 50 on July 14 with 30 to July 16 and 20 on July 17. There were 60 on July 18 with 30 to July 20 and 20 on July 21. There were 40 on July 22 with 20 on July 23. There were 30 on July 24 and July 25 with 40 on July 26 and 50 on July 27, then 30 seen to July 31. There were 40 on August 1 and August 2 with 60 to August 4 and 90 on August 5, then 60 seen on August 6 with 35 on August 7. There were 50 on August 8 with 70 on August 9, then 160 seen on August 11 and August 13 with 50 on August 14. There were 60 on August 15 with 100 to August 17 and 140 on August 18, then 110 seen to August 21 with 60 on August 22. There were 130 on August 23 with 120 on August 25, then 50 seen to August 27. There were 80 on August 28 with 60 to August 30. There were 140 on August 31 with 100 on September 2, 90 on September 4, 60 on September 5, 30 on September 6 and 20 on September 7. There were 70 on

September 8 with 80 on September 10, then 60 seen to September 12 with 20 on September 13. There were 60 from September 14 to September 16 with 250 on September 17, then 40 seen on September 18 with 20 on September 19. There were 30 on September 20 with 110 to September 22 and 350 on September 23, then 60 seen to September 25 with 50 on September 26. There were 110 on September 27 with 30 to October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 30 with a high count of 1,170 on November 15. There were 80 on October 2 with 30 to October 4. There were 50 on October 5 with 30 to October 7. There were 120 on October 8 and October 9 with 40 on October 10. There were 110 on October 11 with 200 on October 12, then 160 seen on October 14 with 115 on October 15 and 90 on October 16. There were 120 on October 17 with 320 on October 19, then 170 seen on October 20 with 150 on October 22, 140 on October 24, 110 on October 26 and 70 on October 27. There were 120 on October 28 with 220 on October 30, then 70 seen on October 31 with 30 on November 1. There were 50 on November 2 with 610 on November 3, then 420 seen on November 4 with 160 on November 5 and 70 on November 6. There were 330 on November 7 with 110 on November 9 and 40 on November 11. There were 760 on November 12 with 960 on November 13 and **1,170 on November 15**, then 640 seen on November 17 with 260 on November 18 and 240 on November 19. There were 360 on November 20 with 580 on November 21, then 360 seen to November 23. There were 380 on November 24 with 220 on November 25 and 140 on November 26. There were 300 on November 27 with 110 on November 29 and 30 on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 540 on December 9. There were 390 on December 1 with 220 on December 2 and 210 on December 3. There were 300 on December 4 with 110 on December 6, 100 on December 7 and 20 on December 8. There were 540 on December 9 with 100 on December 11 and 30 on December 12. There were 170 on December 13 and December 14 with 70 on December 15, 60 on December 16 and 50 on December 17. There were 90 on December 18 with 60 on December 19, 40 on December 20 and 30 to December 22. There were 320 on December 23 with 50 on December 24 and 20 on December 26. There were 180 on December 27 with 90 on December 29 and 40 on December 31. There were also 130 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 760 on December 7 and in 2017 the high count was that of 240 on July 16. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,400 on October 25. In 2019 the high count was that of 550 on December 5. In 2020 the high count was that of 850 on December 26. In 2021 the high count was that of 1,450 on December 19 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 1,170 on November 15.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the early spring passage there was one on February 5. For the late fall passage there were **two on November 13**. For the winter passage there was one on December 17.

In 2018 a party of six flew to the south on January 12; this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 there were three on February 16; there was also one on November 29. In 2020 there were

singles on November 23 and December 6. In 2021 there were four on January 26 with one on October 25 and two on December 13. Overall, in the spring they were seen from January 12 (2018) to February 16 (2019) and in the fall from October 25 (2021) to December 13 (2021).

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

This is a spring passage migrant with sightings to April 27 the high count was that of 1,840 on March 14 this is the highest count for the park. There was a very minor winter passage from November 16 with a high count of 60 on December 26. The early spring passage ran from January 26 to February 25 with a high count of 830 on February 15. There were 12 on January 26 with 35 on February 10, 95 on February 12, 605 on February 13, 780 on February 14 and 830 on February 15, then 450 seen on February 16 with 260 on February 17. There were 500 on February 18 with 315 on February 19, 220 on February 20, 70 to February 22, 29 on February 24 and 27 on February 25. The late spring passage ran from February 26 to April 27 with a high count of 1,840 on March 14. There were 80 on February 26 with 160 on February 28 and 275 on March 1, then 78 seen on March 2 with 55 on March 3. There were 175 on March 4 with 100 on March 6 and 70 on March 7. There were 500 on March 8 with 145 on March 9. There were 220 on March 10 with 320 on March 11, then 95 seen on March 12. There were 255 on March 13 with **1,840 on March 14**, then 785 seen on March 15 with 480 on March 16. There were 1,490 on March 17 with 215 on March 18. There were 250 on March 19 with 920 on March 20, then 900 seen on March 21 with 130 on March 22, 105 on March 23 and 55 on March 24. There were 130 on March 25 with 700 on March 26, then 310 seen on March 28 with 75 on March 29 and 20 on March 30. There were 25 on March 31 with 85 on April 1 and 155 on April 2, then 135 seen on April 4 with 30 on April 5. There were 65 on April 6 with 85 on April 7 and April 9, then 60 seen on April 10 with 50 on April 12 and 20 on April 13. There were 35 on April 14 with 45 on April 15, 55 on April 17 and 120 on April 18, then 30 seen on April 19 with 25 on April 20. There were 35 on April 21 with 14 on April 27. For the late fall passage there were 25 on November 16. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 8 with 40 on December 10 and 50 on December 14, then 12 seen on December 19. There were also 60 on December 26.

In 2016 there was a high count of 160 on January 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 190 on April 12. In 2018 the high count was that of 1,460 on January 12. In 2019 the high count was that of 410 on March 1. In 2020 the high count was that of 1,380 on February 28. In 2021 the high count was that of 675 on January 9. In 2022 the high counts were 1,490 on March 17 and 1,840 on March 14 the latter is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen to April 27 (2022) and in the fall from November 9 (2021).

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on March 18 and for the late fall passage there was one on November 24.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there was one on October 2. In 2021 there were singles on January 26, February 10, February 18, February 26 and November 25.

Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

This year there are 29 records as against the 34 for last year. There were singles for the early spring passage on February 3, February 20, February 24 and February 27. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 9 and March 10 with **two on March 11**, then singles seen on March 13 and March 14. There were **two on March 16** with one on March 17. There were **two on March 18, March 19 and March 25** with one on March 26. There were **two on March 27 and March 30** with one on April 3. For the summer passage there was one on May 1 with **two on May 8 and May 16**, then one seen on June 2. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 14, September 9, September 20, September 26 and September 27. For the late fall passage there was one on November 12.

In 2016 there was one on July 8 and in 2017 there were singles on March 17 and October 25. In 2018 there was one on March 14. In 2019 there were singles on April 6 and July 10. In 2020 there were singles on March 4, April 24 and May 9 with two on October 4, then one seen on October 5. In 2021 there were 34 records with counts of two on May 5, May 9, May 29, from October 25 to October 30 and on November 2. There were nine counts of two in 2022. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, seen in the spring from February 3 (2022) to April 7 (2021), in the summer from April 30 (2021) to June 11 (2021), in the early fall from July 8 (2016) to August 14 (2022), in the late fall from September 19 (2021) to November 12 (2022) and in the winter on December 24, 2021.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were singles on August 3 and September 18.

In 2016 there was one on August 10 and in 2017 there was one on July 16. In 2018 there were singles on August 23 and August 27 and in 2019 there was one on August 3. In 2020 there were singles on August 15, October 4 and October 5. In 2021 they were seen on six dates from July 9 to September 22 with two on July 9 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen from July 9 (2021) to October 5 (2020).

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on October 2 and October 9.

In 2018 there was one on October 12 and in 2020 there was one on May 5 In 2021 there were singles on April 25 and August 29.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were singles on May 17, May 22 and May 29.

In 2017 there was one on May 6 and in 2019 there was one on May 3. In 2020 there was one on May 4 with three on May 9, then one seen on May 18. In 2021 there were singles on March 21, April 25 and April 30 with four on May 5, then one seen on May 6 The. highest count was that of four on May 5 this is the highest count for the park. For the fall there were singles on September 5 and October 30.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 18.

In 2017 there was one on May 5 and in 2018 there were singles on April 25 and April 29. In 2019 there was one on April 22. In 2020 there were singles on March 29 and April 24 with two on May 6. In 2021 there was one on April 11 with two on April 30, then singles seen on May 3, May 4 and May 6. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 9, September 19 and September 20. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

Seen in the spring to April 2 with a high count of 13 on February 9 and then they were seen in the fall from October 17 with a high count of 40 on November 21. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to March 1 with a high count of 13 on February 9. There were seven on January 1 with five on January 2 and one to January 5. There were two on January 6 with ten on January 7, then two seen on January 8 with one on January 10. There were six on January 13 with eight on January 14, then two seen on January 15. There were six on January 18 with ten on January 19, then three seen on January 20 with two on January 21. There were eight on January 24 with three on January 26, two on January 28 and one on January 29. There were two on January 30 and January 31 with ten on February 1, then three seen on February 2 with two on February 3 and one on February 4. There were three on February 5 with two on February 6 and singles to

February 8. There were 13 on February 9 with nine on February 10, seven on February 12, two on February 15 and one on February 16. There were four on February 17 with five on February 20, then two seen to February 22. There were six on February 23 with eight on February 24, then five seen on February 26 with four on February 27, two on February 28 and one on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 to April 2 with a high count of 12 on March 11. There were three on March 2 with two on March 3 and one on March 4. There were five on March 5 and March 7 with nine on March 8, then three seen on March 9 with one on March 10. There were 12 on March 11 with one on March 13. There were two on March 14 with three to March 16, four on March 17 and seven on March 19, then singles seen to March 23. There were four on March 24 with seven on March 25, then singles seen to April 2. The late fall passage ran from October 17 to November 30 with a high count of 40 on November 25. There was one on October 17 with two on October 30, then singles seen to November 2. There were eight on November 3 with ten on November 4, then three seen on November 5 with one on November 6. There were three on November 7 with six on November 8, then five seen on November 12 with four on November 13 and three on November 14. There were five on November 15 with seven on November 16, then five seen to November 18 with singles to November 20. There were five on November 21 with six on November 23 and **40 on November 25**, then seven seen on November 26 with two on November 27. There were nine on November 28 with seven on November 29 and five on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 38 on December 8. There were six on December 1 with seven on December 3 and 11 on December 4, then nine seen on December 5 with five to December 7. There were 38 on December 8 with ten on December 9, seven on December 10 and four on December 11. There were 16 on December 12 with 15 on December 14 and two to December 16. There were 20 on December 17 with 23 on December 19, then 13 seen on December 20 with three on December 21 and two on December 22. There were four on December 23 with nine on December 24, then two seen on December 26. There were seven on December 27 with 14 on December 28, then ten seen on December 30 with three on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 104 on November 20 and in 2017 the high count was that of 1,140 on November 8 this is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 63 on January 12 then in 2019 the high count was that of 372 on February 7. In 2020 the high count was that of 354 on November 23. In 2021 the high count was that of 383 on January 25. Overall, seen in the spring to April 21 (2018) and in the fall from October 11 (2017).

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

There are 38 sightings this year: five for the early spring, ten for the late spring, three for the early fall, ten for the late fall and ten for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on five dates from January 13 to February 20. For the late spring passage there were singles on six dates from March 2 to March 18 with **two on March 19**, then singles seen on three dates to March 25. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 16, July 26 and September 12. For the late fall passage there were singles on four dates from October 1 to

October 9 with **two on October 11**, then singles seen on five dates to November 21. There were also **two on November 17**. For the winter passage there were singles on 12 dates from November 29 to December 30.

In 2016 there were two on September 4. In 2017 there was one on September 26. In 2020 singles noted on March 2, August 20 and from October 8 to November 15. In 2021 there were 38 records this year as against the nine for 2020. The high counts were of two on February 14 and March 7. An individual was singing on March 12. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to April 21 (2018) and in the fall from July 16 (2022).

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

There were 25 records in 2021 but for this year there are 17 sightings. There were two records for the early spring, six for the late spring, six for the early fall, two for the late fall and one for the winter passage. The high counts are of three on July 21 and August 3 these are the highest counts for the park. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 6 and January 31. For the late spring passage there was one on March 17 with two on March 26, then singles seen on March 27, March 29, April 16 and April 17. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 29 and July 17 with **three on July 21** and **August 31**, then one seen on September 1. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 23 and November 1. For the winter passage there was one on December 6.

In 2016 there were singles on April 1 and August 3 and then in 2017 there was one on March 19. In 2018 there were singles on April 7 and August 7. In 2019 there were singles on April 8, April 21 and April 22. In 2020 there were singles on March 14, August 13, October 11 and December 13. There were high counts of two in 2021. In 2022 there were three on July 21 and August 3 these are the highest counts for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring to May 5 (2021) and in the fall from June 29 (2022) to October 11 (2020). There were later records on October 23, 2022, October 27, 2021, November 1, 2022, December 6, 2022 and December 13, 2020.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

Seen in the spring to April 17 with high counts of six on January 30 and March 27. They were seen in the fall from September 14 with a high count of 33 on September 30 this is the highest count for the park. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of six on January 30. There was one on January 1 with three on January 2, then two seen to January 7 with singles to January 11. There were two from January 12 to January 14 with five on January 15, then singles seen to January 18. There were two on January 19 with three on January 20 and January 21, then one seen on January 22. There were two on January 23 and January 24 with four on January 25, then two seen on January 28 with one on January 29. There

were six on January 30 with five on February 1 and four on February 2, then two seen to February 5 with singles to February 8. There were four on February 9 with three on February 10, two on February 11 and one on February 12. There were two on February 13 and February 15 with four on February 17, then two seen on February 20 with one on February 21. There were two on February 22 with five on February 23 and February 25, then four seen on February 26 with two on February 27 and one on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 17 with a high count of six on March 27. There was one on March 1 with three on March 2 and four on March 3, then two seen to March 5. There were three on March 6 with two to March 9. There were three on March 10 with four on March 11, then three seen to March 15 with two on March 17 and singles to March 19. There were four on March 20 with singles to March 22. There were three on March 23 with four on March 24, five on March 25 and six on March 27, then four seen to March 29 with two on March 30 and one on March 31. There were three on April 1 with two to April 3. There were three on April 4 with singles to April 8. There were four on April 9 with three on April 10 and singles to April 17. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 14, September 15, September 21 and September 23. The late fall passage ran from September 30 to November 30 with a high count of 33 on September 30. There were **33 on September 30** with seven on October 1, six on October 2, two on October 3 and one on October 4. There were four on October 5 with singles to October 8. There were two on October 12 and October 13 with singles to October 15. There were two on October 16 with singles to October 20. There were two on October 21 with nine on October 22, then six seen on October 23 with two on October 24. There were seven on October 25 and October 27 with 12 on October 28, then seven seen on October 30 with three on October 31, two on November 1 and one on November 2. There were eight on November 3 with two to November 6 and singles to November 10. There were three on November 11 with five on November 13, three on November 15, two to November 19 and singles to November 22. There were two from November 23 to November 25 with four on November 26, then two seen to November 28. There were four on November 29 with one on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of six on December 23. There were two on December 1 with four on December 3, then three seen to December 5 with three on December 7 and two to December 9. There were three on December 10 with four on December 11 and December 12, then singles seen to December 14. There were two on December 15 and December 16 with three on December 18, then two seen on December 19 with one on December 20. There were two on December 21 and December 22 with six on December 23, then singles seen to December 28. There were four on December 29 with three on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of four on December 21 and in 2017 the high count was that of six on October 25. In 2018 the high count was that of nine on November 17 and December 18. In 2019 the high count was that of seven on January 25. In 2020 the high count was that of 11 on December 13 and in 2021 the high count was that of 19 on October 26. In 2022 the high count was that of 33 on September 30 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen to May 5 (2020) and in the fall from September 14 (2021).

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

For this year there are ten records with 12 sightings for 2021 whereas in earlier years they were only seen on one to three dates a year. There were all seen during the late spring passage. They were seen from May 5 to May 22 there were singles apart for two on May 17.

In 2016 there were singles on May 4 and May 14 and in 2017 the high count was that of seven on May 13; they were seen from May 5 to May 14. In 2018 there were singles on April 27 and October 16. In 2019 there were singles on April 26 and May 4. In 2020 there were three on May 4 with one on May 8. There were 12 sightings in 2021 from April 21 to May 30 with one on October 30 the high count was that of eight on April 30 this is the highest count for the park. Overall, they were seen in the spring from April 25 (2021) to May 30 (2021) for the late fall there were singles on October 16, 2018 and October 30, 2021.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This is a new species for the park for the early fall passage there was an immature on September 20.

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

Last year there were 15 sightings this year there are seven records. There were six sightings for the late spring and one for the early fall. Only singles recorded. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, March 6, March 18, March 25, April 17 and May 8. For the early fall passage there was one on August 31.

In 2017 there was one on August 29. In 2018 there were singles on May 6 and May 7. In 2020 there were singles on April 24 and May 1. In 2021 there were two on March 26, two on May 7, two on October 5, two on October 10 and two on October 17. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. Overall, in the spring they were seen from March 2 (2022) to May 10 (2021) and in the fall from August 29 (2017) to October 30 (2021).

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

In 2021 there were 31 records for this year there are 25 sightings ten were for the late spring, ten for the early fall and five for the late fall passage. The high counts were that of three on September 25 and September 27. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 3 and May 5 with two on May 7, then one seen on May 8. There were two on May 16 with one on May 17. There were two on May 19 with singles on May 20, May 22 and May 23. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 1, September 2, September 14, September 18,

September 20 and September 23 with **three on September 25**, then two seen on September 26. There were **three on September 27** with two on September 30. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 1, October 2, October 7, October 10 and October 28.

Seen in the spring from April 10 (2021) to May 30 (2021) with a high count of nine on April 30, 2021 this is the highest county for the park. Seen in the fall from August 17 (2021) to November 2 (2021) with high counts of three on September 25, 2022, September 27, 2022, October 4, 2020 and October 10, 2021.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 18.

In 2020 for the late spring passage there was one on April 12 and in 2021 there was also one on April 12 note the same date.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

Seen in the spring from March 8 to May 16 with a high count of two on April 27. Seen in the fall from July 27 to December 2 with a high count of two on October 2 and October 7. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 8, March 26, March 28, March 29, April 6, April 10 and April 11 with **two on April 27**, then singles seen on May 8, May 13 and May 16. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 27, September 18 and September 30 with **two on September 26**. For the late fall passage there was one on October 1 with **two on October 2**, then one seen on October 6. There were **two on October 7** with singles on October 15, October 28, October 31, November 2, November 4, November 5 and November 6. For the winter passage there were singles on December 1 and December 2.

In 2016 the high count was that of three on April 23 and May 3. In 2017 the high count was that of seven on May 13. In 2018 the high count was that of three on April 27. In 2019 the high count was that of seven on May 4. The two counts of seven are the highest counts for the park. In 2020 there were high counts of three on April 24 and May 5. In 2021 there were high counts of five on September 10 and September 22. Overall, they were seen in the spring from March 4 (2021) to June 2 (2017) and in the fall from September 4 (2016) to November 16 (2020). There were earlier fall records on July 10, 2019 and July 27, 2022. There were early spring records from January 2 (2020) to February 25 (2021). There were also winter records of singles on ten dates from November 24 (2019) to December 28 (2020, 2021).

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

There are four sightings this year as against the five for 2021. There were three for the summer passage there being singles on May 5, June 5 and June 23. For the early fall passage there were **two on July 8**

In 2017 there was one on May 5 and in 2018 there were singles on April 6 and September 7. In 2019 there was one on April 6. In 2020 there were singles on September 18, October 15 and December 10. In 2021 the joint high count for the park was that of two on April 23. In 2022 there were two on July 8. Overall, in the spring/summer they were seen from April 6 (2018, 2019) to June 13 (2021), in the fall from August 19 (2021) to September 13 (2021), in the late fall on October 15, 2020 and in the winter on December 20, 2020.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were **two on September 17**. This is the highest count for the park.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there was one on October 9.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on February 16. For the late spring passage there was one on March 19. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 5 and November 30.

In 2016 there was one on March 30 there were no sightings in 2017. In 2018 there was one on March 3. In 2019 there were singles on March 3 and November 8. In 2020 there was one on March 13. In 2021 there were singles on February 23 and December 6.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

This is a vagrant there are two sightings. For the late spring passage there was one on March 15 and for the late fall passage there was one on November 24.

In 2016 there was one on December 13 and in 2020 there was one on January 15. In 2021 there were singles on February 6, October 7 and October 15.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 13.

In 2020 there were singles on November 25 and November 26. In 2021 there was one on October 15.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

The commonest sparrows there are however just five records for this year. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 11 and February 28. For the late spring passage there was one on March 8. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 20 and November 22.

In 2016 there were singles on March 27 and November 11. In 2017 there were seven records of singles from April 4 to April 28 in the spring and from October 26 to November 14 in the fall. In 2018 singles were seen on February 5 and February 21, October 16, November 13, November 30 and December 24. In 2019 there were singles on March 26 and October 31. In 2020 there were two on January 26 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were singles on January 6, January 20 and October 14. Overall, in the spring they were seen from January 6 (2021) to April 28 (2017), in the late fall from October 12 (2020) to November 22 (2022) and in the winter on November 30 and December 24 in 2018.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

This is a new species for the park for the winter passage there was one on December 1.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

A resident there are at least seven pairs in the area the highest count was that of 15 on March 18. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of ten on January 6 and February 27. There were five on January 1 with six on January 2 and ten on January 6, then five seen on January 7 with two on January 8. There were seven on January 10 with four on January 13 and two on January 14. There were five on January 15 with six on January 19, then four seen to January 25 with one on January 26. There were eight on January 28 with four on January 30 and three on January 31. There were seven on February 1 with six on February 2, five on February 4 and one on February 5. There were four from February 7 to February 9 with seven on February 10 and eight on February 12, then five seen to February 15 with two on February 16. There were eight on February 17 with three on February 18 and one on February 19. There were four on February 20 with five on February 22, seven on February 23, nine to

February 26 and ten on February 27, then two seen on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 30 with a high count of 15 on March 18. There were three on March 1 with six to March 3, nine on March 4 and ten on March 5, then nine seen on March 6 with six on March 7. There were 12 on March 8 with nine on March 9, seven on March 10, five on March 11 and two on March 12. There were three on March 13 with five on March 14, six on March 15, nine on March 16, ten on March 17 and **15 on March 18**, then eight seen to March 20 with two on March 21. There were three on March 22 with eight on March 23 and 11 on March 24, then three seen on March 25. There were seven on March 26 with ten on March 27, 11 on March 28 and 12 on March 29, then nine seen on March 30 with three on March 31. There were ten on April 1 with 12 from April 3 to April 5, then 11 seen on April 6 with nine on April 7. There were ten on April 8 with 11 to April 10, then 13 seen on April 11 and April 12 with 12 to April 14, nine on April 15, eight to April 17, six on April 18 and singles to April 21. There were six from April 22 to April 25 with nine on April 26 and ten on April 27, then two seen on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 30 with a high count of 14 on May 15. There were six on May 1 with seven from May 2 to May 5, then six seen to May 7. There were eight on May 8 with six on May 10 and four on May 12. There were nine on May 13 and May 14 with 14 on May 15, then eight seen on May 17 with seven on May 18 and five on May 19. There were nine on May 20 with seven on May 21 and four on May 22. There were five on May 23 with seven to May 29 and eight on May 30, then seven seen on May 31 with four on June 1. There were eight on June 2 and June 3 with three on June 4. There were seven on June 5 with eight on June 6 and June 8, then seven seen on June 9 with five on June 10 and four on June 11. There were five on June 12 and June 13 with ten on June 14, then nine seen on June 15 with eight on June 16 and five on June 17. There were seven on June 18 with nine on June 19, then two seen on June 20. There were four on June 21 with eight on June 22, then six seen on June 24 with singles to June 28. There were seven on June 29 with three on June 30. The early fall passage ran from July 1 to October 1 with a high count of seven on three dates. There were three on July 1 and July 2 with four on July 3, then three seen on July 4 with two on July 5. There were six on July 6 with four on July 7 and one on July 8. There were two on July 9 with seven on July 10, then three seen on July 11 with two to July 14. There were six on July 15 and July 16 with seven on July 17, then two seen on July 18 with one on July 19. There were four on July 20 with six on July 21, then two seen to July 23. There were five on July 24 with two on July 25 and one on July 26. There were five on July 27 and July 29 with four on July 31 and one on August 1. There were two on August 2 with three on August 3 and August 4, then two seen to August 6. There were six on August 7 with two to August 9 and one on August 11. There were four on August 12 with seven on August 14, then three seen on August 16 with two on August 17 and one on August 18. There were two on August 19 with four on August 20, then singles seen to August 28. There were two on August 29 with five from August 31 to September 3, then three seen to September 5 with one on September 6. There were five on September 7 with singles to September 9. There were four from September 10 to September 15 with two on September 16. There were three on September 17 with four on September 18, then two seen to September 20. There were four on September 21 with singles to September 24. There were two on September 25 with four on September 26 and September 30, then three seen on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 28 with a high count of six on October 24. There were five on October 2 with singles to October 4. There were three from October 5 to October 8 with four on October 10, then three seen on October 11 with singles to

October 13. There were two on October 14 with four on October 15, then three seen to October 18 with singles to October 21. There were five on October 22 with six on October 24, then four seen on October 25 with three to October 27. There were four on October 28 with two to October 30. There were three on October 31 with one on November 1. There were two on November 2 with four on November 4, then two seen to November 6 with singles to November 8. There were two on November 11 and November 12 with five on November 13, then singles seen to November 23. There were four on November 24 with three on November 26 and one on November 28. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of four on December 7. There were singles from December 1 to December 6 with four on December 7, then three seen on December 8 with two to December 10 and singles to December 23. There were also three on December 28, December 29 and December 31.

In 2016 there were eight on June 15. In 2017 the high count was that of five on January 31. In 2018 the high count was that of six on July 17 and in 2019 the high count was that of five on six dates. In 2020 there were eight on March 6. In 2021 the high count was that of 17 on May 10 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 15 on March 18.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This is a vagrant there are three records: for the late spring passage there were singles on April 13 and May 7. For the early fall passage there was one on September 25.

In 2018 there was one on April 19 and in 2019 there was one on April 26. In 2020 there were singles on April 24, October 13 and November 3. In 2021 there were singles on April 18 and September 16.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

A very uncommon passage migrant there are two sightings. For the late spring passage there was one on April 27. For the late fall passage there was one on October 24.

In 2016 there was one on July 29 and in 2017 there was one on August 19. In 2018 there was one on April 27 and there was another on April 21 in 2019. In 2020 there were singles on April 8, May 2 and September 27 with two on October 15. The latter is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were singles on April 16, September 16, September 18 and September 22.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

There are four records this year one for the late spring, one for the early fall and two for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 16. For the early fall passage there were **two on September 14**. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 10, October 15 and October 28.

There were no 2016 records. In 2017 there were singles on April 28 and October 26. In 2018 there were three on September 1 and in 2019 there was one on May 3. In 2020 there was one on April 19 with four on April 24, then singles seen on May 4 and October 12. The count of four is the highest count for the park. In 2021 there were singles on April 12 and April 14 (different birds), on September 21, October 10, October 17, October 23 and October 28.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

This is a vagrant there are two records one for the early fall and one for the late fall passage. For the early fall passage there were **four on August 18** this is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12.

In 2020 for the late fall passage there was one on October 1. In 2021 there were two on September 7 and September 14 with one on October 20. In 2022 there were four on August 18 with one on October 12. The count of four is the highest count for the park

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

Seen in the spring from April 19 to May 9 there was a high count of 120 on May 7. Seen in the fall from September 10 to October 3 with a high count of 30 on September 10. For the late spring passage there were six on April 19 with three on April 20 and one on May 2. There were **120 on May 7** with five on May 9. For the early fall passage there were 30 on September 10 with one on September 13. For the late fall passage there was one on October 3.

In 2016 the high count was that of 65 on May 8 and in 2017 the high count was that of 42 on May 10. In 2018 the high count was that of 86 on April 24. In 2019 the high count was that of 20 on September 4. In 2020 the high count was that of 150 on April 26 this is the highest count for the park. In 2021 the high count was that of 140 on September 9. Overall, in the spring they were seen from April 2 (2020) to May 14 (2017) and in the fall from September 1 (2017, 2020 and 2021) to October 20 (2019).

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

A surprisingly rare visitor there are sightings for every month but there were 34 records in all (there were 28 sightings last year). The high count was that of three on October 13. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 13, January 14 and January 26 with two on February 1. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 17 and March 22 with two on March 26, then singles seen on April 4, April 5, April 15 and April 21. For the summer passage there were singles on May 1, May 2, May 11, May 24, June 3, June 9 and June 11. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 1, July 5, July 8, July 11 and July 12 with two on July 19, then singles seen on July 21, July 24, August 3, August 19 and September 9. For the late fall passage there were **three on October 13** with two on October 18, then singles seen on October 25 and November 1. For the winter passage there was one on December 3.

In 2016 the high count was that of 25 on February 20 and in 2017 the high count was that of 35 on November 18. In 2018 the high count was that of 14 on August 9. In 2019 the high count was that of 42 on December 27 this is the highest count for the park. In 2020 the high count was that of five on January 20 and June 7. In 2021 the high count was that of three on June 8.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were **two on November 3**. This is the highest count for the park.

In 2021 for the late fall passage there was one on October 19.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were single males on January 30 and February 6. For the late fall passage there was a male on November 15.

In 2019 for the late fall passage an adult male was seen on October 12 and October 21. In 2020 there was a female on November 17.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

Present for most of the year there was a break from August 20 to September 24; there was a high count of 51 on December 8. The main events were the early spring and winter passages. They will have bred locally but number of pairs is not known. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 27 with a high count of 39 on January 19. There were five on January 1 with nine on January 2, then two seen on January 3. There were seven on January 5

with 11 on January 6, then nine seen on January 8 with seven on January 10 and one on January 11. There were three on January 12 with 20 on January 13, then two seen on January 14. There were five on January 15 with seven on January 18 and 39 on January 19, then 23 seen on January 21 with 15 on January 24, 14 to January 26, six on January 28 and one on January 29. There were 14 on January 30 with 17 on January 31 and 18 on February 1, then 13 seen on February 3 with eight on February 4. There were ten on February 5 with 16 to February 7, 28 to February 10 and 38 on February 11, then 26 seen on February 12 with 18 on February 14 and 15 on February 15. There were 20 on February 16 with 24 on February 18, then 20 seen on February 19 with 19 on February 20. There were 33 on February 21 with 26 on February 22, 14 on February 23, 11 on February 24 and three on February 25. There were 13 on February 26 with seven on February 27. The late spring passage ran from February 28 to May 1 with a high count of 49 on March 1. There were 25 on February 28 with 49 on March 1, then 22 seen on March 2 with 16 on March 3 and 11 on March 4. There were 13 on March 5 with 29 on March 6 and 32 on March 7, then 12 seen on March 8 with five on March 9 and three on March 10. There were five on March 11 with ten on March 12, 11 to March 14, 17 on March 15 and 18 on March 17, then seven seen on March 18. There were 11 on March 19 with 23 on March 20, then 15 seen on March 22 with 13 on March 23, 11 on March 24 and nine on March 25. There were 25 on March 26 with six on March 27. There were ten on March 28 with 16 on March 29, then 12 seen on March 30 with six on March 31. There were 19 on April 1 with ten to April 3. There were 13 on April 4 with 16 on April 5, 18 on April 6 and 20 on April 7, then 18 seen on April 8 with 16 to April 10 and 14 on April 11. There were 22 on April 12 with 14 on April 14, nine to April 16 and eight on April 17. There were 14 on April 19 and April 20 with 12 to April 23 and nine on April 24. There were 12 from April 25 to April 28 with 15 on April 30, then 12 seen on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 2 to July 1 with a high count of 14 on May 31. There were 11 on May 2 with ten on May 3, eight to May 6 and seven to May 8. There were ten on May 9 with five to May 11. There were eight on May 12 and May 14 with six on May 15. There were eight on May 16 with nine on May 17, then four seen on May 18 with three on May 19. There were four on May 20 with five to May 22, eight to May 24 and ten on May 26, then five seen to May 28. There were eight on May 29 with ten on May 30 and 14 on May 31, then 11 seen on June 2 with nine on June 3. There were ten on June 4 with 15 on June 5, then 13 seen on June 6 with eight on June 7. There were 11 on June 8 with 12 on June 9, then five seen on June 10. There were eight on June 11 with 12 on June 12, then eight seen on June 14 with seven on June 15 and five on June 16. There were seven on June 17 with 12 on June 18, then eight seen on June 19 with seven on June 21, four on June 22 and three on June 23. There were five on June 24 with four to June 28 and two on June 29. There were 14 on June 30 with four on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to August 19 with a high count of seven on July 4. There were five on July 2 with six on July 3 and seven on July 4, then three seen to July 11. There were four on July 12 with five on July 14, then four seen on July 15 with one on July 16. There were three on July 17 and July 18 with four on July 19, then singles seen to July 21. There were two on July 22 and July 24 with singles to August 3. There were two on August 6 with one on August 19. There is now the early fall break (other species have a summer break). The late fall passage ran from September 25 to November 30 with a high count of 41 on November 13. There was one on September 25 with 16 on October 2, then singles seen on six dates to October 16. There were five on October 17 with singles to October 21. There were two on October 22 with four on October 23 and 12 on October 24, then seven seen on October 25. There

were eight on October 26 with nine on October 27, then three seen on October 29. There were eight on October 30 with 14 on October 31, then 12 seen on November 2 with seven on November 3, four on November 5, two to November 7 and one on November 9. There were three on November 11 with 19 on November 12 and 41 on November 13, then seven seen on November 14 with five on November 15. There were 34 on November 16 with 12 on November 18, 11 on November 19, two to November 21 and one on November 22. There were nine on November 23 with 14 on November 24 and 24 on November 25, then 16 seen on November 26 with 11 on November 28, nine on November 29 and six on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 51 on December 8. There were ten on December 1 with 11 on December 3, then nine seen to December 5. There were 14 on December 6 with **51 on December 8**, then 31 seen on December 10 with ten on December 11. There were 14 on December 12 with 25 on December 13, then ten seen on December 14. There were 14 on December 16 with 19 on December 17, then 18 seen on December 18 with 11 on December 19. There were 27 on December 20 with 32 on December 22, then 13 seen on December 24 with 12 on December 26 and two on December 27. There were 12 on December 28 with 22 on December 29 and 27 on December 30, then 12 seen on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 32 on December 30 and in 2017 the high count was that of 325 on November 22; the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 245 on January 12. In 2019 the high count was that of 42 on February 14. In 2020 the high count was that of 42 on March 25. In 2021 the high count was that of 35 on December 12. The "summer break" is very variable but could last over two months the overall dates were July 22 (2016) to October 12 (2018).

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

Unlike the last species there was no summer break normally fewer than five a day seen but the highest count was that of 92 on March 6. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of 27 on February 27. There were five on January 1 with three on January 2, two on January 3 and singles to January 13. There were two from January 14 to January 16 with singles to January 27. There were four on January 30 with two to February 4 and one on February 5. There were four on February 6 with singles to February 12. There were six on February 13 with 12 on January 15, then singles seen to February 17. There were two on February 18 with three on February 20, then singles seen to February 26. There were 27 on February 27 with one on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 28 with a high count of 92 on March 6. There were singles from March 1 to March 5 with **92 on March 6**, then four seen on March 8 with singles to March 13. There were two on March 14 with singles to March 18. There were three on March 19 with ten on March 21, then one seen on March 22. There were three on March 23 with six on March 24, then singles seen to March 27. There were six on March 28 with singles to March 30. There were 11 on March 31 with five to April 4 and two to April 6. There were six on April 7 with five to April 11, four on April 13 and two on April 14. There were nine on April 15 with five on April 16, four to April 19, three to April 22 and two to April 24. There

were six on April 25 with two on April 26 and singles to April 28. The summer passage ran from April 30 to July 1 with a high count of nine on May 20. There were three from April 30 to May 2 with eight from May 3 to May 5, then six seen on May 6 with four to May 8. There were five on May 9 with four on May 11 and two to May 13. There were three on May 14 with four on May 15 and May 16, then two seen to May 19. There were nine on May 20 with seven on May 22 and singles to May 24. There were seven on May 25 with four to May 28 and singles to May 30. There were five on May 31 with singles to June 4. There were two on June 5 with five on June 9, then one seen on June 10. There were two on June 11 with three on June 12, then two seen to June 15. There were three on June 16 with four on June 18 and June 23, then two seen on June 27 with one on June 28. There were four on June 30 with one on July 1. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to October 1 with a high count of 27 on August 31. There were two on July 2 with six on July 4, then two seen to July 13. There were three from July 17 to July 20 with 12 on July 21, then five seen on July 23 with three on July 24 and two to July 26. There were three on July 27 with two on July 28 and singles to August 2. There were four on August 3 with two on August 5 and one on August 6. There were seven on August 7 with 12 on August 8, then singles seen to August 12. There were two on August 13 and August 15 with singles to August 17. There were two on August 19 with five on August 20 and six on August 21, then singles seen to August 23. There were two on August 24 and August 25 with five on August 26 and ten on August 28, then seven seen on August 29 with two on August 30. There were 27 on August 31 with 14 on September 1, five on September 3 and singles to September 7. There were eight on September 8 with one on September 9. There were two on September 10 with seven on September 11 and September 12, then two seen to September 14. There were three on September 15 with eight on September 16, then four seen on September 18 with three to September 20 and one on September 21. There were four on September 22 with one on September 23. There were two on September 24 with three on September 25, four on September 27 and 12 on September 30, then one seen on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to November 30 with a high count of 30 on October 9. There were 19 on October 2 with seven on October 3, four on October 4 and singles to October 8. There were 30 on October 9 with singles to October 14. There were 26 on October 15 with three to October 19 and two to October 21. There were six on October 22 with three on October 23 and singles to October 29. There were 20 on October 30 with three on October 31 and singles to November 4. There were three on November 5 with two on November 6 and singles to November 18. There were six on November 19 with singles to November 22. There were six on November 23 and November 24 with singles to November 26. There were nine on November 27 with singles to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 41 on December 23. There were singles from December 1 to December 3 with 19 on December 4, then singles seen to December 16. There were 30 on December 17 and December 18 with singles to December 22. There were 41 on December 23 with singles to December 27. There were three on December 28 with singles to December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 50 on February 14. In 2017 the high count was that of 40 on January 16 and February 4. In 2018 the high count was that of 13 on February 20 and in 2019 the high count was that of eight on February 16 and May 31. In 2020 the high count was that of 36 on June 11. In 2021 the high count was that of 93 on July 9 this is the highest count for the park. In 2022 the high count was that of 92 on March 6.

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

This is a vagrant there are two records this year. For the summer passage there was a male on June 2. For the early fall passage there was a female on July 15.

There were no 2016 sightings. In 2017 there was a male on July 19 (check the date with the 2019 sighting). In 2018 there were singles all males on June 12, June 16 and October 24. In 2019 there was a male on July 19. In 2020 there was a male on January 6. In 2021 there were four records with singles on January 27 and May 17 with four on November 9 and November 16. The counts of four are the highest counts for the park.

Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was a female on November 7.

In 2020 for the winter passage there was one on December 9, 2020.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

Seen frequently in the spring to March 27 there was a high count of 340 on March 14. There was a scattering of sightings from March 28 to November 2. There are frequent sightings again from November 3 with a high count of 840 on December 27. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 26 with a high count of 170 on January 8. There were 140 on January 1 with 60 to January 5 and 20 on January 6. There were 110 on January 7 with 170 on January 8, then 40 seen on January 10 with ten on January 11. There were 30 on January 12 with 70 on January 13 and 120 on January 15, then 30 seen on January 18. There were 55 on January 19 with 60 on January 20, then 40 seen on January 21 with ten on January 23. There were 20 on January 24 and January 25 with 45 on January 26, then 40 seen to January 28. There were 55 on January 30 with 120 on January 31, then 70 seen on February 2 with 30 on February 3 and five on February 4. There were 20 on February 5 with 55 on February 6 and 140 on February 8, then 50 seen on February 9 with 15 on February 10. There were 55 on February 11 with 40 on February 13 and 30 on February 14. There were 40 on February 15 with 60 on February 16, then 50 seen to February 21 with 30 on February 23 and ten to February 26. The late spring passage ran from February 27 to April 30 with a high count of 340 on March 14. There were 24 on February 27 with 80 on February 28 and 90 on March 1, then 35 seen on March 2 with 20 on March 3 and five on March 4. There were 55 on March 5 with 80 on March 6, then 75 seen on March 7 with 25 on March 8. There were 180 on March 9 with 60 on March 10, 30 on March 11 and 25 on March 12. There were 65 on March 13 with 340 on March 14, then 60 seen on March 15 with 50 on March 16, 30 on March 18, 22 on March 20, 17 on March 22, six on March 23, four on March 24 and two on March 25. There were 11 on March 26 with 13 on March 27, then seven seen on March 28 with two on March 29. There were nine on March 30 with four to April 2, two to April 10 and singles

to April 12. There were two on April 13 and April 15 with singles to April 24. There were two on April 27 with singles to April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 23 with a high count of five on June 22. There were singles on eight dates from May 1 to June 6 with two to June 17 and five on June 22, then one seen on June 23. The early fall passage ran from July 2 to September 25 with a high count of ten on August 16. There was one on July 2 with two on July 6 and three on July 7, then two seen on July 11 with singles to July 23. There were two on July 24 with seven on July 26, then two seen on July 30 with singles on nine dates to August 15. There were ten on August 16 with later one on September 7. There were six on September 19 with two on September 21 and September 25. The late fall passage ran from October 2 to December 1 with a high count of 670 on November 15. There was one on October 2 with two on October 9, then singles seen to October 24. There were five on October 25 with singles to October 27. There were four on October 28 with seven on October 31, then five seen on November 1 with three on November 2. There were 22 on November 3 with 90 on November 5, then 80 seen on November 6 with 65 on November 7, 20 on November 8 and two on November 9. There were 22 on November 11 with 60 on November 12, 70 on November 13 and 670 on November 15, then 120 seen on November 16 with 50 to November 18. There were 130 on November 19 with 180 on November 21, then 160 seen to November 24 with 95 on November 25. There were 450 on November 26 with 440 on November 27 and 60 on November 28. There were 580 on November 29 with 180 on November 30 and 50 on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 2 to December 31 with a high count of 840 on December 27. There were 440 on December 2 with 780 on December 4, then 500 seen on December 6 with 440 on December 7 and 80 on December 8. There were 270 on December 9 with 630 on December 10, then 310 seen on December 11 with 270 on December 13, 180 on December 14 and 50 on December 15. There were 280 on December 16 with 210 on December 17. There were 250 on December 18 with 370 on December 19, 380 on December 21 and 680 on December 23, then 160 seen on December 24 with 20 on December 26. There were **840 on December 27** with 195 on December 28, 160 on December 29 and 140 on December 30. There were also 350 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 320 on January 16 and December 7. In 2017 the high count was that of 850 on March 18 and in 2019 the high count was that of 910 on January 12. In 2020 the high count was that of 560 on November 27. An influx that started on December 29, 2020 ended on January 14, 2021 with a high count of 950 on January 9 this is the high count for the park. Later in 2021 the high count was that of 430 on December 28. In 2022 the high count was that of 840 on December 27.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This is a vagrant there are four sightings one for the late spring and three for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 20. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 13, September 22 and September 30.

In 2016 there were two on April 10 with singles on November 8, November 9, November 16 and November 20. In 2017 there were singles from January 20 to February 12 and from

February 26 to March 7. There were also singles on April 1, November 3 and November 18. In 2018 there was one on January 24 with in 2019 singles on January 25 and September 7. In 2020 there were singles on May 1 and May 4 with two on October 5. The counts of two are joint high counts for the park. In 2021 there were singles on January 16, March 24, April 23, May 14, September 30 and October 8.

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

In 2020 they were seen in low numbers from January to August 20; only limited sightings then to the end of the year; the high count was that of seven on November 27. In 2021 there were fewer records for September otherwise they were seen all year. In 2022 they were seen throughout the year. There are probably three pairs in the area. The high count this year was that of 25 on October 26. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 26 with a high count of nine on January 25. There were two on January 1 and January 5 with three on January 7, then singles seen to January 11. There were three from January 12 to January 15 with four on January 19, then two seen on January 20 with one on January 21. There were nine on January 25 with two to January 27 and one on January 28. There were two on February 1 with four on February 3, then three seen on February 6 with two to February 9 and one on February 10. There were three from February 11 to February 15 with four from February 16 to February 19 and seven on February 21, then six seen on February 23 with four to February 26. The late spring passage ran from February 27 to April 30 with a high count of 21 on March 7. There were six on February 27 with seven on February 28, then five seen to March 3 with three on March 4. There were six on March 5 with 21 on March 7, then three seen on March 8. There were four on March 9 and March 10 with six on March 11, then two seen on March 12. There were three on March 13 with five on March 14 and March 15, then four seen to March 17. There were five on March 18 with six on March 20 and March 22, then four seen on March 23 with two on March 24. There were seven on March 25 with three to March 29 and one on March 30. There were two on March 31 with four to April 2 and five on April 3, then two seen on April 4 with singles to April 8. There were two on April 9 and April 11 with three to April 14, four to April 16 and five on April 18, then four seen on April 20 with one on April 23. There were two on April 25 with three to April 27 and five on April 28, then one seen on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to July 2 with a high count of ten on June 11. There were four on May 1 with five on May 3, then three seen to May 6 with singles to May 8. There were five on May 9 with singles to May 11. There were two on May 12 with three on May 13, then singles seen to May 22. There were two on May 24 with five on May 26, then three seen to June 2 with two on June 3 and one on June 4. There were three on June 5 with two on June 8 and one on June 9. There were three on June 10 with ten on June 11, then four seen on June 13 with one on June 14. There were two on June 15 with three on June 16, then two seen to June 19 with one on June 21. There were three on June 22 with two on June 23 and singles to June 27. There were five on June 28 with three on July 1 and two on July 2. The early fall passage ran from July 3 to October 1 with a high count of 21 on August 16. There were two on July 3 with three on July 5, then five seen on July 6 and July 7 with three on July 8 and singles to July 12. There were two on July 13 with four on July 14 and six on July 15, then four

seen to July 18 with two on July 19. There were six from July 20 and July 24 with seven to July 27, eight on July 28 and 14 on July 30, then seven seen on August 1 with three on August 2 and two on August 3. There were 12 on August 4 with seven on August 5 and four on August 6. There were eight on August 7 with 13 on August 8, 14 on August 11 and 20 on August 12, then ten seen on August 13. There were 11 on August 14 with 20 on August 15 and 21 on August 16, then seven seen on August 17 with five on August 18. There were eight on August 19 with five on August 20 and one on August 21. There were five on August 22 with nine on August 23, then one seen on August 24. There were three on August 25 with ten on August 26 and August 28, then four seen on August 30 with three to September 1. There were seven on September 2 with five to September 5, two on September 6 and one on September 7. There were six on September 8 with three on September 9. There were four on September 10 with five on September 11, then two seen on September 12. There were three on September 13 with 16 on September 14, then eight seen on September 16 with three on September 17 and two on September 18. There were seven on September 19 with eight on September 21, then four seen on September 22 with three on September 23 and two on September 24. There were five on September 25 with three to September 30 and two on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 3 to November 30 with a high count of 25 on October 26. There were four on October 3 with five on October 5 and nine on October 6, then three seen to October 10 with two on October 12. There were four on October 13 with eight on October 14, then seven seen on October 17 with two to October 19. There were six on October 20 with one on October 21. There were four on October 22 with eight on October 23, then three seen on October 24. There were five on October 25 with **25 on October 26**, then four seen on October 28 with two on October 30. There were eight on November 1 with two to November 3. There were eight on November 4 with five on November 6 and two to November 11. There were three on November 12 with four on November 13, five on November 14 and 15 on November 15, then two seen on November 16. There were four on November 17 with six on November 18, then two seen to November 22. There were nine on November 23 with six to November 26, four on November 28 and two to November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 to December 31 with a high count of 16 on December 3. There were six on December 1 with 16 on December 3, then four seen to December 5. There were seven on December 6 with 12 on December 8, then two seen on December 9 with one on December 10. There were three on December 11 with four to December 14 and seven on December 18, then five seen on December 20 with three on December 23 and one on December 27. There were four on December 28 with two to December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of ten on August 7 and in 2017 the high count was that of 45 on March 28 the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2018 the high count was that of 24 on February 9 and March 10. In 2019 the high count was that of 14 on June 25. In 2020 the high count was that of seven on November 27. In 2021 the high count was that of 13 on July 11. In 2017 a pair bred in the park they raised two young.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

Seen in the spring through to February 16 there was a high count of 60 on February 16. In the fall there was a limited passage from October 21 with a high count of 45 on December 14. The early spring passage ran from January 5 to February 16 with a high count of 60 on February 16. There were two on January 5 with eight on January 10, then five seen on January 19 with three on February 4. There were also eight on February 5 with **60 on February 16**. For the late fall passage there was one on October 21. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 19 with a high count of 45 on December 14. There was one on December 3 with three on December 4 and five on December 5, then singles seen to December 7. There were 40 on December 8 with ten on December 9. There were 15 on December 10 with 45 on December 14, then 30 seen to December 16. There were 35 on December 18 with 20 on December 19 and ten on December 20.

In 2016 the high count was that of four on December 23 and in 2017 the high count was that of 22 on December 2. In 2018 the high count was that of 105 on February 5 this is the highest count for the park. In 2019 the high count was that of 80 on February 24. In 2020 the high count was that of 45 on February 23. In 2021 the high count was that of 42 on January 5. Overall, in the spring they were seen to March 7 (2020) with a late sighting on April 5, 2021 and in the fall from October 21 (2022).

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

A resident there are probably at least eight pairs in the area; the high count was that of 53 on August 11. The early spring passage ran from January 1 to February 28 with a high count of 26 on February 13. There were 19 on January 1 with 13 on January 2 and four on January 3. There were seven on January 5 with ten to January 7, 13 on January 8 and 16 on January 10, then eight seen on January 11 with three on January 12. There were 15 on January 13 with 18 on January 15, then six seen on January 18. There were 13 on January 18 with 17 on January 20, then 12 seen on January 23 with ten on January 24 and three to January 26. There were nine on January 27 with five on January 28 and three on January 29. There were nine on January 30 with ten on January 31, then eight seen on February 1. There were nine on February 2 with 18 on February 3 and February 4, then two seen on February 5. There were nine on February 6 with 18 on February 7, then eight seen on February 8. There were 12 on February 9 with 19 on February 10, then 16 seen on February 11. There were 18 on February 12 with 26 on February 13, then seven seen on February 14. There were 16 on February 15 and February 16 with 21 on February 17, then 14 seen on February 18 with ten on February 19. There were 11 on February 20 with 12 on February 21 and 19 on February 22, then 18 seen on February 24 with 14 on February 26, 12 on February 27 and seven on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 1 to April 30 with a high count of 25 on March 3. There were ten on March 1 with 14 on March 2 and 25 on March 3, then eight seen on March 4. There were 12 on March 5 with 14 on March 6 and 15 on March 8, then ten seen on March 9 with nine on March 10. There were 11 on March 11 with 14 on March 13 and 18 on March 14, then 15 seen on March 15 with 14 on March 16 and eight on

March 17. There were 14 on March 18 with 16 on March 19, then 11 seen on March 20 with six on March 21. There were 12 on March 22 with 14 on March 23, then 11 seen on March 25 with eight on March 26 and seven on March 27. There were 12 on March 28 with 11 to March 30 and eight on March 31. There were 14 on April 1 with 12 on April 3 and nine on April 4. There were ten on April 5 with 14 on April 6, then 13 seen to April 9 with ten on April 10. There were 14 on April 11 and April 12 with 12 on April 13 and ten on April 14. There were 17 on April 15 with 13 on April 16 and 12 on April 17. There were 16 on April 18 and April 20 with 12 to April 24, 11 on April 25 and ten on April 26. There were 14 on April 27 with 11 on April 28 and ten on April 30. The summer passage ran from May 1 to June 29 with a high count of 27 on June 23. There were 13 on May 1 with 14 on May 2 and 16 on May 3, then 13 seen to May 5. There were 14 on May 6 with 13 to May 8 and eight on May 9. There were 14 on May 10 with 13 on May 11 and 11 on May 12. There were 14 on May 13 with 16 on May 14, 17 on May 16 and 19 on May 17, then 16 seen on May 18 with nine to May 20. There were 11 on May 21 with 15 on May 23, then 16 seen on May 24 and May 25 with 15 on May 26 and eight on May 27. There were 13 on May 28 and May 29 with 18 on May 30, 19 on May 31, 22 to June 3 and 26 on June 4, then 25 seen on June 6 with 13 on June 7. There were 14 on June 8 with 23 on June 9, then 14 seen on June 10. There were 15 on June 11 with 19 on June 12, then 13 seen on June 13. There were 17 on June 14 with 19 on June 15, then 15 seen to June 19 with nine on June 20. There were 19 on June 21 with 27 on June 23, then 19 seen on June 24 with 12 on June 28 and nine on June 29. The early fall passage ran from June 30 to September 30 with a high count of 53 on August 11. There were 21 on June 30 with 30 on July 1, then 18 seen on July 2 with 15 on July 3 and 13 on July 4. There were 16 from July 5 to July 7 with 17 on July 9, then 12 seen on July 10. There were 15 on July 11 with 16 on July 12 and 28 on July 14, then 19 seen on July 15 with 18 to July 17 and 16 on July 18. There were 17 on July 19 with 19 on July 20 and 21 on July 21, then 17 seen on July 22 with ten on July 23. There were 17 on July 24 with 22 to July 28 and 25 on July 29, then 23 seen to August 2 with 20 on August 4 and 17 on August 5. There were 28 on August 6 with 33 on August 8 and **53 on August 11**, then 42 seen on August 12 with 36 on August 13 and 25 on August 14. There were 34 on August 15 with 44 on August 16, then 38 seen on August 18 with 31 on August 20, six on August 21 and five on August 22. There were 13 from August 23 to August 28 with 16 on August 30 and 17 on August 31, then 12 seen to September 2. There were 21 on September 3 with 25 from September 4 to September 6, then 19 seen on September 7. There were 22 on September 8 with 25 on September 9 and September 10, then 24 seen on September 12 with 18 on September 14 and 14 to September 16. There were 25 on September 17 with 20 to September 19. There were 38 on September 20 with 20 on September 21 and nine on September 22. There were 29 on September 23 with 39 on September 24, then 20 seen on September 26 with 19 on September 27 and six on September 30. The late fall passage ran from October 1 to December 2 with a high count of 43 on October 15. There were 16 on October 1 with 18 on October 3, then 17 seen to October 7 with 16 on October 8. There were 36 on October 9 with 18 to October 11. There were 23 on October 12 with 13 on October 13 and ten on October 14. There were 43 on October 15 with 19 on October 16 and 13 on October 17. There were 27 on October 18 with 18 on October 19 and six on October 20. There were 12 on October 21 with 22 on October 22, then 20 seen on October 23 with 11 on October 25 and ten on October 26. There were 20 on October 27 with 15 on October 28 and 12 on October 29. There were 32 on October 30 with 13 to November 1. There were 42 on November 3 with 21 on November 5, 17 on November 6, five on

November 7, three on November 8 and one on November 9. There were seven on November 11 with ten on November 12, 14 on November 13 and 17 on November 14, then 15 seen on November 16 with 11 on November 17 and ten on November 18. There were 12 on November 19 and November 20 with 17 on November 21, then six seen on November 22. There were 15 on November 23 with 29 on November 24, then 26 seen on November 25 with 11 on November 26. There were 16 on November 27 with 18 on November 28, then 15 seen on November 29 with 13 on December 1 and ten on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 3 to December 31 with a high count of 27 on December 3. There were 27 on December 3 with 12 to December 5. There were 16 on December 6 with 18 on December 7, then 21 seen from December 9 to December 12 with five on December 13. There were ten on December 14 with 15 on December 16 and 21 on December 18, then 15 seen on December 20 with nine on December 21 and eight on December 22. There were 14 on December 23 with six on December 24 and four on December 26. There were nine on December 27 with ten on December 28, 16 on December 29 and 20 on December 31.

In 2016 the high count was that of 27 on August 17 and in 2017 the high count was that of 49 on July 26. In 2018 the high count was that of 19 on February 1 and December 28. In 2019 the high count was that of 16 on August 2. In 2020 the high count was that of 26 on September 7. In 2021 the high count was that of 45 on September 19. In 2022 the high count was that of 53 on August 11 this is the highest count for the park.

TABLE A

SURVEY STATISTICS

The following table shows the effort that was involved in finding the various species.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Totals
Species seen	186	222	218	219	220	270	262	313
New species	115	49	15	12	21	19	10	
Surveys conducted	227	292	365	365	366	365	365	2,132
Hour's surveying	1,165	1,528	1,682	1,624	2,022	2,196	2,088	12,305

TABLE B**TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK****THE HIGHEST DAILY BIRD COUNTS**

The following table gives the highest daily count that occurred in the years from 2016 to 2022 for each species.

Species	Highest daily count	Date of highest count
Red-throated Loon	5	12.13.17
Pacific Loon	1	1.29.21
Common Loon	31	11.16.22
Pied-billed Grebe	2	9.25.19
Horned Grebe	12	11.13.16
Red-necked Grebe	1	2.26.21
Eared Grebe	4	12.4.20
Yellow-nosed Albatross	1	5.31.21
Northern Fulmar	4	10.5.17
Cory's Shearwater	147	6.26.22
Scopoli's Shearwater	5	10.2.17
Great Shearwater	15	10.2.17
Sooty Shearwater	16	10.2.17
Manx Shearwater	2	10.4.17
Audubon's Shearwater	5	8.2.20
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	28	5.21.21
Leach's Storm-Petrel	307	5.21.21
Grant's Storm-Petrel	1	6.26.22
Madeiran Storm-Petrel	6	5.20.21
White-tailed Tropicbird	1	4.18.19
Masked Booby	1	12.24.17
Brown Booby	4	11.2.17
Northern Gannet	4,897	12.14.17
American White Pelican	120	1.24.18
Brown Pelican	2,536	3.26.18

Double-crested Cormorant	2,650	4.3.19
Great Cormorant	1	12.3.17
Anhinga	417	9.1.20
Magnificent Frigatebird	5	9.11.19
American Bittern	1	10.6.17
Least Bittern	1	6.15.20
Great Blue Heron	206	9.18.20
Great White Heron	1	12.5.22
Great Egret	204	3.23.19
Snowy Egret	212	10.17.17
Western Reef Heron	1	11.5.20
Little Blue Heron	120	9.1.21
Tricolored Heron	107	10.17.17
Reddish Egret	2	11.26.17
Cattle Egret	210	9.18.21
Green Heron	4	10.17.17
Black-crowned Night-Heron	5	4.18.21
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	12	7.2.16
White Ibis	508	10.19.22
Glossy Ibis	63	10.18.20
Roseate Spoonbill	73	9.30.22
Wood Stork	119	1.1.21
Black Vulture	425	10.16.20
Turkey Vulture	1,906	11.12.20
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	14	6.12.21
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	8.23.19
Greater White-fronted Goose	4	10.28.18
Snow Goose	4	12.2.20
Canada Goose	4	3.31.21
Brant	1	11.6.16
Tundra Swan	1	1.13.18
Muscovy Duck	4	6.18.21
Egyptian Goose	4	4.25.17
Wood Duck	2	3.12.19
Gadwall	30	11.8.22
American Wigeon	42	11.11.18
American Black Duck	1	11.2.21
Mallard	3	11.12.16
Mottled Duck	3	12.2.20
Blue-winged Teal	2,015	9.29.20
Northern Shoveler	35	11.21.22
Northern Pintail	225	11.12.16

Green-winged Teal	850	11.11.17
Canvasback	65	12.8.20
Redhead	735	12.23.17
Ring-necked Duck	345	11.8.22
Greater Scaup	15,800	12.23.21
Lesser Scaup	10,770	11.22.16
Common Eider	2	11.12.18
Harlequin Duck	1	11.6.18
Surf Scoter	36	11.4.22
White-winged Scoter	9	12.3.20
Black Scoter	8,490	12.4.18
Long-tailed Duck	2	12.31.17
Bufflehead	24	12.3.20
Common Goldeneye	2	11.27.18
Hooded Merganser	36	11.29.19
Common Merganser	1	11.20.17
Red-breasted Merganser	449	11.20.17
Ruddy Duck	15	11.23.21
Osprey	58	3.12.22
Swallow-tailed Kite	27	7.5.20
Snail Kite	1	8.1.21
Mississippi Kite	2	7.2.19
Bald Eagle	9	11.3.20
Northern Harrier	9	11.14.22
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	10.17.22
Cooper's Hawk	4	7.21.18
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	9.22.22
Broad-winged Hawk	2	10.20.19
Short-tailed Hawk	2	7.29.17
Swainson's Hawk	1	11.14.17
Red-tailed Hawk	5	10.23.20
Golden Eagle	1	10.30.17
Crested Caracara	1	8.19.20
American Kestrel	8	4.8.20
Merlin	15	9.19.22
Peregrine Falcon	221	10.4.17
American Coot	2	11.9.18
Sandhill Crane	4	12.23.18
Black-bellied Plover	35	10.18.20
American Golden-Plover	3	8.12.18
Wilson's Plover	2	8.26.19
Semipalmated Plover	74	5.13.22

Piping Plover	2	8.7.22
Killdeer	8	11.20.16
American Oystercatcher	8	10.3.20
Black-necked Stilt	110	8.24.22
American Avocet	14	8.19.18
Greater Yellowlegs	30	8.3.18
Lesser Yellowlegs	35	8.5.22
Solitary Sandpiper	1	4.24.16
Willet	495	10.19.21
Spotted Sandpiper	8	4.27.20
Upland Sandpiper	1	7.22.22
Whimbrel	17	4.29.18
Long-billed Curlew	1	4.15.16
Hudsonian Godwit	1	10.9.19
Marbled Godwit	10	9.16.18
Ruddy Turnstone	83	9.4.16
Red Knot	420	2.14.16
Sanderling	460	8.3.18
Semipalmated Sandpiper	535	5.13.22
Western Sandpiper	205	9.29.20
Least Sandpiper	345	7.30.18
White-rumped Sandpiper	7	5.10.22
Pectoral Sandpiper	71	9.1.16
Purple Sandpiper	3	4.8.17
Dunlin	360	10.27.19
Stilt Sandpiper	10	9.6.20
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	1	9.25.21
Ruff	1	9.25.20
Short-billed Dowitcher	88	8.15.19
Long-billed Dowitcher	53	11.12.22
Wilson's Snipe	3	3.14.18
Wilson's Phalarope	1	8.26.17
Red-necked Phalarope	105	10.6.19
Red Phalarope	30	10.6.19
South Polar Skua	1	12.21.17
Pomarine Jaeger	431	11.18.20
Parasitic Jaeger	85	10.3.17
Long-tailed Jaeger	3	9.10.17
Laughing Gull	47,300	12.16.18
Franklin's Gull	2	12.21.19
Little Gull	1	12.13.22
Black-headed Gull	1	12.15.17

Bonaparte's Gull	100	12.30.20
Ring-billed Gull	870	1.4.16
Herring Gull	4,140	12.26.17
Iceland Gull	2	11.9.22
Lesser Black-backed Gull	63	12.13.19
Glaucous Gull	3	1.21.17
Great Black-backed Gull	31	11.23.18
Black-legged Kittiwake	5	12.13.22
Sabine's Gull	2	10.3.17
Gull-billed Tern	6	8.27.17
Caspian Tern	164	10.26.19
Royal Tern	2,284	3.3.17
Sandwich Tern	490	9.23.17
Roseate Tern	6	5.20.21
Common Tern	2,420	10.14.20
Arctic Tern	15	5.20.21
Forster's Tern	1,485	1.17.18
Least Tern	153	4.17.16
Bridled Tern	13	8.3.20
Sooty Tern	31	9.11.17
Black Tern	2,600	8.27.22
Brown Noddy	7	10.4.17
Black Skimmer	1,150	12.24.22
Dovekie	1	12.12.19
Thick-billed Murre	1	1.14.19
Razorbill	2	12.2.22
Black Guillemot	1	1.23.16
Rock Pigeon	120	11.16.22
Eurasian Collared-Dove	23	9.3.19
White-winged Dove	5	11.5.18
Mourning Dove	84	9.3.19
Common Ground-Dove	11	9.18.22
Budgerigar	1	7.31.21
Nanday Parakeet	11	3.4.17
Cockatiel	1	4.8.18
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	4.22.19
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	4.8.18
Great Horned Owl	2	12.15.20
Barred Owl	1	12.27.19
Common Nighthawk	22	9.3.18
Chuck-will's-widow	3	3.28.22
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1	12.15.17

Chimney Swift	51	4.22.21
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	6.25.19
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	11.10.20
Belted Kingfisher	3	8.27.17
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	4.15.18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	10.17.22
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	11.3.21
Downy Woodpecker	4	7.5.21
Hairy Woodpecker	1	6.16.21
Northern Flicker	1	11.16.17
Pileated Woodpecker	4	8.19.20
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	9.8.22
Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	9.19.21
Acadian Flycatcher	1	9.9.22
Eastern Phoebe	7	11.3.21
Vermillion Flycatcher	1	2.2.22
Great Crested Flycatcher	3	7.4.17
Eastern Kingbird	273	9.4.19
Gray Kingbird	2	9.6.20
Loggerhead Shrike	3	8.20.16
White-eyed Vireo	1	9.29.21
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	9.7.22
Blue-headed Vireo	1	2.12.21
Red-eyed Vireo	7	9.20.22
Blue Jay	14	10.14.22
Florida Scrub-Jay	1	6.14.18
American Crow	8	9.10.21
Fish Crow	1,607	3.25.18
Purple Martin	145	4.25.17
Tree Swallow	10,950	2.25.17
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	11	8.13.22
Bank Swallow	52	5.7.17
Cliff Swallow	1,168	8.13.22
Cave Swallow	4	11.9.21
Barn Swallow	10,170	4.25.17
Carolina Chickadee	2	7.16.22
Tufted Titmouse	1	5.8.16
Carolina Wren	8	2.12.21
House Wren	3	11.29.19
Sedge Wren	1	10.22.16
Marsh Wren	1	12.6.18
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	10.25.17

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	5	10.24.21
Eastern Bluebird	3	2.6.21
Veery	7	10.9.22
Gray-cheeked Thrush	51	10.15.22
Bicknell's Thrush	1	10.27.20
Swainson's Thrush	49	10.15.22
Hermit Thrush	11	11.5.21
Wood Thrush	2	10.9.22
American Robin	23,270	1.26.21
Gray Catbird	4	2.11.21
Northern Mockingbird	23	7.10.21
Brown Thrasher	4	6.16.17
European Starling	1,450	12.19.21
Common Myna	1	6.16.17
American Pipit	6	1.12.18
Cedar Waxwing	1,840	3.14.22
Tennessee Warbler	1	5.5.17
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	10.26.20
Nashville Warbler	1	5.6.20
Northern Parula	2	10.4.20
Yellow Warbler	2	6.9.21
Magnolia Warbler	1	10.12.18
Cape May Warbler	4	5.5.21
Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	5.6.20
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1,140	11.8.17
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	10.24.19
Blackburnian Warbler	1	10.28.21
Yellow-throated Warbler	2	9.4.16
Pine Warbler	1	9.30.17
Prairie Warbler	3	7.21.22
Palm Warbler	33	9.30.22
Blackpoll Warbler	8	4.30.21
Cerulean Warbler	1	9.20.22
Black-and-white Warbler	1	8.29.17
American Redstart	9	4.30.21
Prothonotary Warbler	1	4.12.20
Worm-eating Warbler	1	4.30.21
Ovenbird	1	4.26.19
Northern Waterthrush	1	4.15.16
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	8.5.16
Kentucky Warbler	1	10.17.21
Connecticut Warbler	1	5.6.19

Common Yellowthroat	7	5.13.17
Hooded Warbler	1	9.3.16
Wilson's Warbler	1	10.7.20
Canada Warbler	1	9.22.21
Summer Tanager	2	4.23.21
Scarlet Tanager	2	9.17.22
Eastern Towhee	1	3.30.16
Chipping Sparrow	1	12.13.16
Clay-colored Sparrow	1	11.25.20
Vesper Sparrow	1	12.17.20
Savannah Sparrow	2	1.26.20
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	12.1.22
Song Sparrow	1	2.13.19
Swamp Sparrow	1	4.10.20
White-crowned Sparrow	1	11.26.16
Snow Bunting	1	11.14.17
Northern Cardinal	17	5.10.21
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	4.9.18
Blue Grosbeak	2	10.15.20
Indigo Bunting	4	4.24.20
Painted Bunting	1	10.26.17
Dickcissel	4	8.18.22
Bobolink	150	4.26.20
Red-winged Blackbird	42	12.27.19
Eastern Meadowlark	2	11.3.22
Yellow-headed Blackbird	1	1.11.21
Brewer's Blackbird	1	10.12.19
Common Grackle	325	11.22.17
Boat-tailed Grackle	93	7.9.21
Shiny Cowbird	4	11.9.21
Bronzed Cowbird	1	12.9.20
Brown-headed Cowbird	950	1.9.21
Orchard Oriole	1	4.9.17
Baltimore Oriole	2	4.10.16
Purple Finch	2	12.12.20
House Finch	45	3.28.17
Pine Siskin	1	11.29.20
American Goldfinch	105	2.5.18
House Sparrow	53	8.11.22
Highest daily bird count	48,888	12.16.18
Highest daily species count	72	4.21.21

TABLE C**HISTORICAL BIRD COUNTS AT THE PARK**

This table covers the Christmas Birds Counts that I did at the park from 2011 to 2015 together with an exploratory visit on May 6, 2015.

Species	12.26.11	12.22.12	12.28.13	12.27.14	5.6.15	12.24.15	12.26.15
Common Loon	6	3		2		1	3
Horned Grebe	1	2					
Sooty Shearwater		1					
Northern Gannet	615	217	476	1,017	18	541	2,590
Brown Pelican	520	485	263	570	194	273	219
Double-cr. Cormorant	42	30	59	16	1	16	12
Magnificent Frigatebird			1				
Great Egret							1
Snowy Egret		1		3	1	1	
Tricolored Heron					1		
Cattle Egret			1		1		
Yellow-crowned N-Heron					1		
Roseate Spoonbill				1			
Turkey Vulture		1	1	1			3
American Wigeon	2	1					18
Northern Shoveler		19			6		
Green-winged Teal		1					
Redhead							2
Greater Scaup		8				17	18
Lesser Scaup	81		36	8		100	353
Surf Scoter	1		1			2	
White-winged Scoter			2				1
Black Scoter	1	42	1,363	216		294	1,520
Long-tailed Duck			1				
Red-breasted Merganser	35	3	37	10	1	4	15
Osprey			1	2	1	1	2

Species	12.26.11	12.22.12	12.28.13	12.27.14	5.6.15	12.24.15	12.26.15
American Kestrel							1
Black-bellied Plover	4	3	3	1	1	4	1
Semipalmated Plover					12		
Killdeer		1					
Greater Yellowlegs					1		
Willet	11	9	11	8	3	4	8
Ruddy Turnstone	19	3	8	37	4	7	9
Red Knot		5	12	58		38	73
Sanderling	36	38	9	9	28	10	13
Semipalmated Sandpiper					40		
Least Sandpiper					160		
White-rumped Sandpiper					5		
Pectoral Sandpiper					15		
Dunlin					5		
Pomarine Jaeger	4	7	1			5	4
Parasitic Jaeger	7	34	26	2	1	16	2
Laughing Gull	900	344	895	400	27	670	1,100
Bonaparte's Gull	4	49	4			46	1
Ring-billed Gull	135	40	780	147	1	350	295
Herring Gull	185	8	210	855	5	26	12
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	2	1				
Glaucous Gull	1			2			
Great Black-backed Gull	8	4	7	11		2	2
Gull-billed Tern					2		
Caspian Tern	1	5	1	1			
Royal Tern	241	412	140	120	26	53	12
Sandwich Tern	8	356	6	3		3	19
Roseate Tern					2		
Common Tern					1		
Forster's Tern	38	62	32	12		53	12
Least Tern					1		
Black Skimmer	7	7	56	3		15	100
Razorbill		1					
Rock Pigeon	11	9	2				4
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2		2	6			3
Mourning Dove	4	1	7	5			8
Red-bellied Woodpecker							1
Fish Crow							2
Tree Swallow						8	
House Wren			1				
Northern Mockingbird							2
European Starling	220		350	111		1	26

Species	12.26.11	12.22.12	12.28.13	12.27.14	5.6.15	12.24.15	12.26.15
Palm Warbler	1	1	1	2			
Northern Cardinal							1
Common Grackle							25
Boat-tailed Grackle	2	1	2	6			3
House Sparrow							5

TABLE D

THE TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

We have been conducting these counts since 2011 and the following table shows what we found. The rarer species are shown in red and the highest counts are shown in green.

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Red-throated Loon						1						
Common Loon	6	3		2	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	3
Horned Grebe	1	2				1						
Great Shearwater									1			1
Sooty Shearwater		1										
Northern Gannet	615	217	476	1017	2590	483	1560	525	105	98	168	374
American White Pelican										8		22
Brown Pelican	520	485	263	570	219	322	141	469	161	122	52	212
Double-crested Cormorant	42	30	59	16	12	73	20	8	22	2	1	17
Anhinga									1		1	2
Magnificent Frigatebird			1				1					
Great Blue Heron							1		1	1	2	2
Great Egret					1	1	1	1				1
Snowy Egret		1		3		4	4	1	2			
Little Blue Heron												1
Cattle Egret			1					3	1			
Black-crowned Night-Heron									1		1	
White Ibis						2	22	30	1		23	7
Roseate Spoonbill				1					1			
Wood Stork						2	5	2		4	3	1
Black Vulture									36	30	72	106
Turkey Vulture		1	1	1	3	5	159		19	22	166	154
Muscovy Duck									1			
American Wigeon	2	1			18	15	38			2		
Northern Shoveler		19										
Green-winged Teal		1					20					
Redhead					2	2	735					26
Ring-necked Duck											4	
Greater Scaup		8			18	55	1550					73
Lesser Scaup	81		36	8	353	61	290	2				20
Surf Scoter	1		1					4		3	1	
White-winged Scoter			2							1		1

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black Scoter	1	42	1363	216	1520	154	790	128	65	34		49
Common Eider												1
Long-tailed Duck			1									
Bufflehead							1					2
Red-breasted Merganser	35	3	37	10	15	39	18	2	6	31		36
Osprey			1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	4
Bald Eagle						1	2	4	2	1	5	2
Northern Harrier												1
Sharp-shinned Hawk											1	
Cooper's Hawk							1			1		
Red-shouldered Hawk							1		1		2	1
Broad-winged Hawk											1	
Red-tailed Hawk							1			1	2	1
American Kestrel					1	1	1	1	1			1
Black-bellied Plover	4	3	3	1	1	9	4	6	4	3		1
Killdeer		1										
American Oystercatcher										1		
Willet	11	9	11	8	8	7	13	10	9	69	5	7
Ruddy Turnstone	19	3	8	37	9	23	11	16	4	14	20	24
Red Knot		5	12	58	73	93	28	6	13	9	10	63
Sanderling	36	38	9	9	13	33	27	6	41	21	17	17
Western Sandpiper								1				
Pomarine Jaeger	4	7	1		4	4	3	10		2		1
Parasitic Jaeger	7	34	26	2	2		1	16	2	3		19
Laughing Gull	900	344	895	400	1110	755	690	2000	450	230	540	76
Bonaparte's Gull	4	49	4		1	3		1				6
Ring-billed Gull	135	40	780	147	295	48	24	55	41	27	17	53
Herring Gull	185	8	210	855	12	33	1060	475	16	7	34	6
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	2	1			1		4	1	1	1	2
Glaucous Gull	1			2								
Great Black-backed Gull	8	4	7	11	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Caspian Tern	1	5	1	1			2		1		2	1
Royal Tern	241	412	140	120	12	85	68	65	169	179	64	34
Sandwich Tern	8	356	6	3	19	9	48	63	20	22	20	66
Forster's Tern	38		32	12	12	25	5	2	54	16	2	6
Black Skimmer	7	7	56	3	100	33	1	38	4	4		2
Razorbill		1										
Rock Pigeon	11	9	2		4	1	39	23	6	9	4	17
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2		2	6	3	2	6	4	3		1	
White-winged Dove								1				
Mourning Dove	4	1	7	5	8	12	7	2	42	11	44	22
Common Ground-Dove									1			2
Barred Owl									1			
Red-bellied Woodpecker					1	2		1	2	1	4	1
Downy Woodpecker											2	

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern Flicker									1			
Pileated Woodpecker											1	
Eastern Phoebe									1	1	2	
Loggerhead Shrike							1	2				
Blue-headed Vireo											1	
Blue Jay						1	1		2	1	3	1
American Crow									1	7	1	1
Fish Crow					2	29	4	4	33	1	26	4
Tree Swallow							1					
Carolina Wren									1			
House Wren			1						1		3	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher											2	
American Robin						108	200	1	80	80		
Gray Catbird											2	1
Northern Mockingbird					2	1	4	1	3	4	7	3
European Starling	220		350	111	26	200	10	80	40	850	340	320
Yellow-rumped Warbler							2		3	5	6	4
Palm Warbler	1	1	1	2		2	1	4	2	10	4	6
Northern Cardinal					1		1		1	2	4	1
Red-winged Blackbird									42			
Common Grackle					25	3	11	2	8		4	9
Boat-tailed Grackle	2	1	2	6	3	2	1		6		68	41
Brown-headed Cowbird						120	220	12	160	63	110	680
House Finch											2	1
American Goldfinch						4						
House Sparrow					5	4	2		4	9	9	14
Number of birds	3156	2216	4809	3645	6501	2878	7870	4079	1708	2023	1892	2636
Number of species	34	38	38	32	42	51	61	49	61	50	55	65

Count Details:

Date	12.26.11	12.22.12	12.28.13	12.27.14	12.26.15	12.23.16	12.23.17	12.22.18	12.27.19
Hours	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	7	9
Weather					SE 5	NNE 3	SW 7	N 4	NE 4
Date	12.26.20	12.26.21	12.23.22						
Hours	8	7	7						
Weather	NW 4	W 3	W 5						
	37 deg								

AN ADDENDUM:

BIRD ABUNDANCE AT TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK

By SAM KRAH

This table was created to show how frequently a particular species was recorded in each month between 2016 and 2022. The frequency of occurrence is divided into the seven different categories which are described below.

-	Species was not observed during this period
VR	A single record
R	Species was observed between 2-5 days
U	Species was observed between 6-15 days
C	Species was observed between 16-25 days
VC	Species was observed more than 25 days
A	Multiple counts of 1000+ individuals

Each species has been assigned to its given category based upon the average number of monthly sightings over the four-year period. *Example: if a species is recorded 80 times within the four included months, it would be considered Common.* The **Abundant** category was created to identify the species which can occur in numbers greater than 1,000 individuals. In general, it can be assumed that each of any species assigned to the **Abundant** category also falls into the **Common** or greater category. With the exception of the **abundant** category, this table does not indicate the number of individuals passing through. For this information see the detailed account for each species.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Red-throated Loon	R	R	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Pacific Loon	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	C	U	U	U	VR	-	-	-	-	R	C	C
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-
Horned Grebe	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Red-necked Grebe	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Eared Grebe	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR-
Yellow-nosed Albatross	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Fulmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Cory's Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	VR	U	R	VR
Scolopi's Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	-	VR	R	VR	VR
Great Shearwater	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	VR	R	R	VR	VR
Sooty Shearwater	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR
Manx Shearwater	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	VR
Audubon's Shearwater	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	-
Leach's Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
White-tailed Tropicbird	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masked Booby	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	VR
Brown Booby	-	VR	R	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	R	R	VR
Northern Gannet	VC	VC	VC	C	U	VR	VR	-	-	R	VC	VC
Am. White Pelican	U	R	R	R	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R
Brown Pelican	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Double-crested Cormorant	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	U	R	R	R	U	C	VC
Great Cormorant	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Anhinga	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R
Magnificent Frigatebird	VR	-	-	VR	R	R	VR	VR	R	R	R	R
American Bittern	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	R	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	R
Great White Heron												VR
Great Egret	U	U	C	C	C	C	U	U	U	U	U	R
Snowy Egret	C	C	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	U
Western Reef Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Little Blue Heron	VR	R	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R	R	R
Tricolored Heron	VR	R	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	VR	VR
Reddish Egret	Var	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
Cattle Egret	U	U	U	C	U	U	U	R	U	U	U	U
Green Heron	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	R	VR	VR	U	VR	VR	-VR
Black-crowned N-Heron	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
Yellow-crowned N-Heron	-	-	VR	U	C	C	C	U	R	VR	-	-

White Ibis	U	U	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	C	C
Glossy Ibis	VR	R	R	U	R	U	R	R	R	VR	R	R
Roseate Spoonbill	R	R	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wood Stork	U	U	R	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	U
Black Vulture	C	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Turkey Vulture	VC	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Snow Goose	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Canada Goose	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-VR	-	-	VR	VR
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Egyptian Goose	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muscovy Duck	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR
Wood Duck	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Gadwall	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR
American Wigeon	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Mallard	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
Mottled Duck	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	VR
Blue-winged Teal	VR	VR	R	U	VR	-	VR	U	A	U	U	VR
Northern Shoveler	-	-	R	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	R	R	VR
Northern Pintail	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	R
Green-winged Teal	VR	VR	R	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	U	U
Canvasback	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Redhead	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Ring-necked Duck	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	U	R
Greater Scaup	U	R	R	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Lesser Scaup	U	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	U	A	A
Common Eider	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Surf Scoter	R	R	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	VR	U	U
White-winged Scoter	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R
Black Scoter	C	U	U	R	VR	VR	VR	-	-	R	C	A
Long-tailed Duck	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Bufflehead	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Common Goldeneye	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	U
Hooded Merganser	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	R	VR	VR
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Red-breasted Merganser	U	U	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	VR	C	VC
Ruddy Duck	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	VR
Osprey	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Swallow-tailed Kite	-	VR	R	U	U	U	C	R	-	-	-	-

Snail Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Mississippi Kite	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	C	U	C	U	R	R	R	R	U	U	U	U
Northern Harrier	VR	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R	VR
Sharp-shinned Hawk	R	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R	VR
Cooper's Hawk	R	U	R	R	U	U	U	R	R	R	R	R
Red-shouldered Hawk	R	U	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	U	R
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
Short-tailed Hawk	-	VR	VR	R	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Red-tailed Hawk	R	U	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	R
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Crested Caracara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	C	C	U	R	VR	-	-	VR	VR	U	U	U
Merlin	R	VR	U	U	R	-	-	VR	R	U	R	R
Peregrine Falcon	R	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	R	U	R	VR
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
Sandhill Crane	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR
Black-bellied Plover	C	U	C	VC	VC	R	R	U	C	C	VC	VC
American Golden-Plover	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-
Wilson's Plover	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	V	-	VR	-	VR
Semipalmated Plover	VR	VR	VR	R	U	VR	VR	R	R	VR	VR	VR
Piping Plover	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-
Killdeer	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	U	U
American Oystercatcher	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR
Black-necked Stilt	-	-	VR	VR	VR	U	U	U	-	VR	-	-
American Avocet	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	-
Greater Yellowlegs	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	R	VR	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	-	R	R	R	-	-	-
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	R	VR	-	VR	-
Willet	VC	C	VC	VC	C	U	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	-	U	U	-	R	R	VR	VR	-	-
Upland Sandpiper							VR					
Whimbrel	-	VR	VR	U	R	VR	R	R	VR	-	-	-
Long-billed Curlew	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Hudsonian Godwit	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Marbled Godwit	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	R	VR	-
Ruddy Turnstone	C	C	VC	C	C	U	U	C	C	C	C	C
Red Knot	U	U	U	R	R	-	VR	R	R	U	C	C
Sanderling	VC	C	VC	VC	VC	R	U	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	R	U	VR	U	U	R	-	-	-
Western Sandpiper	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	R	R	R	R	R
Least Sandpiper	-	-	VR	R	U	VR	U	U	R	VR	VR	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	R	R	-	-	-

Purple Sandpiper	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Dunlin	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR
Stilt Sandpiper	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	R	VR	-	-	-
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Ruff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	VR	R	R	-	VR	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-
Wilson's Snipe	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Wilson's Phalarope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-
Red-necked Phalarope	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	-	R	R	VR	-
Red Phalarope	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
South Polar Skua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Pomarine Jaeger	C	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	U	C
Parasitic Jaeger	C	U	U	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	U	U	U	C
Long-tailed Jaeger	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
Laughing Gull	A	A	A	C	VC	C	C	C	VC	A	A	A
Franklin's Gull	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Little Gull												VR
Black-headed Gull	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Bonaparte's Gull	U	U	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	U
Ring-billed Gull	VC	VC	VC	VC	U	VR	-	VR	R	U	C	VC
Herring Gull	VC	VC	VC	C	U	-	VR	VR	U	C	VC	VC
Iceland Gull	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Lesser Black-backed Gull	U	U	U	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	U	U
Glaucous Gull	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
Great Black-backed Gull	C	U	U	U	VR	-	VR	R	R	U	U	U
Sabine's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Black-legged Kittiwake	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Gull-billed Tern	-	-	R	R	R	VR	VR	R	R	VR	-	-
Caspian Tern	R	R	R	R	VR	R	R	R	R	U	U	U
Royal Tern	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Sandwich Tern	VC	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Roseate Tern	-	-	-	R	R	VR	R	R	R	-	-	-
Common Tern	VR	VR	R	U	R	R	U	C	VC	U	VR	VR
Arctic Tern	-	-	-	-	R	VR	-	R	R	VR	-	-
Forster's Tern	VC	VC	C	U	VR	-	R	U	U	C	C	VC
Least Tern	-	-	R	C	VC	C	VC	C	U	-	-	-
Bridled Tern	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	-
Sooty Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	-
Black Tern	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	C	C	R	-	-
Brown Noddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	-	-
Black Skimmer	C	C	U	U	U	R	U	R	U	R	R	C
Dovekie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Thick-billed Murre	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Razorbill	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Black Guillemot	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rock Pigeon	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C
Eurasian Collared-Dove	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	VC	VC	VC
White-winged Dove	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	VR	R	R
Mourning Dove	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Common Ground-Dove	U	U	U	U	U	C	U	U	U	U	U	R
Budgerigar	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-
Cockatiel	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanday Parakeet	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR
Great Horned Owl	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Barred Owl	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR
Common Nighthawk	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	VR	R	R	VR	R	-	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Whip-poor-will	-	VR	VR	R	R	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	VR
Chimney Swift	-	-	VR	U	VC	C	C	U	U	VR	VR	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	VR	-	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	VR		VR	-	VR
Black-chinned Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Belted Kingfisher	VR	VR	VR	R	-	VR	VR	R	R	R	VR	VR
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R	R	U	R
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	VR	U	R	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Downy Woodpecker	VR	VR	R	VR	R	R	R	R	R	R	VR	R
Hairy Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Flicker	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR
Pileated Woodpecker	R	R	R	U	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	R
Olive-sided Flycatcher									VR			
Eastern Wood-Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Acadian Flycatcher									VR			
Eastern Phoebe	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Vermillion Flycatcher		VR										
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	VR	R	R	U	R	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Kingbird	-	-	-	U	R	VR	-	R	U	U	R	-
Gray Kingbird	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	VR	VR	U	U	IU	R	U	R	VR	VR	VR	R
White-eyed Vireo	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
Yellow-throated Vireo									VR			
Blue-headed Vireo	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Red-eyed Vireo	-	-	VR	-	R	-	VR	VR	R	R	VR	-
Blue Jay	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	C	U

Florida Scrub-Jay	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
American Crow	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fish Crow	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C
Purple Martin	VR	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	-	-	-
Tree Swallow	R	R	A	U	R	VVR	R	R	R	R	A	U
Northern Rough-winged Sw.	-	VR	R	R	VR	R	R	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Bank Swallow	-	-	VR	U	R	VR	R	U	R	-	-	-
Cliff Swallow	-	-	VR	R	R	-	VR	R	R	VR	VR	=
Cave Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Barn Swallow	VR	-	U	A	A	U	U	A	A	R	R	-
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-
Tufted Titmouse	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	VR
Carolina Wren	U	U	C	C	C	C	U	R	R	R	R	R
House Wren	U	U	U	R	-	-	VR	-	VR	VR	U	U
Sedge Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	VR
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	R
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	R	R
Eastern Bluebird	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Veery	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	R	R	-	-
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Bicknell's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
American Robin	C	C	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Gray Catbird	R	R	R	VR	VR	-	VR	-	VR	R	R	VR
Northern Mockingbird	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C
Brown Thrasher	-	VR	R	U	U	U	R	VR	VR	VR	-	-
European Starling	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Common Myna	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Pipit	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Cedar Waxwing	U	U	C	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Northern Parula	-	R	R	R	R	R	VR		R	R	VR	VR
Yellow Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	-	-
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Cape May Warbler	-	-	VR	VR	R	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Black-throated Blue Warbler	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	C	VC	C	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	U	C
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-

Black-throated Green Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Yellow-throated Warbler	R	R	U	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	V	VR
Pine Warbler	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Prairie Warbler	VR	VR	VR	R	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
Palm Warbler	VC	VC	C	U	VR	-	-	-	VR	U	C	VC
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Cerulean Warbler									VR			
Black-and-white Warbler	-	-	VR	R	R	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-
American Redstart	-	-	-	U	R	-	R	U	U	U	VR	-
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Worm-eating Warbler	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	R	R	R	U	U	VR	VR	VR	U	U	U	R
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Chipping Sparrow	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Clay-colored Sparrow	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Savannah Sparrow	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR
Grasshopper Sparrow												VR
Song Sparrow	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Northern Cardinal	C	C	C	C	C	VC	C	U	U	U	U	U
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-
Painted Bunting	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Bobolink	-	-	-	U	R	-	-	-	R	VR	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	R	R	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R	R	R
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-

Yellow-headed Blackbird	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Common Grackle	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	R	R	C	C	C
Boat-tailed Grackle	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	U	C	C	C	C
Shiny Cowbird	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-
Bronzed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Brown-headed Cowbird	C	VC	VC	U	R	R	U	R	R	U	U	C
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR
Purple Finch	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
House Finch	R	U	C	C	C	C	C	U	R	R	U	U
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
American Goldfinch	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	R
House Sparrow	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C

APPENDIX A

SEA WATCHES FROM CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

From December 1, 1990 to November 5, 1998, I carried out a series of 76 counts at this location south of New Smyrna Beach. Most of the counts were carried out on windy days which gave a significant bias to the data. I have excluded those species which were seen away from the shore. I am including this "report" here as there are some significant differences between what I saw in the 1990's and now at Tom Renick. The best example is the jaegers they have to travel south at least a mile offshore at Tom Renick only to come close to the shore at the cape.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

Seen regularly from November 9 (1991) to March 11 (1995) there were high counts of eight on December 1, 1994, December 11, 1994, January 28, 1996 and December 9, 1996.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

This was a vagrant for the early fall passage there were two on September 10, 1998.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)

There were nine sightings from November 5 (1998) to February 22 (1992) with high counts of four on December 3, 1990, 12 on December 19, 1994 and 18 on November 29, 1996.

Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)

There were 10 records from September 10 (1998) to November 19 (1991) and in 1993 there were summer sightings on June 16 and June 18. Normally singles noted with three on October 24, 1991, four on October 25, 1991 and 62 on June 16, 1993.

Great Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*)

A rare species there were five records from September 10 (1998) to November 15 (1994) again in 1993 they were seen on June 16 and June 18. Singles were seen in the fall with two on June 18, 1993 and 20 on June 16, 1993.

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*)

Singles were seen on May 28, 1993, October 6, 1996 and November 15, 1994 with two on June 2, 1996.

Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were two on November 15, 1994.

Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*)

There were six sightings scattered from June 16 (1993) to November 21 (1991) singles seen apart from two on October 30, 1991 and six on July 30, 1995.

Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*)

There was a single fall sighting with three records for the summer passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 1, 1992. For the summer passage there were singles on May 28, 1993 and June 2, 1996 with 47 on June 18, 1993.

Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)

Singles were seen on June 16, 1993, July 30, 1995, October 6, 1996 and November 15, 1994 with ten on June 18, 1993.

Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*)

There were just three records. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5, 1996 with two on October 30, 1991. For the summer passage there was one on June 16, 1993.

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)

This was a vagrant for the summer passage there were singles on June 2, 1996 and June 20, 1993.

Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)

Present from October 5 (1996) to April 11 (1995) surprisingly there were summer sightings with one on May 28, 1993, five on June 16, 1993, then two seen on June 18, 1993. In 1996 there were also 15 on June 2, 1996. The high counts were 1,050 on November 9, 1991, 1,147 on February 26, 1995, 1,933 on November 29, 1996, 3,186 on November 16, 1996 and 4,203 on December 11, 1994.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Present all year but numbers were always very low when compared to Tom Renick County Park. The high counts were 315 on November 4, 1991, 341 on November 20, 1991, 436 on November 9, 1991 and 455 on November 5, 1998.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Normally seen in low numbers from July 30 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with high counts of 59 on December 3, 1990, 76 on April 11, 1995, 89 on March 4, 1995 and 248 on February 26, 1995.

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)

Only three were seen there were singles on October 28, 1991, October 28, 1994 and December 3, 1990.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were eight on October 28, 1994.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 19, 1991.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

There were 11 sightings from October 12 (1996) to December 5 (1991) with for the early spring passage three on February 26, 1995. The high counts were 40 on December 5, 1991, 46 on November 27, 1991, 52 on November 4, 1991, 56 on November 10, 1992 and 89 on October 29, 1991.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

Seen in the fall from September 4 (1994) to November 27 (1991) with high counts of 29 on September 4, 1994, 29 on October 22, 1998, 36 on October 29, 1991 and 90 on September 26, 1998. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 29, 1997.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

Seen in the fall from September 10 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of seven on December 5, 1991 and 12 on October 22, 1998. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 28, 1996.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

There were 11 records from October 5 (1996) to December 11 (1994) with high counts of 20 on October 12, 1996, 27 on October 28, 1994, 35 on October 25, 1991 and 35 on December 11, 1994. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 6, 1995.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Seen in the fall from October 1 (1992) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 190 on October 22, 1998, 375 on October 29, 1991, 510 on November 27, 1991 and 584 on December 5, 1991. For the winter passage there were 20 on December 20, 1991.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

This was a vagrant for the winter passage there were five on November 29, 1996, one on December 1, 1996 and five on December 5, 1991.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

There were three records; for the late fall passage there were 130 on October 29, 1991 and one on November 15, 1994. For the winter passage there were two on December 5, 1991.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

There were nine records for the fall passage from October 22 (1998) to December 8 (1996) with high counts of 20 on November 16, 1996, 31 on October 22, 1998 and 81 on November 5, 1998.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

Fall passage noted from October 22 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 44 on October 29, 1991, 50 on November 27, 1991 and 60 on December 1, 1990. For the early spring passage there were 50 on January 6, 1995.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

This was the common scaup seen in the fall from October 1 (1992) to December 8 (1996) with high counts of 900 on October 29, 1991 and 5,110 on December 5, 1991. The winter passage ran from December 9 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 275 on December 11, 1994. For the early spring passage there were 1,300 on January 18, 1991, four on January 28, 1996 and six on February 26, 1995.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

For the late fall passage there were four on October 22, 1998 with one on October 30, 1991. For the winter passage there was one on December 1, 1994 with 16 on January 6, 1995.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on October 29, 1991 and November 5, 1991.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)

In the fall seen from October 6 (1996) to December 5 (1991) there were high counts of 172 on November 27, 1991 and 2,794 on December 1, 1994. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 91 on January 6, 1995. For the early spring passage there was one on January 28, 1996. For the late spring passage there was one on March 4, 1995.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 27, 1991 and for the early spring passage there were three on January 28, 1996.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

There were eight records all but one were for the late fall passage. The fall records ran from November 9 (1991) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of six on November 9, 1991, six on November 15, 1991 and 62 on November 16, 1996. There were also eight on January 6, 1995 this could be a winter or an early spring sighting.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were two on November 14, 1991.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

This was a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on November 27, 1991 and eight on December 5, 1991.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

For the early fall passage there were two on September 4, 1994. For the late fall passage there was one on October 28, 1991 with 328 on November 16, 1996, then 133 seen on November 27, 1991 with 113 on November 29, 1996. The winter passage ran from December 1 (1990, 1994

and 1996) to December 20 (1991) with high counts of 177 on December 1, 1990, 281 on December 5, 1991 and 290 on December 1, 1994. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (1995) to February 26 (1995) with a high count of 15 on January 28, 1996. For the late spring passage there was one on March 4, 1995 with two on March 11, 19, 12 on March 29, 1991 and 14 on March 29, 1997.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 22, 1998.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

There were three records one for the late fall and singles for each of the spring passages. For the late fall passage there was one on November 8, 1991. For the early spring passage there was one on February 26, 1995 and for the late spring passage there was one on March 11, 1995.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

There was a total of seven sightings and five were for the late fall passage only singles recorded. The late fall passage ran from October 24 (1991) to November 26 (1993). For the winter passage there was one on December 8, 1996 and for the early spring passage there was one on February 26, 1995.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

This was a vagrant for the early fall passage there were two on September 26, 1998.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

There were seven records for the late fall passage from September 25 (1998) to December 5 (1991) only singles noted.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

There was a total of 15 records all but two were for the late fall passage. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (1998) to November 15 (1994) with high counts of 109 on October 5, 1996 with 122 on October 6, 1996. There were no records for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 28, 1996 and February 13, 1995.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 22, 1998.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

Seen regularly from the late fall to the late spring there was even a summer record. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (1994) to December 3 (1990) with a high count of four on November 19, 1992. For the winter passage there were singles on December 11, 1994 and January 6, 1995. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. The late spring passage ran from March 11 (1995) to March 29 (1991, 1997) with a high count of four on March 29, 1991. Finally for the summer passage there were four on June 2, 1996.

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 5, 1991.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

This was also a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on March 29, 1997.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

There were only three records. For the late fall passage there was one on November 5, 1998 with ten on November 10, 1992, then one seen on December 5, 1991.

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)

For the early fall passage there was one on August 30, 1995. For the late fall passage there were three on October 22, 1998 with two on November 5, 1998.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 12, 1996.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

There were just two records; for the early fall passage there were six on July 30, 1995. For the winter passage there was one on December 1, 1996.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

This was a vagrant for the early fall passage there were two on July 30, 1995.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

One of the commonest shorebirds for the early fall passage there were two on August 21, 1998 and two on September 4, 1994. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (1994) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 25 on November 19, 1992, 25 on November 27, 1991 and 26 on

December 1, 1994. For the winter passage there were ten on December 11, 1994. For the early spring passage there were two on January 6, 1996, one on January 28, 1992, 30 on January 28, 1996 and 16 on February 22, 1992. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 25 on March 14, 1995. For the summer passage there were singles on June 2, 1996 and June 18, 1993.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

This was a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 11, 1995.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

The second of the three very common shorebirds; for the early fall passage there were two on July 30, 1995 with three on September 4, 1994. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (1992, 1994) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 20 on November 10, 1992 and 41 on October 1, 1994. For the winter passage there were 20 on December 11, 1994. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 6, 1995 with one on January 28, 1996. For the late spring passage there were three on March 29, 1991 and eight on April 11, 1995. Finally for the summer passage there were four on June 2, 1996 and two on June 20, 1993.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

There were eight records five were for the late fall passage. For the early fall passage there was one on September 4, 1994. For the late fall passage there were six on November 9, 1991, four on November 14, 1991, one on November 15, 1991, 12 on November 21, 1991 and 35 on November 29, 1991. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 6, 1995. For the late spring passage there were two on March 29, 1991.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

The third of the common shorebirds for the early fall passage there were 35 on July 30, 1995 with 12 on August 21, 1998, 72 on August 30, 1995 and 12 on September 4, 1994. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (1992, 1994) to December 3 (1990) with high counts of 50 on October 25, 1995 and 50 on November 5, 1992. For the winter passage there were three on December 5, 1991 and 20 on December 11, 1994. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 6, 1995 with 15 on January 28, 1996 and 11 on February 22, 1992. For the late spring passage there were two on March 11, 1995 with four on March 29, 1991 and 12 on April 11, 1995. Finally for the summer passage there were 20 on June 2, 1996.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

This was a vagrant for the early fall passage there were three on July 30, 1995.

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

This was a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 11, 1994.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were three on November 9, 1991 with 20 on November 27, 1991.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

Again, just two sightings for the late fall passage there were singles on October 24, 1991 and November 5, 1992.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

There were eight sightings and five were for the late fall passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 21, 1998. For the late fall passage there was one on October 1, 1992 with 22 on October 5, 1996, then six seen on October 6, 1996 with singles on October 12, 1996 and October 29, 1991. For the winter passage there were singles on November 29, 1996 and December 9, 1996.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

There were seven records for this species six were for the late fall passage. For the late fall passage there were eight on September 25, 1998 with one on October 1, 1992, three on October 6, 1996, five on October 12, 1996, five on October 22, 1998 and three on October 29, 1991. There were no November sightings. For the winter passage there was one on December 9, 1996.

South Polar Skua (*Stercorarius maccormicki*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 28, 1994.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

This was the most important species at this site with numbers higher than anywhere else in the south-east. For the early fall passage there were six on August 30, 1995. The main fall passage ran from September 24 (1998) to December 3 (1990) I have separated out the various passages. In 1990 a total of 1,717 were seen with a high count of 703 on December 2, 1990 then in 1991 a total of 4,114 were seen with a high count of 1,073 on October 30, 1991. In 1992 a total of 3,168 were seen with a high count of 2,226 on November 10, 1992. In 1993 the only count was that of 879 on November 26. In 1994 a total of 2,896 were seen with a high count of 1,632 on

November 15, 1994. No passage recorded in 1995. In 1996 a total of 1,774 were seen with a high count of 1,342 on November 16, 1996. The winter passage ran from December 5 (1991) to December 20 (1991) with a high count of 14 on December 20, 1991. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 28, 1992 and January 28, 1996 with two on February 13, 1995.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

This was seen in much lower numbers with a significant late fall passage in just three of the years. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (1998) to December 5 (1991). For the three years there were a total of 1,298 in 1991 with a high count of 236 on November 29, 1991. In 1993 there were 124 on November 26. In 1996 there were a total of 733 seen with a high count of 597 on November 16, 1996. For the winter passage there were singles on December 11, 1994 and December 20, 1991. For the early spring passage there were two on January 18, 1991, two on January 28, 1996, two on February 13, 1995 and two on February 22, 1992. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4, 1995 and March 29, 1997. For the summer passage there was one on June 2, 1996. Finally for the early fall passage there were singles on August 21, 1998, August 30, 1995 and September 10, 1998.

Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

This was a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on October 24, 1991 and November 15, 1991.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

A quite common visitor but they were seen in low numbers when compared to counts north of Ponce Inlet. The main fall passage ran from October 1 (1992, 1994) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 1,425 on November 16, 1996, 1,590 on October 29, 1991, 1,820 on November 27, 1991 and 2,210 on October 22, 1998. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 2,500 on December 8, 1996. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February 26 (1995) with high counts of 1,000 on January 26, 1997 and 1,630 on January 28, 1996. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 207 on March 4, 1995. The summer passage ran from May 28 (1993) to June 20 (1993) with a high count of 387 on June 6, 1993. Finally, the early fall passage ran from July 30 (1995) to September 26 (1997, 1998) with a high count of 100 on September 26, 1997.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

This is always a late migrant so there is no real late fall passage. The winter passage ran from November 16 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with high counts of 20 on December 9, 1996, 23 on December 11, 1994 and 78 on December 1, 1994. The early spring passage ran from January

26 (1997) to February 26 (1995) with a high count of 13 on January 26, 1997. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to March 29 (1997) with a high count of 12 on March 11, 1995.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor the main fall passage ran from September 25 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 80 on November 16, 1996 and 215 on December 1, 1994. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 80 on December 11, 1994. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February 26 (1995) with high counts of 40 on January 26, 1997 and 52 on February 26, 1995. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 34 on March 4, 1995. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on July 30, 1995 with five on September 4, 1994.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Only low numbers seen here when compared to north of Ponce Inlet. For the early fall passage there were two on August 30, 1995 with one on September 10, 1992. The main fall passage ran from September 25 (1998) to December 3 (1990) with high counts of 173 on October 30, 1991 and 185 on November 16, 1996. The winter passage ran from December 5 (1991) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 242 on December 5, 1991. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February 26 (1995, 1997) with a high count of 78 on February 13, 1995. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 118 on March 11, 1995.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

There were 14 records in all nine were for the main fall passage; this event ran from September 24 (1998) to December 8 (1996) with high counts of five on November 16, 1996, eight on October 22, 1998 and 22 on November 5, 1998. There were no records for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 6, 1995. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11, 1995 with two on March 14, 1995.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

A commoner species with a total of 25 sightings; this time the winter passage was the main event. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of four on October 5, 1996, November 5, 1998 and November 16, 1996. The winter passage ran from December 9 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with high counts of three on December 5, 1991 and December 11, 1994. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February

26 (1995) with high counts of three on January 28, 1996 and six on January 18, 1991. The late spring passage ran from March 11 (1995) to April 11 (1995) only singles noted.

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)

There was a total of six records. For the early fall passage there was one on August 30, 1995, two on September 10, 1998, two on September 24, 1998 and one on September 25, 1998. For the late fall passage there were three on October 5, 1996 with one on October 28, 1994.

Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)

There were 13 sightings all but two were for the late fall passage. The late fall passage ran from October 22 (1998) to November 29 (1991) with high counts of two on November 10, 1992 and four on November 16, 1996. For the winter passage there were also singles on December 11, 1994 and January 6, 1995.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

This was a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 5, 1992.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

The heaviest passage was the late fall passage this ran from September 24 (1998) to December 3 (1990) with high counts of 16 on October 28, 1994 and 37 on October 12, 1996. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to December 20 (1991) with a high count of 11 on December 8, 1996. There were no records for the early spring passage. The late spring passage ran from March 11 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of five on April 5, 1992. The summer passage ran from May 28 (1993) to June 20 (1993) with a high count of 11 on May 28, 1993. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on July 30, 1995 with eight on August 21, 1998 and three on September 10, 1998.

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

Present all year but the highest counts were during the main fall passage this event ran from September 25 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 1,058 on November 5, 1998, 1,330 on October 5, 1996 and 1,710 on October 30, 1991. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to January 6 (1995) with a high count of 236 on January 6, 1995. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February 26 (1995) with a high count of 90 on January 28, 1996. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 130 on April 11, 1995. The summer passage ran from May 28 (1993) to June 20 (1993) with a high count of 105 on June 16, 1993. Finally, the early fall passage ran from July 30 (1995) to September 10 (1998) with a high count of 175 on July 30, 1995.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

The main fall passage ran from September 24 (1998) to December 5 (1991) with high counts of 124 on October 5, 1996 and 235 on November 27, 1991. The winter passage ran from December 8 (1996) to December 20 (1991) with a high count of 25 on December 9, 1996. For the early spring passage there were two on February 22, 1992. For the late spring passage there was one on March 14, 1995, one on March 29, 1991 and three on April 5, 1992. For the summer passage there was one on May 28, 1993 with four on June 2, 1996. The early fall passage ran from July 30 (1995) to September 10 (1998) with high counts of 90 on August 30, 1995 and 134 on September 10, 1998.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

The early fall passage ran from July 30 (1995) to September 10 (1998) with a high count of 184 on September 10, 1998. The late fall passage ran from September 24 (1998) to November 20 (1991) with high counts of 39 on October 30, 1991 and 42 on October 5, 1996. There were no winter or spring sightings.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

There were four records of this very pelagic tern. For the summer passage there were singles on May 28, 1993 and June 2, 1996. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 30, 1995 and August 28, 1998.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

Seen in every month; the early spring passage being the strongest event. The main fall passage ran from September 24 (1998) to December 3 (1990) with a high count of 155 on December 1, 1990. The winter passage ran from December 5 (1991) to January 6 (1995) with high counts of 150 on December 6, 1997 and 238 on January 6, 1995. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (1991) to February 26 (1995) with high counts of 110 on January 18, 1991 and 410 on January 28, 1996. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (1995) to April 11 (1995) with a high count of 35 on March 4, 1995. The summer passage ran from May 28 (1993) to June 20 (1993) with a high count of three on June 2, 1996. The early fall passage ran from July 30 (1995) to September 10 (1998) with a high count of 46 on August 30, 1995.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

A summer visitor there were sightings from April 5 (1992) to October 1 (1992) the high counts were 35 on July 30, 1995, 43 on June 16, 1993, 115 on April 5, 1992 and 133 on August 30, 1995.

Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

This was a vagrant there was one for the summer passage on June 2, 1996 and for the early fall passage there was one on August 30, 1995.

Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscata*)

This was also a vagrant there was for the early fall passage one on September 10, 1998.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

An early fall passage migrant with sightings from July 30 (1995) to October 12 (1996) with high counts of 56 on October 5, 1996, 76 on September 24, 1998, 79 on August 30, 1995 and 228 on September 10, 1998. Exceptionally there was for the late fall passage one on November 10, 1992.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

There were nine records and seven were for the late fall passage. This event ran from October 1 (1992, 1994) to November 15 (1991) with a high count of four on October 29, 1991. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11, 1995. For the summer passage there were two on June 2, 1996.

TABLE E**BUTTERFLIES**

This table covers the Butterflies that I saw at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For records for 2016 and 2017 see one of the earlier reports. I indicate the first date on which I saw each species in each year. A separate column will be used for each year to indicate the earliest date (if seen) in each year. In all 37 species were identified over the seven years.

Species	First date	First date	First date	First date	First date
Polydamus Swallowtail	5.23.18	6.21.19	7.28.20		6.6.22
Black Swallowtail	2.10.18	2.8.19	1.14.20	3.26.21	5.25.22
Giant Swallowtail	3.30.18	4.23.19	3.12.20	5.10.21	3.7.22
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	3.1.18	4.29.19	7.3.20	8.21.21	6.23.22
Spicebush Swallowtail	4.4.18	4.9.19	8.31.20		
Palamedes Swallowtail	5.11.18				
Checkered White	4.4.18	4.10.19	3.23.20		
Great Southern White	1.17.18	1.1.19	1.3.20	1.11.21	2.17.22
Orange Sulphur		4.16.19	8.9.20		
Cloudless Sulphur	1.12.18	1.2.19	3.13.20	6.11.21	2.24.22
Large Orange Sulphur	4.3.18	4.24.19	5.4.20	6.13.21	
Barred Yellow	6.3.18	11.7.19	1.4.20	2.9.21	
Little Yellow	11.26.18	2.8.19	6.10.20		10.16.22
Sleepy Orange					
Dainty Yellow	7.19.18		6.12.20	10.10.21	
Cassius Blue					
Ceraunus Blue	4.2.18	1.13.19		5.9.21	
Eastern Pygmy Blue	6.5.18	6.23.19			
Gulf Fritillary	1.5.18	1.6.19	1.28.20	1.11.21	3.6.22
Zebra Heliconian	4.6.18	6.18.19	5.1.20	3.1.21	4.26.22
Phaon Crescent	4.5.18	4.8.19			
Pearl Crescent					
American Lady		4.4.19			
Red Admiral	1.23.18	11.18.19	1.16.20		
Common Buckeye	4.25.18	1.13.19	1.16.20	10.10.21	
White Peacock	7.19.18	4.16.19		7.25.21	7.24.22
Hackberry Emperor					

Monarch	1.11.18	1.1.19	1.13.20	1.26.21	3.9.22
Queen		4.10.19	5.4.20	9.8.21	
Long-tailed Skipper	8.11.18	6.9.19	1.16.20		
Southern Cloudywing	4.20.18				
Common Checkered Skipper			6.12.20		
Southern Skipperling		4.10.19			
Fiery Skipper					
Monk Skipper					7.25.22
Delaware Skipper		6.11.19	9.5.20		
Salt-Marsh Skipper					

TABLE F**DAMSELFLIES & DRAGONFLIES**

This table covers the damselflies and dragonflies that I saw at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For records for 2016 and 2017 see any of the earlier reports. I indicate the first date on which I saw each species in each year. A separate column will be used for each year to indicate the earliest date (if seen) in each year.

Species	First date	First date	First date	First date	First date
Big Bluet	6.5.18				
Orange Bluet	6.4.18				
Citrine Forktail	6.5.18		3.1.20		
Fragile Forktail	3.11.18				
Furtive Forktail	6.22.18				
Rambur's Forktail	6.5.18			8.1.21	
Southern Sprite	6.5.18				
Common Green Darner	2.16.18	8.9.19	3.4.20	3.17.21	5.5.22
Regal Darner	7.27.18	7.21.19			7.12.22
Twilight Darner			7.29.20	9.7.21	
Phantom Darner		11.15.19	9.19.20	8.9.21	
Sepia Baskettail			5.27.20		
Prince Baskettail	4.27.18	4.24.19	7.13.20	5.3.21	5.17.22
Four-spotted Pennant	6.5.18	6.1.19	5.30.20	7.30.21	5.28.22
Amanda's Pennant					6.17.22
Red-veined Pennant	8.10.18	6.1.19	8.20.20	6.10.21	6.15.22
Halloween Pennant		5.6.19			6.15.22
Banded Pennant	6.4.18	6.22.19		7.24.21	
Faded Pennant			6.8.20		
Eastern Pondhawk	6.8.18	5.4.19		5.30.21	3.21.22
Seaside Dragonlet	6.5.18	4.10.19	5.4.20	5.28.21	7.3.22
Band-winged Dragonlet					
Needham's Skimmer	7.22.18	6.22.19	7.15.20		7.4.22
Great Blue Skimmer					4.7.22
Marl Pennant	5.11.18	2.22.19	5.21.20	5.27.21	5.18.22
Hyacinth Glider	5.17.18	6.11.19			5.23.22
Blue Dasher	2.12.18	5.5.19	4.13.20	3.26.21	
Wandering Glider	2.10.18	1.6.19	3.4.20	3.17.21	5.8.22
Spot-winged Glider	4.9.18	6.18.19	3.15.20	7.29.21	5.19.22
Eastern Amberwing	5.11.18				

Carolina Saddlebags	2.17.18	3.26.19	2.28.20	3.15.21	4.1.22
Black Saddlebags	2.18.18	5.17.19		7.31.21	7.24.22
Red Saddlebags	7.22.18	6.22.19			

In all seven damselflies were seen along with 25 dragonflies during the seven years.

TABLE G**REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS**

This table covers the Reptiles and Amphibians that I saw at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For species seen in 2016 and 2017 see any of the earlier reports. I indicate the first date on which I saw each species in each year. A separate column will be used for each year to indicate the earliest date (if seen) in each year.

Species	First date	First date	First date	First date	First date
Oak Toad	8.1.18	2.23.19	12.14.20	1.1.21	1.1.22
Greenhouse Frog	5.17.18		4.16.20	4.28.21	5.17.22
Squirrel Treefrog	6.9.18	3.25.19		4.11.21	5.16.22
Cuban Treefrog	5.6.18	4.9.19	4.9.20	4.18.21	2.12.22
Little Grass Frog	7.28.18			4.28.21	4.2.22
Mediterranean Gecko	7.2.18		3.7.20	4.17.21	1.9.22
Box Turtle			11.9.20	4.7.21	1.8.22
Gopher Tortoise					7.25.22
Green Sea Turtle	2.17.18	2.11.19		3.31.21	7.30.22
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	2.17.18	1.6.19	6.26.20	5.25.21	6.3.22
Leatherback Sea Turtle			8.7.20	1.26.21	
Green Anole	4.5.18	5.4.19		3.5.21	5.12.22
Brown Anole	2.2.18	2.22.19	3.12.20	1.1.21	1.2.22
Six-lined Race Runner	3.30.18	3.14.19	3.13.20	5.10.21	
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	4.3.18	4.10.19	5.3.20	6.5.21	
Mole Skink					
Eastern Glass Lizard					7.23.22
Florida Black Racer	7.16.18	8.3.19		6.6.21	
Corn Snake		4.11.19	8.27.20		

In all 11 amphibians and eight reptiles identified over the seven years.

TABLE H**MAMMALS**

This table covers the Mammals that I saw at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For records for 2016 and 2017 see any of the earlier reports. I indicate the first date on which I saw each species in each year. A separate column will be used for each year to indicate the earliest date (if seen) in each year. In all 22 species of mammals identified over the seven years.

Species	First date	First date	First date	First date	First date
Virginia Opossum		12.13.19		9.11.21	
Big Brown Bat					
Northern Yellow Bat					
Nine-banded Armadillo					4.18.22
Marsh Rabbit			3.13.20	2.16.21	9.18.22
Gray Squirrel	1.20.18	1.29.19	1.7.20	1.1.21	1.2.21
Norway Rat		9.13.19			1.1.22
House Mouse		4.8.19			6.18.22
Coyote		2.15.19			
Raccoon		4.24.19		1.6.21	3.29.22
Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin	11.17.18		11.17.20		
Clymene Dolphin		7.3.19			4.12.22
Striped Dolphin		4.16.19			
Atlantic Bottle-nosed Dolphin	1.1.18	1.1.19	1.1.20	1.1.21	1.1.22
Killer Whale	3.3.18				
Risso's Dolphin	7.20.18	6.4.19	3.1.20	2.4.21	
Pygmy Sperm Whale			7.8.20		8.27.22
Sperm Whale		3.22.19			
Northern Minke Whale					
Humpback Whale		1.13.19			
Right Whale		2.18.19	1.1.20	1.8.21	
West Indian Manatee	7.20.18	7.8.19		11.24.21	7.15.22

TABLE I

GRASSHOPPERS

This table covers the Grasshoppers that I saw at the park during 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. For the 2016 records see any of the earlier reports. I indicate the first date on which I saw each species in each year. A separate column will be used for each year to indicate the earliest date (if seen) in each year.

Species	First date	First date	First date	First date	First date
Shortwinged Grasshopper	6.5.18	4.10.19		5.12.21	
Southern Green-striped G.					
Marbled Grasshopper	4.28.18	10.23.19			
Seaside Grasshopper					
Handsome Florida G.	6.11.18				
American Grasshopper	7.10.18	2.14.19	6.18.20		
Lubber Grasshopper	3.30.18	4.7.19		5.30.21	

In all seven species of grasshoppers identified over the seven years.