



The 3rd Zellwood Bird Report

August 15, 2000 to August 14, 2001

By

Harry Robinson

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Bird Usage of Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area

Specifically

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

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INTRODUCTION

This is the third report on the birds that visited the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm Property. All are located in Orange County, Florida.

This detailed summary covers the period August 15, 2000 to August 14, 2001 the survey is ongoing. At the end of this survey year a total of 296 surveys had been completed involving at least 3,535 hours of field work. I have now completed an analysis of the first five years together with an analysis of the second set of five years. For information about these analyses please contact the author at sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

Table C gives details of the days the site was visited; the hours spent doing the field work and the number of species/individuals seen. During this year a total of 1,328 hours were spent on fieldwork over 104 visits. This year there were no breaks in the coverage. Surveys were normally conducted on Wednesdays and Sundays.

At the start of the year the fields were very overgrown with woody vegetation be it Elderberry, Saltbush or Ludwigia. The only exception was the Sand Farm where there was a 250 acre lake in the lower south-east corner. In the late fall the District started to drain this lake and this work was completed on December 3. For a time there was an expanse of wet mud but vegetation quickly took over. In March the District started to roller-chop the vegetation in many of the fields of Unit One. The block of fields to the west of Laughlin Road and north of Interceptor Road were not touched; this was Potter's Farm. The work of roller-chopping continued into Unit Two and reached Hooper Farms Road before being stopped. Some fields were totally cleared others were patchier. I suspect there were wet areas that the equipment could not get to. In August at the end of the survey year the work started again, mowing the fields that had been cleared in the spring.

This was the year with a major change to the habitat. The year started with a 250 acre lake at the Sand Farm and fields full of tall woody vegetation and the year ended with no lake and the majority of the fields cleared. The borders were unchanged through all of this.

In all I survey some 10,000 acres, this total includes 2,800 acres of Unit One, 6,000 acres of Unit Two and 1,200 acres of the Sand Farm. The District has given the whole area the name Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area or LANSRA for short. This is the name used by the

American Birding Association in its reports. As I am only covering the eastern half of this area I am using the old ornithological name of "Zellwood" in an attempt to avoid later confusion.

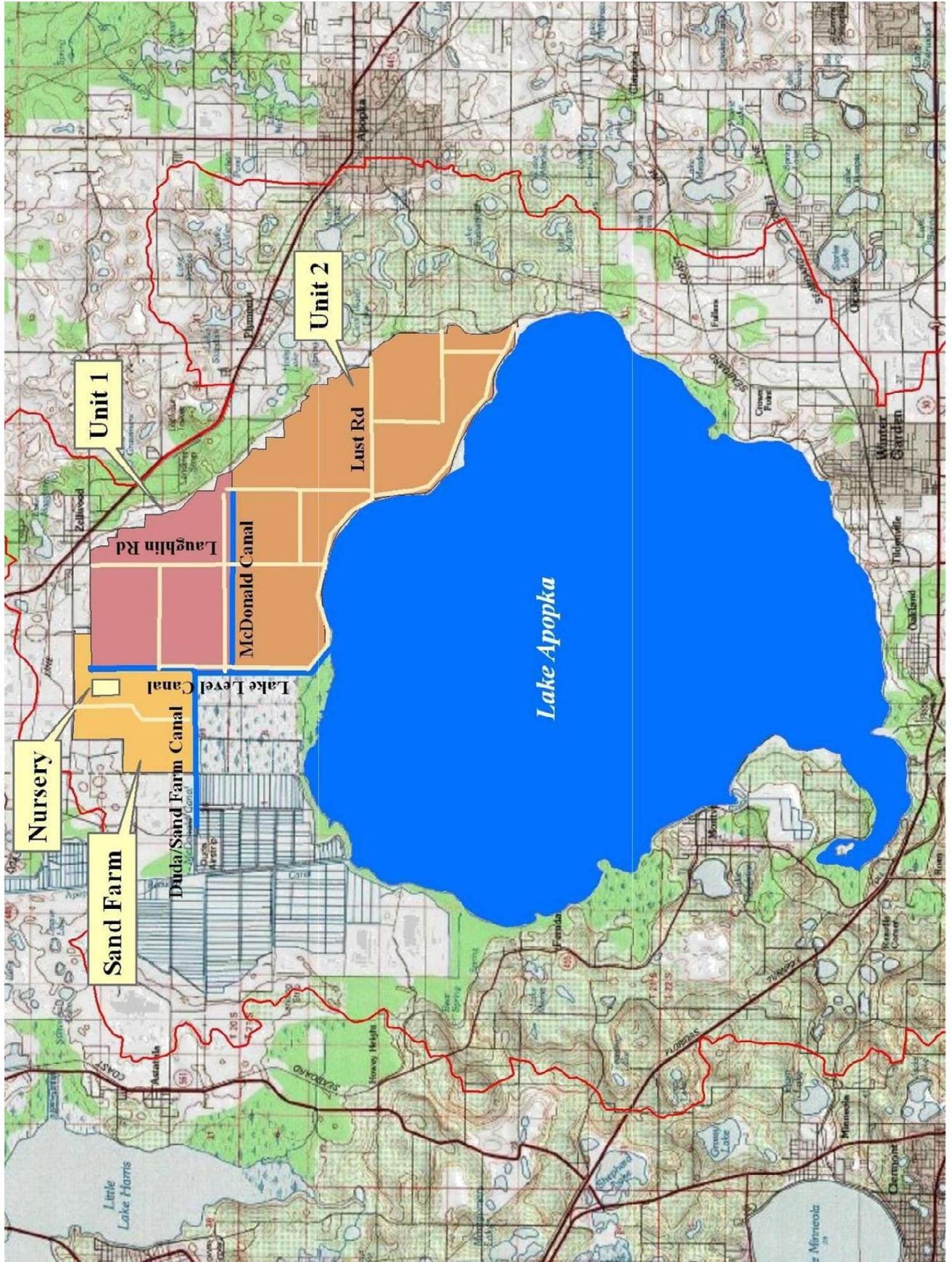
The aim of this report is to record what I saw during the twelve months. I concentrate on the basic unit an influx (this is defined in both of the five year analyses) and I try to show you its shape and duration. The actual pattern of migration at Zellwood is very different from the generalized ideas that are out there. Hopefully I will show you that winter visitors for instance are in fact passage migrants. One thing is very clear bird migration follows a very strict timetable.

There was a Breeding Bird Survey this year; this was the 3rd of six such surveys. Rather than just show the results for this year I am including all six surveys so that that this one year can be put into perspective. The counts for all the years are detailed in Appendix C.

I have also tried to identify all butterflies, dragonflies, damselflies, amphibians, reptiles and mammals that I came across. I have listed all the species seen during the first set of five years and have provided details of the first date on which I observed each species in each calendar year. I have decided that all the reports 1 to 5 will carry the data for the first five years.

There is also a bird list of all the bird species seen during the first five years together with the highest daily count for each species. For comparison purposes I am including a second list detailing the highest daily counts as at August 14, 2012. Again I have used the 5th year as the benchmark rather than continue to show lower and lower peak counts.

The spreadsheet for the year is included together with a simple analysis which aims to give an idea of how many birds were using the different habitats on a daily basis.



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On August 15, 1998 I was persuaded by Wes Biggs to attend a meeting between a group of birders and staff of St Johns River Water Management District; the birders were led by John Basili of Audubon of Florida. One outcome of this meeting was that there was a clear need for additional information on the birds occurring at Zellwood. I had the time so I started the survey which is still going strong in 2014. Without that initial push from Wes you would not be looking at this report.

Now we come to the third year of the survey and Jim Peterson, Harold Weatherman, Roxanne Conrow and John Basili made the continuing survey possible

From the beginning Bill Pranty assisted by putting all the data into what became a massive spreadsheet. Table A contains that part of the spreadsheet that relates to the third year of the survey. Bill your help was much appreciated; I say was as he has now transferred this task to me.

Coming more up to date Pam Bowen of the District has kindly provided a map of Lake Apopka that shows most of the watershed; thanks Pam.

The other week Kacy Ray sent me the completed 4th Report but I had no sooner noted its arrival than this report arrived. She is keeping me busy. Without Kacy's work on these books this project would not be proceeding at all. Kacy your role in this project is crucial, thank you.

Rachel Gerker is now assisting me with these books; she has helped prepare this edition for the Orange Audubon Society's web site; thank you Rachel.

Harry Robinson

Front cover: this picture of an Osprey was taken on January 19, 2013 by the late Rebecca Holmes

THE SURVEY ROUTE

For the first two years of the survey I had concentrated on the northern fields and the eastern border; for this year I concentrated on the northern fields and the side of Lake Apopka. I would start each morning at Canal Road near Jones Avenue in the dark and at first light I would walk around the corner. In the winter this was the spot to see American Woodcock as they left the fields for deeper cover.

I would then start what had to be at least a four mile walk. I would go south down Potter's Farm Road to Interceptor Road and then east to Laughlin Road. Next I turned north to Jones Avenue and then back to Canal Road. I believe that at some point I had permission from the farmer to go down the edge of the fields on the northern border. Sometimes I would reverse this route as Laughlin Road was best for sparrows very early in the morning. When Potter's Farm ceased operating I was able to not only walk the northern border but take a track through the middle of the property

Whilst the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh held water I would check that area carefully. There was no track to the west but I was able to go as far as the end of this marsh. I will have visited the Sand Farm its self but I cannot remember the time of day or the route I used. After the cattail marsh I will have visited the Workshop area before working my way south down the Lake Level Canal to Lake Apopka. At the lake I now paid close attention to those gulls, terns and ducks that were quite close to the shore. For this year I did not count/look at the birds way out on the lake.

After the lake I checked the southern border and finished up at the wood that lay between Lust and Hooper Farms Roads.

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF

ZELLWOOD

AUGUST 15, 2000 TO AUGUST 14, 2001

This checklist covers the 3rd year of the survey. I hope in the future to make printed reports for years one and two. The survey covered Units One and Two and the Sand Farm, in all some 10,000 acres were surveyed twice a week. During the year I carried out 104 surveys and spent 1,328 hours on the fieldwork.

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

This report covers the period from August 15, 2000 to August 14, 2001 but the fall passage and any post-breeding gatherings do not recognize such dates. I am therefore providing records from earlier in 2000 where this helps to provide a better picture. The same situation could arise in August, 2001 in which case I will describe records proper to the following report. **These entries are all in italics to show that they do not belong to this survey year.**

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

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

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

This was a vagrant. There were four at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on September 13 with singles there on September 19 and September 21. The count of four was a joint high count as there were also four on January 1, 1999.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Present all year in varying numbers; there was a major invasion from June to August. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 19 with 81 on July 23 and 135 on July 26, then 110 seen on July 30 with seven on August 2 and one on August 6. There were also two on August 9.* For this year there were 15 on September 7 with two to September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 5, October 9 and October 12

with 76 on October 15. There were 42 on October 29 with 213 on November 1, 286 on November 5 and 420 on November 8, then 58 seen on November 15 with 41 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 280 on December 12 with seven on December 15. There were 80 on January 1 with 43 on January 7 and 11 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14 with 66 on January 17, then 16 seen on January 24 with two on January 28. There were 207 on January 31 with 160 on February 11, 56 on February 14 and 41 on February 18. There were 94 on February 21 with 80 on February 28 and 64 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 379 on March 11 with 255 on March 18, 234 on March 25, 92 on March 27 and 63 on April 2. There were 94 on April 4 with 115 on April 6 and 290 on April 8, then 66 seen on April 11. There were 78 on April 16 with 87 on April 19, then 20 seen on April 22 with seven on April 26, six to May 2 and one on May 4. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 6 with 34 on May 8, 191 on May 20, 303 on May 24, 450 on May 27, 590 on May 31, 760 on June 3, 880 on June 7, 890 on June 10, 1,430 on June 17, 1,580 on June 20, 1,710 on June 24 and 2,400 on June 27, then 2,100 seen on July 1 with 550 on July 4. That was a major influx; it lasted two months. With the low water levels in Lake Apopka there was an extensive area of mud by the Lust Road pump house and this was their loafing area. See Appendix D regarding banding/tagging on their breeding grounds. That was also the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage (although in reality it was part of the summer passage) there were 1,045 on July 8 with 1,250 on July 11, then 860 seen on July 15 with 585 on July 18. There were 1,155 on July 22 with 1,100 on July 23, 640 on July 25, 388 on July 27, 288 on July 29 and 252 on August 2. There were 460 on August 5 with 350 on August 14, 124 on August 16 and 94 on August 19.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was an immature on January 28 and January 31. For the late spring passage there was an immature on April 4. Finally for the summer passage there were two sub-adults on May 27. The count of two was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of six on April 30, 2005.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Present all year in varying numbers; counts were low during the fall and summer with large numbers present during the spring passages. Early fall records: *there were 12 on July 16 with 16 to July 23, 23 on July 26 and 25 on July 30, then 19 seen to August 6 with 15 on August 9. There were 21 on August 13 with 30 on August 16, 35 on August 20 and 36 on August 27, then 16 seen on August 30. There were 35 on September 3 with 41 on September 7, then ten*

seen on September 10. There were 12 on September 13 with 36 on September 19, then 15 seen on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 16 on September 24 with 20 on September 27, 31 on October 1, 39 on October 5, 47 to October 12, 57 on October 15, 62 on October 18, 70 on October 22, 79 on October 25, 81 on November 1, 107 on November 5 and 146 on November 8, then 109 seen on November 12 with 105 on November 15. That was another long lasting influx. There were 133 on November 19 with 150 on November 28, then 145 seen on December 3 with 93 on December 6. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 126 on December 12 with 137 on December 15 and 180 on December 17, then 132 seen on December 20. There were 165 on December 22 with 179 on December 31, 191 on January 4 and 221 on January 7, then 123 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. In this instance the early spring passage was a continuation of the winter passage so for this passage there were 238 on January 14 with 258 on January 17, then 233 seen on January 21 with 227 on January 24. There were 250 on January 28 with 286 on January 31, then 239 seen on February 4. There were 240 on February 7 with 320 on February 11 and 515 on February 14, then 468 seen on February 18 with 458 on February 21 and 421 on February 25. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 429 on February 28 with 448 on March 3, 486 on March 11, 628 on March 18 and 828 on March 25, then 365 seen on March 27 with 319 on April 2 and 298 on April 4. The count of 828 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 7,800 on February 22, 2004. There were 347 on April 6 with 225 on April 8, 173 on April 16 and 114 on April 19. There were 118 on April 22 with 157 on April 26, then 87 seen to May 6 with 78 on May 8, 55 on May 20, 41 on May 27, 39 on June 3, 27 on June 7 and 24 on June 10. At some point during this long running influx the main spring passage came to an end and the summer passage started. In any case for the summer passage there were 47 on June 13 with 36 on June 17 and 23 on June 20. There were 37 on June 24 with 45 on June 27, then 35 seen on July 1 with 30 on July 8, 28 to July 22 and 14 to July 27. There were 16 on July 29 and August 2 with 13 to August 14 *and seven on August 16*. The summer passage in this instance continued to the end of September i.e. there was no early fall passage.

I kept a separate record of all migrating flocks. For the fall flying to the south there were nine on November 19, 13 on November 28 and five on December 15. Most of the migrating birds arrive in the dark so there is very little information for the fall passage. The situation is different in the spring as the birds depart early in the day. For the spring passage there were eight on March 11 with 297 on March 25, 27 on April 2, 41 on April 8, 31 on April 11, 20 on April 16, 71 on April 26, six on May 6 and 19 on May 8. All these counts are included in the totals given earlier.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

A non-breeding resident; there were up to 68 a day seen through the year. Early fall records: *there were 47 on July 16 with 49 on July 23, 51 on July 26 and 57 on July 30, then 50 seen on August 2 with 36 on August 6 and 17 on August 9. There were 42 on August 13 with 44 on August 16, 49 on August 23, 53 on August 27 and 68 on September 3, then 43 seen on September 10 with 40 on September 13.* The count of 68 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 873 on July 2, 2010. There were 58 on September 19 with 33 on September 21 and 30 on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 36 on September 27 with 48 on October 1, then 43 seen on October 5 with 30 on October 9. There were 40 on October 12 with 45 on October 15 and 49 on October 22, then 48 seen on October 29 with 44 on November 5 and 32 on November 8. There were 36 on November 12 with 39 on November 15 and 42 on November 19, then 39 seen on November 26 with 37 on November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 41 on November 30 with 39 on December 3, 37 on December 12 and 36 on December 15. There were 41 on December 17 with 31 on December 22, 18 on December 31 and 14 on January 1. There were 17 on January 4 with 21 on January 7, then 19 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 32 on January 14 with 24 on January 17 and 20 on January 21. There were 28 on January 24 with 43 on January 31, then 33 seen to February 11 with 23 on February 14. There were 27 on February 18 with 43 on February 21, then 38 seen on February 25 with 34 on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 43 on March 3 and March 18 with 39 on March 25, 35 on March 27, 31 on April 4, 26 to April 11 and six on April 16. There were 11 on April 19 with 17 on April 22 and 18 from April 29 to May 4, then 16 seen to May 8. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 28 on May 14 with 19 on May 20 and 18 on May 24. There were 22 on May 27 with 23 on June 3 and 31 on June 7, then 30 seen on June 13 with 29 on June 17. There were 32 on June 20 with 44 on June 24, then 34 seen on June 27 with 28 on July 1 and 27 on July 4. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 39 on July 8 with 30 to July 15, 26 on July 22 and 15 to July 27. There were 18 on July 29 with 19 on August 2 and 20 on August 5, then 18 seen on August 12 with 13 on August 14.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; the majority of sightings will have been at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh until it was drained. Early fall record: *there was one on June 28.* That was the only record for the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on September 24 with three on October 1, then two seen on October 5 with one on October 9. There were three on October 12 with six on October 15, then four seen to October

22 with three to October 29 and one on November 1. There were four on November 5 with five on November 8 and November 12, then three seen on November 15 with two on November 19. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 26 with seven on November 28, then six seen on December 3 with three on December 6, two to December 20 and singles to January 14. The count of seven was a joint high count for Zellwood as there had also been seven on November 12, 1999. The highest count however is now (2014) that of 105 on December 30, 2009. Note how close the drop in numbers is to the draining of the cattail marsh. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 17 with singles to January 31. There were three on February 4 with two on February 7 and singles to February 21. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on four dates from March 3 to March 27. Later there were singles on April 16 and April 19. There were no later records.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

A summer visitor to the shore of Lake Apopka; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of eight pairs located. Early fall records: *there was one on June 19. There were also singles from July 4 to July 16 with two on July 19, three on July 23 and four on July 26, then two seen on July 30. There were three on August 2 with four on August 6 and August 13, then three seen on August 16 with two to August 27 and singles to September 3. There were also two on September 10. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27 and October 5 that was it. There were no winter records. Exceptionally for the early spring passage there were singles on January 14, January 28 and later on February 21. For the main spring passage there were singles on April 26, May 2 and May 4 with two to May 14 and five on May 20, then two seen on May 24. That closed the main spring passage so for the summer passage there were two from May 27 to June 10 with five on June 13 and six on June 17, then four seen to June 24 with three to July 4, two to July 15 and singles to August 12. The count of six was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 76 on July 9, 2008.*

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

A common non-breeding resident; there was little to suggest passage. Early fall records: *there were 36 on June 30 with 41 on July 4, then 38 seen on July 8 with 30 to July 19 and 17 to July 26. There were 33 on July 30 with 30 on August 2, 29 on August 6 and 28 on August 9. There were 29 on August 13 with 38 on August 16, then 26 seen on August 20 with 19 on August 23. There were 50 on August 27 with 24 on August 30. There were 30 on September 3 with 36 on September 7 and 42 on September 13, then 30 seen on September 19 with 27 on September*

21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 34 on September 24 with 40 on October 1, then 31 seen to October 9. There were 44 on October 12 with 39 on October 15 and 22 on October 18. There were 40 on October 22 with 37 on October 29 and 26 on November 1. There were 79 on November 5 with 42 on November 12 and 26 on November 15. There were 32 on November 19 with 34 on November 26, then 32 seen on November 28 with 27 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 35 on December 3 with 37 on December 6, 40 on December 12, 44 on December 15 and 72 on December 17, then 55 seen on December 22 with 37 on December 31. There were 57 on January 1 with 59 on January 7, then 52 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 85 on January 14 with 63 on January 17 and 50 on January 21. There were 71 on January 24 with 72 on January 28, then 47 seen to February 7. There were 59 on February 11 with 49 on February 14, 46 to February 21 and 39 on February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 45 on February 28 with 50 on March 3 and 61 on March 11, then 42 seen on March 18 with 40 on March 22, 34 on March 25, 33 on March 27, 32 on April 2, 31 on April 4 and 22 on April 6. There were 40 on April 8 with 29 on April 16 and 23 on April 19. There were 25 on April 22 with 31 on April 26, then 17 seen on April 29. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 19 on May 2 with 20 on May 4, 22 on May 6, 23 on May 14 and 30 on May 20, then 28 seen on May 27 with 24 on May 31. There were 29 on June 3 with 36 on June 10 and 45 on June 17, then 33 seen to June 24 with 28 on July 1, 26 on July 4, 25 on July 8 and 24 on July 11. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 25 on July 15 with 39 on July 18, then 21 seen on July 22 with 18 on July 25. There were 26 on July 27 with 30 on July 29, then 18 seen on August 2. There were 19 on August 5 with 21 on August 12, then ten seen on August 14.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Present all year but it did not breed in the survey area; numbers generally low but there were significantly higher numbers seen during the summer and the early fall with a short-lived but heavier winter passage. Early fall records: *there were 41 on July 16 with 47 on July 19, then 40 seen on July 23 with 39 on July 26. There were 50 on July 30 with 59 on August 6, then 49 seen on August 9 with 46 on August 13.* For this year there were 65 on August 16 with 37 on August 20 and 35 on August 23. There were 75 on August 27 with 71 on August 30, 63 on September 3 and 58 on September 7. There were 62 on September 10 with 75 on September 13, then 50 seen on September 19 with 46 on September 24 and 33 on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 37 on October 1 with 33 on October 5, 29 on October 12, nine to October 18 and four to October 25. There were six on October 29 with 111 on November 5, then 88 seen on November 8 with two on November 12. There were four on November 15 with nine on November 19 and 17 on November 26, then nine seen on

November 28 with eight on November 30 and seven on December 3. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 17 on December 6 with 134 on December 12, then 125 seen on December 15 with 115 on December 17, 112 on December 20, 95 on December 22, 31 on December 31, 24 on January 1 and 11 on January 4. That closed the winter passage there was just one influx. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 7 with 11 on January 10, seven on January 14, six on January 17 and two on January 21. There were 11 on January 24 with 17 on January 31, then five seen on February 4. There were 12 on February 7 with 14 on February 11 and 18 on February 14, then 14 seen on February 21 with 12 on February 25 and 11 on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 16 on March 3 with 21 on March 11, then nine seen to March 22. There were 57 on March 25 with 24 on March 27 and 23 on April 2. There were 38 on April 4 with 22 on April 6, 15 on April 8, 11 on April 11 and two on April 16. There were 12 on April 19 with 13 on April 22, 14 on April 26, 16 to May 4 and 22 on May 8, then 15 seen on May 14 with 14 on May 20. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 29 on May 24 with 17 to May 31. There were 19 on June 3 with 27 on June 7, 36 on June 10, 45 on June 13 and 71 on June 17, then 47 seen to June 24 with 26 on June 27. There were 27 on July 1 with 47 on July 4 and 60 on July 11, then 50 seen to July 18 with 19 on July 22, 16 on July 25, 12 on July 27 and 11 on July 29. That was the end of the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were 15 on August 2 with eight on August 12 and four on August 14.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Seen in very low numbers this year; there were none of the one day influxes. Early fall records: there were 17 on July 12 with 15 on July 19 and eight on July 23. There were 17 on July 26 with 20 on July 30, then 14 seen on August 2 with ten on August 9 and one on August 13. For this year there were 11 on August 16 with five on August 20 and three on August 23. There were 13 on August 27 with 20 on August 30, then 15 seen on September 3 with 13 on September 7 and three on September 10. There were 26 on September 13 with 17 on September 19, ten on September 21 and eight to September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were ten on October 1 with 20 on October 5 and 23 on October 12, then five seen on October 15 with four to October 22, three on October 29 and one on November 1. There were nine on November 5 with four on November 8, then two seen to November 30 with one on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 6 with four on December 12, ten on December 17 and 11 on December 20, then singles seen to December 31. There were two on January 1 and January 7 with one on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 and January 21 with two on January 24. There were four on January 28 with five on January 31, then three seen on February 4 with two on February 7. There were four on February 11 with five to February 18 and seven on February 21, then six seen on February

25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on February 28 with 12 on March 3, six on March 11 and four on March 18. There were ten on March 22 with 11 on March 25, then four seen to April 2. There were ten on April 4 with 11 on April 6, then four seen on April 8 with two on April 11. There were three on April 16 with four on April 19, nine to April 26 and 12 on May 2, then ten seen on May 4 with six on May 6 and three on May 8. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on May 14 with 15 on May 24, 31 on May 27, 34 to June 3 and 73 on June 10, then 72 seen on June 13 with 50 on June 17 and 35 on June 20. There were 45 on June 24 and June 27 with 51 on July 1 and 63 on July 4, then 44 seen on July 8. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 45 on July 11 with 52 on July 15, then 45 seen to July 27 with 40 on August 2, 29 to August 14, *26 on August 16, 18 on August 19, 14 on August 22 and 11 on August 26.*

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

Present in small numbers through the year, the numbers in the summer may be a little higher. Early fall records: *there were 31 on July 8 with 28 on July 16, 22 on July 23, 20 on July 26, 19 to August 9 and 13 on August 13.* For this year there were 15 on August 16 with 16 on August 20, then 15 seen on August 23. There were 17 on August 27 with 18 on August 30, then 20 seen on September 3 and September 7 with 17 on September 13 and 16 to September 21. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 30 on September 24 with 19 to October 5 and 15 on October 9. There were 27 on October 12 with 22 on October 15, 20 on October 22 and 16 on October 25. There were 21 on October 29 with 16 on November 1, 12 on November 5 and ten on November 8. There were 16 on November 12 with 14 on November 15 and nine on November 19. There were 15 on November 26 with 14 on November 28 and eight on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 3 and December 6 with 23 on December 12, then 17 seen on December 15. There were 18 on December 17 with 25 on December 20 and 27 on December 22, then 16 seen to January 4 with 15 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 10 with 24 on January 17 and 28 on January 24, then 23 seen on January 28 with 22 on January 31, 19 on February 4 and 15 on February 7. There were 25 on February 11 with 20 on February 14 and 17 on February 18. There were 21 on February 21 with 22 on February 25 and 35 on February 28, then 20 seen to March 11. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 27 on March 18 with 17 on March 22. There were 25 on March 25 with 29 on March 27, then 25 seen on April 2 with 22 on April 4, 21 on April 8, 11 on April 11 and five on April 16. That closed the late spring passage. Numbers were a little higher for the summer passage as there were 19 on April 19 with 22 on April 22, 24 on April 29, 32 on May 2, 36 on May 4 and 38 on May 6, then 26 seen on May 8 with 21 on May 14. There were 23 on May 20 with 26 on May 24 and 34 on May 27, then 23 seen on May 31. There were 27 on June 3 with 31 on June 7 and 34 on June 10, then 32 seen to June 20 with 24

on June 24. There were 27 on June 27 with 28 on July 1 and 36 on July 4, then 22 seen on July 8. That was the summer passage so for the post-breeding gathering there were 24 on July 11 with 26 on July 15, 27 to July 27 and 30 on July 29, then 19 seen on August 2 with 16 on August 5, 15 on August 14 *and 11 on August 16.*

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

This was the rarest of these herons; numbers were very low from October to February. Early fall records: *there were ten on June 14 and June 19 with 17 to June 28 and 22 on July 4, then 21 seen on July 12 with 15 on July 19. There were 19 on July 23 and July 26 with 28 on July 30, then 16 seen on August 2. There were 18 on August 6 with 26 on August 9, then 13 seen on August 13 with seven on August 16. There were 13 on August 20 with 23 on August 23, then 21 seen on August 30 with 18 on September 3 and 11 to September 10. There were 18 on September 13 with 14 on September 21, 13 on September 24 and eight on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were nine on October 1 with 13 on October 5, then ten seen on October 12 with eight to October 18. There were nine on October 22 and October 25 with five on October 29. There were eight on November 1 with nine on November 5, then eight seen on November 8 with four to November 15 and three to November 26. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 28 with three to December 12. There were five on December 15 with four on December 17 and three on December 20. There were also four from December 22 to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 10 and January 14 with seven on January 17, eight on January 24 and nine on January 28, then four seen to February 4. There were five on February 7 with seven on February 11 and nine on February 14, then seven seen on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 30 on February 28 with ten on March 3, nine on March 18 and five on March 22. There were ten on March 25 with nine on April 2, eight on April 6, five on April 8 and four on April 11. There were five on April 16 with eight on April 19, then six seen on April 22. There were seven on April 26 with 11 on April 29, then ten seen on May 2 with six on May 4. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 16 on May 6 with 14 on May 14 and 12 to May 27. There were 14 on May 31 and June 3 with 13 to June 10 and 11 on June 13. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 32 on June 17 with 23 on June 24 and 21 on June 27. There were 23 on July 1 with 26 on July 4, then 23 seen on July 8 with 17 on July 11. There were 24 on July 15 with 21 to July 22, 20 on July 27, 13 on July 29 and ten on August 2. There were 15 on August 5 with seven on August 12. There were ten on August 14 *with 11 on August 16, then 13 seen on August 19 and August 26 with nine to September 2.**

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

There was a minor post-breeding gathering and a fall passage; for the rest of the year numbers were much lower. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 475 on June 14 with 550 on June 19, 565 on June 26, 660 on June 28, 685 on June 30, 915 on July 4 and 1,055 on July 12, then 625 seen on July 16. There were 645 on July 19 with 700 on July 23 and 1,210 on July 30, then 535 seen on August 6 with 430 on August 13, 190 on August 16, 100 on August 20, 83 on August 27 and 35 on August 30. That ended the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 383 on September 3 with 185 on September 7 and 130 on September 10. There were 406 on September 13 with 470 on September 21, then 170 seen on September 24. That was the early fall passage or what was left of it. For the main fall passage there were 184 on September 27 with 425 on October 1, 625 on October 5 and 655 on October 12, then 360 seen on October 15 with 310 on October 18. There were 370 on October 22 with 350 on October 25, 275 on November 1, 270 on November 5 and 110 on November 8. There were 160 on November 12 with 270 on November 15 and 362 on November 19, then 45 seen on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. Numbers were now much lower for the winter and early spring passages. For the winter passage there were 60 on November 28 with 180 on November 30, then 160 seen on December 6 with 91 on December 12 and 26 on December 15. There were 70 from December 17 to December 22 with 80 on December 31, then 47 seen on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 67 on January 4 with 350 on January 7, then 170 seen on January 10 with 84 on January 14 and 25 on January 17. There were 30 on January 21 with 75 on January 24 and 215 on January 28, then 21 seen on February 4 with four on February 7. There were 31 on February 11 with 56 on February 14 and 119 on February 21, then 23 seen on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 55 on February 28 with 52 on March 11 and 27 on March 18. There were 41 on March 22 with 70 on March 25 and 352 on March 27, then 21 seen on April 2. There were 46 on April 4 with 512 on April 6, then 414 seen on April 8 with 330 on April 11, 295 on April 19, 230 on April 22 and 112 on April 26. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 195 on April 29 with 270 on May 2 and 350 on May 4, then 90 seen on May 6. There were 130 on May 8 with 380 on May 14, then 75 seen on May 20 with 47 on May 24 and 28 on May 27. There were 53 on May 31 with 63 on June 3 and 190 on June 7, then 152 seen on June 10 with 146 on June 13 and 96 on June 17. That concluded the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 185 on June 20 with 240 on June 27, then 435 seen on July 1 and July 4 with 140 on July 8. There were 155 on July 11 with 225 on July 15, 232 on July 18 and 372 on July 22, then 305 seen on July 25 with 175 on July 27 and 83 on July 29. There were 130 on August 2 with 332 on August 5 and 385 on August 14, *then 256 seen on August 16. There were 360 on August 19 with 700 on August 22, then 675 seen on August 26 with 475 on September 2 and 75 on September 5. That was the post-breeding gathering.**

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

With the exception of the summer seen in very low numbers; perhaps surprisingly numbers did not dip during the winter passage. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 25 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 15 on July 19 with 13 on July 23 and six on July 26. There were eight on July 30 with ten to August 9 and 12 on August 13*, then 11 seen on August 20 with four on August 23. There were 15 on August 27 with 11 on September 3, six on September 7 and two on September 10. There were three on September 13 with six on September 19, then four seen on September 21 with one on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on September 27 with four on October 5, two on October 9 and one on October 12. There were three on October 15 with singles to October 22. There were three on October 25 with four on October 29, then two seen to November 8 with one on November 12. There were three on November 15 and November 26 with two to November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 3 with five on December 6, then six seen on December 15 and December 17 with five on December 20, four on December 22 and two on December 31. There were four from January 1 to January 7 with three on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 with one on January 17. There were two on January 21 with six on January 24 and January 31, then two seen on February 4. There were five on February 7 with six on February 11, then four seen on February 14. There were five on February 18 with six on February 21, then three seen on February 25 with two to March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 11 with five on March 18 and six on March 22, then four seen on March 25. There were five on March 27 with seven on April 2, then nine seen on April 6 and April 11 with four on April 16. That was the main spring passage so for the summer passage there were seven on April 19 and April 22 with eight on April 26 and 14 on May 2, then 13 seen on May 6 with eight on May 8. There were ten on May 14 with 14 on May 20, 15 on May 24 and 18 on May 27, then 11 seen on May 31 with ten on June 3. There were 12 on June 7 with 25 on June 10, then 15 seen on June 13 with 11 on June 17. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 17 on June 20 with 29 on June 24 and 33 on July 1, then 22 seen on July 8 with 14 on July 11. There were 22 on July 15 and July 22 with 18 on July 27, 13 on July 29, seven on August 2, six on August 5 *and three to August 16*.

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

Seen in every month although sightings during the early fall passage were limited; there was no evidence that they bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *there was one on June 19 with three on June 26 and four on June 30, then three seen on July 12 with two on July 16. There were four on July 19, July 23 and July 30 with three on August 6*. For this year there were two on

August 16 with three on August 20, then singles seen to September 13. There were also three on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 5 and October 12 with four on October 15, then singles seen to October 22. There were two on October 25 with eight on October 29, then four seen to November 5 with singles to November 15. There were also two on November 26. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, December 6, December 12 and December 17 with three on December 20, then two seen to January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 4 with seven to January 17, three on January 21 and two to January 28. There were 12 on January 31 with four to February 14 and one on February 18. There were eight on February 21 with five on February 25 and two on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 11 with one on March 18. There were two on March 22 with four on March 25, then singles seen to April 8. There were two on April 11 with singles to May 8. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on May 14 with four on May 20, then three seen on May 27 with one on May 31. There were five on June 3 and June 13 with singles to June 20. There were three on June 24 and June 27 with two on July 1 and singles to July 8. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 15 with singles to August 2. There were also two on August 5.

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

An uncommon summer visitor that has not been proved to breed; it was also an early fall passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were ten on June 14 with 11 on June 26, then eight seen on June 28 with seven on June 30, five on July 8, three on July 12, two on July 16 and singles to August 9.* For this year there were two on August 16 with three on August 20 and four on August 27, then three seen on September 3 with singles to September 13. There were also two on September 19 and September 24. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the summer passage so for the summer passage there was one on May 24 with two on May 27, three to June 7 and four on June 10, then three seen on June 13 with two to June 24 and one on June 27. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 11 with two on July 18 and seven on July 22, then two seen on July 25 with singles to August 14.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Present all year in low numbers; there were slightly higher numbers in late March. Early fall records: *there were 13 on July 16 with nine on July 19. There were 12 on July 23 with 18 on July 26, then 14 seen on August 2 with nine to August 9. There were 22 on August 13 with seven*

on August 16 and four on August 20. There were 18 on August 23 with three on August 27. There were eight on August 30 with 11 on September 3 and 17 on September 7, then five seen on September 10. That was the early end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 44 on September 27 with 15 on October 5, five on October 9 and one on October 12. There were seven on October 15 with 28 on October 22, then six seen on October 25 with one on October 29. There were nine on November 1 with two to November 19. There were three on November 26 with singles to November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 3 with 19 on December 17 and 45 on December 20, then 31 seen on December 31 with ten on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 62 on January 4 with 66 on January 10, then 44 seen on January 14 with 15 on January 17. There were 58 on January 21 with 71 on January 28, then 58 seen on January 31 with 31 to February 11 and ten on February 14. There were 14 on February 18 with 34 on February 21, 38 on February 25 and 51 on February 28, then 28 seen on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 47 on March 11 with 179 on March 22 and 223 on March 25, then 222 seen on April 2 with 74 on April 6, 65 on April 8, 36 on April 11, 32 on April 16 and 22 on April 19. There were 99 on April 22 with 65 on April 26 and 27 on April 29. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 82 on May 2 with 69 on May 4 and 65 on May 6. There were 142 on May 8 with 86 on May 20, 71 on May 24 and 58 on May 27. There were 63 on May 31 with 64 on June 3, then 29 seen on June 7. There were 39 on June 10 with 41 on June 13 and 58 on June 17, then 50 seen on June 20 with 37 on June 24 and 32 on June 27. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 64 on July 1 with 44 on July 4, 41 on July 11, 36 on July 18, 23 on July 25 and 11 on July 27. There were 40 on July 29 with eight on August 2, three to August 12 and two on August 14.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Whilst they were present all year normally only low numbers seen due to the lack of any shallow flooded fields. Early fall records: *there were 30 on July 16 with 19 on July 19 and 12 on July 23. There were 16 on July 26 with 30 on July 30, then 21 seen on August 6 with ten on August 9 and six on August 13.* For this year there were 11 on August 16 with ten on August 20 and three on August 23. There were 16 on August 27 with 33 on August 30, then six seen on September 7 with three to September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were nine on September 27 with ten on October 5 and October 12, then three seen on October 15. There were five on October 18 and October 22 with seven on October 25 and 23 on October 29, then three seen on November 1. There were four on November 5 with 26 on November 8, then 12 seen on November 12 with nine to November 19 and three to November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 30 and December 3 with six on December 12, then one seen on December 15. There

were five on December 17 and December 20 with seven on December 22 and December 31, then four seen on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 4 and January 7 with seven on January 10 and five to January 21. There were eight on January 24 with 48 on January 28, then singles seen to February 11. There were 24 on February 14 with three on February 18, two on February 21 and singles to February 28. That ended the early spring passage. There were no sightings for the next month. For the late spring passage there were five on March 25 with three on April 2 and one on April 6. There were two on April 8 with six on April 11 and April 16, then four seen on April 22 with three on April 26 and one on April 29. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 2 with eight on May 6 and 13 on May 14, then three seen on May 20. There were six on May 24 with 24 on May 27, then six seen to June 3. There were 16 on June 7 with 33 on June 10 and 36 on June 17, then 17 seen on June 20. There were 27 on June 24 with 40 on June 27, then 35 seen on July 1 with 32 on July 8 and 11 on July 11. There were 30 on July 15 with 49 on July 18, then 18 seen on July 22 with ten on July 27 and nine on July 29. There were 29 on August 2 with 16 on August 5 and one on August 14.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

An uncommon summer visitor; there was no suggestion that they bred. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 28 and June 30 with two to July 12, then eight seen on July 16 and July 23 with one on July 30.* That was the end of the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring of the following year. For the spring passage there were singles on eight dates from March 11 to April 8 with two on April 11, then singles seen to May 8. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles from May 14 to May 27 with three on May 31, then singles seen to June 17. There were two on June 24 and June 27 with five to July 8 and six on July 11, then nine seen on July 15 and July 18 with five to July 27 and singles to August 12. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on August 14 *with two to September 2 and one on September 5.* Again there were no further sightings until the spring (March 27).

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Seen in low numbers; it was largely absent from late January to late March. Early fall records: *there were 58 on July 16 with 59 on July 23, then 38 seen on July 26 with 19 on July 30, 17 on August 6, 12 on August 13, five on August 16 and one on August 20.* There were nine on August 23 with 22 on August 27 and 29 on August 30, then four seen to September 7 with one on September 10. There were six on September 13 with nine on September 19 and 22 on September 24, then three seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main

fall passage there were 56 on October 1 with 43 on October 5, 16 on October 9 and seven on October 12. There were 20 on October 15 with seven on October 18 and four on October 22. There were 16 on October 25 with two on October 29 and one on November 1. There were 53 on November 5 with 21 on November 8 and singles to November 15. There were five on November 19 with one on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with 52 on December 12, 95 on December 15 and 154 on December 17, then 26 seen on December 20 with five on December 22, three on January 1 and one on January 4. There were also three on January 7 with two on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 21 and February 4. That was the extent of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were five on March 25 with six on March 27, then two seen on April 6 with one on April 19. There were also three on April 22. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 20 with ten on May 31, then one seen on June 7. There were four on June 10 with eight on June 13, nine on June 17 and 17 on June 24, then one seen on June 27. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 1 with five on July 8, then four seen on July 15 with two on July 18. There were three on July 22 with four on August 5.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

A non-breeding resident; sightings were intermittent from mid-November to mid-January. Early fall records: *there were three on July 4 and July 8 with 18 on July 16, then four seen on July 19 with two on July 23. There were three on July 26 with 11 on July 30, then nine seen on August 6 with seven on August 9. There were nine on August 13 with 16 on August 16, then nine seen on August 23 with two on August 27. There were four on August 30 with 43 on September 3, then four seen on September 7 with three on September 10. There were ten on September 19 with singles to September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 1 with five on October 5 and six on October 9, then three seen on October 12 with two on October 15 and one on October 18. There were 17 on October 22 with ten on October 25, seven on November 12 and one on November 15. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 30 with two on December 6 and one on December 12. There were eight on December 17 with three on December 20, two on January 1 and one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 7 with 21 on January 14, then 12 seen on January 21 with eight to February 4, two on February 7 and singles to February 14. There were nine on February 18 with three on February 21 and singles to February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 3 with one on March 11. There were four on March 18 with five on March 25, then two seen on March 27 with one on April 2. There were two on April 4 with five on April 8, then four seen to April 16. There were seven on*

April 19 and April 22 with nine on April 26, then three seen on May 2. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 4 with 11 on May 6, then five seen on May 8 with two on May 14 and one on May 24. There were two on May 27 and May 31 with 13 on June 3 and 19 on June 7, then three seen on June 10. There were seven on June 13 with 11 on June 17, 16 on June 20, 31 on June 24 and 69 on July 1, then 35 seen on July 8 with 14 on July 11, six on July 15 and four on July 18. That concluded the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were 30 on July 22 with 43 on July 27, then ten seen on July 29 with two on August 2. There were 39 on August 5 with 19 on August 14 *and ten on August 16.*

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Another non-breeding summer visitor; there were marked early fall, winter and early spring passages. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 28 with 19 on June 30, 47 on July 4, 61 on July 8 and 172 on July 16, then 122 seen on July 19 with 62 on July 23. There were 81 on July 26 with 97 on July 30, 167 on August 2, 266 on August 9 and 400 on August 13, then 200 seen on August 20 with 152 on August 23. There were 225 on August 27 with 262 on August 30, then 158 seen on September 3. There were 163 on September 7 with 228 on September 10, 238 on September 13 and 240 on September 19, then 227 seen on September 21 with 192 on September 24 and 77 on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 342 on October 1 with 165 on October 5, 120 on October 9, 69 on October 15, 41 on October 18, 35 on October 22, 12 to November 1 and seven on November 5. That decline lasted a month and in reality that marked the end of the event that started on July 4. There were ten on November 8 with 19 on November 12, then eight seen to November 28 with seven on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 3 with 47 on December 6 and 113 on December 15, then 104 seen on December 17 with 66 on December 20 and 31 on December 22. There were 91 on December 31 with 55 on January 1, 22 on January 4 and 21 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 132 on January 10 with ten to January 17. There were 21 on January 21 with 43 on January 24 and 214 on January 28, then one seen on January 31. There were 20 on February 4 with 128 on February 7, then 104 seen on February 11 with 66 on February 14, 60 on February 21, 32 on February 25, seven on February 28 and six on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 11 with 16 on March 22 and 20 on March 25, then 15 seen on April 2 with two on April 4. There were three on April 6 with six to April 11 and 30 on April 16, then 15 seen on April 19 with 13 on April 22 and five to April 29. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 2 and May 4 with four on May 6 and two on May 8. There were seven on May 14 with nine on May 20, then three seen on May 24 with two on May 27. There were seven on May 31 with 11 on June 3 and 19 on June 7, then eight seen on June 10. There were 15 on June 13 with 89 on June 17, then 17 seen on June 20. There were 32 on June 24*

with 59 on June 27, then 37 seen on July 1 with 12 on July 4 and seven on July 8. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 11 with 18 on July 15, 33 on July 22, 55 on July 27 and 105 on August 2, then 69 seen on August 5 with 50 on August 14.

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

There were no records this year!

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

A non-breeding summer visitor; there were no records from early November to late May. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 12 with nine on July 16, then two seen to July 23. There were 11 on July 26 with four on July 30 and two on August 2. There were eight on August 6 with nine on August 13 and 42 on August 16, then six seen on August 20 with two on August 23. There were 36 on September 3 with two on September 7. There were nine on September 13 with 31 on September 19 and 36 on September 21, then ten seen on September 24 with six on September 27, four to October 5 and one on October 12. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on November 5. There were no further sightings until the summer passage. For the summer passage there two on May 24, May 27 and June 3 with one on June 7. There were two on June 17 and June 20 with six on June 24 and nine on July 1, then five seen on July 18 with two on July 22 and one on July 25. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 27 with five on August 2 and August 14.*

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

Seen during every month but in very low numbers; during the Breeding Bird Survey a single pair located. There were three young on June 7 with two to June 17 and one to at least August 12. Early fall records: *there were five on June 14 with 15 on June 26 and 39 on June 30, then 34 seen on July 8 with 29 on July 16, 16 on July 19, ten on July 23, eight on July 26, seven to August 6 and six on August 9. That influx may be best considered a post-breeding gathering if so for the early fall passage there were 11 on August 13 with ten on August 16 and two on August 20. There were seven on August 23 with ten on August 27 and August 30, then one seen on September 3. There were two on September 7 with seven on September 13, then five seen on September 21 with two on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 5 with 12 on October 12, then one seen on October 15. Later there were six on November 19. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage*

there were seven on November 28 with nine on December 6 that was it. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 24 and January 31 with ten on February 7 and 21 on February 11, then 16 seen on February 14 with two on February 18. There were 24 on February 21 with 18 on February 25 and six on February 28. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 11 with three on March 18, then two seen to March 27. There were three on April 4 with five on April 6, then four seen on April 8. There were nine on April 22 with two on May 2 and one on May 6. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 8 and May 14 with five on May 24 and 13 on June 3, then nine seen on June 7 with three to June 17. There were four on June 20 with three to June 27 and two to July 4. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 8 with two to July 22 and one on July 25. There were three on July 29 with singles on August 2 and August 12.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

A very uncommon fall passage migrant and winter visitor; there were no records for the spring passage. For the fall passage there was one on November 15. For the winter passage there were two on November 26 with one on November 28. There were four on November 30 with seven on December 3. There were no later records.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

A very uncommon fall passage migrant; there were no sightings for the winter or spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on October 18. Later there were three on November 12 with two on November 26.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

This was a vagrant. There was one present from November 1 to December 12; this is a late fall record.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Present in very small numbers all year; there was no evidence that it bred. Early fall records: *there were three on June 14 and June 19 with four from June 26 to July 8, then one seen on July 12. There were two on July 16 with seven on July 19, then six seen on July 23 with singles*

to July 30. There were two on August 2 with three on August 9, then two seen on August 13. For this year there were three on August 16 with two on August 20 and one on August 23. There were four from August 27 to September 3 with singles to September 10. There were two on September 13 with four on September 19 and September 21, then two seen on September 27 with one on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on October 5 with four to October 15. There were five on October 18 with four on October 22, two on October 25 and one on October 29. There were five on November 1 and November 5 with six on November 8, seven on November 15 and ten on November 26, then four seen on November 28 with three on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 3 and December 12 with seven on December 15 and December 17, then singles seen to January 1. There were no further influxes to the end of the survey year; one to two then seen regularly with four on February 11, three on February 25 and four on April 4.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

Numbers were low from December to late May; there was later a minor post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of seven pairs located; the first brood (five) was seen on June 7. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 54 on June 9 with 73 on June 14 and 98 on June 19, then 83 seen to June 28 with 81 on June 30 and 35 on July 4. There were 79 on July 8 with 80 on July 12, then 67 seen on July 16 with 43 on July 23 and 17 to July 30. There were 22 on August 2 with 37 on August 6, then 31 seen on August 9 with 15 on August 13.* For this year there were 39 on August 16 with 38 on August 23, 35 on August 27 and 26 on August 30. There were 44 on September 3 with 25 on September 7, 16 on September 10 and 12 on September 13. There were 31 on September 19 with 26 on September 21. That was the post-breeding gathering, it took over the whole of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 27 on September 24 with 19 on September 27, 17 on October 5 and 16 to October 12. There were 20 on October 15 with 18 on October 22 and four on October 25. There were 15 on October 29 with 19 on November 1, then 18 seen on November 8 with 16 to November 15. There were 19 on November 19 with 15 on November 26, 13 on November 28, eight on November 30 and five on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 6 with nine on December 12, then five seen on January 4 with four to January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 28 with four on February 4, then three seen on February 11 with two to February 21. There were three on February 25 with one on February 28. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 11 with five on March 18 and three on March 22. There were six on March 25 with 27 on April 2, then seven seen on April 4 with three on April 6. There were nine on April 8 with five on April 11 and two on April 16. There were four on April 19 and April 22 with seven on April 26, then four seen on April 29

with three on May 2. That ended the late spring passage so for the summer passage there were four on May 4 with nine on May 6, then four seen to May 14. There were nine on May 20 with 16 on May 24, then six seen on May 27 with four on May 31. There were nine on June 3 with 15 on June 7 and 28 on June 13, then 18 seen on June 20 with 11 on June 24 and eight on June 27. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were ten on July 1 with 61 on July 4, then 16 seen on July 8. There were 33 on July 11 with 49 on July 15, then 42 seen on July 22 with 25 on July 27, 24 on July 29, nine on August 2 and seven on August 5. There were 22 on August 12 with 18 on August 14, *13 on August 19 and seven on August 22. There were 21 on August 26 with 19 on August 29, 16 on September 2, 15 on September 5 and three on September 9. There were 17 on September 13 with 27 on September 16, then singles seen to September 23. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

A common fall passage migrant; there was a trace passage through the winter with somewhat higher numbers during the spring passages. Early fall records: *there was one on July 8 with seven to August 20, 29 on August 27 and 89 on September 3, then ten seen on September 7. There were 11 on September 10 with 202 on September 13, then 90 seen on September 19 with 19 on September 21. There were 132 on September 24 with 54 on September 27 and 30 on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 65 on October 5 with 27 on October 9. There were 42 on October 12 with 160 on October 15, then eight seen on October 18. There were 80 on October 22 with 85 on October 25 and 340 on October 29, then 140 seen on November 1. There were 270 on November 5 with 470 on November 8, then 345 seen on November 12 with 160 on November 15. There were 950 on November 19 with 57 on November 26, 50 on November 28 and 35 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 55 on December 3 with 14 on December 6, four on December 20 and one on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there three on January 7 with four on January 10, nine on January 14 and 18 on January 17, then 14 seen on January 21 with four to January 28. There were seven on January 31 with ten on February 4 and 32 on February 11, then 16 seen on February 14. There were 17 on February 18 and February 21 with 23 on February 25, then two seen on February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 3 with 19 on March 11, then five seen to March 22. There were 19 on March 25 with three on March 27. There were five on April 2 with 22 on April 4, then 17 seen on April 6 with ten on April 11, four to April 19 and two to April 26. Finally for the main spring passage there were three on May 4. For the summer passage there were singles males in breeding plumage on May 27 and June 10. For the early fall passage there were single males in breeding plumage on June 24 and July 4.*

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

An uncommon passage migrant in the early fall but there was a strong late fall passage. Excepting one record for the late spring there were no records for the winter or spring passages. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. For the early fall passage there was one on August 16 with three on August 20, then one seen on September 3. There were two on September 13 and September 19 with five on September 21 and six on September 24, then three seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on October 1 with singles to October 15. There were five on October 18 with 11 on October 22 and 30 on October 29, then 21 seen on November 1. There were 22 on November 5 with 35 on November 8, 78 on November 12, 122 on November 15, 147 on November 19 and 198 on November 26, then 144 seen on November 28 with 71 on November 30, 59 on December 3, 21 on December 6 and 11 on December 15. This main fall passage influx took over much of the winter passage. There were no winter or early spring records. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11 that was it.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the late fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four from October 9 to October 22 with seven on October 25, 12 to November 15 and 30 on November 19, then 27 seen on November 26 with 26 to November 30, 25 on December 3 and seven on December 6. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 27 on December 12 that was it. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on April 22 that was it.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

A common fall passage migrant; there were only minor numbers seen during the winter and spring passages. For the early fall passage there were two on August 30 with later two on September 13 and one on September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 24 and September 27 with three on October 1 and eight on October 5, then three seen to October 12. There were nine on October 15 with eight to October 22. There were 35 on October 25 with 234 on November 1, then 220 seen on November 8 with 137 on November 12. There were 223 on November 15 with 350 on November 26, then 250 seen on November 28 with 150 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 403 on December 3 with 45 on December 6 and one on December 12. There were also five on January 1. That ended the winter passage. There

were no records for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 25 that was it.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; remember I am for this year only looking at the inshore waters of Lake Apopka. For the early fall passage there was one on September 24. For the main fall passage there was one on November 8 with 36 on November 12, then five seen on November 15. There were 21 on November 19 with 62 on November 26, 64 on November 28 and 169 on December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on January 1 that was it. For the early spring passage there was one on January 31 that was it. For the late spring passage there were five on April 8 that also was it.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

A rare passage migrant; this is really a coastal species. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 19 and November 26. For the early spring passage there were two on January 10, January 14, January 17 and January 21.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during both the fall and the early spring passages. For the fall passage there were two on November 12 with 24 on November 15, then 16 seen on November 19 with 14 on November 26 and nine on November 28. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on November 30 with 12 on December 3. There was one on December 31 with five on January 4, then one seen on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 10 with one on January 14. There were three on January 17 with 14 on January 21 and 15 on January 24, then 11 seen on January 28 with seven to February 4 and six to February 11. There were also eight on February 14. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 11.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

An uncommon late fall passage migrant; there were no later records. For this passage there were singles on November 15 and November 19 with two on November 26, November 28, November 30 and December 3.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers in the spring fell away in February. For the fall/winter passages there were two on November 12 with ten on November 15, 27 on November 26, 41 on November 28 and 71 on November 30, then 45 seen on December 3 with 23 on December 12, eight on December 15 and seven on December 17. This was the first time that clearly showed that these two passages could be one. There were 23 on December 20 and December 22 with 33 on December 31, then 23 seen on January 1. That completed the combined fall/winter passages. For the early spring passage there were 26 on January 4 with 31 on January 7, then 30 seen on January 10 with eight on January 14 and six on January 17. There were 20 on January 21 with 25 on January 24, then ten seen on January 28 with six on January 31 and four on February 4. There were six on February 7 with seven on February 11 and 12 on February 18, then seven seen on February 21 with five on February 28 and four on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 11 with nine on March 18 and 11 on March 22, then nine seen on March 25 with four on March 27. There were no later records.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

A rare winter visitor, there were three sightings this year. For the winter passage there was one on December 22 with two on December 31 and January 7.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

Seemingly an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor but as I only counted those close to the shore of Lake Apopka I failed to note what were probably 10,000 plus out in the middle of the lake. Early "fall" record: *this is more of a summer record as there was one on June 14*. For the late fall passage there were four on November 1 with singles to November 15. There were eight on November 19 with 21 on November 26, then 17 seen on November 28 with nine on November 30 and six on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 35 on January 1 with 14 on January 4, ten on January 7 and three on January 10. For the early spring passage there were 22 on January 14 with 12 on January 21 and

two on January 24. There were eight on January 28 with 12 on February 4 and 13 on February 14, then two seen on February 21 with one on February 25. There were also two on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 8 that was it.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

An increasing visitor to Lake Apopka; the greatest numbers were seen from April to August. There was no evidence that it bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *there were seven on June 14 and June 19 with eight on June 26, ten on June 30 and 17 on July 4, then 11 seen on July 8. There were 12 on July 12 with 18 on July 16, then 16 seen on July 23 with 13 on July 30, ten on August 2 and nine on August 8. There were ten on August 9 with 11 on August 13 and 12 on August 16, then eight seen on August 20 with seven on August 27 and six to September 3. Exceptionally on September 7 a total of 13 were noted flying to the south. There were also in the area on that day four with six on September 10, then four seen to September 19 with three to September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were six on September 27 with three on October 5 and two on October 9. There were four on October 12 with five on October 15 and eight on October 22, then five seen to October 29. There were six on November 1 with four on November 5 and two on November 8. There were four on November 12 with six from November 15 to November 28, then three seen on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 3 and December 6 with five to December 17 and ten on December 20, then eight seen on December 22 with six on December 31. There were eight on January 1 with nine on January 4, then eight seen on January 7 with seven on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 14 and January 17 with seven on January 21. There were eight on January 24 with ten on January 28, 13 on January 31 and 25 on February 4, then 20 seen to February 11 with 11 on February 14. There were 18 on February 18 and February 21 with 23 on February 25, then 16 seen on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on March 3 with 29 on March 11, then 25 seen on March 18 with 24 on March 25, 23 on March 27, 16 on April 4, 15 on April 6 and 12 on April 8. There were 15 on April 11 with 20 on April 16, 24 on April 19, 28 on April 22, 30 to April 29 and 44 on May 2, then 26 seen to May 6. The count of 44 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 213 on July 14, 2013. That was the end of the main spring passage so for the summer passage there were 29 on May 8 with 20 on May 14, 15 on May 20 and nine on May 24. There were 15 on May 27 with 17 on May 31 and June 3, then 14 seen to June 10 with ten on June 13. There were 12 on June 17 with 15 on June 20 and 24 on June 24, then 16 seen on June 27 with nine on July 1. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 16 on July 4 with 33 on July 8 and 34 on July 15, then 20 seen*

on July 18. There were 29 on July 22 with 30 on July 25 and 33 on July 27, then 24 seen on July 29 with 19 on August 2. There were 27 on August 5 with 19 on August 12 and ten on August 14.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Seen in very low numbers during the post-breeding gathering but that was the normal situation in the early years of this survey; there were a number of sightings for the spring and summer passages. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were seven on June 14 and June 19 with 29 on June 28 and 36 on July 4, then 25 seen on July 8 with 23 on July 12 and four on July 16. There were 31 on July 19 with 46 on July 23, then 45 seen on July 26 with 22 on July 30 and 11 on August 2. There were 29 on August 6 with eight on August 9, seven on August 13 and five on August 16. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were three on April 4 with four on April 6 and April 8. There was also one on April 26. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on May 27 with four on May 31, five on June 3 and seven on June 7, then three seen on June 10 with one on June 13. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were nine on June 17 with 17 on June 24, then two seen on June 27. There were 12 on July 1 with 22 on July 4, then nine seen on July 8 with two on July 11. There were 14 on July 15 with 34 on July 18, then 20 seen on July 22 with four on July 31. There were 40 on July 25 with 17 on July 27. There were 23 on July 29 with 29 on August 5, then five seen on August 14 with four on August 16, three on August 19 and one on August 22. Finally for the post-breeding gathering there were three on August 26.*

White-tailed Kite (*Elanoides leucurus*)

This was a vagrant. *There was a juvenile at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on June 30, 2000. It was hunting over the fields between the canal and Hogshead Road. This was the first record for Zellwood.*

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)

This was a vagrant. There was a juvenile on August 20.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

A resident; there was little to suggest passage. During the Breeding Bird Survey a single nest was found at the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *there was one on June 26 with two on June 28, then singles seen to July 19. There were two on July 23 and July 26 with one on July 30. There were two on August 2 with four on August 6 and August 13, then one seen on August 16. There were two on August 20 and August 23 with three from August 27 to September 10, then two seen to September 27 with one on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 5 with eight on October 9, then two seen on October 12 with one on October 15. There were two on October 18 with three from October 22 to October 29, then two seen on November 1 with one on November 5. There were two on November 8 with six on November 12, then four seen on November 15 with two on November 19 and one on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 28 with three on November 30 and two to December 6. There were five on December 12 with three on December 15 and two on December 17. There were four on December 20 with five on December 31, then three seen on January 4 with two on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 10 with three on January 14 and one on January 17. There were six on January 21 with three to January 28 and singles to February 7. There were three on February 11 with seven on February 18, then two seen on February 21 with one on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on February 28 with five on March 3, then three seen on March 11. There were four on March 18 with five on March 22, then four seen to April 2 with two on April 4 and one on April 6. There were three on April 8 and April 11 with five on April 16, then four seen on April 22 with two on April 26. There were six on April 29 with five on May 4 and May 6. That was the end of the main spring passage. There was no summer passage just one to two in the area from May 8 to August 14.*

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers in the spring were markedly lower. *This species is normally absent during the summer months but this year (2000) two females stayed on. There were six on May 16 with four to June 3, three on June 6, two to June 19 and singles to June 30. There were two on July 4 with singles again to July 16. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 19 with singles to August 2. There were two on August 6 with three on August 9, then one seen on August 13. For this year there were two on August 16 and August 20 with three to August 27, four to September 3 and seven on September 7, then five seen on September 10. There were six from September 13 to September 24. That was the end of the early fall passage. Numbers were now significantly higher with the main fall passage. There were 16 on September 27 with 21 on October 1, then*

14 seen on October 5. There were 18 on October 9 with 36 on October 12, then 27 seen on October 15. There were 30 on October 18 with 38 on October 22, 42 on October 25 and 45 on October 29, then 29 seen on November 5 with 28 on November 8. There were 32 on November 12 with 22 to November 19. There were 42 on November 26 with 41 on November 28 and 40 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 43 on December 3 with 40 on December 6 and 26 on December 12. There were 43 on December 15 with 40 on December 17, 36 on December 20, 23 on December 22, 21 on January 1, 16 on January 4, 12 on January 7, 11 on January 10, nine on January 14 and eight on January 17. That winter influx over-ran; the problem being there was no incoming early spring influx to cover up the declining winter influx. So for the remainder of the early spring passage there were 11 on January 21 with 12 on January 24, then nine seen on January 31 with four on February 4. There were eight on February 7 with nine on February 11 and 15 on February 18, then eight seen to February 25 with six to March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were nine on March 11 with 12 on March 18 and March 25, then eight seen on March 27 with six to April 6, five on April 8, four to April 22, three on April 29, two to May 4 and one on May 6. That ended the late spring passage. There were no summer sightings this year. For the early fall passage there was an adult female on August 14.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; there were no more than five a day seen. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 12, July 23, August 6, August 9 and August 13.* For this year there were two on August 16 and August 20 with singles to September 7. There were two on September 13 and September 19 with one on September 24. This species normally arrives in late September or early October but for some reason two individuals came south very early this year. That was the end of a passage that should not exist. For the main fall passage there were singles from October 1 to October 12 with three on October 15 and October 22, then two seen to October 29. There were three on November 1 with five on November 5, then three seen on November 12 with two on November 15 and singles to November 26. There were three on November 28 with one on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with three on December 6 and four on December 12, then one seen on December 15. There were two on December 17 with four on December 20, then three seen to January 7 with two on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with five on January 21, then three seen on January 28 with two to February 4. There were three on February 7 with two to February 14. There were three on February 18 with singles to March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11 with two on March 18, March 22 and March 27, then one seen on April 2. There were three on April 6 with two on April 8 and singles

on April 11, April 16, April 22 and May 2. That closed the late spring passage. Again there were sightings in the early fall; in this case there were singles on July 22 and July 29.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

A comparatively common species this year; the only event was a minor post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a single pair located however the numbers seen each day indicate that there were more pairs. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were three on July 12 and July 19 with four on July 23 and six on July 26, then five seen to August 2. There were six on August 6 with ten on August 9 and August 16, then eight seen to August 27 with three on August 30. There were six on September 3 with eight on September 7, then five seen to September 19 with one on September 21. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were two on September 24 with four on September 27, then two seen on October 1. There were four on October 5 with six on October 12, then five seen on October 15 with four on October 18. There were five from October 22 to October 25 and six on October 29, then five seen on November 5 with four on November 8 and three to November 15. There were four on November 19 with six on November 26, then five seen on November 28 with three on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 3 with four to December 12 and two on December 15. There were four on December 17 with seven on December 20, then six seen to January 7 with three on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with six on January 17, then five seen to January 24 with two on January 28. There were three on January 31 with four on February 4 and February 7, then three seen to February 14 with two on February 18 and one on February 21. There were also two on February 25 and February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 11 with one on March 18. There were two on March 22 and March 25 with four on March 27, then singles seen to April 6. There were two on April 8 and April 11 with singles to May 6. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on May 24 with two on May 27 and May 31, then singles seen to June 24. There were three on June 27 and July 4 with singles to July 11. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were four on July 15 with five on July 22, then four seen to July 27. There were six on July 29 and August 2 with seven on August 5 and August 12, *eight on August 16 and nine on August 22, then seven seen to August 29. There were 12 on September 2 with four on September 9 and three to September 16. That closed the post-breeding gathering.**

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

A common resident with the greatest numbers being seen from August to the end of February; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of nine pairs located. Early fall records: *there were three from June 9 to June 19 with five to June 28, six on July 4 and eight on July 8, then four seen to July 19. There were seven on July 23 with ten on July 26 and 15 on July 30, then nine seen on August 2. There were 12 on August 6 with 17 on August 9, then 16 seen to August 16. There were 17 from August 20 to August 30 with 16 on September 3 and 15 to September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 17 from September 24 to October 1 with 19 on October 5, then ten seen on October 9. There were 13 on October 12 with 26 on October 15, then 21 seen on October 22 with 14 on October 25. There were 15 on October 29 with 16 on November 1, 18 on November 5 and 20 on November 12, then 17 seen on November 19 with 12 on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on November 28 with 19 on November 30, then 15 seen on December 3 with 11 on December 6. There were 16 on December 12 with 15 on December 15 and six on December 17. There were 13 on December 20 with 15 on December 22 and 17 on December 31, then 16 seen on January 1 with 15 to January 7 and 13 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 18 on January 14 with 13 to January 21. There were 18 on January 24 with 14 to January 31. There were 16 on February 4 with 21 on February 7 and 22 on February 11, then nine seen on February 14 with eight on February 18. There were 11 on February 21 with ten on February 25, eight on February 28 and seven on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 11 with three on March 18. There were five on March 22 with eight on March 25, then seven seen to April 2 with five on April 4, four on April 6 and three on April 8. There were four from April 11 to April 19 with five on April 22, then three seen on April 26 with one on April 29. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 2 with six on May 4 and seven on May 6, then five seen to May 20 with four on May 24 and three on May 27. There were five on May 31 with four to June 13, three to June 24, two on July 1 and singles to July 8. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 11 with five on July 15, then three seen on July 18. There were four on July 22 with five on July 25, six on July 29 and seven on August 5, then four seen on August 12. There were six on August 14 with nine on August 16 and 11 on August 19, then seven seen on August 22.*

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was a juvenile on September 10 with an adult present on September 27.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

This was also a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was an adult light morph on October 9.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was an adult dark morph on November 28 with a juvenile light morph on December 20.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

A common resident, the greatest numbers were seen from August to early March. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of six pairs located; the first fledged young was seen on June 20. Early fall records: *there were 20 on July 16 with 16 on July 23 and 15 on July 26. There were 25 on July 30 with 21 on August 6 and 19 on August 9. There were 31 on August 13 with 23 on August 16. There were 28 on August 20 with 31 on August 23, 32 to September 3 and 33 on September 10, then 29 seen to September 19. There were 36 on September 21 with 32 on September 24 and 20 on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 28 on October 1 with 22 on October 5 and 15 on October 9. There were 25 on October 12 with 28 on October 15, then 22 seen on October 18 with 16 on October 22, 14 on October 29 and 12 on November 1. There were 23 on November 5 with 18 on November 12 and 16 on November 15. There were 24 on November 19 with 20 on November 28 and 18 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 31 on December 3 with 23 on December 6 and 17 on December 12. There were 22 on December 15 and December 17 with 39 on December 20, then 29 seen on December 31 with 21 on January 1 and 15 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 29 on January 7 with 26 to January 21 and 25 on January 24. There were 40 on January 28 with 23 on January 31 and 18 on February 4. There were 38 on February 7 with 28 on February 11. There were 29 on February 14 with 30 on February 18 and 32 on February 21, then 23 seen on February 25 with 19 on February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 31 on March 3 with 35 on March 11, then 22 seen on March 18 with 18 on March 22, 16 on March 25, 13 on March 27 and 12 on April 2. There were 18 on April 4 with 11 to April 8, ten on April 16 and six on April 19. There were seven on April 22 with eight on April 26, then seven seen on April 29 with six on May 2. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 4 with eight on May 8, then four seen on May 14. There were five on May 20 and May 24 with eight on May 27, then five seen on June 3 with three to June 10. There were four on June 13 and June 20 with three to June 27. That*

closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 1, July 8 and July 15 with seven on July 18 and nine on July 25, then six seen to August 2. There were eight on August 5 with seven to August 14.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was an adult on December 12. I did not note the location.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

A common fall passage migrant and winter visitor; numbers were lower during the spring passages. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 13, September 19 and September 21. For the main fall passage there were five on October 1 with seven on October 9, nine to October 15, 13 on October 18, 15 on October 22 and 24 on October 29, then 14 seen to November 8 with 12 on November 12, 11 to November 19 and seven on November 26. Just one influx covered the whole of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 28 with 14 on November 30, then 12 seen on December 6 with nine to December 15 and eight on December 17. There were 12 on December 20 with eight on December 22 and six on December 31. There were 14 on January 1 with six to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 10 with 11 on January 14, then nine seen on January 17 with six to January 24. There were nine on January 28 with seven to February 4, six on February 7 and five on February 11. There were nine on February 14 with eight to February 21. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 12 from February 25 to March 3 with seven on March 11 and six on March 18. There were eight on March 22 with nine on March 25, then eight seen to April 2 with three on April 4 and singles to April 8. There were two on April 11 with singles on April 19 and April 26. That was the late spring passage. Exceptionally there was an early fall record: there was an adult male on July 15.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there were no December sightings. For the early fall passage there was one on September 10. For the main fall passage there were singles on October 12, October 15, October 18, October 22, October 25, November 5, November 8 and November 26. There were no December records. For the winter passage there were singles on January 1, January 4, January 7, January 10 and January 14. For the early spring passage there

were singles on February 4 and February 7 with singles later on February 21 and February 25. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 27, April 2, April 6 and April 11 with two on April 19, then singles seen on April 26 and May 2.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

A rare passage migrant and winter visitor there were for the fall passage singles on October 9 and October 22. For the winter passage there were singles on November 26, December 3 and December 15. There were no records for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 26.

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

A common resident with the greatest numbers at the Sand Farm and the Sod Farm; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 65 pairs located. The first brood (eight) was seen on July 11. Early fall records: *there were seven on June 28 with 15 on June 30, then ten seen on July 8 with five to July 23 and four on July 26. There were seven on July 30 with three on August 2 and one on August 6. There were two on August 9 with three on August 13, then singles seen to August 20. There were two on August 27 with three on September 7, then singles seen to September 24. There were three on September 27 with four on October 1, then one seen on October 5. That was the end of the influxes although why virtually every "resident" species has these "influxes" I do not know. That was also the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 12 and October 18 with two on October 22, then singles seen to November 8. There were two on November 12 with one on November 19. There were also ten on November 26; there were no later records for the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 12 to December 22 with three on January 1, then singles seen to January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14 with two on January 17, then singles seen to February 28. That was the end of the early spring passage. For March and the main spring passage the only records were of two on March 11 and one on March 22. Now the influxes started again. There were five on April 2 and April 6 with 12 on April 8, 15 on April 16 and 16 on April 22, then eight seen on April 26 with seven on April 29. There were ten on May 2 with 16 on May 4, then 13 seen to May 8. There were 16 on May 14 with 13 on May 20. That ended the main spring passage so for the summer passage there were 14 on May 24 with 26 on May 27, then 18 seen on May 31. There were 22 on June 3 with 30 on June 7, then 19 seen on June 13 with 16 to June 24, 15 on July 1 and 13 on July 4. There were 25 on July 8 with 23 on July 11, eight to July 27, six on July 29 and four on August 2. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage*

there were six on August 5 with eight on August 12, then six seen on August 16 with three on August 19.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 28 and November 30. For the late spring passage there was one on April 16. That was such a contrast to the huge numbers seen in later years (there were 523 on August 23, 2006).

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; it seemed very strange for there to be more sightings of this really uncommon bird than the King Rail which should be more widespread. For the fall passage there was one on November 15. For the winter passage there were singles on November 28, November 30, December 6, December 17 and December 22. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 10 and January 31. There were no later records.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen from mid-November to mid-January. For the fall passage there were initially singles on September 24, October 1, October 5, October 9 and October 12. There were three on October 15 and October 18 with six on October 29, then three seen to November 5. There were five on November 8 with seven on November 12, 11 on November 15 and 13 on November 26, then 11 seen to November 30 with seven on December 3 and five on December 6. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on December 12 with five on December 15 and four on December 17. There were six on December 20 with nine on December 22, 11 on December 31 and 22 on January 1, then ten seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 7 with 18 on January 10, then eight seen on January 17 with four on January 21 and two on January 24. There were four on January 28 with seven on January 31, then five seen on February 7 with three on February 14 and one on February 18. There were four on February 21 with three on February 25 and one on February 28. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 3 with four on March 11, then singles seen to March 22. There were two on March 25 with three on April 4, then singles seen on six dates to May 4.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*)

A summer visitor to the canals; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 17 pairs located. The first young (two) were seen on May 24. An adult stayed through the winter it was by the Lust Road pump house. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 23 with 12 on July 26, then four seen on July 30. There were 11 on August 2 with 14 on August 6, then seven seen on August 9 with six on August 13 and two on August 16.* There were seven on August 20 with nine on August 23, then four seen to September 10 with two on September 13 and singles to September 27. That was the end of the early fall passage. This is one of those species that just drifts away at the end of the breeding season. There were no records for the late fall passage. There was an adult by the Lust Road pump house from December 6 to February 11 i.e. well into the early spring passage. There was one further down the Lust Road Canal on February 14 with one at the Sand Farm on February 18. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 11 with two on March 22, then singles seen to April 8. There were four on April 11 with seven on April 16, eight on April 19 and 12 on April 22, then nine seen to April 29. There were ten on May 2 with seven on May 4 and three on May 6. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 8 with nine on May 14 and May 20, then seven seen on May 24 with five on May 27. There were ten on May 31 with eight on June 3 and five on June 7. There were seven on June 10 and June 13 with 12 on June 17, 14 on June 24 and 15 on July 1, then four seen on July 4. There were seven on July 8 with 13 on July 11, then two seen to July 18. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 22 and July 27 with three to August 5 and two on August 12. There were five on August 14 *with eight on August 16, then three seen on August 19 with two to August 29 and one on September 2.*

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)

A common resident; there was little to indicate passage although there was a post-breeding gathering in 2001. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 126 pairs located, the first young were seen on May 8 and the last on July 8. Early fall records: *there were 100 on May 30 with 107 on June 3, 126 on June 6, 134 on June 9, 143 to June 26, 149 on June 28 and 163 on July 4, then 128 seen on July 12 with 105 on July 16 and 79 on July 19. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 106 on July 23 with 91 on July 30 and 56 on August 2. There were 119 on August 6 with 72 on August 9, 70 on August 16 and 62 on August 20. There were 69 on August 23 with 122 on August 27, then 79 seen on September 3 with 32 on September 7. There were 41 on September 10 with 85 on September 13, then 57 seen on September 19 with 37 on September 21. There were 38 on September 24 with 47 on September 27, then 39 seen on October 1. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 52 on October 5 with 37 on October 9 and 30 on October 12. There were 43*

on October 15 and October 18 with 29 on October 22. There were 39 on October 25 with 41 on October 29 and 48 on November 5, then 29 seen on November 12 with 24 on November 15 and 19 on November 19. There were 38 on November 26 with 31 on November 28 and 26 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 41 on December 3 and December 6 with 31 to December 15. There were 41 on December 17 with 48 on December 20, then 36 seen on December 22. There were 41 on December 31 with 61 on January 1, then 56 seen on January 7 with 49 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 52 on January 14 with 63 on January 17 and 78 on January 24, then 59 seen on January 28 with 57 on January 31, 53 to February 11, 52 on February 14, 50 on February 21, 36 on February 25 and 30 on February 28. That long decline suggests than an event came to an end so perhaps there really had been an early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 40 on March 3 with 46 on March 11, then 33 seen on March 18 with 27 on March 22. There were 63 on March 25 with 34 on March 27 and 26 on April 2. There were 35 on April 4 with 24 on April 8, 17 on April 11 and 11 on April 16. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 32 on April 19 with 26 on April 22. There were 27 on April 26 with 40 on April 29, then 34 seen on May 2 with 33 on May 4. There were 47 on May 6 with 41 on May 8. There were 45 on May 14 with 67 on May 20, then 63 seen on May 27 with 51 on May 31. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 54 on June 3 with 67 on June 7, 81 on June 10, 88 on June 17 and 101 on June 24, then 82 seen on July 1 with 72 on July 4. There were 95 on July 8 with 99 on July 11 and 166 on July 15, then 127 seen on July 22 with 122 on July 25 and 120 on July 27. There were 129 on July 29 with 153 on August 2 and 156 on August 5, then 130 seen on August 12 with 105 on August 14.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

Seen in small numbers through the year with the exception of a short break during the summer; none bred this year. Early fall record: *there were 11 on July 8 with 26 on July 12, then seven seen on July 16. There were 14 on July 19 with 23 on July 23, then three seen on July 26. There were eight on July 30 with 14 on August 6, then 11 seen to August 13.* For this year there were 18 on August 16 and August 23 with 16 to August 30. There were 17 on September 3 with nine on September 7, eight on September 10, seven on September 13 and three on September 19. There were nine on September 21 with six on September 24, three on September 27 and one on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 11 on October 5 with 44 on October 9, then ten seen on October 12 with eight on October 15. There were 11 on October 18 with five on October 22 and one on October 25. There were 26 on October 29 with 41 on November 5, then 40 seen on November 12 with 20 on November 15 and two on November 19. There were five on November 26 with 11 on November 28, then ten seen on November 30 with nine to December 6. That closed the main fall passage. For the

winter passage there were two on December 12 with ten on December 15, then four seen to December 20. There were seven on December 22 with one on December 31. There were two on January 1 with three on January 4, then one seen on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 21 with three on January 28, then two seen on January 31. There were two on February 11 with one on February 14. There were singles on February 25, February 28 and March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 11 with two on March 22 and singles to April 2. There were 20 on April 4 with two to April 8. There were three on April 11 and April 16 with two to May 4 and singles to May 14. That ended the main spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were singles from June 10 to July 15.

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

Whilst there were records for every month of the year this was an uncommon visitor. There was no evidence that they bred but that was still a possibility. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 23, July 26 and July 30 with two on August 6, then one seen on August 9.* There were three on August 13 and August 16 with two on August 20 and one on August 30. There were three on September 3 with singles to October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 12 and October 15 with four on October 22. For the winter passage there were two on November 26 with singles to December 20. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 21 to February 11 with two on February 21, then singles seen to March 3. For the late spring passage there were singles on eight dates from March 18 to April 16. For the summer passage there was one on May 6 with five on May 14, then four seen to May 24. There were five on May 27 with two to June 7 and one on June 10. That ended the summer passage. The counts of five were the highest counts for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of six on March 8, 2009. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on July 4 with one on July 18.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

An uncommon passage migrant; I did not note separately those flying to the south or the north. Early fall record: *there were two on June 30.* That was the only record for the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were nine on November 12 with singles on November 15 and November 19 that was it. For the winter passage there were 26 on November 26 with 18 on November 28, 13 to December 6 and three on December 12. There were 37 on December 15 with 28 on December 17 and two on December 20. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 that was it. For the main spring passage there was one on March 11 with two on March 27 and five on April 2,

then one seen on April 4. There was one April 26 with three on April 29, then two seen on May 2 with one on May 4. Finally for the main spring passage there was one on May 20. There were no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there were four on July 4 and July 11 with singles on July 15 and July 22.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

This was a vagrant even if it was part of attempt to re-introduce this species to Florida. For the late spring passage there was an adult on March 25.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

A quite common fall and winter passage migrant; the numbers during the spring passages were much lower. For the early fall passage there was one on August 20. Later there was one on September 7 with 19 on September 10. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were nine on October 9 with 38 on October 15, then 16 seen on October 22 with 11 on October 29 and five on November 1. There were 50 on November 5 with 77 on November 12, then 15 seen on November 15 with ten on November 19 and three on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 17 on November 28 with 24 on November 30 and 52 on December 3, then 45 seen on December 6 with 28 on December 15, 16 on December 17 and six on December 22. There were 17 on December 31 with six to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 7 and January 10 with singles to January 21. There were three on January 24, January 31 and February 7 with singles to February 14. There were three on February 21 with singles to February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 3, March 11 and March 25 with three on April 26 and four on May 2, then eight seen on May 4 and May 6. That was the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 25. Later there was an adult in breeding plumage on August 14.

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 9, October 15, October 18 and October 29. For the late spring passage there was one in winter plumage on March 25 with two on March 27. Note: the Sod Farm was still in use at this time.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were three on July 23 with two on August 6 and August 9.* For this year there were singles on September 3 and September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 29 that was it. For the spring passage there were three on May 2 that was it. For the early fall passage there were two on July 27 with three on August 2, then five seen on August 5 and August 12 *with two on August 16.*

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

Present all year with a major passage from December to early February; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of six pairs located. The first chick was seen on July 1. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were nine on June 3 with 11 on June 6, 14 on June 9, 37 to June 28, 46 on July 4, 119 on July 12 and 264 on July 19, then 19 seen on July 26 with three on July 30. That was the post-breeding gathering.* For the early fall passage there were eight on August 2 with ten on August 6 and 12 on August 9. For this year there was one on August 20 with eight on August 23, then two seen on August 27. There were five on August 30 with eight on September 3 and 18 on September 10, then 14 seen on September 13 with 13 on September 19 and eight on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 17 on September 24 with 18 on October 1, then eight seen on October 9 with two on October 12 and one on October 15. There were three on October 18 with 19 on October 22 and 56 on October 29, then 45 seen on November 5 with 35 on November 8. There were 55 on November 12 with 76 on November 15, then 70 seen on November 19 with 57 on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 82 on November 28 with 94 on November 30 and 413 on December 6, then 212 seen on December 12 with 103 on December 15. There were 385 on December 17 with 120 on December 22 and 78 on December 31. There were 135 on January 1 with 110 on January 4 and 56 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. These two passages really appeared to be two separate events. For the early spring passage there were 113 on January 10 with 186 on January 14 and 401 on January 17, then 250 seen on January 24 with 85 on January 28. There were 250 on January 31 with 442 on February 4, then 202 seen on February 7 with 78 on February 11, 56 on February 18, 24 on February 25 and six on February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. This also marked the end of any significant passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 3 with 18 on March 11, then 14 seen on March 18 with ten on March 25 and two to April 2. There were six on April 8 with four on April 11, three to April 19 and one on April 22. There were four on April 26 with seven on April 29, then five seen on May 2. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 4 and May 6 with seven on May 8, then six seen on May 14 with five on May 20 and three on May 24. There were five on May

27 with six on May 31 and seven on June 7, then three seen to June 13. There were nine on June 17 with eight on June 20 and three on June 24. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were five on June 27 with eight on July 1 and 66 on July 4, then nine seen on July 8. There were 16 on July 11 with 38 on July 15, then 13 seen on July 18 with seven on July 22 and two on July 25. That was the extent of the post-breeding gathering so for the early fall passage there were seven on July 27 with eight on July 29 and 16 on August 2, then four seen to August 12. There were eight on August 14 *with nine on August 16, ten on August 22 and 12 on August 29, then 11 seen on September 2 with six on September 5, three on September 9 and one on September 13.*

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

A common summer visitor to the canals and the shore of Lake Apopka; it was also a fall and early winter passage migrant. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 18 pairs located; the first young (three) were seen on June 13. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 22 on June 30 with 32 on July 4, 48 on July 8 and 65 on July 12, then 52 seen on July 16. There were 61 on July 19 with 94 on July 23, then 53 seen on July 26 with 27 on July 30, 24 on August 2, 16 on August 6, 12 on August 9, eight to August 16 and three on August 20.* That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the balance of the early fall passage there were four on August 23 with 12 on August 27, then six seen on September 3 with five on September 7 and one on September 13. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on September 19 and September 27 with three to October 12 and four from October 18 to October 29. That ended the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 26 with later three on December 12 and four on December 15. That was it. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 18. Later there were three on April 2 with one on April 4. There were two on April 8 with three on April 11, eight on April 19 and nine from April 22 to May 2, then six seen on May 4. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 6 with 18 on May 14, then 15 seen on May 20 with six on May 24. There were 18 on May 27 with 14 on May 31 and 13 on June 3. There were 18 on June 7 with 14 on June 10. There were 15 on June 13 with 22 on June 17 and 29 on June 20, then 23 seen to July 1 with 20 on July 4. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 23 on July 8 with 35 on July 15, then 28 seen on July 22 with 16 on July 27, 13 on July 29, 11 to August 5 and six on August 12. There were seven on August 14 *with eight on August 16, 11 on August 19, 13 to August 29 and 16 on September 2, then 12 seen on September 5 with nine on September 9 and six on September 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)

This is a species that is absent in most years however for this year it was a fall passage migrant with the passage continuing to mid-December. Early fall records: *there were two on July 8 and July 12 with singles on July 16, July 19 and July 23.* That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were singles on September 24 and September 27 with two to October 9, six on October 12, 17 to October 18 and 20 on October 25, then 26 seen on October 29 and November 1 with 24 on November 8, 19 on November 12, 13 to November 19 and two to December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on December 12 with two on December 15. There were no later records.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the late fall passage. Early fall records: *exceptionally this species had summered at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh, the low count was that of one on May 23 and May 27. There were two on May 30 and June 3 with three on June 6, six on June 9, eight on June 19 and 13 on June 26, then 12 seen on June 30 with 11 on July 4. That ended the summer passage.* For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 8 with 20 on July 16 and 24 on July 23, then 18 seen on July 26 with 12 on August 2, four on August 13 and one on August 16. There was one on August 27 with two from August 30 to September 7, three on September 13 and four on September 19, then one seen on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on September 27 with seven to October 5, 19 on October 9 and 28 on October 12, then 20 seen on October 15. There were 26 on October 18 with 34 on October 22, 67 on October 25 and 74 on October 29, then 13 seen on November 5 with five on November 8. There were 16 on November 12 with two on November 15. There were three on November 19 and November 26 with four on November 28, then two seen to December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 6, December 12 and December 15 then singles seen to December 22. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 4 and January 7 with five on January 17, then two seen on January 31. Later there were singles on February 14 and February 21. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 18 with two on March 22, four on March 25 and 11 on April 2, then ten seen on April 4 with one on April 6. There were five on April 16 with six on April 19, then three seen on April 22 with singles to April 29. There were two on May 2, May 4 and May 6 with singles on May 8 and May 14. Finally for the main spring passage there were two on May 20. For the summer passage there was one on June 17. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 8 and July 11 with four on July 15 and eight on July 18, then three seen on July 25 with two on July 27 and one on July 29. There were three on August 2 with one on August 5.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

As with the last species this was a passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers being seen during the late fall passage. Early fall records: *there were eight on June 28 with 11 on June 30, then seven seen on July 4 with one on July 8. There were three on July 12 and July 16 with 11 on July 19, then five seen to July 30 with singles to August 13.* For this year there were two on August 16 with singles to September 13. There were two on September 19, September 21 and September 24 with one on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 13 on October 1 with 27 on October 9, 54 on October 15 and 62 on October 18, then 65 seen on October 22 and October 29 with 36 on November 1, 15 to November 12, nine on November 15, five on November 19 and one on November 26. There were six on November 28 with four on November 30 and three on December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six from December 6 to December 15 with two on December 20 that was it. The only record for the early spring passage was that of one on February 11. For the main spring passage there were 16 on March 22 with one on March 25. There were six on April 2 with seven on April 4, 11 on April 19 and 16 on April 26, then singles seen to May 6. That ended the main spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were 25 on July 4 with one on July 11. There were three on July 15 with five on July 18 and seven on July 25, then six seen on August 2 with one on August 5.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

An uncommon passage migrant; the greatest numbers were seen during the spring passage. Early fall record: *there was one on July 12.* That was the only sighting for the early fall passage. The late fall passage was no better as the only record related to one on October 15. For the spring passage there were singles on March 18 and later April 11 with six on April 19 and eight on April 26, then two seen on April 29. The count of eight was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 76 on May 7, 2006. There were three on May 2 with five on May 4, then three seen on May 8. That closed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 18, July 22, August 2, August 5 and August 12.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage in 2000 there was one on September 7. For the late spring passage there was one on May 24. Finally for the early fall passage in 2001 there were four on July 4.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

An uncommon passage migrant; the greatest numbers were seen during the spring passage. Early fall records: *there were three on July 16, July 23 and July 26 with singles on July 30, August 2 and August 6.* For this year there were singles on August 16, September 7 and September 19. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 4. There were six on May 4 with four on May 6, two on May 8 and one on May 20. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 11 and July 22.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

A passage migrant in small numbers; the sightings will have been at the Sod Farm. Early fall records: *there was one on August 6 with two on August 13,* then one seen on August 16. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on March 27 and April 2 with three on April 4, then two seen on April 8. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 27, August 2 and August 5 with two on August 14.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

This was a rare passage migrant. Early fall record: *there was one on July 23.* That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 22. For the spring passage there were 12 on May 14; this is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

A quite common passage migrant; exceptionally the highest numbers were seen during the fall passage. Early fall records: *there were two on July 4 and July 8 with 50 on July 12, then 40 seen on July 16. There were 46 on July 19 with 132 on July 23, then seven seen on July 26 with five on August 2 and one on August 9.* For this year there were four on September 10. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 22. For the spring passage there was one on March 22 with two on March 25. There were also two on May 2 with five on May 4 and 17 on May 6, then eight seen on May 8 with singles later on May 20 and May 31. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 4 with ten on July 22 and 130 on August 2, then 70 seen on August 5 with 14 on August 12.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there were a number of winter sightings this year. Early fall records: *there were four on July 8 with ten on July 16 and 16 on July 19, then three seen on July 23.* For this year there was one on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on October 9 with 18 on October 12 and October 15, then five seen to October 22 with three to November 8 and one on November 12. There were three on November 15 with eight on November 19, then two seen on November 26. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 3 with four on December 6, eight on December 12 and nine on December 15, then two seen on December 17. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 21 that was it. For the main spring passage there was one on April 2 with two on May 2; that was not much better. For the early fall passage there were three on July 8. Later there were six on July 22 with nine on July 27 and 12 on August 2, then six seen on August 5 with one on August 12.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers during the spring passages were much lower. Early fall records: *there were two on June 14 with three on June 19, then singles seen to June 28. There were 17 on July 8 with 25 on July 12, 72 on July 19 and 108 on July 23, then seven seen on July 30 with two on August 2. There were 15 on August 6 with eight on August 9 and two on August 13.* For this year there was one on September 7 with 35 on September 10, then nine seen to September 19 with eight on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 22 on September 24 with 27 on October 1, then 12 seen on October 5. There were 15 on October 9 with 140 on October 12 and 156 on October 15, then 114 seen on October 18 with 98 on October 22. There were 115 on October 25 with 180 on October 29, then 127 seen on November 5 with 82 on November 8 and 76 on November 12. There were 171 on November 15 with 144 on November 19, 46 on November 26, 34 on November 28 and six on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 3 with 195 on December 6, 710 on December 12 and 780 on December 15, then 260 seen on December 17 with six on December 20 and two on December 22. That was the early end of the winter passage. Numbers were now much lower. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 10 with 19 on January 17 and 49 on January 21, then one seen on January 31. There were two on February 4 and February 7 with four on February 14 and February 21, then two seen on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on April 2 with three on April 6. There were two on April 19 with eight on April 22, 48 on April 29, 72 on May 2 and 85 on May 4, then 31 seen on May 6 with 15 on May 8. There were 43 on May 20 however there were no later

sightings for the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 4 with four on July 8, then two seen on July 15. There were three on July 18 and July 22 with nine on July 27 and 90 on August 2, then 80 seen on August 5 with five on August 12 and one on August 14.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was one on September 10. For the late spring passage there was one on June 7 with six on June 10.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there were two on August 6, 2000*. There were no sightings during this survey year.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

This year this was an uncommon passage migrant; there were only four records for the spring passage. Early fall passage: *there were two on July 12 with three on July 19 and 32 on July 30, then four seen on August 2 with three on August 6 and two on August 9*. For this year there were two on August 16 and August 23 with nine on September 7, then four seen on September 10 with one on September 13. There were two on September 19 with eight on September 21, then three seen on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were three on October 9 with singles on October 12 and October 15 that was it. For the spring passage there were 45 on March 22 with nine on March 25. There were 40 on April 2 with eight on April 4. That closed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 15 and July 22 with eight on July 27 and 15 on August 2, then three seen on August 5. There were seven on August 14 *with one on August 16*.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

A late fall passage migrant and winter visitor; there was a single record for the early spring passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 12 and October 15 with singles to October 22. There were two on October 25 with three on November 1, six on November 5, seven on November 12 and nine on November 19, then one seen on November 26. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 28

with six on November 30 and eight on December 6, then four seen on December 12 with one on December 15. That was the early end of the winter passage. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on January 21.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

A quite common fall passage migrant; there were very few records for the winter and the late spring passages. Early fall records: *there was one on July 12 with seven on July 19 and 12 on July 23, then four seen on July 30 with singles to August 9.* For this year there was one on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 5 with 11 on October 9, 54 on October 12, 106 on October 15 and 123 on October 18, then 29 seen on October 22 with 24 on October 25, 12 on October 29 and four on November 1. There were 24 on November 5 with 59 on November 12 and 72 on November 19, then six seen on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 20 on December 12 with two on December 15 that was it. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 4 with five on May 8 that was it. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 8 with nine on July 15 and one on July 22. There were six on July 25 with eight on July 27 and 18 on August 2, then one seen on August 12.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 30 and September 24. For the following year's early fall passage there was one on July 29.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there were just nine records for this survey year. Early fall records: *there were three on July 8 with 29 on July 16 and 34 on July 19, then 21 seen on July 23 with 12 on July 30 and singles to August 13.* Those were the only records for the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 18 with two on October 22, then one seen on October 29. Finally there were three on November 1. There were no winter or early spring sightings. For the late spring passage there were seven on April 2 with five on April 4 and three on April 6. Later there were 16 on April 16. That ended the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there was an adult on July 15.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; sightings in the spring were limited. For the fall passage there was one on October 1 with six on October 5, 12 on October 9, 30 on October 12, 117 on October 15, 337 on October 18 and 465 on October 22, then 375 seen on October 25 with 302 on October 29, 174 on November 1, 161 on November 5 and 115 on November 8. There were 348 on November 12 with 231 on November 19, then singles seen to December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 6 with 128 on December 12, then 60 seen on December 15. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 31 that was it. For the main spring passage there were 28 on March 22 with six on March 25. There were 23 on April 2 with two on April 4 and one on April 6. That completed the main spring passage.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

An uncommon passage migrant, there were higher numbers seen during the winter passage. For the early fall passage there were two on September 10 with three on September 13, then one seen on September 21. For the main fall passage there were two on October 5 with three on October 9, then two seen to October 18. There were seven on October 22 with eight on October 29, nine on November 1, 11 on November 8, 14 on November 15, 19 on November 26, 23 to December 3, 38 on December 12 and 121 on December 17, then 84 seen on December 20 with 18 on December 22, 12 on December 31, six on January 1 and three on January 4. That was an unusual event a combined late fall and winter passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 7 with 31 on January 10 and 50 on January 17, then 31 seen on January 21 with 18 on January 24, 11 on January 28 and ten on January 31. There were 53 on February 4 with 26 on February 7 and 12 on February 11. There were 14 on February 14 with 19 on February 18, then eight seen on February 25 with two on February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 3 with four on March 11 and three on March 18. There were 11 on March 22 with 23 on March 25, then 19 seen on April 2 with 13 on April 4 and seven on April 6.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, its crepuscular habits means that it will have been under-counted. For the early fall passage there was one on September 24. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5. For the winter passage there were singles on December 22, January 1 and January 4. Finally for the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with one on February 11.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was one on July 23, 2000. There were no sightings for this survey year.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

This was a vagrant. There were two adult light morphs at Lake Apopka on May 6. There is a description in Appendix B. This is the only record for Zellwood.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

A spring passage migrant and non-breeding summer visitor; there were only a few records for the rest of the year. Early fall record: *there was one on July 8.* For this year there were two on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were singles on November 1 and November 8 with two on November 26. There were no records for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with five on January 28, then two seen on February 11. Later there was one on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage adults in breeding plumage flew to the east across Lake Apopka. There were singles on April 2 and April 4 with 14 on April 8 and 114 on April 11, then five seen on April 22 with one on April 26. The count of 114 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 174 on February 14, 2010. There were two on April 29 with 13 on May 2 and 17 on May 4, then 12 seen on May 6 with three on May 8. Finally there were six on May 14. That ended the main spring passage. The situation now changed as instead of adults flying to the east there were birds in first-summer plumage at the lake. For the summer passage all were in first-summer plumage unless I state to the contrary. There were 56 on May 20 with 70 (two adults in breeding plumage) on May 24, then 12 seen on May 27 with ten on May 31. There were 16 on June 3 with seven on June 7, five on June 10 and one on June 13. There were 16 (three adults in breeding plumage) on June 17 with 15 (two adults in breeding plumage) on June 20, then eight seen on June 24 with six on June 27, three to July 4, two (one adult in breeding plumage) on July 8 and singles on four dates to July 23. Finally for the summer passage there were three (two adults in breeding plumage) on July 27. For the early fall passage there was a juvenile on August 2 with seven in first-summer plumage on August 12, then one in juvenile plumage seen on August 14.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one in first-winter plumage on October 22.

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was one in first-winter plumage on January 7.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

A common spring passage migrant; there were a few records for the winter passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 6 with two on December 22, then four seen on December 31 and January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 4 with 126 on January 7, then 40 seen on January 10 with 38 on January 14 and five on January 17. There were nine on January 21 with 214 on January 24, then 124 seen on January 28 with 18 on January 31 and 17 on February 4. There were 121 on February 7 with one on February 11. That was the early end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 29 on March 22 with two on March 27 and one on April 6.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

A common spring passage migrant; there were lower numbers during the fall and winter passages. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 26, July 8, July 23, July 30, August 2 and August 6.* For this year there was one on September 10. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 15 with five on October 18, 12 on October 25, 14 on October 29, 132 on November 5, 171 on November 8 and 195 on November 12, then 22 seen on November 15 with four on November 26 and three to November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 40 on December 3 with 83 on December 6, then 52 seen on December 12 with six on December 15. There were 54 on December 17 with 18 on December 20. There were 29 on December 22 with 79 on December 31 and 454 on January 1, then 132 seen on January 4 with 82 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 105 on January 10 with 95 on January 14, 70 on January 17 and 46 on January 21. There were 63 on January 24 with 540 on January 28, then 37 seen on January 31. There were 214 on February 4 with 360 on February 7 and February 14, then 95 seen on February 18. There were 237 on February 21 with 610 on February 25, then 170 seen on February 28 with 19 on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the

late spring passage there were 510 on March 11 with 44 on March 18 and five on March 22. There were 142 on March 25 with two on March 27. There were five on April 2 with 149 on April 4, then 101 seen on April 6 with 84 on April 11 and one on April 16. There were eight on April 19 with 12 on April 22, then 11 seen on April 26 with three on May 4. Finally for the late spring passage there were three on May 20. For the early fall passage there were three on July 25.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

An uncommon early spring passage migrant; there were only a few sightings for the other seasons. For the late fall passage there was one on November 12. For the winter passage there was one on December 12 with two on December 31 and three on January 1, then two seen on January 4. For the early spring passage there were four on January 7 with five to January 14 and seven on January 17, then four seen to January 24 with two on January 28 and singles on January 31 and February 4. There were two on February 7 and February 11 with four on February 14, then two seen on February 18 with singles on February 25 and February 28. That closed the early spring passage. Finally for the late spring passage there was an immature on May 8.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was one in first-winter plumage on January 24.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

This was a rare spring passage migrant. There was one on April 6 with two on April 8, then one seen on April 11.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

There was a very minor passage in the early fall followed by a major event during the late fall and early winter passages. Numbers were then very low through to the summer when common again. All in all an interesting set of records. Early fall records: *there were singles from June 14 to June 28 with four on June 30 and 11 on July 8, then seven seen on July 12 with four on July 16. There were five on July 19 with 14 on July 23, then 12 seen on July 26 with nine on July*

30, two on August 2 and singles to August 13. For this year there were singles from August 20 to September 7 with three on September 10. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 1 with three on October 9, five on October 15, six on October 18 and 26 on October 22, then 13 seen on October 25. There were 19 on October 29 with 32 on November 1, 97 on November 5 and 109 on November 8, then 106 seen on November 12 with 70 on November 19, 48 on November 26 and eight on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 37 on November 30 with 38 on December 3 and 105 on December 12, then 80 seen on December 15 with two on December 17 and one on December 20. That was the end of the passage. Finally for the winter passage there were singles on December 22 and January 4. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 31 to February 18 with two on February 21, then one seen on February 25. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were nine on March 3 with two on March 11 and singles to April 2. There were five on April 4 with 14 on April 6, then nine seen on April 11 with seven on April 19, six to April 26 with singles to May 4. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage (this species does not breed locally) there were eight on May 6 with four on May 8 and two on May 14. There were ten on May 20 with 12 on May 24, 13 on May 27, 14 on May 31 and 19 on June 3, then 13 seen on June 7. There were 17 on June 10 with 22 on June 13 and 30 on June 20, then 19 seen on June 27 with 14 on July 1 and 12 on July 4. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 17 on July 8 with 24 on July 11, then 20 seen on July 15. There were 22 on July 18 with 29 on July 22, then 22 seen on July 23. There were 30 on July 25 (three were adults in breeding plumage) with 36 on July 27, then 24 seen on July 29 with seven on August 2. There were ten on August 5 with 15 on August 12, *then ten seen to August 19.*

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

This was a vagrant. For the late spring passage there was one in first-summer plumage on May 4.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was one in first-summer plumage on July 1, July 4 and July 15.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

A non-breeding summer visitor; they probably travelled inland with the Forster's Terns. Early fall record: *there was an adult in breeding plumage on June 28, 2000*. For the late spring passage in 2001 there was one on May 8. For the summer passage there was an adult in breeding plumage on May 31 and June 3; on the latter date there were also two in first-summer plumage. There were two adults in breeding plumage and two in first-summer plumage on June 7. There was one in first-summer plumage and one in breeding plumage on June 10. There were two adults in breeding plumage on June 17. There was one in first-summer plumage on June 24. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was an adult in breeding plumage on July 11 and July 15. Finally there were singles in first-summer plumage on July 23 and August 14. Ignoring the fine detail this could be read as: for the summer passage there was one on May 31 with three on June 3 and four on June 7, then two seen to June 17 with one on June 24.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

This was a vagrant, there are not meant to be inland sightings in Florida. For the summer passage there was one in first-summer plumage on June 17.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

This was a winter visitor, a spring passage migrant and a non-breeding summer visitor. Early fall records: *there was one on June 30 with five on July 8, then two seen to July 16. There were six on July 19 with 12 on July 23, then two seen to August 13* with for this year two on August 16. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were eight on October 29 with six on November 5. There was one on November 19 with three on November 26. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 12 with eight on December 15 and 29 on December 20, then 16 seen on December 22 with two to January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 56 on January 4 with 44 on January 7, 43 on January 10, 30 on January 14 and eight to January 21. There were 34 on January 24 with five on January 28. There were eight on January 31 with ten on February 4, then six seen on February 7 with three on February 11. There were 13 on February 14 with four on February 18. There were 11 on February 21 with 194 on February 25, then 57 seen on February 28 with 41 on March 3 and 18 on March 11. That concluded the early spring passage. The count of 194 is not unusual as similar counts have occurred after spells of strong winds from either the Gulf or the Atlantic. For the late spring passage there were 22 on March 18 with four to March 27 and two to April 4. There were six on

April 6 with eight on April 8, then two seen on April 11 with singles to April 22. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 64 on April 26 with two on May 8. There were three on May 14 with 56 on May 20 (they were all in first-summer plumage), then 53 seen on May 24 with 40 to June 3 and 34 on June 7. It is likely that all were in first-summer plumage through to August 14 unless I indicate to the contrary. There were 35 on June 10 with 40 on June 13, then 35 seen on June 17. Of the 35 three were adults in breeding plumage the rest were all in first-summer plumage. In first-summer plumage there were 37 on June 20 with 34 to June 27 and three on July 1. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 4 with seven on July 11, four on July 15 and two on July 18. Included with the birds in first-summer plumage there were single adults in breeding plumage on July 4, July 11 and July 15. There were five on July 22 this included a juvenile. There were 20 on July 23 and this included an adult and a juvenile. There were 18 on July 25 (one juvenile) with 13 on July 27. There were 16 on July 29 (one juvenile) with 11 on August 2, six on August 5, five on August 14, *two to August 19 and singles to August 29.*

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

A non-breeding summer visitor there was a quite significant post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were two on June 14 and June 19 with five on June 28, ten on July 4, 18 on July 8, 20 on July 12, 38 on July 16 and 54 on July 19, then 28 seen on July 13 with three on July 26. The count of 54 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 92 on June 10, 2009. That ended the post-breeding gathering. There were no later fall records.* For the summer passage in 2001 there were two on April 26 with four on May 4, then singles seen to May 31. For the post-breeding gathering there were two on June 3 with seven on June 7, nine on June 13 and 32 on June 17, then 29 seen on June 20 with 15 on June 24, six on June 27 and singles to July 4. There were two on July 8 and July 11 with 11 on July 15, then two seen on July 23 with one on July 25.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

A non-breeding summer visitor; there was a trace of an early fall passage. Early fall records: *there was one on July 8 with six on July 16 and 16 on July 19, then 11 seen on July 23 with seven on July 26 and five on July 30.* For this year there were three on August 27 with one on August 30. Later there were two on September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on May 4 with 14 flying to the east on May 6. For the summer passage there was one on May 20. From May 27 to July 4 all were in first-summer plumage unless I indicate otherwise. There were singles on May 27 and May 31 with two on June 3 and eight on June 10 (four were adults in breeding plumage), then four seen on June 13. There were

five on June 17 with six on June 20 and seven on June 27, then five seen on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven (two were adults in breeding plumage) on July 4 with five (not aged) on July 8. Finally there was a juvenile on July 15.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

Another non-breeding summer visitor, there was also an early fall passage. Early fall record: *there was one on July 12*. There were no further sightings until the following spring. For this year there was one on May 2; this is probably best treated as a late spring record. For the summer passage there were three on May 20 with seven on May 31, 16 on June 7 and 17 on June 13, then ten seen on June 17. There were 11 on June 20 with 14 on June 24, then nine seen on June 27. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 13 on July 1 with 16 on July 4, then five seen on July 8 with three on July 15 and two on July 22. There were three on July 23 with ten on July 25 and July 29, then eight seen on August 5. There were no later sightings.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Seen in every month of the year but there was no clear trend. Early fall records: *there were five on July 4 with seven on July 8 and 12 on July 12, then ten seen on July 19 with five on July 30, four on August 2 and one on August 6. There were six on August 9 with two on August 13*. For this year there were two on August 20 and August 27 with singles to September 3. There were 41 on September 7 with 22 on September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 1 with two on October 5 and October 12. There was one on October 29 with two on November 1, then singles seen to November 8. There were three on November 12 with 13 on November 15, then four seen on November 19 with singles to November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 30 with nine on December 6. Later there were four on December 22. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 7 with two on January 17 and four on January 24, then one seen on January 28. There were also two on February 11. That was the extent of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on February 28; later there were four on March 27 with two on April 4 and singles to April 16. There were three on April 19 with seven on April 29, then singles seen to May 6. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 20 with six on June 3, seven on June 10 and ten on June 17, then five seen to June 27 with four on July 1. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 11 on July 4 with three on July 8 and two on July 11. There were no later records.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Present all year in very low numbers; there were however suggestions of passage in both the spring and the fall. During the Breeding Bird Survey a single pair located on the northern border. Early fall records: *there were five on July 16 with singles to July 23. There were two on July 26 with three on July 30 and seven from August 2 to August 13*, then four seen to August 20 with three on August 23. There were 15 on August 27 with four to September 10 and three on September 13. There were five on September 19 with three on September 21 and September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 25 on September 27 with four on October 1 and one on October 5. There were two on October 9 with 30 on October 12, then nine seen on October 15 with two to October 29 and singles to November 5; whilst the counts of 25 and 30 were very high counts the actual high count is still (2014) that of 36 on June 7, 1999. There were six on November 8 with two to November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 30 with 12 on December 3, then one seen on December 6. There were two on December 12 and December 15 with three on December 17, then two seen to December 22 with one on December 31. There were three on January 1 with four on January 7, then three seen to January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 17 with three to January 24. There were four on January 28 and January 31 with 17 on February 4, then four seen on February 7 with three on February 11 and one on February 14. There were five on February 18 with three on February 21 and two to February 28. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 3 with three on March 18 and two to March 25. There were four on March 27 with three on April 2 and singles to April 6. There were three on April 8 with four on April 11 and April 16, then two seen to April 22. There were five on April 26 with one on April 29. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 2 with five on May 4, then four seen on May 8 with two on May 14 and one on May 20. There were three on May 24 with singles to May 31. There were five on June 3 with two to June 13 and one on June 17. There were four on June 20 with three to June 27, two on July 4 and one on July 8. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 11 with singles to July 18. There were four on July 22 with 12 on July 25, then three seen on July 29 with two on August 2. There were six on August 5 with four on August 14, *three on August 16 and two on August 29*. For a species that is now considered to be a resident why are there influxes and why does there appear to be passage in both the fall and the spring?

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

An early fall passage migrant; there are only a handful of sightings for the other seasons. Early fall records: *there was one on July 8 with two on July 12. There was one on July 23 with*

two on July 26, then singles seen to August 9. There were six on August 13 with singles to August 20. There were three on August 23 with singles to August 30. There were two on September 3 with one on September 7. On September 19 a total of 18 flew to the east. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were eight on October 1 with one on October 12 that was it. Exceptionally there were winter records as there was one on December 20 with three on January 1. For the early spring passage there were two on January 24 that was it. For the main spring passage there was one on April 4 with two on April 26 that also was it. For the summer passage there were two on June 7. In all there were only eight sightings outside of the early fall passage so this was really an early fall passage migrant and an occasional visitor through the rest of the year. So for the early fall passage there was one on July 8 with eight flying to the east on July 22, then one seen on July 27. There were four on July 29 with three on August 2; the latter were noted as flying to the east. On August 5 there were four and these were noted as flying to the west. Finally there was one on August 12. Over the years the great majority were noted as flying to the east or the south-east.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

A resident in the wooded borders with quite small numbers out in the fields throughout the year; for this year there was a massive post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 29 pairs located; please remember that figure when it comes to the post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the minor post-breeding gathering in 2000 there were 51 on May 4 with 61 on May 7, 170 on May 13, 311 on May 21 and 413 on May 27, then 165 seen on May 30. There were 401 on June 3 with 461 on June 6 and 543 on June 14, then 480 seen on June 19 with 318 on June 26. There were 350 on June 28 with 595 on June 30, then 410 seen on July 4 with 400 on July 8. There were 530 on July 12 with 725 on July 19, then 615 seen on July 23 with 450 on July 30, 291 on August 2 and 157 on August 6. There were 317 on August 9 with 36 on August 13.* That was the end of the minor post-breeding gathering. For the remainder of the early fall passage there were 40 on August 16 with 52 on August 20 and 174 on August 27, then 38 seen on August 30. There were 39 on September 3 with 104 on September 7, then 45 seen on September 13 with 16 on September 21 and 12 on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 24 on September 27 with 46 on October 1, then 23 seen to October 15 with seven on October 18. There were 53 on October 22 with 175 on October 25, then five seen on October 29. There were 13 on November 1 with 32 on November 5, then 27 seen on November 12 with 14 on November 15 and 11 on November 19. There were 78 on November 26 with 34 to November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 46 on December 3 with 58 on December 6, then 39 seen on December 15 with 18 on December 17. There were 43 on December 20 with 48 on December 22, then 22 seen on January 1 with ten on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 29 on January 7 with 35 on January 10, 80 on

January 17 and 106 on January 24, then 51 seen on January 31 with 23 on February 4. There were 59 on February 7 with 53 on February 11 and 52 on February 14. There were 76 on February 18 with 82 on February 21, then 54 seen on February 25 with 34 on February 28 and 32 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. This is an early nester so we go straight to the summer passage; there were 47 on March 11 with 61 on March 18, then 47 seen on March 22. There were 50 on March 25 with 58 on March 27, then 31 seen on April 2. There were 40 on April 4 with 53 on April 6, then 21 seen on April 8. There were 31 on April 11 with 35 on April 16, then 27 seen on April 22 with 23 on April 26. That concluded the summer passage. Now we come to the event of the year; the post breeding gathering there were 45 on April 29 with 62 on May 2, 93 on May 4, 132 on May 6, 142 on May 8, 329 on May 14, 542 on May 20, 640 on May 24, 770 on May 31, 900 on June 7 and 1,180 on June 10, then 605 seen on June 17 with 405 on June 20. There were 1,245 on June 24 with 1,815 on June 27, then 1,082 seen on July 1. There were 1510 on July 4 with 2120 on July 8, then 1905 seen on July 11 with 1685 on July 15 and 122 on July 18. There were 159 on July 22 with 870 on July 25 and 1,390 on July 27, then 1,155 seen on July 29 with 615 on August 2, 480 on August 5, 465 on August 14, *280 on August 16, 117 on August 19 and 85 on August 22. Although numbers remained higher than normal to October 17 this marked the end of the post-breeding gathering. Needless to say the count of 2,120 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 2,370 on July 30, 2008. The passage appeared to come in four waves; it would be fascinating to know where the birds came from and where they were going. There is a northerly passage in the early fall with birds from Florida going all the way to Canada so perhaps that is what was going on here; the birds feeding up before their migration.*

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)

A common resident; there was just the suggestion of a post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 116 pairs located most will have been at the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 24 on May 16 with 31 on May 21 and 34 on May 27, then 25 seen on May 30 with 22 on June 3. There were 36 on June 6 with 40 on June 9, then 32 seen on June 19 and June 28 with 21 on June 30. There were 26 on July 4 with 37 on July 8, then 30 seen on July 16 with 25 on July 19. There were 32 on July 23 with 17 on July 30 and ten on August 2. There were 18 on August 6 with 16 on August 13, 11 on August 16 and ten on August 20. There were 12 on August 23 with 20 on August 27, then 12 seen on September 3 with eight on September 7 and five to September 13. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were six on September 19 with nine on September 24 then six seen on September 27 with five on October 1. There were eight on October 5 with one on October 9. There were three on October 12 with five on October 15 and eight on October 18, then three seen on October 22. There were five on October 25 and October 29 with six to November 5 and ten on November 8, then eight seen to November 19 with seven on November*

28 and one on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 6 and December 12 with two to December 17. There were four on December 20 with one on December 22. There were two on December 31 with nine on January 1, then eight seen on January 4 with three on January 7 and one on January 10. That completed the winter passage so for the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with one on January 17. There were three on January 21 with nine on January 24, then six seen on January 28 with five on February 11, three on February 14 and one on February 18. There were three on February 21 with four on February 25, then two seen on February 28. There was no late spring passage so we go straight to the summer passage there were six on March 3 with eight on March 11 and nine on March 18, then eight seen on March 22 with seven on March 25. There were ten on March 27 with 12 on April 2, then 11 seen on April 4 with eight on April 6. There were 21 on April 8 with 18 on April 11, ten on April 16 and five on April 19. There were 16 on April 22 with 18 on April 29, then ten seen on May 2. That concluded the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 12 on May 4 with 17 on May 6, 20 on May 14, 31 on May 20, 54 on May 27, 60 on June 3, 63 on June 7 and 65 on June 10, then 52 seen on June 13 with 45 on June 17, 33 on June 20, 29 on June 24 and 24 on June 27. That was a very significant influx. The count of 65 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 111 on May 21, 2003. There were 31 on July 1 with 52 on July 8, then 21 seen on July 15 with ten on July 18. There were 28 on July 22 with 11 on July 25. There were 15 on July 27 with 23 on July 29, then six seen on August 2. There were 21 on August 5 with 30 on August 12 and 37 on August 14, *then 30 seen on August 16 with 25 on August 19 and 22 to August 26. There were 27 on August 29 with 28 on September 2, then 22 seen on September 9 with two on September 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was an adult on September 21.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

A summer visitor to the wooded borders; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 16 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were two on July 19 with singles to July 30. There were two on August 2 with singles to August 13.* For this year there was one on August 16 with two on August 20 and September 3. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 19, April 22, May 4, May 6 and May 14. For the summer passage there were three on May 20 and May 24 with four on May 27, then two seen to June 3 with one on June 7. There were six on June 10 with four on

June 17, three on June 24 and two on June 27. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 1 with four on July 8, three to July 22 and one on July 29.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

A resident using the various derelict buildings around the property; for some unknown reason I did not either check these buildings or I did not record the number of pairs. Young were being seen in August, 2000. Except for the winter and early spring passages just one to two seen regularly. For the winter passage there were seven on November 30 with two on December 3 and December 6, then singles seen to December 17. There were three on December 20 with five on December 22, then two seen on December 31 with one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 7 with four on January 10, three on January 14 and two on January 17. There were five on January 21 with six on January 24, then three seen on January 28 with one on January 31. There were two on February 4 with ten on February 7, then singles seen to March 3. That closed the early spring passage. The count of ten was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 25 on December 22, 2006. There were some counts that were higher for the rest of the year than the one to two that I mentioned earlier. There were four on August 16 with four on August 20 and five on August 23. These three counts all included a brood of three. There were also three on August 27, three on September 10, three on October 5, three on November 15 and six on April 2 that was it.

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

This is always a problem species in that I do not use recordings; this will dramatically reduce the number of sightings of what has to be a quite common resident species. I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. Early fall record: *there was one on June 28*. For this year there were singles on August 20, August 30, September 7, September 10, September 13 and September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 15, October 18, October 22 and October 25. For the winter passage there were singles on December 22 and January 1. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 17, January 28, January 31, February 4 and February 7. There were no later records.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

A resident in the wooded borders they preferred the larger pieces of woodland; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of seven pairs located. The first young (two) were seen on April 19. Normally one to two a day seen throughout the year but there were higher counts of three on August 20, four on August 27, four on September 3, three on November 12, three on December 31, four on January 1, three on February 25, three on April 8, three on April 16, four on April 19 and four on June 7. The counts of four were the highest counts for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of ten on January 30, 2005.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

Whilst there were records for most months (there were none for November and July) the number of sightings was very limited. Even so during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of four pairs located. Normally one to two seen but there were three on December 22 and December 31 with two on January 4 and January 17. The counts of three were the highest counts for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 11 on October 8, 2006. I have no idea why there were so few sightings this year.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

A rare passage migrant; there were no sightings during the winter passage. For the fall passage there were singles on November 5 and November 28. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 1, January 14, January 21, January 24 and February 7.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

A summer resident and passage migrant; I will have missed much of the fall passage as I was not normally in the survey area at dusk. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 13 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were singles from June 14 to July 4 with two on July 8 and July 12, then three seen on July 23 with singles to August 6. There were two on August 9 with one on August 20. There were two on August 27 with one on August 30. There were also two on September 19. That closed the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 16 with two on April 19, three on April 22 and 11 on April 26, then ten seen on May 2 with seven on May 4, four on May 6 and two on May 8. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 14 with three to May 24. There were eight on May 27 with two on May 31. There were five on June 3 with six on June 7 and 11 on June 17, then five seen on June 24 with four to July 1, two to July 8*

and one on July 11. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 15 with three on July 22 and five on July 25, then singles seen to July 29. There were three on August 2 with four on August 5, then two seen on August 12.

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

Unusually scarce this year; during the Breeding Bird Survey just one pair located (there were five pairs in 2002). There were no early fall records for the previous survey year as the last one was recorded on June 9. For this year there were singles on September 3 and September 13. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on April 2 with three to April 8 and four on April 16, then two seen on April 22 with one on April 26. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 29 with singles on May 6, May 27, June 13 and June 20. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 4, July 11 and August 5.

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

An uncommon passage migrant; there was a single winter record. For the early fall passage there were three on September 13 with two on September 24 and one on October 1. For the late fall passage there was one on October 18 that was it. For the winter passage there was one on December 22. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14 and January 24. There was one singing on February 25, February 28 and March 3. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there two on April 2 with three on April 4, then one seen on April 8. The counts of three were the highest counts for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of seven on March 15, 2009.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

A common fall passage migrant with lesser numbers during the spring passage; this was also a non-breeding summer visitor. Early fall records: *there were three on July 8 with five to July 23 and 67 on July 30, then 11 seen on August 2 with one on August 6. There were 87 on August 9 with 18 on August 16 and ten on August 20.* There were 21 on August 23 with 39 on September 3, 83 on September 10 and 415 on September 13, then 108 seen on September 19 with seven on September 21 and one on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 800 on September 27 with 350 on October 5 and 14 on October 9. There were 16 on October 12 with 340 on October 15, then 55 seen on October 18 with one on October 22. That closed the main fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring.

For the spring passage there were two on March 22 with one on March 27. There were 17 on April 4 with ten on April 6, five on April 11 and three on April 16. There were 12 on April 19 with four on April 22. There were 11 on April 26 with 233 on April 29, then 36 seen on May 4 with nine on May 6. There were 41 on May 8 with 12 on May 20, 11 on May 24 and one on May 27. It is likely that the birds breeding in the township of Zellwood started their summer after May 6 but more northerly birds kept passing through to this date. So for the all comers' summer passage there were four on May 31 with one on June 3. There were three on June 7 with 12 on June 10, then six seen on June 13 with three on June 17 and one on June 20. There were four on June 24 with five on June 27 and seven on July 1, then one seen on July 4. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 8 with eight on July 11, then singles seen to July 18. There were two on July 25 and July 27 with three on July 29 and six on August 2, then four seen on August 12 with two on August 14.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on August 30, 2000 with another on July 29, 2001. These were both early fall records just in different years.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; numbers were especially low this year. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 8, July 23 and August 6 with three on August 13*, then two seen to August 30. There were three on September 3 with singles to September 10. There were two on September 13 with four on September 19, then two seen on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on September 24 with four on September 27, five to October 9, six on October 15 and seven on October 22, then four seen on October 25 with two on October 29. There were three on November 1 with four on November 5, then two seen on November 8. There were three on November 12 with four on November 15, then three seen to November 28 with two to December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 6 and December 15 with seven on December 20, then four seen on December 31 with two on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 4 with four on January 7, five on January 10 and six on January 14, then four seen on January 17 with three on January 21. There were five on January 24 with four to January 31. There were seven on February 4 with four to February 25 and three on February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 3 with six on March 11 and March 22, then four seen on March 25 with two to April 6 and singles to April 19. That was the

late spring passage. There were no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 18, August 5 and August 12.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant; for this year there were also two spring records. For the early fall passage there were single juveniles on September 19, September 27 and October 5. For the late fall passage there was an adult on October 12. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 6 and May 8.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

A resident in the wooded borders although they do wander widely; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 58 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 11 on June 14 with 12 on June 19, then 13 seen on June 28 and July 4 with ten on July 8, nine on July 12 and eight on July 16. There were 16 on July 19 with 14 on July 23, 11 on July 30, ten on August 2, nine to August 13 and eight on August 16. There were 11 on August 20 with 13 to September 3, 15 to September 13, 18 on September 19, 24 on September 21 and 28 on September 24, then 16 seen on September 27. The count of 28 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 91 on October 1, 2006. That was the early fall passage. The last influx and the next appear to relate to an event; perhaps there was a minor fall passage at this time. For the late fall passage there were 18 on October 1 with 24 on October 5, then 13 on October 9 with seven on October 12. Numbers were now back to "normal". There were 13 on October 15 and October 22 with eight on October 25, seven on October 29, five to November 8 and four on November 12. There were five on November 15 with six on November 19 and seven on November 26. That closed the late fall passage. I have created this break but the figures really show a single influx from November 15 to December 12. For the winter passage there were seven on November 28 with eight on November 30 and 11 on December 3, then ten seen on December 6 with eight on December 12. There were 12 on December 15 with nine on December 20 and eight on December 22. There were 11 on December 31 with 15 on January 4 and 16 on January 7, then 11 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 14 with 16 on January 17 and 17 on January 24, then 13 seen on January 28 with 11 on January 31. There were 14 on February 4 with 12 on February 11, 11 on February 14 and nine on February 18. There were 19 on February 21 with 12 on February 25, seven on February 28 and six on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 11 with 11 on March 18 and 14 on March 25, then 12 seen on April 2 with eight on April 4. There were 12 on April 6 with 17 on April 8, then 11 seen on April 16 with nine to April 22 and eight to April 29. That ended the late*

spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on May 2 with nine to May 6 and six on May 8. There were 17 on May 14 with 12 on May 20. There were 14 on May 24 with 15 on May 27 and 18 on May 31, then nine seen on June 3. There were 11 on June 7 with 17 on June 10, then 13 seen to June 17 with eight on June 20, six on June 24 and five on June 27. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 1 with 11 to July 11, then eight seen on July 15. There were ten on July 18 with 12 on July 22, 14 on July 27 and 17 on July 29, then four seen on August 2. There were 13 on August 5 with 15 on August 12, then ten seen on August 14 *with nine on August 16.*

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

This is currently a vagrant although in reality it is probably an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; it is the lack of woodland access that is the problem. So for the early fall passage there was one on September 24. For the winter passage there was one on December 20. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on January 28.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A common resident in the wooded borders; the records do suggest a passage in the fall. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 31 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were three on June 26 with four on June 28 and ten on June 30, then eight seen to July 19 with three on July 26 and two on July 30. There were four on August 2 with eight on August 9, then four seen on August 13.* For this year there were seven on August 16 with eight on August 20, then three seen on August 23. There were eight on August 27 with nine on August 30, then eight seen on September 7 with three on September 10. There now appeared to be a real fall passage from September 13 to November 19; there were 16 on September 13 with 19 on September 19, then 16 seen to October 1 with 15 on October 5, 13 on October 12, nine on October 18, seven to October 25, six on November 1, four on November 5 and three to November 19. That influx lasted two months and covered the normal join between the two fall passages. The count of 19 was also the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 49 on March 28, 2007. There were four on November 26 with three to December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 6 with seven on December 15, then two seen on December 17. There were four on December 20 with eight on December 22, then nine seen on January 1 and January 7 with eight on January 10 and two on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 17 with seven to January 24. There were nine on January 28 with 11 on January 31, then seven seen on February 4 with six on February 7. There were seven on February 11 and February 18 with 14 on February 21, then eight seen to February 28 with four on March 3. That ended the

early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 11 with ten on March 18, then five seen on March 25 with one on March 27. There were two on April 2 and April 4 with four on April 6 and eight on April 8, then four seen on April 11 with two on April 16. There were three on April 19 with five on April 22, then one seen on April 26. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on April 29 with seven on May 2, then six seen on May 4 with three on May 6. There were four on May 8 with seven on May 14 and May 20, then six seen on May 27 with five on May 31 and four to June 7. There were six on June 10 with five on June 17 and four on June 20. There were six on June 24 with three on June 27. That was the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were five on July 1 with seven on July 4, then four seen on July 8 with three to July 15 and two on July 18. There were four on July 22 and July 25 with six on July 29, then three seen on August 2 with two to August 12. There were seven on August 14 *with six on August 16, four on August 19 and three to August 26.*

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12 and October 25. I did not note their location(s).

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

A resident in the wooded borders, there was nothing to suggest passage. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of ten pairs located. Early fall records: *there were two on July 4 with singles to July 12. There were three on July 16 with singles to July 26. There were also two from July 30 to August 13.* For this year there was one to two a day seen from August 20 to October 9. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 12 with three on October 18 and one on October 22. There were four on October 25 with three on October 29 and singles to November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 30 with three on December 3, then two seen to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 7 with singles to January 14. There were eight on January 17 with three on January 21 and one on January 24. The count of eight was a joint high count as there had been eight on October 19, 1999. The highest count is now (2014) that of 16 on October 8, 2006. There were two on January 28 with three on January 31 and five on February 4, then three seen on February 11 with one on February 14. There were four on February 18 with seven on February 25, then four seen to March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 11 with three on March 18 and March 22, then two seen to March 27. There were three on April 2 with two to April 6 and one on April 8. There were two on April 11 and

April 16 with one on April 19 and April 22. There were three on April 26 and April 29 with two on May 2 and singles to May 6. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 8 with three on May 14, then two seen on May 20. There were three on May 24 and May 31 with singles to June 7. There were six on June 10 with five on June 17, two on June 24 and singles to July 4. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 8 with two on July 15 and one on July 22. There were three on July 25 and July 29 with two to August 14.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

Another resident of the wooded borders, it was noisier than the last species so it was seen in larger numbers. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of eight pairs located. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 14 and June 30 with two on July 4, then singles seen to July 30. There were two on August 2 with singles to August 13.* For this year there were two on August 16 with four on August 20, then two seen to August 30 with one on September 7. There were two on September 10 with four on September 13, then two seen to September 21 with singles to October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles from October 5 to October 12 with two on October 15, then three seen on October 18 and October 29 with singles to November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with three on December 12 and December 15, then singles seen to December 22. There were two on December 31 with three on January 1, then two seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 7 with eight on January 14, then six seen on January 17 with three to January 28. The count of eight was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 12 on November 4, 2007. There were six on January 31 and February 7 with three to February 14 and one on February 18. There were five on February 21 and February 25 with seven on February 28, then one seen on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage so for the late spring passage there were three on March 11 and March 18 with six on March 22, then four seen on March 25 with one on March 27. There were five on April 2 with four on April 6, three on April 8 and two on April 11. There were three on April 16 with four on April 19, then one seen on April 22. There were two on April 26 and April 29 with six on May 2, then two seen on May 4 with one on May 6. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 14 with three on May 24 and two on May 27. There were two on May 31 with five on June 7, then three seen to June 17 with two on June 20 and singles to July 11. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 15 and July 22 with singles to August 5. There were three on August 12 with one on August 14.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant to the wooded borders; there was a single spring record. For the early fall passage there were two on August 30 and September 3 with singles on September 7, September 10, September 13 and September 19. There were five on September 21 with six on September 24, then singles seen on September 27 and October 5. That closed the early fall passage. The count of six was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of seven on September 27, 2006. There were no later fall records. For the spring passage there was one on May 14.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 30, September 7, September 10 and September 21. That closed the early fall passage. There were no spring sightings. For the early fall passage in 2001 there was one on August 5.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; most were seen during the winter and early spring passages. As I did not note their locations I have no idea as to how many passed through the area. For the fall passage there was one on October 15. For the winter passage there were singles on November 26, November 28, December 3, December 6, December 12 and December 15 with two on December 17 and December 22, then one seen on December 31. There were two on January 1 with singles to January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with two on January 17 and one on January 21. There were two on January 28 with singles on January 31, February 7 and February 14. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 19.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; the fall passage was the strongest event. For the fall passage there were two on October 5 with 13 on October 9, 36 on October 12, 73 on October 15, 91 on October 18, 129 on October 22, 154 on October 25, 223 on October 29 and 257 on November 5, then 224 seen on November 12 with 135 on November 15. The count of 257 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 416 on October 26, 2003. There were 149 on November 19 with 159 on November 26 and 219 on

November 28, then 159 seen on November 30 with 157 on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 159 on December 6 with 205 on December 12, then 151 seen on December 15 with 51 on December 17. There were 108 on December 20 with 118 on December 22, then 70 seen on January 1 with 42 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 123 on January 7 with 136 on January 14 and 149 on January 17, then 78 seen on January 21. There were 108 on January 24 with 113 on January 28, then 97 seen on January 31 with 84 on February 4. There were 103 on February 7 with 120 on February 11 and 135 on February 14, then 129 seen on February 21 with 88 on February 25, 60 on February 28, 57 on March 11, 40 on March 18, 32 on March 22, 13 on March 27 and one on April 2. That was a perfect example of what happens if there is no incoming influx. In this case the early spring passage continued to decline for a full month into the space normally occupied by the late spring passage because there was no later influx, the last arrival was on February 14.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

An uncommon spring passage migrant; there were a few records for the winter passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 12 with singles on December 20 and December 22. There were also two on January 1 with one on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with singles on January 17 and January 21. There were three on January 24 with two on January 31 and singles on February 7 and February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 22, April 11, April 16, April 19 and May 4.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

A summer visitor to the wooded borders; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 13 pairs located, the first fledged young (three) were seen on June 27. Early fall records: *there were four on July 8 with nine on July 16, then two seen on July 19 with singles to August 9. There were two on August 13 with singles to August 23.* There were two on August 27 with singles to September 3. There were two on September 7 with singles to September 21. That was the end of the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring passage. For the spring passage there was one on April 2 with two on April 6, three on April 8, four on April 16, five on April 19 and six on April 22, then three seen to April 29. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 2 and May 6 with ten on May 14, then seven seen on May 20 with four on May 27, three on June 7, two on June 10 and singles to June 17. There were two on June 20 with eight on June 27, then one seen on July 1. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 4 with six on July 8 and nine on July

11, then two seen to July 25 with one on July 27. There were five on July 29 with six on August 5, then two seen on August 12 with one on August 14.

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11. I wish now that I had noted locations during this year for a host of species.

Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)

This was a vagrant. There was one in the Hooper Farms Road area from January 14 to April 16. This individual was first seen on December 4, 1999.

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on October 1. Later there were singles on October 22, October 25, October 29, November 5, November 12 and November 19. Those were the fall records. For the winter passage there were six on December 3 with 14 on December 15, then eight seen on December 22 with later two on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 14 and January 17 with seven to January 31 and two on February 7. There were 19 on February 11 with 24 on February 14, then 17 seen on February 21 with 13 on February 28 and two on March 3. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on March 11 with ten on March 25 and one on March 27. There were 23 on April 2 with 28 on April 4 and 29 on April 6, then 35 seen on April 8 and April 11 with 32 on April 1, 18 on April 22, 15 on April 26 and 11 on April 29. There were 19 on May 2 with 11 to May 6, seven on May 8 and two on May 14.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there were summer records but nothing to suggest they bred. Early fall records: *there was one on July 4 with two on July 8, July 23, August 9 and August 13.* For this year there was one on August 16 with five on August 20 and seven on August 27, then three seen on August 30 with one on September 3. There were five on September 10 with seven on September 13, then one seen on September 27. That closed the

early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 2 and April 4 with two from April 8 to April 22 and four on April 26, then two seen to May 4 with one on May 8. That completed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles on June 7 and June 10 with three on June 24, then one seen on June 27. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 8 with three on July 11 and one on July 15. There were two on July 27 with later one on August 14.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

For this year it was a rare passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were two on August 16. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 22 and May 27. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on August 2.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

An uncommon spring passage migrant; there was a single record for the fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on November 19. There were no sightings during the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14 and January 28. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 11, April 2, April 6 and April 8 with two on April 11, April 16 and April 19. Finally there was one on April 22.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*)

This is a vagrant anywhere in the United States. For the early fall passage there was one at Lust Road on July 23, 2000.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

A fall and early winter passage migrant; it was also a resident in the scrub borders. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of five pairs located; the first fledged young (three) were seen on June 17. Early fall records: *this is a very early passage migrant so for the early fall passage there were two on June 14 with five on June 19, seven on June 26, ten on June 28 and 17 on July 4, then ten seen on July 8 with nine on July 12 and seven to July 19. The count of 17 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 18 on February 3, 2002. There were 12 on July 23 with eight on July 30 and seven to August 6. There were eight on August 9 with ten on August 13, then nine seen on August 16 with five on August 20. There*

were 12 on August 23 with 11 on August 30 and eight on September 3. There were 12 on September 7 and September 13 with eight on September 19 and six on September 21. There were 11 on September 24 with nine on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were ten on October 1 with 14 on October 5, then 13 seen on October 8 with 12 on October 15 and ten on October 18. There were 13 on October 22 with 12 on October 25 and nine on October 29. There were 13 on November 1 with ten on November 8 and eight on November 12. There were nine on November 15 with ten on November 19 and November 28, then eight seen on November 30 with four on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 6 with 12 on December 12, then seven seen to December 17. Numbers were now lower to the end of the survey year. There were eight on December 20 and December 22 with six to January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 14 with 11 on January 17, then eight seen to January 28 with seven on January 31, five on February 7 and four to February 18. There were five on February 21 and February 25 with two on February 28. That ended the early spring passage. This species nests very early so we go straight to the summer passage. There were three on March 3 with two on March 11 and one on March 18. There were seven on March 22 with four on March 25 and two on March 27. There were five on April 2 with two on April 6 and one on April 8. There were three on April 11 with four on April 16 and eight on April 19, then three seen on April 26 with two to May 2 and singles to June 3. There were three on June 7 with five on June 17, then four seen to June 24. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on June 27 with six on July 1 and eight on July 8, then three seen to July 18. There were six on July 22 with seven on July 27, then three seen on July 29. There were four on August 2 with eight on August 5, then five seen on August 12. There were six on August 14 *with nine on August 16, then seven seen on August 19 with five to August 22.*

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

A resident in the scrub filled sections of the border; there was also a noticeable fall passage. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of three pairs located. Early fall records: *there were two on June 14 with four from June 19 to July 4, then singles seen to July 12. There were two on July 16 with three on July 19, then singles seen to July 30. There were three on August 2 and August 13 with two to August 20 and one on August 23. There were three from August 27 to September 10. Now the fall passage really got underway there were seven on September 13 and September 19 with ten on September 21 and 14 on September 24, then 12 seen on September 27 with nine on October 1. There were 27 on October 5 with seven on October 9. The count of 27 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 74 on October 5, 2008. There were 11 on October 12 with 14 on October 15, then nine seen on October 18 with five to October 25, four on November 1, two to November 15 and singles to*

November 26. There were three on November 28 with one on November 30. As usual the passage lasted a month from September 13 to October 18 and as usual it straddled the early and late fall passages. That was also the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 6 with three on December 12, then singles seen to January 10. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with three from January 17 to January 28, then singles seen to February 4. There were two on February 7 with four on February 14, five on February 18 and eight on February 21, then three seen on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were six on February 28 with four on March 3, three to March 18 and two on March 22. There were three from March 25 to April 6 with two to April 16. There were three on April 19 and April 26 with two to May 6 and one on May 8. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two from May 14 to May 31 with one on June 3. There were three on June 7 with two to June 24 and one on June 27. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 1 with singles to July 8. There were two on July 11 and July 15 with singles to July 27. There were two on July 29 with singles to August 14.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 30, September 21 and October 5. For the late spring passage there was one on March 22.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

An uncommon passage migrant; unexpectedly there were no winter records. For the fall passage there were singles on October 12, October 18, November 19, November 26 and November 28 with three on November 30, then one seen on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 10 with three on January 14 and January 24, then two seen on February 4 with singles on February 7, February 21 and February 25. Finally for the early spring passage there were two on February 28. That completed the early spring passage. There were no later records.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

A common passage migrant; the greatest numbers were seen during the early fall passage. Early fall record: *there was one on July 16*. For this year there were two on August 16 and August 27 with three on August 30, five on September 3, nine to September 13, 11 on September 19 and 17 on September 21, then 14 seen on September 24 with four on September

27. The count of 17 is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood. It says something that a count in 2001 has not been equaled or passed through to 2014. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were six on October 5 with one on October 9. There were four on October 12 with two on October 15. That closed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on April 16, April 26 and May 4 with three on May 14, then singles seen on May 20 and June 3. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 8, August 5 and August 12.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

A common resident in the wooded borders; there was also a significant fall passage. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 42 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were six on June 14 with ten on June 19, 12 to June 28, 13 on July 4 and 22 on July 8, then 13 seen on July 12 with nine on July 16. There were 14 on July 19 with 15 on July 23, then 11 seen on July 26. There were 13 on July 30 with 21 on August 2, then ten seen to August 9 with seven on August 13.* For this year there were 13 on August 16 with 14 on August 20 and 19 on August 27, then ten seen on August 30. Now the passage started. There were 11 on September 3 with 34 on September 7, then 25 seen on September 10. There were 32 on September 13 with 39 on September 19, then 35 seen on September 21 with 34 on September 24 and 24 on September 27. There were 39 on October 1 with 46 on October 5, then 18 seen on October 9. The count of 46 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 180 on October 17, 2007. There were 37 on October 12 with 45 from October 15 to October 22, then 31 seen on October 25 with 24 on November 1, 13 on November 5 and ten on November 8. That was the end of the actual passage. There were 15 on November 12 with seven on November 15. There were eight on November 19 with 15 on November 26, then seven seen to December 3. That closed the single fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 6 with 15 on December 12 and 17 on December 15, then ten seen on December 20 with seven on December 22. There were ten on December 31 with 13 on January 1 and January 7, then 11 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 20 on January 14 with 30 on January 17, then 16 seen on January 24 with 15 on January 28. There were 18 on January 31 with 19 on February 4, then 18 seen on February 11 with 11 on February 14. There were 22 on February 18 with 18 on February 25, nine on February 28 and eight on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 11 with 25 on March 18, then ten seen on March 22 with eight on March 25. There were 11 on March 27 with 13 to April 4 and 23 on April 8, then ten seen on April 11 with eight on April 16. There were 12 on April 19 with seven on April 22 and six on April 26. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on April 29 with 19 on May 2, then 16 seen on May 4 with 15 on May 6 and six on May 8. There were 15 on May 14 with 18 on May 24, then 14 seen on May 31 with 13 on June 3, 11 to June 10 and ten on June 13. There

were 12 on June 17 and June 24 with 14 on June 27, then 13 seen to July 8 with 11 on July 15 and six on July 18. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 12 on July 22 with 17 on July 27, then 16 seen on July 29 with 15 on August 5, 14 on August 14, 13 on August 19 and seven on August 22.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

Seen regularly with the exception of the breeding season; early fall records: *there were three on June 28 with two on July 26 and one on July 30*. For this year there were singles on September 10 and September 24. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 1 with three on October 15 and singles to October 25. There were two on October 29, November 15 and November 19 with one on November 26 and November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 3 with two on December 6 and three on December 22, then two seen on January 1 with singles to January 7. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with three on January 21 and four on January 28, then two seen on January 31 with one on February 4. There were also two on February 11, February 14 and February 25. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 18 with two on March 25. There was one on April 11 with two on April 16 and April 22, then four seen on May 6 with singles to May 31. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on June 17. For the early fall passage there was one on July 11.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Present all year in varying numbers: there was a minor winter passage which was followed by a major spring passage; finally there was a post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of six pairs located. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were nine on June 14 with 12 to June 28, 16 on June 30, 164 on July 4 and 167 on July 8, then 144 seen on July 12 with 93 on July 16 and 27 on July 19. There were 43 on July 23 with 139 on July 26 and 158 on July 30, then 40 seen on August 6 with 17 on August 9. That was the end of the very short post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 18 on August 13 with 38 on August 16, then eight seen on August 20 with six on August 23 and one on August 27. There were three on August 30 with seven on September 3 and 37 on September 19. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on October 9 with 13 on October 12 and 25 on October 15, then five seen on October 18 with two on October 22. There were ten on October 25 with 22 on November 1, then 17 seen on November 5 with five on November 8 and four on November 12. There were 12 on November 15 with five on November 19. There were 84 on November 26 with 23 on November 28 and seven on*

November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 3 with 192 on December 6 and 210 on December 12, then 35 seen on December 15. There were 65 on December 17 with 180 on December 20, then 11 seen on December 22. There were 13 on December 31 with 136 on January 1 and 146 on January 4, then 73 seen on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 145 on January 10 with 320 on January 17, 337 on January 24, 435 on January 28, 1,825 on January 31 and 2,250 on February 4, then 1,190 seen on February 11. There were 2,830 on February 14 with 1,455 on February 21 and 12 on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on February 28 with 1,047 on March 3 and 2,050 on March 11, then 375 seen on March 22 with 105 on March 27, 72 on April 2, 31 on April 6 and 13 to April 11. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 20 on April 16 with six on April 19 and five on April 22. There were 15 on April 26 with 16 on May 2 and 17 on May 4, then 11 seen on May 8 with seven on May 14. There were 13 on May 20 with ten on May 24 and seven to May 31. There were 12 on June 3 with 14 on June 10, then six seen on June 13. There were nine on June 17 and June 20 with 29 on June 24, then three seen on June 27. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 11 on July 1 with 38 on July 4 and 195 on July 8, then 176 seen on July 15 with 83 on July 18 and three on July 22. There were 404 on July 25 with 730 on July 27, then 220 seen on July 29 with 38 on August 5 and one on August 14. That was the post-breeding gathering.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

A non-breeding summer visitor with a noticeable early fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 12 on May 30 with 66 on June 3, 107 on June 6 and 372 on June 9, then 235 seen on June 19 with 217 on June 26. There were 685 on June 28 with 490 on June 30 and 270 on July 4. There were 760 on July 8 with 238 on July 16, 209 on July 19, 125 on July 26, 11 on July 30 and four on August 2. There were six on August 6 with 18 on August 13, then singles seen to August 20. There were 18 on August 23 with one on August 30. Finally for the early fall passage there were three on September 7. There were no further records until the spring. For the spring passage there were six on January 31 with two on February 11 and one on February 18. There were two on February 25 with one on March 3. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on March 11 and March 18 with eight on March 22 and ten on March 27, then three seen on April 2 with one on April 4. There were two on April 6 and April 8 with nine on April 11 and 14 on April 19, then seven seen on April 26 with three to May 8. There were four on May 14 with eight on May 27, then four seen to June 3. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage or perhaps a post-breeding gathering there were 44 on June 7 with 51 on June 10, then 39 seen on June 13. There were 43 on June 17 with 161 on June 20, 168 on June 27 and 370 on July 1, then 152 seen on July 4 with 140 on July 8. There were 156 on July 11 with 68 on July 15 and 38 on July 18. There were 140 on July 22 with 20 on*

July 25, 13 on July 27 and eight on July 29. There were 12 on August 2 with 16 on August 5, then one seen on August 12. *There were three on August 16 with one on August 19. There were 12 on September 5 with two to September 13. Finally there were six on September 19.*

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

Seen in quite low numbers from September to February there was by comparison a major main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on September 10 with 40 on September 21, then one seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were seven on October 1 with eight on October 9, 24 on October 15 and 48 on October 18, then 42 seen on October 22 with four on October 25. There were 62 on October 29 with 82 on November 1, then 19 seen on November 5 with eight on November 8. There were 171 on November 12 with 26 on November 15. There were 32 on November 19 with 41 on November 26, 86 on November 28 and 99 on November 30, then 27 seen on December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 68 on December 6 with 136 on December 15, then 33 seen on December 22 with three on January 1. For the early spring passage there were four on January 7 with eight on January 14 and 70 on January 17, then 20 seen on January 21 with 18 on January 24. There were 109 on January 28 with 195 on February 7, then 21 seen on February 11 with ten on February 14. There were 22 on February 18 with 17 to February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. Now to the main event the main spring passage there were 287 on March 3 with 5,925 on March 11, then 347 seen on March 18 with 215 on March 22. The count of 5,925 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 71,000 on March 10, 2006. There were 4,410 on March 25 with 4,295 on March 27, 1,590 on April 2, 450 on April 4, 355 on April 6, 36 on April 11 and seven on April 16. There were 62 on April 19 with 48 on April 26, four on April 29 and three on May 2. There were eight on May 4 with two on May 6 and singles on May 8, May 14 and May 20. That ended the main spring passage. It is interesting to note that whilst the passage covered a long period the main passage only ran from March 3 to April 6 – a month. For the early fall passage there was a juvenile on July 22.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

An uncommon passage migrant; for some reason there were no June records this year something that is a feature of this species. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 26 and June 30 with two on July 12, then singles seen to July 23. There were three on July 30 with singles to August 9. There were two on August 13 with singles on August 23, September 7 and September 10. There were four on September 19 with three on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 1, October 5 and*

October 12 with two on October 18. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on March 18 and April 2 with two to April 26 and three on April 29, then singles seen to May 8. Finally for the spring passage there were two on May 27. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 15, July 22 and July 25 with three on July 27, then singles seen on July 29 and August 2.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

A passage migrant with the greatest numbers during the fall passage; very exceptionally one summered at the Barn Swallow colony by Lust Road. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 16 and July 19 with three on July 23 and July 26, then one seen on July 30. There were two on August 2 with three on August 6 and five on August 13, then one seen on August 16.* There were four on August 23 with 21 on August 7, then two seen on September 3 with one on September 7. There were two on September 10 with three on September 19 and 23 on September 21, then three seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 11 on October 1 with two on October 9 and one on October 12. That closed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on March 27, April 2, April 6, April 26 and May 2 with five on May 4, then three seen on May 8 with one on May 14. There were three on May 20 with one on May 24. That completed the spring passage. For the summer passage there was an adult on June 13, June 20, June 24, June 27, July 1, July 4, July 8, July 11 and July 15. This individual may have stayed longer but it could not be separated out from the early fall passage migrants. For the early fall passage there were three on July 18 and July 22 with singles to July 29. There were two on August 2 *with three to August 16, 12 on August 19, 64 on August 26 and 145 on September 2, then 50 seen on September 5 with 48 on September 9, 43 on September 13, ten on September 16 and one on September 19. The count of 145 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 265 on August 20, 2008.*

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

This was a rare passage migrant this year. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 23 and July 26 with two on August 9, then one seen on August 13.* There were singles on August 20 and September 3 with three on September 7, then singles seen on September 21 and October 5. That was the early fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on April 26 with two on May 27. For the early fall passage there were three on July 8 with singles on July 22 and July 29. Finally there were two on August 12.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Lust Road pump house on March 18. This was of the Mexican race *P.f.pelodoma*. This was the first record for Zellwood.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

A common passage migrant with a series of breeding colonies under some of the bridges; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 52 pairs located. The first fledged young (two) were seen on May 24. Early fall records: *there were 37 on June 6 with 51 on June 9, 52 on June 14, 62 on June 19, 71 on June 28, 81 on June 30 and 115 on July 8, then 60 seen on July 12. There were 66 on July 16 with 74 on July 19, then 57 seen on July 23. There were 59 on July 26 with 73 on July 30, 110 on August 6 and 710 on August 13, then 101 seen on August 16 with 49 on August 20. There were 110 on August 23 with 216 on August 27, then 64 seen on August 30 with 57 on September 3 and 39 on September 7. From August 6 to August 30 the majority were recorded as flying to the south. There were 49 on September 10 with 75 on September 13 and 80 on September 19, then 37 seen on September 21 with 16 on September 24. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 26 on September 27 with 63 on October 1, then 57 seen on October 5 with 55 on October 9. There were 104 on October 12 with 168 on October 15 and 335 on October 18, then 136 seen on October 25 with 65 on October 29, three on November 12 and one on November 15. That closed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were three on March 3 with 20 on March 11 and 78 on March 18, then 44 seen on March 25 with 26 on March 27. There were 51 on April 2 with 70 on April 6, then 48 seen on April 8 with 28 on April 11. At this point the locally breeding birds started their summer but the spring migration continued. There were 56 on April 16 with 156 on April 19 and 160 on April 26, then 81 seen on April 29 with 78 on May 2. There were 102 on May 4 with 126 on May 8, then 100 seen on May 20 with 92 on May 27, 70 on May 31 and 61 on June 3. That was the end of the spring passage so for a short time we were just left with the summer passage. There were 73 on June 7 with 110 on June 13, then 77 seen on June 17 with 63 on June 20 and 53 on June 24. There were 98 on June 27 with 86 on July 1, 83 on July 8 and 80 on July 11. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 117 on July 15 with 308 on July 22, then 191 seen on July 27 with 35 on July 29. There were 92 on August 2 with 144 on August 5, 161 on August 12 and 341 on August 16, then 244 seen on August 19. The birds on August 16 and August 19 were noted as flying to the south.*

Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 29.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

A resident in the wooded borders there was no suggestion of passage; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of seven pairs located. Normally one to two a day seen regularly through the year but there were higher counts of three on August 20, September 13, April 19, May 4, June 10 and August 14.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

A common resident with just the suggestion of a fall passage; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 153 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 21 on June 30 with 25 on July 4, then 22 seen to July 19 with 20 to July 30 and 19 on August 2. There were 22 on August 6 with 29 on August 9, then 19 seen on August 13.* For this year there were 23 on August 16 with 37 on August 20 and 41 on August 27, then 29 seen on August 30. There were 34 on September 3 with 40 on September 7 and 52 on September 13, then 45 seen on September 21 with 42 on September 24 and 21 on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 32 on October 1 with 44 on October 5, then 14 seen on October 9. There were 26 on October 12 with 33 on October 15, then 20 seen on October 18 with 17 on October 22, 16 on October 29, 14 on November 1 and 11 on November 5. There were 13 on November 8 with 18 on November 12, then 11 seen on November 15 with eight on November 19. There were 17 on November 26 and November 28 with 12 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 3 with 13 on December 6 and 12 on December 12. There were 14 on December 15 with 17 on December 20, then 16 seen on December 22 with 14 on December 31. There were 20 on January 1 with 12 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 7 with 16 on January 10 and 23 on January 14, then 22 seen on January 17 with 20 on January 21. There were 25 on January 24 with 37 on January 31, then 31 seen on February 7 with 23 on February 11. There were 38 on February 14 with 33 on February 21 and 30 on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 36 on February 28 with 32 on March 11 and 31 on March 18. There were 36 on March 22 with 34 on March 27, 33 on April 2 and 27 on April 4. There were 39 on April 6 with 35 on April 8 and 21 on April 11. There were 42 on April 16 with 40 on April 22, 35 on April 26 and 27 on April 29. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 45 on May 2 with 39 on May 6 and 28 on May 8. There were 42 on May 14 with 37 on May 20 and 34 on May 24. There were 42 on May 27 with 38 on May 31 and 27 on June 3. There were 41 on June 7 with 35 on June 13, 31 on June 17, 29 on June 24 and 28 on June 27. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 30 on July 1 with 25 on July 4. 23 on July 11, 19 on July 15 and 12 on July 18. There were 35 on July 22 with 57 on July 27 and 59 on July 29, then 39 seen on August 5 with 33 on August 12 and 31 on August 14.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

There was a major passage in the fall this year with lesser numbers during the winter and spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on September 24 with three on October 1, 21 on October 5, 83 on October 12, 124 on October 15, 283 on October 18, 328 on October 22, 353 on October 25, 580 on October 29 with 674 on November 5, then 525 seen on October 29 with 417 on November 12 and 141 on November 15. That influx lasted for the better part of two months. The count of 674 is still (2014) by far the highest count for Zellwood. There were 235 on November 19 with 374 on November 26, then 297 seen on November 28 with 226 on November 30 and 213 on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 215 on December 6 with 271 on December 12, then 234 seen on December 15 with 52 on December 17. There were 79 on December 20 with 162 on December 22, then 118 seen on January 1 with 100 on January 7 and 62 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 124 on January 14 with 97 on January 17 and 53 on January 21. There were 107 on January 24 with 96 on January 28, 81 on January 31 and 49 on February 4. There were 106 on February 7 with 82 on February 14 and 49 on February 18. There were 68 on February 21 with 75 on February 25, then 58 seen on February 28 with 31 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 37 on March 11 with 49 on March 18, then 43 seen on March 25 with 33 on March 27. There were 86 on April 2 with 76 on April 4, 64 on April 6, 54 on April 8, 26 on April 11, 17 on April 19, five on April 22, three on April 26, two on April 29 and singles to May 6.

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

Normally this is an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor but this year there was a very heavy fall passage with higher than normal numbers through to the spring. For the fall passage there were three on October 12 with four on October 15, 16 on October 18, 20 on October 25, 23 on October 29, 28 on November 1, 68 on November 5, 83 on November 8 and 102 on November 12, then 48 seen on November 15. There were 55 on November 19 with 108 on November 26, then 101 seen on November 28 with 73 on November 30, 56 on December 6, 53 on December 12, 43 on December 15, 15 on December 17 and 12 on December 20. The fall passage was so strong it took over most of the winter passage. The count of 108 is still (2014) by far the highest count for Zellwood. For the remainder of the winter passage there were 41 on December 22 with 36 on January 1, 25 on January 7 and 15 on January 10. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 14 with 29 on January 17 and 13 on January 21. There were 18 on January 24 with 24 to February 4, 28 on February 7 and 29 on February 11, then 21 seen on February 14 with seven on February 18. There were 25 on February 21 with 13 on February 25, ten on February 28 and six on March 3. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 15 on March 11 with nine on March 18 and four on March 22.

There were 11 on March 25 with 18 on April 2, then 13 seen on April 4 with 11 on April 6. There were 24 on April 8 with ten to April 16. There were 16 on April 19 with nine on April 22 and one on April 26. There were two on April 29 with five on May 2, then singles seen to May 14.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; whilst the fall passage numbers were the highest yet the numbers were lower than those in 2004 and 2005. For the fall passage there were singles on October 1 and October 5 with two on October 9, three on October 12, 12 on October 15, 15 on October 18, 20 on October 22, 42 on October 29 and 126 on November 5, then 98 seen on November 8 with 72 on November 12, 64 on November 15 and 34 on November 19. The count of 126 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 211 on November 9, 2005. There were 65 on November 26 with 46 on November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 65 on November 30 with 46 on December 3, 33 on December 12, 30 on December 15 and 11 on December 17. There were 22 on December 20 with 26 to January 1 and 28 on January 7, then 23 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 25 on January 14 with 29 on January 17, 34 on January 24 and 54 on January 28, then 45 seen on January 31 and February 7 with 40 on February 11, 34 on February 14, 32 on February 21, 17 on February 25, ten on February 28 and four on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 12 on March 11 with nine on March 18, seven on March 25 and six on March 27. There were seven on April 2 with eight on April 4 and nine on April 6, then four seen on April 8 with three on April 11. There were five on April 16 with eight on April 19, then four seen on April 22 with one on April 26. There were four on April 29 and May 4 with two on May 6 and one on May 8.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was one on December 20.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

This was a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders. For the fall passage there were three on October 12 with singles to October 29. There were five on November 1, November 5 and November 8 with eight on November 12, 13 to November 19, 15 on November 28 and 20 on November 30, then eight seen on December 3. That closed the fall

passage. The count of 20 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 67 on November 17, 2006. For the winter passage there were 13 on December 6 with 15 on December 12, then ten seen on December 15 with one on December 17. There were 12 on December 20 with five to January 1 and three on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 7 with 13 on January 14, then ten seen on January 17 with nine to January 31 and eight on February 4. There were 11 on February 7 with 15 on February 11, then eight seen on February 14 with seven on February 21 and six on February 25. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 28 with five to March 22, four on March 27 and singles to April 4. Finally there were two on April 6.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila caerulea*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; there was no evidence that it bred in the area. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 4, July 8 and July 16 with two on July 19, then singles seen to July 26. There were three on August 2 with two to August 9. There were three on August 13 with six on August 16, then four seen on August 23 with three on August 27. There were nine on August 30 with 12 on September 3, 18 on September 7, 50 on September 13, 62 on September 19 and 67 on September 24, then 50 seen on September 27 with 40 on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 96 on October 5 with 57 on October 12 and 55 on October 15. The count of 96 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 173 on December 7, 2007. There were 59 on October 18 with 54 on October 22 and 37 on October 25. There were 58 on October 29 with 44 on November 1, 39 on November 5 and 35 on November 8. There were 67 on November 12 with 46 on November 15 and 38 on November 19. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 45 on November 26 with 79 on November 28 and 87 on November 30, then 81 seen on December 6 with 71 on December 15, 70 on December 20, 63 on December 22, 21 on January 1 and 12 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 29 on January 7 with 49 on January 14, then 43 seen on January 17 with 24 on January 21. There were 51 on January 24 with 39 on January 28. There were 46 on January 31 with 78 on February 4, then 54 seen on February 7 with 44 on February 11. There were 46 on February 14 with 51 on February 18 and 54 on February 21, then 39 seen on February 25 with 37 on February 28 and eight on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 11 with six on March 18 and five on March 22. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on June 3 that was it. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 27, July 1, July 29 and August 5 with ten on August 12, *then eight seen on August 14 with six on August 19, three on August 22 and two on August 26.**

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12.

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were two on September 19 with one on September 21. Finally there were two on September 24.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 1.

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 19, September 21, September 27 and October 5.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

There were single records for the late fall, the winter and the early spring passages. For the late fall passage there was one on November 12. For the winter passage there was one on December 20 and for the early spring passage there was one on January 31.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

A common early spring passage migrant; there were lesser numbers for the fall, the winter and the late spring passages. For the fall passage there were three on November 5 with 262 on November 12, then eight seen on November 28 with three on November 30 and one on

December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 6 with 13 on December 15, then one seen on December 20. There were 13 on December 22 with 161 on December 31 and 623 on January 4, then 291 seen on January 7 with 245 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 500 on January 14 with 407 on January 17, 334 on January 24 and 101 on January 28. There were 180 on January 31 with 346 on February 4, then 66 seen on February 7. There were 172 on February 11 with 490 on February 14, then 190 seen to February 21 with 130 on February 25, 54 on February 28, 40 on March 3, 35 on March 11, 27 on March 18, six on March 22, two to March 27 and one on April 4. If this had been say a resident species then on or around March 3 an influx would have developed that numbered more than 40 and we would not be able to see the actual decline of the last early spring influx.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the heaviest passage being the fall passage but even that passage was very light this year. For the early fall passage there were three on September 19 with two on September 21 and one on September 24 that was it. For the main fall passage there were 32 on October 1 with 74 on October 5, then ten seen on October 9. There were 57 on October 12 with 137 on October 15 and 143 on October 22, then 139 seen on October 25 with 107 on October 29, 71 on November 1, 66 on November 5, 52 on November 12, 30 on November 15 and 27 on November 19. There were 101 on November 26 with 44 on November 28 and 21 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 29 on December 3 with 44 on December 6 and 88 on December 12, then 24 seen on December 15 with eight on December 17. There were 41 on December 20 with 42 on December 22 and 54 on January 1, then 35 seen on January 7 with 18 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 35 on January 14 with 52 on January 17, then 31 seen on January 24 with 18 on January 28. There were 59 on January 31 with 43 on February 4 and 18 on February 7. There were 21 on February 11 with 68 on February 14, then 14 seen on February 18. There were 19 on February 21 with 27 on February 25, then 24 seen on February 28 with ten on March 3 and six on March 11. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 18 on March 18 with 11 on March 25 and four on March 27. There were 19 on April 2 with 26 on April 4, then 14 seen on April 6. There were 20 on April 8 with 21 on April 11 and 40 on April 19, then 31 seen on April 26 with 18 on May 2, six on May 6, and three on May 8. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 20, July 8 and July 29.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

A common resident, there appeared to be a fall passage and something akin to a post breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 59 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 16 on June 19 with 19 to June 28, 29 to July 4 and 36 on July 8, then 30 seen on July 12 with 21 on July 16, 19 on July 23, 15 on July 26, 14 on July 30 and seven on August 2. There were 12 on August 6 with 18 on August 9, then 11 seen on August 16 with ten on August 20.* That finished what looked like a post-breeding gathering. The fall passage appeared to start here there were 20 on August 23 with 27 on August 27, 30 on August 30, 44 on September 7, 64 on September 13 and 76 on September 19, then 68 seen on September 21 with 62 on September 24 and 46 on September 27. The count of 76 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 126 on October 8, 2006. There were 56 on October 1 with 61 on October 5, then 33 seen on October 9. There were 49 on October 12 with 56 on October 15 and 66 on October 22, then 49 seen on October 29 with 44 on November 1, 32 on November 5, 23 to November 12 and 16 on November 15. That marked the end of the heavier passage. There were 30 on November 19 with 29 to November 30 and 13 on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 20 on December 6 with 22 on December 12 and 28 on December 15, then 12 seen on December 17. There were 18 on December 20 with 22 on December 22, then 16 seen on December 31 with 11 on January 1. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 4 with 23 on January 7, 27 on January 14 and 29 on January 17, then 16 seen on January 21. There were 17 on January 24 and January 28 with 23 on January 31, then 13 seen to February 7. There were 19 on February 11 and February 18 with 21 on February 25, then 16 seen on February 28 with 12 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 20 on March 11 with 13 to March 22. There were 16 on March 25 with 13 on March 27 and 12 on April 2. There were 14 on April 4 with 19 on April 6, 23 on April 8 and 24 on April 16, then 23 seen to April 22 with 18 on April 26 and 15 on April 29. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 34 on May 2 with 22 on May 6 and May 14, then 19 seen on May 20 with 17 on May 24. There were 27 on May 27 with 29 on June 3, then 23 seen on June 10 with 22 on June 13 and 18 on June 17. That finished the summer passage. For the “post-breeding gathering” there were 19 on June 20 with 35 on June 24 and 51 on June 27, then 42 seen on July 4 with 41 on July 8, 39 on July 11, 35 on July 15, 23 on July 18 and 15 on July 22. That was the extent of this event. For the early fall passage there were 22 on July 25 with 35 on July 27, then 21 seen on July 29 with ten on August 2. There were 24 on August 5 with 16 on August 12 and 13 on August 14.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

A summer visitor and fall passage migrant; from mid-October to April apparently very scarce but as this is such a secretive species when not singing it is hard to know what its real status is. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 20 pairs located; the first fledged young (three) were seen on June 24. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 4 with five on July 12 and four on July 16. There were 12 on July 19 with nine on July 23 and four on July 26. There were eight on July 30 and August 2 with nine on August 6 and ten on August 13, then two seen on August 16. There were five on August 20 with 13 on August 23, then eight seen on August 30. There were 11 on September 3 with ten on September 7 and eight on September 10. There were 15 on September 13 with 13 to September 21, 11 on September 27 and ten on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 16 on October 5 with seven to October 18, six on October 22, two on October 29 and singles to November 5. The late fall passage really ended on October 29. There were now up to two a day seen from November 1 to January 31 with a higher count of four on January 14. Numbers were higher from February 4 to April 19 as during this period up to three a day seen. There was no late fall passage, no winter passage, no early spring passage and no late spring passage! For the summer passage there were three on April 22 with four on April 26, then two seen to May 2 with one on May 4. There were two on May 6 with four from May 14 to May 31 and six on June 7, then two seen on June 10. There were three on June 13 and June 17 with six on June 20 and ten on June 24, then four seen on June 27. That closed the summer passage. For the "post-breeding gathering" there were eight on July 1 with ten on July 4 and 20 on July 8, then nine seen on July 11 with six on July 18 and three on July 22. There were eight on July 25 with ten on July 27, then seven seen on July 29 with six on August 2. There were 17 on August 5 with eight on August 12, seven on August 16, six on August 22 and two on August 26. That was the end of this event; I have called it a "post-breeding gathering" as at times the family parties seemed to merge.*

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Seen in small numbers for most of the year, there was a minor winter and early spring event but the event of the year was a strong post-breeding gathering. They gathered to feed on the fruit of the Elderberry. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of eight pairs located; the first fledged young were seen on May 20. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 35 on May 21 with 100 on May 27, 107 on May 30 and 161 on June 3, then 104 seen on June 6 with 15 on June 9. There were 157 on June 14 with 177 on June 19, 247 on June 26 and 300 on June 30, then 67 seen on July 4 with 54 on July 8 and six on July 12. There were 590 on July 16 with 133 on July 19, 84 on July 23 and three on July 26. That ended the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 12 on July 30 with 18 on August 2, then eight seen on August 9 with two to August 16 and one on August 20. There were five on August 23*

with two on August 27. There were four on August 30 with five on September 3 and 22 on September 7, then 11 seen on September 10 with three on September 13. There were 25 on September 19 with ten on September 24 and two on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 1 with 35 on October 5, then five seen on October 9. There were six on October 12 with 16 on October 15, then six seen to October 22. There were 49 on October 25 with three to November 1 and one on November 5. There were 19 on November 8 with three on November 15 and singles to November 26. There were 28 on November 28 with one on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 22 on December 3 with 82 on December 6, then 28 seen on December 12 with three on December 15 and one on December 17. There were 56 on December 20 with 20 on December 22 and ten on December 31. There were 93 on January 1 with 220 on January 7, then 15 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 30 on January 14 with 32 on January 21, then 17 seen on January 24 with three to January 31. There were six on February 4 with ten on February 7, then singles seen to February 14. There were two from February 18 to February 28. That concluded the early spring passage. This species nests very early so we go straight to the summer passage there were 18 on March 3 with one on March 11. There were three on March 18 with nine on March 22, then five seen on March 27 with four on April 2 and three on April 4. There were five on April 6 and April 11 with 11 on April 16, then eight seen on April 22 with four on April 26. There were five on April 29 with 12 on May 2 and 13 on May 6, then six seen on May 8 with three on May 14. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 21 on May 20 with 45 on May 24, 130 on May 27, 187 on May 31, 218 on June 3, 308 on June 7, 470 on June 10, 775 on June 17, 785 on June 24 and 850 on June 27, then 604 seen on July 4 with 395 on July 8. The count of 850 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 2,040 on July 13, 2007. There were 775 on July 11 with 174 on July 15, 129 on July 18 and 55 on July 22. There were 242 on July 25 with 13 on July 27, 12 on August 2, eight on August 12 and three on August 14. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. Note how much stronger this event was this year when compared to 2000.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the early spring passage. For the fall passage there were two on October 29 with three on November 5, seven on November 8, 20 on November 12, 23 on November 15 and 77 on November 19, then 75 seen on November 28 with 55 on November 30 and 20 on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 26 on December 6 with 57 on December 12 and 61 on December 15, then ten seen on December 17 with six on December 22 and one on December 31. There were 29 on January 1 with six on January 4. That completed the winter

passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 7 with 11 on January 10, 14 on January 14, 16 on January 17, 91 on January 21, 134 on January 24 and 248 on January 28, then 210 seen on January 31 with 17 on February 4. There were 24 on February 7 with 47 on February 11, then 38 seen on February 18 with 25 on February 21. There were 52 on February 25 with 29 on March 3 and two on March 11.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

A spring passage migrant with the greatest numbers in May; there was just the trace of a late fall passage. For the fall passage there were 16 on November 28 with three on November 30 that was it; perhaps surprisingly there was no winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 4 with 13 on January 7 and 43 on January 10, then 28 seen on January 14 with two on January 17. There were eight on January 21 with 24 on January 28, then ten seen on January 31 with four on February 4. There were 15 on February 11 with 16 on February 18 and 64 on February 21, then three seen on February 25. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 30 on March 3 with two on March 11 and one on March 18. There were 18 on March 22 with 36 on March 25, then ten seen on March 27. There were 13 on April 2 with 45 on April 4, 48 on April 6 and 67 on April 8, then 45 seen on April 11 with 17 on April 16 and 13 on April 19. There were 36 on April 22 with 40 on April 26, 360 on May 2 and 415 on May 4, then 144 seen on May 8. There were no later records.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there were two on September 3.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. For the fall passage there were seven on September 19 and September 21 with two on September 24. The counts of seven were the highest counts for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 29 on October 21, 2004. There were also five on September 27 with two on October 5 and one on October 12.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the winter passage. For the fall passage there were two on October 29 with seven on November 5 and eight on November 8, then five seen on November 12 with four on November 15. There were ten on November 19 with 15 on November 28, then ten seen on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 3 with 32 on December 6 and 36 on December 15, then 15 seen on December 17. The count of 36 is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 17 on December 20 with 28 on December 22, then 17 seen on January 1 with ten on January 4. There were 28 on January 7 with 13 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 17 on January 14 with 23 on January 17 and January 24, then 14 seen on January 31 with ten on February 4, seven on February 7, four on February 11, three on February 14 and two to February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on February 28 with four on March 3, two on March 11 and singles on four dates to March 27.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was one on January 24.

Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

A summer visitor and passage migrant there were only low numbers this year; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of ten pairs located in the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there were no sightings after June 6 when three seen.* For this year there were two on September 10 with four on September 19, then seven seen on September 21 and September 27 with four to October 5. That closed the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring passage. For this passage there was one on February 18 with four on February 21 and 11 on February 25, then four seen on February 28 with two to March 11 and one on March 18. There were two on March 22 and March 25 with five on March 27 and April 2, then singles seen to April 6. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 8 with three on April 11, then singles seen to April 19. There were two from April 22 to May 6 with three on May 8 and May 14, then singles seen to May 27. There were two on May 31 with three on June 3 and four on June 10, then two seen on June 17 with one on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 12.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

A quite common fall passage migrant; most will have been seen by Lake Apopka. Early fall records: *there was one on July 19 with four on July 30, then one seen on August 2. There were four on August 6 with nine on August 9, 55 on August 13 and 64 on August 16, then 35 seen on August 20 with 31 on August 23, 18 on August 27, 13 on August 30 and eight to September 7. The count of 64 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 232 on September 15, 2006. There were 19 on September 10 and September 19 with 15 on September 21, six on September 27 and two on October 1. That closed the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the following fall. There was one on July 11 with two on July 22, seven on July 27 and 22 on August 2, then 19 seen on August 5 with nine on August 12 and five on August 14. There were 71 on August 16 with 43 on August 19, 17 on August 22, 16 on August 26 and 12 on August 29. There were 13 on September 2 with 22 on September 5 and 27 on September 9, then nine seen on September 13. There were 13 on September 16 with 14 on September 19, then eight seen to September 26 with singles to October 7. The count of 71 was another interim high count. I have shown both early fall passages as this is an important part of the Zellwood scene.*

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. For the early fall passage there was one on September 7, September 10 and September 13 with two on September 19 and six on September 21, then singles seen on September 24 and September 27. Finally there were two on October 5. The count of six is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. There were singles on September 19 and September 21 with two on October 5, then one seen on October 12. The count of two was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of four on October 17, 2009.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there were more sightings in the spring than the fall. For the early fall passage there was a male on September 21 and September 24 that was it. For the spring passage there were singles on April 2, April 11, April 26 and May 8.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant; there were two records for the spring passage this year. For the early fall passage there were two on August 30 with singles on September 7, September 19, September 21 and September 27. For the spring passage there was a male on May 4 with a female on May 14.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers were lower during the spring passages. For the fall passage there were singles on October 12 and October 18 with ten on October 22, 18 on October 25, 71 on October 29, 84 on November 1, 99 on November 5, 103 on November 12, 122 on November 15 and 196 on November 26, then 192 seen on November 28 with 114 on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 129 on December 3 with 134 on December 6, 141 on December 12 and 142 on December 15, then 70 seen on December 17. There were 116 on December 20 with 141 on December 22 and 154 on December 31, then 106 seen on January 1 with 85 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 193 on January 7 with 146 on January 14, 71 on January 17 and 57 on January 21. There were 95 on January 24 with 80 on January 28, 46 on February 4 and 45 on February 7. There were 75 on February 11 with 49 on February 14 and 30 on February 18. There were 64 on February 21 with 44 on February 25, 28 on February 28 and 12 on March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 41 on March 11 with 16 on March 18. There were 20 on March 22 with 21 on March 25 and March 27, then five seen on April 2 with two on April 4 and one on April 6.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one on October 5 and for the winter passage there was one on December 22.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

An uncommon early fall passage migrant there were four on September 19 and September 21 with one on September 24. The counts of four are still (2014) the highest counts for Zellwood. There were also two on September 27 and October 1 with one on October 5.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant; there was a single record for the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 3 and September 10 with two on September 19, then one seen on September 21. The count of two was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of eight on September 26, 2007. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, October 1, October 22, October 25, November 1 and November 12. Finally there was for the late spring passage one on March 27.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there was only a trace of passage during the winter. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 21 and September 24. For the main fall passage there were four on October 15 with singles to October 29. There were two on November 1 and November 12 with singles to November 26. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 28 with three on November 30. There was also one on December 12. Later there were singles from January 1 to January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 with singles to January 21. There were two on January 24 and January 31 with one on February 4. There were two on February 7 and February 11 with four on February 14 and February 21, then two seen on February 25 with one on February 28. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 27. Finally for the early fall passage there was a female on July 22.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; numbers were very low with the exception of a passage in the early fall. Early fall records: *there were two on July 19 with three on July 23, then two seen on July 30 with one on August 6. There were three on August 9 with seven on August*

13 and ten on August 16, then one seen on August 20. There were three on August 23 with six on August 27 and nine on August 30, then seven seen on September 3 with six to September 10. There were ten on September 13 with 27 on September 19 and 29 on September 21, then 15 seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven from October 1 to October 15 with six on October 22, three on November 1 and one on November 5. There were two from November 12 to November 30 with one on December 6. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 12 with two on December 15 and December 20, then singles seen to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 10 with three from January 14 to January 24, then two seen on January 28 with singles to February 11. There were four on February 14 with two on February 18, then singles seen to March 3. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles from March 11 to April 2 with three on April 4 and April 6, then singles seen again to April 16. There were two on April 19 with singles to April 26. There were five on April 29 with singles to May 14. Finally for the late spring passage there were singles on May 24 and May 27. There were no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there were three on July 11 with five on July 22, then singles seen to July 27. There were five on July 29 and August 2 with nine on August 5, 23 on August 12 and 25 on August 16, then 19 seen on August 19 with 17 on August 22 and six on August 26.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen from mid-October to late January. For the fall passage there was one on September 19 with three on September 21 and 30 on September 27, then 16 seen on October 1. There were 29 on October 5 with 49 on October 9, 106 on October 12, 121 on October 18, 133 on October 22 and 259 on October 25, then 201 seen on October 29 with 102 on November 1. There were 139 on November 5 with 162 on November 8, then 93 seen on November 12 with 37 on November 15. There were 87 on November 19 with 111 on November 26, then 81 seen on November 28 with 79 on November 30 and 67 on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 136 on December 6 with 274 on December 12, then 171 seen on December 15 with 69 on December 17. There were 250 on December 20 with 197 on December 22 and 193 on December 31. There were 302 on January 1 with 374 on January 7, then 165 seen on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 170 on January 14 with 134 on January 17 and 124 on January 21. There were 206 on January 24 with 126 on January 28 and 48 on January 31. There were 74 on February 4 with 102 on February 7, then 72 seen on February 11 with 51 on February 14 and 49 on February 18. There were 97 on February 21 with 53 on February 25 and 23 on February 28. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 32 on March 3 with 29 on March 11 and 11 on March 18. There

were 32 on March 22 with 35 on March 25, 57 on March 27 and 79 on April 4, then 58 seen on April 6 with 29 on April 8, 13 on April 16, 11 on April 19 and one on April 22.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was a male on October 12.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

Unlike most of the other warblers this was a spring passage migrant. For the spring passage there were three on April 26 and April 29 with one on May 6. There were two on May 8 with nine on May 14, then one seen on May 20.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one on August 13*. For this year there were two (an adult male and an immature) on September 21 with the immature on September 24. These were seen to the south of the Workshops. This count of two is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood.

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

An uncommon passage migrant; there were no late fall sightings and just one winter record. For the early fall passage there were two on August 23. Later there were two on September 13 with singles on September 21, September 24 and September 27. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on October 1. There were no further sightings until one seen on December 20; a winter record. For the early spring passage there was one on January 7 with two on January 14, then singles seen to February 11. There were two on February 14 with singles to February 28. That closed the early spring passage; there were no later sightings.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

A quite common fall passage migrant; with one exception passage in the spring was very limited. Early fall record: *there were eight on August 13* with five on August 16, four on August

20 and two on August 23. There were nine on August 27 with four on August 30 and two on September 3. There were five on September 7 and September 10 with nine on September 19 and 27 on September 21, then 16 seen on September 27 with ten on October 1, eight on October 12, two on October 15 and singles on October 18 and October 22. That closed the fall passage. For the spring passage there were four on May 2 with two to May 6. Very exceptionally there were 48 on May 14 with six on May 20 and singles on May 24 and June 3. The count of 48 is still (2014) the highest count for Zellwood. That was the end of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 22, July 25 and July 27 with two on August 5 and August 12, then one seen on August 14.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one on August 13*. For this year there was one on August 20. For the late spring passage there was one on March 25.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5.

Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)

This was also a vagrant. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 16 and September 21. For the late spring passage there was one on April 16.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

A fall passage migrant; there were sightings through the winter and the spring passages. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 27, September 3, September 7, September 10 and September 13 with eight on September 19, 13 on September 21 and 15 on September 24, then 12 seen to October 5 with five on October 9 and four on October 12. The count of 15 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 92 on September 27, 2006. There were 11 on October 15 with four on October 18. That appeared to be the end of the early fall passage and the end of all passage. Only singles then seen on 13 dates from October 22 to November 30 with two on November 12. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on six dates from December 15 to January 1. For the

early spring passage there were two on January 10 with singles on five dates to February 7. There were two on February 14 with singles on four dates to March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 18 with singles on April 2 and April 11. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on May 14 with one on May 20.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

A quite common fall passage migrant; there were much lower numbers seen during the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 30 with three on September 3, seven to September 10, 27 on September 19 and 38 on September 21, then 26 seen on September 24 with 12 on September 27 and three on October 1. That was the early fall passage. The count of 38 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 188 on September 28, 2004. For the late fall passage there were four on October 5 with five on October 12, then three seen on October 15 with two to October 22 and one on October 25. That was the end of the late fall passage. In later years this species became a regular winter visitor. For this year there was a single record; there was one on December 6. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14 and January 17 with two on January 21, then singles seen to February 11. There were two on February 14 with one on February 21. That closed the early spring passage. Perhaps surprisingly there were no further sightings until early April. For the main spring passage there were singles from April 2 to April 16 with three on April 19 and four on April 26, then three seen to May 2 with singles to May 6. There were two on May 8 with six on May 14, then four seen on May 20. That was the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 12.

This species is not normally recorded as singing on passage in Florida but I noted the following singing this year: there were singles singing on April 29, May 6 and May 8.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

An early fall passage migrant; there was only a minimal passage in the spring. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 23, July 26 and August 9 with eight on August 13 and 34 on August 16, then 23 seen on August 20 with 18 on August 27, five on August 30 and singles to September 13. There were three on September 21 with one on September 24. That closed the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until February. For the early spring passage there was one on February 11. For the main spring passage there were two on March 3 with singles on March 18, April 2, April 29, May 2, May 4, May 6 and May 8. For the early fall passage there were two on July 8, July 22 and July 25 with one on July 27. There were two on July 29*

with four on August 5 and August 12, then 11 seen on August 16 with ten on August 19, five to September 5, four on September 9 and singles to September 19.

I also noted some of this species singing on passage, there were singles on April 29, May 2, May 4, May 6 and May 8.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was one on September 24. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 2 and May 14.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

A common fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through to the spring; whilst individuals were present during the summer there was no evidence of breeding. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. For the fall passage there was one on August 27 with six on September 3, eight on September 10, 29 on September 13, 43 on September 19, 50 on September 24, 72 on October 1 and 120 on October 5, then 68 seen on October 12 with 50 on October 15. There were 73 on October 18 with 78 on October 22 and 97 on October 29, then 82 seen on November 5 with 80 on November 8. There were 110 on November 12 with 56 on November 15. There were 61 on November 19 with 84 on November 26, then 71 seen on November 28 with 68 on November 30. That closed the fall passage so for the winter passage there were 77 on December 3 with 91 on December 12, then 76 seen on December 15 with 24 on December 17. There were 62 on December 20 with 76 on December 22, then 46 seen on December 31 with 45 on January 1 and 31 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 55 on January 7 with 59 on January 14, then 53 seen to January 24 with 52 on January 28 and 38 on January 31. There were 46 on February 4 with 51 on February 7, 52 to February 14 and 67 on February 21, then 57 seen on February 25 with 45 on February 28 and 42 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 44 on March 11 with 36 on March 18, 26 on March 22, 21 on March 25 and 15 on March 27. There were 22 on April 2 with 18 on April 4, 14 on April 6 and seven on April 8. There were nine on April 11 with 16 on April 16 and 20 on April 19, then 16 seen on April 22 with eight on April 26. There were 12 on April 29 with 17 on May 2, then 13 seen to May 6 with two on May 8. There were four on May 14 with seven on May 20, and then singles seen to June 3. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles on June 13, June 17 and June 20 with two on June 24. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 1, July 8, July 11, July 15, July 18 and July 22.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This was a rare passage migrant. Early fall records: *there was a female on August 6 with a male on August 9*. For this year there were singles on August 20 and August 30. For the early fall passage in the following year there was a male on August 12.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was a female on January 10.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

A summer visitor in small numbers; there were only a few records outside of the breeding season due to its secretive nature. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of seven pairs located; on May 27 one was seen carrying food. Early fall records: *there were two on July 16 with five on July 19, then singles seen to July 26. A brood of two had been seen on July 19. There were two on July 30 with one on August 2*. For this year there were singles on August 23 and September 3. That closed the early fall passage. There were no records for the late fall or the winter passages. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14 that was it. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 11 and April 16 with two on April 19, then singles seen to May 4. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 6 with four on May 8, then singles seen to May 24. There were five on May 27 and June 3 with two on June 7 and one on June 10. There were two from June 13 to July 4 with singles to July 18. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 25 and July 27 with two on July 29.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one on July 16*. For the late spring passage there was a male on April 4. For what was probably the summer passage there was a female on June 7.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there was a female on September 21.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

A resident; there was nothing to suggest any passage this year. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 72 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 20 on July 16 with 16 on July 23 and 12 on July 26. There were 19 on July 30 with 16 on August 6, 14 on August 9 and ten on August 13.* For this year there were 15 on August 16 with 12 on August 23, nine on August 30, eight on September 3 and five on September 7. There were nine on September 10 with two to September 19. There were four on September 21 with 13 on September 24, then one seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 1 with four on October 5 and one on October 9. There were 11 from October 12 to October 18 with ten on October 22, nine on October 29 and seven on November 1. There were 11 on November 5 with 14 on November 12, then three seen on November 15. There were ten on November 19 with 15 on November 26, then 13 seen on November 30 with eight to December 6. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on December 12 with 14 on December 15, then one seen on December 17. There were five on December 20 with 13 on December 22 and 21 on January 1, then nine seen on January 7 with eight on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 20 on January 14 with 21 on January 17, 26 on January 24, 28 on January 28 and 40 on January 31, then 38 seen on February 4 with 35 on February 7. There were 53 on February 11 with 60 on February 14, then 26 seen on February 18. The count of 60 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 228 on July 30, 2003. There were 32 on February 21 with 39 on February 25, then 24 seen on February 28 with 20 on March 3. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 25 on March 11 with 32 on March 18, then ten seen on March 25 with seven on March 27. There were 16 on April 2 with 23 on April 4, then 13 seen on April 6. There were 20 on April 8 with 22 on April 11, then 16 seen to April 19. There were 21 on April 22 with 14 on April 26. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 17 on April 29 with 19 on May 2 and 26 on May 4, then 21 seen on May 8 with 20 on May 20 and 18 on May 24. There were 22 on May 27 with 24 on June 3 and 26 on June 7, then 20 seen on June 10. There were 25 on June 13 with 37 on June 17, then 25 seen on June 24 with 23 on June 27. There were 29 on July 1 with 19 on July 4. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 22 on July 8 with 26 on July 11, then 23 seen on July 15. There were 25 on July 18 with 26 on July 22, 28 on July 27 and 34 on July 29, then 32 seen on August 5 with 24 on August 12 and 19 on August 14.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

An uncommon fall and winter passage migrant; there were no records for the spring passages. For the fall passage there were singles on October 9, October 12 and October 15 with

two on October 22, then one seen on October 25. For the winter passage there were singles on December 6 and December 12 with two on December 15. There were no later records.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

Another uncommon fall and winter passage migrant; there was a single record for the early spring passage. For the fall passage there were two on October 25, October 29 and November 1 with one on November 12. For the winter passage there was one on December 6 with two on December 12, then one seen on December 22. For the early spring passage there were two on January 28.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

This was a rare winter visitor. There were singles on December 17, December 22 and January 4.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the early spring passage. For the fall passage there was one on November 8 with three on November 12 and November 19, then singles seen to November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with six on December 6, then five seen on December 17 with singles to December 31. There were four on January 1 with three on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with five on January 21 and six on January 28, then two seen to February 11. There were eight on February 25 with three on February 28, March 3 and March 11. There were no later records.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there were singles on October 1 and October 18. For the winter passage there was one on December 12.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; exceptionally for this year numbers were lowest during the spring passages. For the fall passage there were singles on September 27 and October 5 with four on October 12, 11 on October 15, 19 on October 18, 35 on October 22, 130 on October 25 and 257 on October 29, then 205 seen on November 1 with 181 on November 8, 137 on November 12 and 53 on November 15. There were 81 on November 19 with 193 on November 26, then 177 seen on November 28 with 147 on December 3 and 108 on December 6. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 228 on December 12 with 167 on December 15, 166 on December 20 and 109 on December 22. There were 110 on December 31 with 155 on January 1, then 130 seen on January 4 with 89 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 106 on January 10 with 94 on January 14 and 27 on January 17. Counts were now significantly lower which is strange as the early spring counts are normally the highest of the year. There were 51 on January 21 with 71 on January 24, then 62 seen on January 28 with 45 on January 31. There were 82 on February 4 with 63 on February 7, 45 on February 11 and 22 on February 14. There were 41 on February 18 with 62 on February 21 and 125 on February 25, then 96 seen on February 28 with 83 on March 11, 49 on March 18 and 48 on March 22. That was the end of the long-running early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 62 on March 25 with 74 on April 2, then 68 seen on April 4 with 36 on April 6. There were 41 on April 8 with 43 on April 11, then 37 seen on April 16 with 28 on April 19, 23 on April 22, 22 on April 26, 12 on April 29, ten on May 4, eight on May 6, two on May 8 and one on May 14.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this is a secretive species so will have been under-recorded. For the fall passage there was one on October 22 with two on October 25 and November 5, then singles seen on November 26 and November 30. For the winter passage there were singles on December 22 and January 4. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 24, January 28 and February 21 with two on February 25. There were no later records.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)

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

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one in first-winter plumage by Interceptor Road on November 5. This is a coastal species that rarely turns up inland. This is the only record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

Although a secretive species for this year it was a quite common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers were lower during the spring passage. For the fall passage there was one on October 18 with two on October 29, then singles seen to November 8. There were four on November 12 with nine on November 15, then six seen on November 19 with four to November 30, three on December 3 and one on December 6. The count of nine was up to this point the highest count for Zellwood. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four from December 12 to December 20 with eight on December 22 and ten on January 1, then seven seen on January 7 with two on January 10. The count of ten was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 16 on December 16, 2002. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with four on January 17, then two seen to January 28 with one on January 31. There were two on February 4 and February 14 with singles on February 21 and February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was also one on March 27.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this is another secretive species so it will have been under-recorded. For the fall passage there was one on November 12 with three on November 15, then singles seen on November 26, November 28 and November 30. For the winter passage there were singles on December 6, December 12, December 15, December 22, December 31, January 1 and January 4. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 17, January 24, January 28 and January 31. There were no February sightings so that was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 25.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

A very common fall passage migrant; numbers declined through the winter and spring passages. For the fall passage there were three on October 15 with six on October 22, 32 on

October 25, 79 on October 29, 110 on November 1, 222 on November 5, 244 on November 8 and 254 on November 12, then 96 seen on November 15 with 73 on November 19. The count of 254 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 1,126 on November 21, 2004. There were 149 on November 26 with 154 on November 28, then 107 seen on November 30 with 81 on December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 92 on December 6 with 104 on December 12, then 71 seen on December 15 with 33 on December 17. There were 66 on December 20 with 84 on December 22 and 85 on January 1, then 77 seen on January 7 with 34 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 85 on January 14 with 94 on January 17, then 24 seen on January 21. There were 28 on January 24 with 68 on January 28, then 61 seen on January 31 with 48 on February 4. There were 64 on February 7 with 42 on February 11, 39 on February 21, 37 on February 25, 17 on February 28 and 12 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 25 on March 11 with 30 on March 18, then 11 seen on March 22 with ten on March 25. There were 13 on March 27 with 29 on April 2, then 21 seen on April 4 with 12 on April 6. There were 22 on April 8 with 13 on April 19, seven on April 22, five on April 26, three to May 2 and two on May 4. There were four on May 6 with three on May 14 and one on May 20.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on November 19 with another on November 28. For the winter passage there were singles on December 15 and December 22 with two on December 31, January 1 and January 7, then one seen on January 10. For the early spring passage there were two on January 14 and January 21 with singles to February 4. There were two on February 11 and February 21 with four on February 25, then two seen on February 28. The count of four was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of seven on March 4, 2009. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 11 with two on March 27 and April 2. There were no later records.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the winter and early spring passages. For the fall passage there was one on October 25 with three on October 29 and five on November 1, then four seen on November 5 with two on November 12. There were five on November 19 with two on November 26 and singles to December 3. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December

6 with 19 on December 12, then three seen on December 17 with two on December 20. There were four on December 22 and December 31 with 12 on January 1, then 11 seen on January 4 with six on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 10 with six on January 14 and two on January 17. There were six on January 21 with 15 on January 24, then 14 seen on January 31 with eight on February 7 and two on February 14. There were seven on February 21 with one on February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 3 with singles on March 11 and March 25. There were also two on March 27 with singles on April 4 and April 29.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

A common resident, there was the suggestion of a passage in the fall; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 320 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 50 on July 26 with 52 on July 30 and 53 on August 2, then 52 seen on August 9 with 40 on August 13.* For this year there were 57 on August 16 with 49 on August 20 and 48 on August 23. There were 57 on August 27 with 47 on August 30. There were 54 on September 3 with 62 on September 7, 71 on September 13, 77 on September 21 and 87 on September 24, then 43 seen on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 66 on October 1 with 77 on October 5, then 55 seen on October 12 with 45 on October 15. There were 79 on October 18 with 63 on October 25, 45 on October 29, 32 on November 5, 27 on November 12, 19 on November 15 and 14 on November 19. For migratory species that month long decline would indicate the end of a major passage here it probably indicated the decrease in calling as the winter approached. There were 37 on November 26 with 33 on November 28 and 31 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 41 on December 3 with 31 on December 6 and 30 on December 12. There were 41 on December 15 with 15 on December 17. There were 34 on December 20 with 36 on December 22, then 34 seen on January 1 with 29 to January 7 and 28 on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 49 on January 14 with 40 on January 17 and 26 on January 21. There were 33 on January 24 with 38 on January 28 and 72 on January 31, then 63 seen on February 4 with 51 to February 14 and 38 on February 18. There were 80 on February 21 with 62 on February 28 and 53 on March 3. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 69 on March 11 with 102 on March 18, then 59 seen on March 22 with 52 on March 25 and 33 on March 27. There were 84 on April 2 with 68 on April 4 and 67 on April 6. There were 79 on April 8 with 83 on April 16 and April 19, then 82 seen on April 22 with 75 on April 26 and 69 on April 29. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 78 on May 2 with 93 on May 6, then 65 seen on May 8. There were 80 on May 14 with 90 on May 20, then 84 seen on May 24 with 70 on May 27. There were 86 on May 31 with 98 on June 7, then 65 seen on June 10 with 50 on June 13. There were 69 on

June 17 with 83 on June 24, then 76 seen on July 1 with 67 to July 11, 63 on July 15 and 44 on July 18. That closed the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were 84 on July 22 with 97 on July 27, then 72 seen on July 29 with 58 on August 5, 55 on August 14, *53 on August 16, 49 on August 19 and 39 on August 22.*

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 9 and October 15. For the late spring passage there was a female on April 19.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

A summer visitor with a minor fall passage; there were also sightings during the winter when this species is meant to be out of the United States. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 76 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 20 on June 14 and June 19 with 29 to June 28 and 39 on July 4, then 35 seen on July 8 with 24 to July 16. The count of 39 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 72 on October 1, 2006. There were 31 on July 19 with 30 on July 26, 27 on July 30 and 19 on August 2. There were 24 on August 6 with 33 on August 9, then 23 seen on August 13 with 22 on August 20, 18 on August 27, ten on August 30, eight on September 3, six on September 7 and five to September 13. There were 14 on September 19 with 12 on September 21, nine on September 24 and six on September 27. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 11 on October 1 with 17 on October 5, then three seen on October 9 with one on October 12. There were four on October 15 with singles to October 25. There were two from October 29 to November 15 with singles to November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 12 and December 17. There were no records for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on April 2 with two to April 8, nine on April 16 and 21 on April 19, then 14 seen on April 22 with 11 on April 26. There were 15 on April 29 with 22 on May 2 and 32 on May 4, then 22 seen on May 6 with 18 on May 8. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 22 on May 14 and May 20 with 24 on May 27, then 19 seen on May 31. There were 22 on June 3 with 29 on June 7, then 23 seen on June 10 with 17 on June 13. There were 26 on June 17 with 20 on June 20 and 19 on June 24. There were 24 on June 27 with 14 on July 1 and 13 on July 4. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 20 on July 8 with 26 on July 11, then 18 seen on July 15. There were 19 on July 18 with 21 on July 22, 23 to July 29, 25 on August 2, 33 on August 5 and 34 on August 12, *then 30 seen on August 16 with 17 on August 19. There were 19 on**

August 22 with 21 on August 26 and 34 on August 29, then 14 seen on September 5 with 11 on September 9 and five to September 16. That showed the bulk of the early fall passage.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

A summer visitor and fall passage migrant; there were also records for the winter and the early spring passages. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 54 pairs located; the first fledged young (two) were seen on July 8. Early fall records: *there were six on June 14 with 15 to June 28, 19 on June 30 and 21 on July 4, then 17 seen on July 8 with eight to July 16 and seven on July 19. There were ten on July 23 with 13 on July 26, then 12 seen on July 30 with nine on August 2 and five to August 9. There were seven on August 13 with four on August 16 and one on August 20. There were two from August 23 to September 21. That was the early close of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on September 24 and September 27 with 11 on October 1, 15 on October 5 and 49 on October 9, then eight seen on October 12. There were nine on October 15 with ten on October 18, 13 on October 22 and 18 on October 25, then five seen on October 29 with three on November 1. That was the end of the actual passage. There were five on November 5 with singles to November 15. There were five on November 26 and November 30 but none seen on December 3. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 6 with two on December 12, then singles seen on December 15, December 17, December 20 and December 22. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14, February 4, February 28 and March 3. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 18, March 25, April 2, April 4 and April 6 with two to April 11, seven on April 16 and 25 on April 19, then 15 seen to April 29 with 14 on May 2. There were 16 on May 4 with 15 on May 6 and 12 on May 8. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 from May 14 to May 24 with 17 on May 31 and 19 on June 7, then seven seen on June 10 with six on June 13. There were 12 on June 17 with ten on June 20 and eight on June 24. There were 12 on June 27 with 15 on July 1, then 14 seen on July 8 with ten on July 15, nine on July 22 and five on July 25. That was the end of the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were 11 on July 27 with 15 on July 29, then nine seen to August 5 with six on August 14, *four on August 16 and three on August 19.**

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

A non-breeding summer visitor; there were no February records. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 19 adult or immature males were located on territory. As usual there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there were two on June 14 with three on June 19, four on June 28 and six on June 30, then five seen on July 8 with two to July 26 and singles to*

August 13. There were singles on nine dates from August 16 to September 19. That was the early end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on September 21 with five on September 24, then four seen on September 27 with one on October 1. There were five on October 5 with three to October 12, then one seen on October 15. That was the extent of the actual passage. Finally there were singles on October 18 and October 29. There were no November sightings for the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on November 26, December 3, December 12, December 20, December 22 and January 4. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14 and January 17 that was it. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 3, March 11, April 4 and April 16 with three to April 22, five on April 26, six on April 29 and eight on May 4, then two seen on May 6. The count of eight was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now (2014) that of 12 on May 26, 2004. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 8 with six on May 14 and May 20, then five seen to May 27. There were six on May 31 and June 7 with four on June 10 and two on June 13. There were three on June 17 with four on June 20, then three seen to July 1 with two on July 4. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 8 with three to July 15 and two to July 22. There were three on July 25 and July 29 with two to August 12 and one on August 14.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

A rare visitor; there were just five records this year. There was one on November 26 this could be either a fall or a winter record. For the winter passage there was one on December 12. There were no early spring sightings. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 2, May 4 and May 6.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

A common spring passage migrant; there was only a minor passage in the fall. Early fall record: *there were two on August 13* with three on August 20 and nine on August 27, then singles seen to September 3. There were three on September 7 with seven on September 24, then one seen on September 27. That closed the early fall passage; there were no later fall records. For the spring passage there eight on April 16 with 21 on April 19, 181 on April 22 and 593 on April 26, then 215 seen on April 29. There were 224 on May 2 with 281 on May 4 and 453 on May 6, then 63 seen on May 14 with five on May 24 and two on May 27.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

A common resident; there was just the suggestion of passage in the fall and the spring. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 932 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were 115 on July 8 with 195 on July 12, 405 on July 16 and 460 on July 23, then 375 seen on July 30 with 210 on August 2. There were 720 on August 6 with 375 on August 9, 260 on August 16 and 190 on August 20. There were 195 on August 23 with 205 on August 27 and 245 on August 30, then 115 seen on September 7 with 55 on September 10, 37 on September 13, 27 on September 19 and 15 on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 117 on September 24 with 153 on September 27 and 310 on October 1, then 172 seen on October 5 with 55 on October 9. There were 200 on October 12 with 280 on October 15 and 780 on October 22, then 445 seen on October 25 with 210 on October 29. There were 450 on November 1 with 830 on November 5, then 600 seen on November 8 with 70 on November 12. There were 100 on November 15 with 310 on November 19 and 1,120 on November 26, then 325 seen on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 370 on November 30 with 805 on December 3, then 215 seen on December 12 with 210 on December 15 and 82 on December 17. There were 380 on December 20 with 190 on December 22 and 160 on December 31. There were 810 on January 1 with 700 on January 4, 545 on January 7, 340 on January 10 and 190 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 260 on January 17 with 295 on January 21, 410 on January 24, 535 on January 31 and 1,335 on February 4, then 290 seen on February 7 with 265 on February 11. There were 730 on February 14 with 465 on February 18, 215 on February 21 and 155 on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 585 on February 28 with 730 on March 3 and 880 on March 18, then 620 seen on March 25 with 445 on March 27, 430 on April 2 and 285 on April 4. There were 605 on April 6 with 360 to April 11 and 240 on April 16. There were 260 on April 19 with 325 on April 22 and April 29, then 260 seen on May 2. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 355 on May 4 with 175 on May 6 and 140 on May 8. There were 195 on May 14 with 220 on May 20 and 350 on May 27, then 225 seen on May 31. There were 345 on June 3 with 355 on June 7 and June 13, then 250 seen on June 20 with 210 on June 24. There were 395 on June 27 with 405 on July 1, 415 on July 4 and 655 on July 8, then 475 seen on July 11 with 405 on July 15 and 205 on July 18. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 275 on July 22 with 1,430 on July 25, then 610 seen on July 27 with 370 on July 29. There were 860 on August 2 with 650 on August 12, 480 on August 14 *and 360 on August 16.**

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

Seemingly a resident and passage migrant; during the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 12 pairs located. Early fall records: *there were three on July 16 and July 19 with seven on July 23, then five seen to July 30 with four on August 6, two on August 9 and one on August 13.* For this year there were singles on August 20 and August 23 with ten on August 27, then three seen on August 30 with one on September 7. There were five on September 10 with seven on September 19, then one seen on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 27 and October 1 with four on October 5 and October 9, then three seen on October 12 with one on October 15. The next influx appeared to represent a passage. There were six on October 18 with seven on October 22 and 24 on October 25, then 23 seen on November 1 with 17 on November 8, 13 on November 12, eight on November 19, six on November 26 and four on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on November 30 with six on December 3 and one on December 6. There were three on December 12 with four on December 15 and nine on December 17, then five seen on December 22 with three on January 1 and two on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 7 with seven on January 10, then two seen to January 21. There were eight on January 24 with 11 on January 28 and 25 on February 4, then six seen on February 7 with three on February 11. There were five on February 14 with ten on February 18 and 23 on February 21, then 13 seen on February 25 with 12 on February 28 and six on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 11 with 16 on March 18, then ten seen on March 25 with nine on March 27. There were 12 on April 2 with ten to April 6, six on April 8 and five on April 11. There were 16 on April 16 with 15 on April 19, 12 on April 22, eight on April 26 and five on April 29. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 2 and May 4 with nine on May 6. There were ten on May 8 and May 14 with 14 on May 20 and 17 on May 24, then 14 seen to June 7 with 12 on June 10, 11 on June 13 and six on June 17. There were 13 on June 20 with 11 on June 27 and seven on July 1. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 4 with nine on July 8 and 15 on July 11, then eight seen on July 15 with six on July 18, four on July 22 and two on July 25. There were three on July 27 with four on July 29, then one seen on August 2. There were three on August 5 with four on August 12, *then three seen on August 16.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was a male on November 26. There were no winter sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles males on January 7 and February 4.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

A resident with significant late fall and winter passages; there was also a post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 45 pairs located. Early fall records: *for the minor post-breeding gathering there were eight on June 14 with 32 on June 19, 53 on June 26, 120 on June 28, 180 on July 4 and 190 on July 12, then 105 seen on July 16. There were 128 on July 19 with 192 on July 23 and 389 on July 30, then 248 seen on August 6 with 174 on August 9 and 51 on August 13.* For this year there were 67 on August 16 with 130 on August 20, then 68 seen on August 23 with 65 on August 27. That was the minor post-breeding gathering. For the remainder of the early fall passage there were 93 on August 30 with 35 on September 7, 18 on September 10 and six on September 13. There were 40 on September 19 with 16 on September 24 and nine on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 21 on October 1 with 11 on October 5 and eight on October 9. There were ten on October 12 and October 15 with 54 on October 18 and 76 on October 25, then 33 seen on October 29 with ten on November 1. There were 81 on November 5 with 43 on November 8. There were 52 on November 12 with 580 on November 15 and 850 on November 19, then 256 seen on November 26 with 65 on November 28 and 26 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 274 on December 3 with 178 on December 6 and one on December 12. There were 364 on December 15 with 363 on December 17, 47 on December 20 and ten on December 22. There were 179 on December 31 with 115 on January 4 and nine on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 25 on January 10 and January 17 with 26 on January 24, 30 on January 28, 113 on January 31 and 450 on February 4, then 50 seen on February 11 with 22 on February 18 and three on February 21. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 25 with 12 on February 28, 22 on March 3 and 32 on March 11, then 13 seen on March 18 with six on March 22 and four on March 25. There were 54 on March 27 with seven on April 2. There were 14 on April 4 with 15 on April 6, then nine seen on April 8 with seven on April 16 and one on April 19. There were five on April 22 with seven on April 26 and May 2, then six seen on May 6 with four on May 8. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 14 with 16 on May 20, then 13 seen on May 24 with three on May 27. There were nine on May 31 with 15 on June 3 and 34 on June 7, then 19 seen on June 10 with 18 on June 17, 16 on June 20 and six on June 24. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were eight on June 27 with 92 on July 1, then 63 seen on July 4 with 15 on July 8. There were 35 on July 11 with 60 on July 15, 97 on July 18 and 254 on July 22, then 167 seen on July 25 with 140 on July 27. There were 270 on July 29 with 225 on August 2, 208 on August 12, 101 on August 14, *23 on August 16, 16 on August 22 and eight on August 26.* That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

A common resident, there was little evidence of passage although there was a minor post-breeding gathering. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of 152 pairs located. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 260 on June 9 with 410 on June 14, 470 on June 19, 555 on June 28 and 670 on June 30, then 635 seen on July 8 with 520 on July 12 and 270 on July 16. There were 445 on July 19 with 1,060 on July 23 and 1,375 on July 30, then 1,260 seen on August 6 with 340 on August 9, 300 on August 13, 142 on August 20, 103 on August 23 and 27 on August 27.* That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were 57 on August 30 with 120 on September 3 and 360 on September 7, then 345 seen on September 10 with 290 on September 13 and 85 on September 19. There were 145 on September 21 with 240 on September 24, 255 on October 1, 262 on October 5 and 560 on October 9, then 154 seen on October 12 with 133 on October 15, 120 on October 18 and 110 on October 22. There were 204 on October 25 with 170 on November 1, 110 on November 5 and 64 on November 8. There were 140 on November 12 with 250 on November 15, 540 on November 19 and 610 on November 26, then 550 seen on November 28 with 42 on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 200 on December 3 with 320 on December 6, 365 on December 15, 600 on December 20, 605 on December 22, 855 on December 31, 900 on January 1, 930 on January 4 and 1,000 on January 10, then 140 seen on January 14 with 115 on January 17. As often happens with a major influx the winter passage over-ran this year. For the early spring passage there were 530 on January 21 with 170 on January 24 and 42 on January 28. There were 610 on January 31 with 415 on February 4, 145 on February 7 and 105 on February 11. There were 195 on February 14 with 160 on February 21 and 120 on February 25. There were 230 on February 28 with 64 on March 3. That ended the early spring passage. This species nests very early so for the summer passage there were 487 on March 11 with 125 on March 18. There were 130 on March 22 with 135 on March 25 and 140 on March 27, then 30 seen on April 2. There were 45 on April 4 with 190 on April 6, then 160 seen on April 8 with 85 on April 11. There were 195 on April 16 with 205 on April 19, 265 on April 22, 320 on April 29 and 405 on May 4, then 140 seen on May 6. There were 165 on May 8 with 265 on May 14 and 465 on May 20, then 360 seen on May 24 with 350 on May 27 and 285 on May 31. That was the end of the summer passage so for the post-breeding gathering there were 435 on June 3 with 560 on June 7, 620 on June 13 and 1,005 on June 17, then 585 seen on June 24 with 415 on June 27. There were 1,395 on July 1 with 1,475 on July 4, then 865 seen on July 11 with 595 on July 15, 550 on July 18 and 350 on July 22. There were 715 on July 25 with 360 on July 29, 290 on August 2, 255 on August 5, 140 on August 12 and 50 on August 14. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

This was a rare visitor. For the late fall passage there was a male on November 1 and November 19. For the early fall passage in the following year there was a female on July 8, July 11 and July 15. It was joined by a male on July 15 and then only the male was seen on July 18 and July 22. Finally the female was seen on July 25.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

A common fall to early spring passage migrant but there were no very large flocks this year. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of three pairs located. Early fall records: *there were single juveniles on June 9 and June 26 with two adults on June 28 and June 30. I consider juveniles seen in early June as locally bred but those in late June or early July could come from further afield. There were 28 on July 4 along with one juvenile, then 19 seen on July 12 with four on July 16. There were 30 on July 19 with eight on July 26, four on July 30, two on August 6 and singles to August 13.* For this year there was one on August 16 with two on August 20 and August 27. There were no later records for the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on September 27 with 15 on October 1 and 36 on October 9, then 12 seen on October 15 with one on October 18. There were 60 on October 22 with ten on October 29 and nine on November 1. There were 67 on November 5 with 361 on November 8, then 60 seen on November 12. There were 148 on November 15 with 585 on November 19, then 270 seen on November 28 with 36 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 360 on December 3 with 625 on December 6, then 122 seen on December 15 with 50 on December 17 and 16 on December 20. There were 25 on December 22 with 40 on December 31, then 35 seen on January 1 with 25 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 204 on January 14. Later there were 60 on January 31 with 350 on February 4, then 42 seen on February 7 with 14 on February 11. There were 45 on February 14 with two on February 18 and one on February 21. There were four on February 25 with three on March 3. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 42 on March 11 with 60 on March 22, then 31 seen on April 4 with five on April 6, three on April 11 and one on April 19. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 22 with 20 on April 26, then three seen on April 29 with one on May 2. There were three on May 4 and May 8 with singles to May 20. Now the juveniles started. There was one on June 7 with two on June 10, then one seen on June 13. There was one with an adult on June 17, then three adults seen on June 20. There were three juveniles from June 24 to July 1 with two on July 4. That was the end of the juveniles and the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 8 with 24 on July 11, then 21 seen on July 15 with nine on July 18. There were 241 on July 22 with 110 on July 25

and 92 on July 27. There were 145 on July 29 with 195 on August 2, then 102 seen on August 5 with 25 on August 14, 20 on August 16, 12 on August 22 and one on September 2.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

A summer visitor; this species seems to arrive and depart without the addition of birds from further north. During the Breeding Bird Survey a total of ten pairs located. Early fall records: *for the summer passage there were two on June 14 with five on June 19, then three seen on June 28 with singles on seven dates to July 26. There were two on July 30 with singles to August 9.* That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 20 and August 23 that was it. For the spring passage there were four on April 19 and April 22 with three to April 29. There were four on May 4 with three to May 8 and one on May 14. That completed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 20 with three on May 24 and one on May 27. There were two on May 31 with seven on June 3, then six seen on June 10 with four to June 20, three to July 1 and one on July 4. There were four on July 8 with three on July 11, then singles seen to July 29. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on August 14 *with singles on August 16 and August 19.*

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the early fall passage there were four on September 21 with one on September 24, There were two on September 27 with one on October 5. That completed the early fall passage. For the early spring passage there was a male on January 31.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

A winter visitor and spring passage migrant; the heaviest passage was during the winter passage. For the fall passage there was one on November 19 with eight on November 26, then seven seen on November 28 with four on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 24 on December 3 with six on December 6, four on December 15 and one on December 17. There were 42 on December 20 with 13 on December 22, 12 on December 31, three on January 4 and one on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 10 with one on January 17. There were two on February 4 with later two on February 18 and February 21. That ended the early

spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 22 and March 25 with two later on April 8.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

A summer visitor to the northern border where a pair bred; there also seemed to be a minor fall passage. Early fall records: *there were singles from June 30 to July 12 with two on July 16 and July 19, then singles seen to July 26. There were also two on July 30 and August 2.* For this year there was one on August 30 with two on September 10. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 1 with five on October 9. Later there was one on November 5. That closed the main fall passage. There were no winter sightings. For the early spring passage there were two on January 10 with one on February 18. For the late spring passage there was one on March 18. For the summer passage there were two on May 4 with two later on May 20 and one on May 24. There were two on May 27, May 31, June 3 and June 17 with one on June 20.

TABLE A

The Spreadsheet - August 15, 2000 to August 14, 2001.

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

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	4	2	4	2	1	4	2	3	4	5	2	7	4	2	5	5
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4	4
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	30	35	31	36	16	35	41	10	12	36	15	16	20	31	39	47
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	44	41	49	53	45	68	41	43	40	58	33	30	36	48	43	30
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1
2	Least Bittern	3	1	2	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	38	26	19	50	24	30	36	23	42	30	27	34	26	40	31	31
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	65	37	35	75	71	63	58	62	75	50	44	46	33	37	33	26
2	Snowy Egret	11	5	3	13	20	15	13	3	26	17	10	8	8	10	20	9
2	Little Blue Heron	15	16	15	17	18	20	20	11	17	16	16	30	15	19	19	15
2	Tricolored Heron	7	13	23	19	21	18	11	11	18	12	14	13	8	9	13	6
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	190	100	80	83	35	383	185	130	406	163	470	170	184	425	625	260
2	Green Heron	5	11	4	15	8	11	6	2	3	6	4	1	5	2	4	2
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	2	3	1	4	.	3	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	7	4	18	3	8	11	17	5	.	.	.	.	44	2	15	5
2	Glossy Ibis	11	10	3	16	33	5	6	3	3	1	3	3	9	3	10	2
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	5	1	9	22	29	4	4	1	6	9	7	22	3	56	43	16
7	Black Vulture	16	5	9	2	4	43	4	3	.	10	1	.	1	4	5	6
7	Turkey Vulture	116	200	152	225	262	158	163	228	238	240	227	192	77	342	165	120
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	42	6	2	.	.	36	2	.	9	31	36	10	6	4	4	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	10	2	7	10	10	1	2	.	7	.	5	2	.	.	2	1
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	2	4	4	1	2	1	5	4
3	Mottled Duck	39	28	38	35	26	44	25	16	12	31	26	27	19	13	17	16
3	Blue-winged Teal	7	7	6	29	2	89	10	11	202	90	19	132	54	30	65	27
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	5	6	3	5	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	2	3	8	3
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	12	8	6	7	6	6	17	6	4	4	3	3	6	2	3	2
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	2	2	3	3	2	.	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	8
7	Northern Harrier	2	2	3	3	4	4	7	5	6	5	6	6	16	21	14	18
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	10	4	8	8	3	6	8	5	2	5	1	2	4	2	4	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	16	17	11	17	17	16	15	13	15	15	15	17	17	17	19	10
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	23	28	31	32	26	32	26	33	29	29	36	32	20	28	22	15
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	5	4	7
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	1	.	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	.
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1
2	Purple Gallinule	2	7	9	3	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	70	62	69	122	45	79	32	41	85	57	37	38	47	39	52	37
1	American Coot	18	17	18	16	16	17	9	8	7	3	9	6	3	1	11	44

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	3	2	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	.	1	8	2	5	8	6	18	14	13	8	17	12	18	3	8
4	Black-necked Stilt	8	3	4	12	5	6	5	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	3	3
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	.	.	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	.	4	7	7	19
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	13	2	27
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	35	9	9	8	22	8	27	12	15
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	3	.	2	.	.	.	9	4	1	2	8	3	.	.	.	3
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	11

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	12
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	3
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	2	.	2	1	1	41	1	.	22	.	.	.	1	2	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	4	3	15	2	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	25	4	1	2

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1	1	3	1	1	2	1			18						
8	Mourning Dove	40	52	36	174	38	39	104	44	45	6	16	12	24	46	10	23
8	Common Ground-Dove	11	10	12	20	4	12	8	5	5	6	5	9	6	5	8	1
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	2				2					1					
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
8	Eastern Screech-Owl		1			1		1	1	1			1				
8	Great Horned Owl	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barn Owl	1			1		1									1	
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk		1		2	1					2						
8	Chuck-will's-widow						1			1							
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will									3			2		1		
7	Chimney Swift	18	10	21	4		39		83	415	108	7	1	800	53	350	14
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird					1											
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher		2			2	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	4	1	5	5
8	Red-headed Woodpecker										1			1		1	
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	8	11	4	13	7	13	15	7	15	18	24	28	16	18	24	13
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker												1				
8	Downy Woodpecker	7	8	3	8	9	5	8	3	16	19	16	16	11	16	15	6
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker		2		1	2		1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	4	1	2	2		1	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	.	1	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	5	.	7	3	1	.	5	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	9	5	12	7	11	8	12	9	12	8	6	11	9	10	14	13
8	White-eyed Vireo	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	7	7	10	14	12	9	27	7
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	2	.	.	2	3	5	9	2	9	11	17	14	4	.	6	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	13	14	13	19	10	11	34	25	32	39	35	34	24	39	46	18
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1
7	Fish Crow	38	8	6	1	3	7	1	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	5
7	Purple Martin	1	1	18	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	40	.	1	7	2	8
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	3	.	.	1	1	.
7	Bank Swallow	1	.	4	21	.	2	1	2	1	3	23	.	3	11	1	2

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
7	Cliff Swallow	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	101	49	110	216	64	57	39	49	75	80	37	16	26	63	57	55
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	3	1	1	2	.	1	1	.
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	23	37	21	41	29	34	40	25	52	37	45	42	21	32	44	14
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	21	20
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	6	.	4	3	9	12	18	14	50	62	57	67	50	40	96	34
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	32	74	10
8	Northern Mockingbird	11	10	20	27	30	24	44	36	64	76	68	62	46	56	61	33
8	Brown Thrasher	2	5	13	8	8	11	10	8	15	13	13	4	11	10	16	5
7	European Starling	2	1	5	2	4	5	22	11	3	25	1	10	2	4	35	5
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	2	5	.	2	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	7	.	7	4	4	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
7	Yellow Warbler	64	35	31	18	13	8	8	19	13	19	15	5	6	2	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	.	2	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	2	2	1	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	10	1	3	6	9	7	6	6	10	27	29	11	15	7	7	7
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	30	16	29	49
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	2	.	.
8	American Redstart	5	4	2	9	4	2	5	5	3	9	27	5	16	10	8	6
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	8	13	15	12	11	12	5
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	7	3	27	38	26	12	3	4	1
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	34	23	16	18	5	1	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	8	29	43	.	50	27	72	120	29
8	Hooded Warbler	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
7	Eastern Towhee	15	9	12	5	9	8	5	9	2	2	4	13	1	8	4	1
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	57	49	48	57	47	54	62	61	71	64	77	87	43	66	77	46
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Blue Grosbeak	19	22	13	18	10	8	6	5	5	14	12	9	6	11	17	3
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	.	2	2	2	6	6	11	15	49
8	Painted Bunting	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	5	3
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	3	.	9	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	260	190	195	205	245	55	115	55	37	27	15	117	153	310	172	55
6	Eastern Meadowlark	.	1	1	10	3	.	1	5	3	7	1	.	2	2	4	4
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	67	130	68	65	93	18	35	18	6	40	11	16	9	21	11	8
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	82	142	103	27	57	120	360	345	290	85	145	240	170	255	262	560

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/16	8/20	8/23	8/27	8/30	9/3	9/7	9/10	9/13	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/27	10/1	10/5	10/9
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	1	36
8	Orchard Oriole	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	2	.	1	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	87	90	79	85	90	91	91	95	88	99	105	101	94	99	108	96
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1,790	1,596	1,504	2,014	1,544	1,845	1,865	1,686	2,644	2,000	1,998	1,911	2,347	2,598	3,049	2,090

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	5	8	2	3	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	2	5	3	4	4
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	4	76	.	.	.	42	213	286	420	2	58	.	.	.	41	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	47	57	62	70	79	69	81	107	146	109	105	133	95	150	99	145
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	40	45	36	49	39	48	40	44	32	36	39	42	39	37	41	39
2	American Bittern	3	6	4	4	3	3	1	4	5	5	3	2	5	7	1	6
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	44	39	22	40	30	37	26	79	37	42	26	32	34	32	27	35
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	29	9	9	4	4	6	5	111	88	2	4	9	17	9	8	7
2	Snowy Egret	23	5	4	4	2	3	1	9	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
2	Little Blue Heron	27	22	9	20	16	21	16	12	10	16	14	9	15	14	8	16
2	Tricolored Heron	10	8	8	9	9	5	8	9	8	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	655	360	310	370	350	255	275	270	110	160	270	362	45	60	180	92
2	Green Heron	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	4
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	4	1	1	2	8	4	4	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	1	7	1	28	6	1	9	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	1	14
2	Glossy Ibis	10	3	5	5	7	23	3	4	26	12	9	9	3	3	4	4
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	7	20	7	4	16	2	1	53	21	1	1	5	.	.	1	2
7	Black Vulture	3	2	1	17	10	.	.	5	.	7	1	.	.	.	6	.
7	Turkey Vulture	63	69	41	35	12	5	12	7	10	19	8	7	.	8	7	15
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	.	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	7
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Mallard	4	4	5	4	2	1	5	5	6	4	7	6	10	4	3	4
3	Mottled Duck	16	20	15	18	4	15	19	12	18	16	16	19	15	13	8	5
3	Blue-winged Teal	42	160	8	80	85	340	140	270	470	345	160	950	57	50	35	55
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	1	1	5	11	8	30	21	22	35	78	122	147	198	144	71	59
3	Northern Pintail	4	4	4	4	7	6	12	8	12	12	12	30	27	26	26	25
3	Green-winged Teal	3	9	8	8	35	29	234	50	220	137	223	158	350	250	150	403
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	36	5	21	62	64	47	169
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24	16	14	9	15	12
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	4	27	41	71	45
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	8	17	9	6	
5	Osprey	4	5	3	8	5	5	6	4	2	4	6	6	4	6	3	4
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	6	4	2	1	4	3	2
7	Northern Harrier	36	27	30	38	42	45	26	29	28	32	22	22	42	41	40	43
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
8	Cooper's Hawk	6	5	4	5	5	6	4	5	4	3	3	4	6	5	3	5
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	13	26	13	21	14	15	16	18	12	20	12	17	12	16	19	15
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	25	28	22	16	13	14	12	23	9	18	16	24	16	20	18	31
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	9	9	13	15	13	24	14	13	14	12	11	11	7	12	14	6
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	10	.	.	.
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
2	Sora	1	3	3	.	.	6	3	3	5	7	11	2	13	11	11	7
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	30	43	43	29	39	41	38	48	25	29	24	19	38	31	26	41
1	American Coot	10	8	11	5	1	26	2	41	9	40	20	2	5	11	10	9

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	2	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	1	26	18	13	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	38	12	16	6	11	5	50	11	77	15	10	3	17	24	52
4	American Golden-Plover	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	2	1	3	19	11	56	40	45	35	55	76	70	57	82	94	86
4	Black-necked Stilt	3	2	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	6	17	17	14	20	26	26	19	24	19	13	13	2	.	.	2
4	Greater Yellowlegs	28	20	26	34	67	74	10	13	5	16	2	3	3	4	2	2
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	23	54	62	65	43	65	36	15	9	15	9	5	1	6	4	3
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	18	18	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	8	2	.	.	3
4	Least Sandpiper	140	156	114	98	115	180	103	127	82	76	171	144	46	34	6	8
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	6	2	7	6	9	1	5	6	2
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	54	106	123	29	24	12	4	24	7	59	17	72	.	6	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	1	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	30	117	337	465	375	302	174	161	115	348	194	231	.	1	1	1
4	Wilson's Snipe	1	2	2	7	6	8	9	5	11	8	14	9	19	8	23	23
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	1	5	1	12	14	6	132	171	195	22	3	4	3	3	40
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	5	6	26	13	19	32	97	109	106	14	70	48	8	37	38
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	3	13	4	1	1	2	1
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	30	9	2	.	2	2	1	1	6	2	1	2	2	2	4	12

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1															
8	Mourning Dove	8	23	7	53	175	5	13	32	16	27	14	11	78	34	34	46
8	Common Ground-Dove	3	5	8	3	5	5	6	6	10	8		8	5	7		1
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2	2	1	2	2	1		1			3	1	1	1	7	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl		1	1	1	1											
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1					1										1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl								1						1		
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will			1													
7	Chimney Swift	16	340	55	1												
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	6	4	7	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	1															
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	7	13	12	13	8	7	5	4	5	4	5	6	7	7	8	11
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	13	8	9	7	7	3	6	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
8	Hairy Woodpecker	1				1											
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	4	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
8	Pleated Woodpecker	1	2	3			3	1	1		1	1		1	1		2

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
7	Eastern Phoebe	36	73	91	129	154	223	150	257	181	224	135	149	159	219	159	157
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	6	12	10	13	12	9	13	9	10	8	9	10	8	10	8	4
8	White-eyed Vireo	11	14	9	5	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	.
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	37	45	45	45	31	20	24	13	10	15	7	8	15	7	7	7
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	1
7	Fish Crow	13	25	5	2	10	5	22	17	5	4	12	5	84	23	7	7
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	5	24	48	42	4	62	82	19	8	171	26	32	41	86	99	27
7	Northern Rough-winged	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	104	168	335	85	136	65	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	26	33	20	17	14	16	14	11	13	18	11	8	17	17	12	15
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	83	124	283	328	353	580	456	674	525	417	141	235	374	297	226	213
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	3	4	16	9	20	23	28	68	83	102	48	55	108	101	73	51
7	Marsh Wren	3	12	15	20	18	42	35	126	98	72	64	34	65	46	65	46
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	1	.	1	1	1	5	5	5	8	13	13	12	15	20	8
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	57	55	59	54	37	58	44	39	35	67	46	38	45	79	87	50
8	Eastern Bluebird	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	262	.	.	.	8	3	1
8	Gray Catbird	57	137	99	143	139	107	71	66	20	52	30	27	101	44	21	29
8	Northern Mockingbird	49	56	46	66	37	49	44	32	23	23	16	30	25	29	29	13
8	Brown Thrasher	7	5	7	6	1	2	1	1	.	2	1	1	2	1	1	.
7	European Starling	6	16	6	6	49	3	3	1	19	1	3	1	1	28	1	22
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	7	20	23	77	65	75	55	20
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	8	5	4	10	8	15	10	11
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	.	1	10	18	71	84	99	49	103	122	35	196	192	114	129
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	4	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	1	.	1	2	3	.
7	Prairie Warbler	7	7	4	6	2	.	3	1	.	2	2	1	2	2	2	.
7	Palm Warbler	106	70	121	133	259	201	102	139	162	93	37	87	111	81	79	67
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	4	11	4	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	5	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	68	50	73	78	73	97	70	82	80	110	56	61	84	71	68	77
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
7	Eastern Towhee	11	11	11	10	8	9	7	11	8	14	3	10	15	8	13	8
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	4	11	19	35	130	257	205	155	181	137	53	81	193	177	109	147
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	4	9	6	4	4	4	3
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	1	1	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	3	1	6	32	79	110	222	244	254	96	73	149	154	107	81
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	4	.	2	.	5	2	1	.	1
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	55	45	79	46	63	45	24	32	15	27	19	14	37	33	31	41
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	1	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	8	9	10	13	18	5	3	5	1	.	1	.	5	2	5	.
8	Painted Bunting	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	200	280	95	780	445	210	450	830	600	70	100	310	1120	325	370	805
6	Eastern Meadowlark	3	1	6	7	24	9	23	14	17	13	7	8	6	4	10	6
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	10	10	54	36	76	33	10	81	43	52	580	850	256	65	26	274
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	154	133	120	110	204	140	170	110	64	140	250	540	610	550	42	200

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	10/12	10/15	10/18	10/22	10/25	10/29	11/1	11/5	11/8	11/12	11/15	11/19	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/3
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	12	1	60	2	10	9	67	361	60	148	585	203	270	36	360
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	7	4	24
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	115	108	107	105	101	108	102	103	92	110	107	107	116	111	106	104
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2,770	3,536	3,247	4,132	4,170	4,420	4,039	5,541	5,308	4,852	3,957	6,200	5,688	4,453	3,221	4,610

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	2	5	4	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	5	3	15	9	5	4
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	280	7	.	.	.	.	80	5	43	11	1	66	6	16	2
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	93	126	137	180	132	165	179	191	120	221	123	238	258	233	227	250
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	28	37	36	41	26	31	18	14	17	21	19	32	24	20	28	21
2	American Bittern	3	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	37	40	44	72	51	55	37	57	46	59	52	85	63	50	71	72
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	17	134	125	115	112	95	31	24	11	27	11	7	6	2	11	7
2	Snowy Egret	2	4	3	10	11	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	5	2	4
2	Little Blue Heron	16	23	17	18	25	27	11	16	16	15	21	17	24	19	28	23
2	Tricolored Heron	3	3	5	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	5	5	7	5	8	9
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	160	91	26	70	70	70	80	47	67	350	170	84	25	30	75	215
2	Green Heron	5	2	6	6	5	4	2	4	4	4	3	5	1	2	6	5
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	.	1	3	.	2	2	8	7	7	6	7	3	2	2
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	.	.	1	19	45	26	31	10	62	39	66	44	15	58	25	71
2	Glossy Ibis	2	6	1	5	5	7	7	4	9	9	7	5	5	5	8	48
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	52	95	154	26	5	1	3	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.
7	Black Vulture	2	1	.	8	3	.	.	2	1	14	7	21	2	12	8	1
7	Turkey Vulture	47	21	113	104	66	31	91	55	22	21	132	10	10	21	43	214
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	3	4	7	7	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	2
3	Mottled Duck	1	9	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	4	.	4	.	.	.	2
3	Blue-winged Teal	14	2	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	3	4	9	18	14	4	4
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	21	9	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	7	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	45	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	5	1	3	14	15	11
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	21	23	8	7	23	23	33	23	26	31	30	8	6	20	25	10
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	14	10	3	22	1	12	2	8
5	Osprey	4	2	5	5	10	8	6	8	9	8	7	9	9	7	8	10
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	2	5	3	2	4	3	5	2	3	2	6	3	1	6	3	3
7	Northern Harrier	40	26	43	40	36	23	18	21	16	12	11	9	8	11	12	7
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	4	1	2	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	3
8	Cooper's Hawk	4	4	2	4	7	3	6	6	5	6	3	4	6	5	5	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	11	16	15	6	13	15	17	16	15	15	13	18	13	13	18	14
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	23	17	22	22	39	21	29	21	15	29	20	26	26	26	25	40
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	12	9	9	8	12	8	6	14	6	6	9	11	9	6	6	9
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	.
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	5	10	5	4	6	9	11	22	10	14	18	7	8	4	2	4
2	Purple Gallinule	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Common Moorhen	41	31	31	41	48	36	41	61	55	56	49	52	63	62	78	59
1	American Coot	9	2	10	4	4	7	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	3

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
2	Sandhill Crane	13	3	37	28	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	45	16	28	16	.	6	17	6	6	7	7	1	1	1	3	1
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	413	212	103	385	106	120	78	135	110	56	113	186	401	178	250	85
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	3	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	5	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	6	6	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	4	8	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	195	710	780	260	6	2	.	.	.	.	15	1	19	49	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	6	128	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	12	38	14	121	84	18	12	6	3	10	31	18	50	31	18	11
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	13	126	40	38	5	9	214	124
5	Ring-billed Gull	83	52	6	54	18	29	79	454	132	82	105	95	70	46	63	540
5	Herring Gull	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	4	5	5	7	4	4	2
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	14	105	80	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	3	8	.	29	16	2	2	56	44	43	30	8	8	34	5
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	9	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	4	1
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	3	10	3	3	4

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove								3							2	
8	Mourning Dove	58	30	39	18	43	48	10	22	10	29	35	27	80	15	106	32
8	Common Ground-Dove	3	3	2	2	4	1	2	9	8	3	1	4	1	3	9	6
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2	1	1	1	3	5	2		1	5	4	3	2	5	6	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl								1								1
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	1		1	3	4	1	2	1		1	2		1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl							3		2				2		1	1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl								1							1	
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will						1						1			1	
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	3	4	3	7	3	4	2	3	4	5	6	4	3	5	4
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	8	12	6	9	8	11	10	15	16	11	15	16	9	17	13
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	3	7	2	4	8	6	9	4	9	8	2	11	7	7	9
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	8	3	1	2
8	Pleated Woodpecker	1	3	3		1	1	2	3	2	7	3	8	6	3	3	3

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	.	1	1	3	2	1	.	2
7	Eastern Phoebe	159	205	151	51	108	118	65	70	42	123	71	136	149	78	108	113
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	1	1	3	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1
8	Western Kingbird	.	5	14	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	16	16	.	2	7
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	11	12	7	7	8	8	4	6	6	6	6	9	11	5	8	8
8	White-eyed Vireo	2	3	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	3
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	11	15	17	3	10	7	10	13	4	13	11	20	30	15	16	15
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	3	1	4
7	Fish Crow	192	210	35	65	180	11	13	136	146	73	145	122	320	94	337	435
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	68	21	136	1	.	33	.	3	.	4	.	8	70	20	18	109
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	13	12	14	4	17	16	14	20	12	13	16	23	22	20	25	23
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	215	271	234	52	79	162	79	118	51	100	62	124	97	53	107	96
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	56	53	43	15	12	41	14	36	11	25	15	34	29	13	18	24
7	Marsh Wren	21	33	30	11	22	26	13	26	17	28	23	25	29	16	34	54
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	13	15	10	1	12	5	3	5	3	11	6	13	10	9	8	9
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	81	69	71	24	70	63	16	21	12	29	16	49	43	24	51	39
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	2	1	13	.	1	13	161	80	623	291	245	500	407	63	334	101
8	Gray Catbird	44	88	24	8	41	42	37	54	19	35	18	35	52	26	31	18
8	Northern Mockingbird	20	22	28	12	18	22	16	11	13	23	20	27	29	16	17	17
8	Brown Thrasher	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	.	1	.
7	European Starling	82	28	3	1	56	20	10	93	37	220	15	30	4	32	17	3
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	26	57	61	10	5	6	1	29	6	10	11	14	16	91	134	248
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	43	28	2	8	.	24
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	32	30	36	15	17	28	13	17	10	28	13	17	23	12	23	8
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	134	141	142	70	116	141	154	106	85	193	107	146	71	57	95	80
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	2	.
7	Prairie Warbler	1	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	2	3	3	2	3	2
7	Palm Warbler	136	274	171	69	250	197	193	302	155	374	165	170	134	124	206	126
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	68	91	76	24	62	76	46	45	31	55	31	59	53	44	53	52
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
7	Eastern Towhee	8	9	14	1	5	13	1	21	2	9	8	20	21	10	26	28
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	6	.	2	5	.	1	1	4	.	3	.	4	1	5	4	6
7	Lark Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	108	228	167	69	166	109	110	155	130	89	106	94	27	51	71	62
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	1	4	4	2	4	8	7	10	4	7	2	3	4	1	2	2
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
7	Swamp Sparrow	92	104	71	33	66	84	54	85	49	77	34	85	94	24	28	68
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
7	White-crowned Sparrow	4	19	1	3	2	4	4	12	11	6	9	6	2	6	15	4
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	31	30	41	15	34	36	28	34	29	29	28	49	40	26	33	38
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	210	215	210	82	380	190	160	810	700	545	340	190	260	295	410	55
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	3	4	9	3	5	1	3	2	4	7	2	2	2	8	11
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	178	1	364	363	47	10	179	30	115	9	25	9	25	5	26	30
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	320	170	365	110	600	605	855	900	930	510	1000	140	115	530	170	42

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	12/6	12/12	12/15	12/17	12/20	12/22	12/31	1/1	1/4	1/7	1/10	1/14	1/17	1/21	1/24	1/28
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	625	6	122	50	16	25	40	35	.	25	.	204	.	.	.	.
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	6	2	4	1	42	13	12	2	3	1	3	.	1	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	106	113	103	87	95	105	85	99	92	101	97	113	104	99	106	104
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	4,582	4,873	4,710	3,062	3,589	3,134	3,238	4,752	4,228	4,458	3,875	3,663	3,650	2,866	3,993	3,972

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	6	10	5	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	2
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	207	2	.	160	56	41	94	65	80	64	379	255	59	234	92	63
1	Brown Pelican	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	286	239	240	320	515	468	458	421	429	448	486	628	444	828	365	319
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	43	33	20	33	23	27	43	38	34	43	27	43	23	39	35	21
2	American Bittern	1	3	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	47	47	47	59	49	46	46	39	45	50	61	42	40	34	33	32
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	17	5	12	14	18	13	14	12	11	16	21	9	9	57	24	23
2	Snowy Egret	5	3	2	4	5	5	7	6	14	12	6	4	10	11	4	4
2	Little Blue Heron	22	19	15	25	20	17	21	22	35	20	20	27	17	25	29	25
2	Tricolored Heron	4	4	5	7	9	2	7	7	30	10	4	9	5	10	5	9
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	5	21	4	31	56	7	119	23	55	3	52	27	41	70	352	21
2	Green Heron	6	2	5	6	4	5	6	3	2	2	4	5	6	4	5	7
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	12	3	4	1	4	1	8	5	.	2	4	1	2	4	1	1
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	58	17	31	31	10	14	34	38	51	28	47	39	179	223	142	222
2	Glossy Ibis	1	1	.	1	24	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	3
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.
2	Wood Stork	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	.
7	Black Vulture	.	8	2	1	1	9	3	1	1	4	1	4	1	5	2	1
7	Turkey Vulture	1	20	128	104	66	19	60	32	7	6	10	9	16	20	12	15
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	7	6	10	21	16	2	24	18	6	.	2	3	2	2	2	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	.	4	2	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	2
3	Mottled Duck	.	4	.	3	2	.	2	3	1	.	10	5	3	6	4	27
3	Blue-winged Teal	7	10	3	32	16	17	17	23	2	4	19	5	5	19	3	5
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	7	7	6	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	6	4	6	7	2	12	7	2	5	4	7	9	11	9	4	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	5	12	1	.	13	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	13	25	20	20	11	18	18	23	16	18	29	25	21	24	23	15
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	1	1	3	1	7	2	1	3	5	3	4	5	3	4	4
7	Northern Harrier	9	4	8	9	6	15	8	8	6	6	9	12	9	12	8	6
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	.	3	1	2	2	4	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	14	16	21	22	9	8	11	10	8	7	10	3	5	8	7	7
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	23	18	38	28	29	30	32	23	19	31	35	22	18	16	13	12
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	7	7	6	5	9	8	8	12	12	12	7	6	8	9	8	8
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	5
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	7	3	5	1	3	1	4	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	.
2	Purple Gallinule	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	57	43	53	53	52	41	50	36	30	40	46	33	27	63	34	26
1	American Coot	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	3	1	3	1	1	.	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	250	442	202	78	30	56	19	24	6	8	18	14	8	10	2	2
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	.	11
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	6
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Least Sandpiper	1	2	2	.	4	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	9	.	40
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2	
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	.	23
4	Wilson's Snipe	10	53	26	12	14	19	5	8	2	5	4	3	11	23	3	19	
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	18	17	121	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	2	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	37	214	360	210	360	95	237	610	170	19	510	44	5	142	2	5	
5	Herring Gull	1	1	2	2	4	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	9	2	.	.	1	.	1	
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	8	10	6	3	13	4	11	194	57	41	18	22	3	4	4	2	
5	Least Tern
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	17	4	3	1	5	3	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	4	3	

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	51	23	59	53	52	76	82	54	34	32	47	61	47	50	58	31
8	Common Ground-Dove	1			5	3	1	3	4	2	6	8	9	8	7	10	12
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					6
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	1	1	1													
8	Great Horned Owl		2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2					
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl		1							1				1	1		
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl			1													
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk																
8	Chuck-will's-widow																1
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will								1	1	1						2
7	Chimney Swift													2		1	
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	7	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	6	4	6	4	2	1
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	14	7	12	11	9	19	12	7	6	7	11	7	14	8	12
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	7	6	7	6	7	14	8	8	4	7	10	3	5	1	2
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	3	5	1	3	1	4	3	7	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	6	3	6	3	3	1	5	5	7	1	3	3	6	4	1	5

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	97	84	103	120	135	77	129	88	60	46	57	40	32	6	13	1
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1
8	Western Kingbird	7	.	2	19	24	6	17	7	13	2	18	.	5	10	1	23
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	7	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	2	3	2	1	7	4	2	5
8	White-eyed Vireo	1	1	2	1	4	5	8	3	6	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	18	19	9	18	11	22	17	18	9	8	7	25	10	8	11	13
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
7	Fish Crow	1825	2250	93	1190	2830	172	1455	12	14	1047	2050	250	375	20	105	72
7	Purple Martin	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	7	7	8	4	10	3
7	Tree Swallow	67	.	195	21	10	22	12	17	17	287	5925	347	215	4410	4295	1590
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	20	78	31	44	26	51
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	37	28	31	23	38	20	33	30	36	18	32	31	36	29	34	33
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	81	49	106	79	82	49	68	75	58	31	37	49	27	43	33	86
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	21	24	28	29	21	7	25	13	10	6	15	9	4	11	4	18
7	Marsh Wren	45	39	45	40	34	19	32	17	10	4	12	9	4	7	6	7
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9	8	11	15	8	3	7	6	7	5	5	4	5	2	4	1
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	46	78	54	44	46	51	54	39	37	8	13	6	5	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	180	346	66	172	490	190	190	130	54	40	35	27	6	2	2	.
8	Gray Catbird	59	43	18	21	68	14	19	27	24	10	6	18	10	11	4	19
8	Northern Mockingbird	23	13	13	19	16	19	12	21	16	12	20	13	13	16	13	12
8	Brown Thrasher	1	3	.	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
7	European Starling	3	6	10	1	1	2	1	2	2	18	1	3	9	3	5	4
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	210	17	24	47	29	38	25	52	11	29	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	10	4	.	15	1	16	64	3	.	30	2	1	18	36	10	13
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	14	10	7	4	3	2	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	11	4	2	2	1	2	2	5	5

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	36	46	45	75	49	30	64	44	28	12	41	16	20	21	21	5
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Pine Warbler	2	1	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Palm Warbler	48	74	102	72	51	49	97	53	23	32	29	11	32	35	57	55
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Common Yellowthroat	38	46	51	52	52	21	67	57	45	42	44	36	26	21	15	22
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
7	Eastern Towhee	40	38	35	53	60	26	32	39	24	20	25	32	6	10	7	16
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	8	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	45	82	63	45	22	41	62	125	96	37	83	49	48	62	53	74
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	61	48	64	42	33	10	39	37	17	12	25	30	11	10	13	29
7	White-throated Sparrow	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2
7	White-crowned Sparrow	14	1	8	.	2	.	7	1	.	4	1	.	.	1	2	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	72	63	44	51	51	38	80	47	62	53	69	102	59	52	33	84
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	535	1335	290	265	730	465	215	155	585	730	690	880	375	620	445	430
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	25	6	3	5	10	23	13	12	6	10	16	4	10	9	12
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	113	450	8	50	2	22	3	7	12	22	32	13	6	4	54	7
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	610	415	145	105	195	123	160	120	230	64	487	125	130	135	140	30

Table A. Part 4

Ha	SPECIES	1/31	2/4	2/7	2/11	2/14	2/18	2/21	2/25	2/28	3/3	3/11	3/18	3/22	3/25	3/27	4/2
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	60	350	42	14	45	2	1	4	.	3	42	8	60	.	20	.
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	105	102	96	102	99	88	100	100	94	91	98	90	95	100	97	106
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	5,780	7,443	3,270	4,155	6,735	2,716	4,582	3,135	2,772	3,663	11,82	3,682	2,824	7,716	6,808	3,838

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	94	115	290	66	78	87	20	7	6	6	1	6	34	5	191	303
1	Brown Pelican	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	298	347	225	162	173	114	118	157	75	87	60	87	78	48	55	33
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	31	20	26	26	6	11	17	14	18	18	18	16	16	28	19	18
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	2	2	5	2
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	31	22	40	25	29	23	25	31	17	19	20	22	12	23	30	26
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	38	22	15	11	2	12	13	14	16	14	16	14	22	15	14	29
2	Snowy Egret	10	11	4	2	3	4	9	9	7	12	10	6	3	9	3	15
2	Little Blue Heron	22	17	21	11	5	19	22	15	24	32	36	38	26	21	23	26
2	Tricolored Heron	7	8	5	4	5	8	6	7	11	10	6	16	12	14	9	12
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	46	512	414	330	32	295	230	112	195	270	350	90	130	380	75	47
2	Green Heron	6	9	5	9	4	7	7	8	4	14	11	13	8	10	14	15
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	4	.
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	White Ibis	67	74	65	36	32	22	99	65	27	82	69	65	142	44	86	71
2	Glossy Ibis	.	1	2	6	6	1	4	3	1	7	1	8	3	13	3	6
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.
2	Wood Stork	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
7	Black Vulture	2	1	5	4	4	7	7	9	.	3	6	11	5	2	.	1
7	Turkey Vulture	2	3	6	6	30	15	13	5	5	6	6	4	2	7	9	3
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	3	5	4	.	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	2	.	5
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	4	2	1	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	2	2
3	Mottled Duck	7	3	9	5	2	4	4	7	4	3	4	9	4	4	9	16
3	Blue-winged Teal	22	17	8	10	4	4	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	16	15	12	15	20	24	28	30	30	44	26	26	29	20	15	9
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	3	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	2	1	3	3	5	2	4	2	6	2	5	5	1	1	1	1
7	Northern Harrier	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	3	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	1	3	6	7	5	4	5	4
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	18	11	11	8	10	6	7	8	7	6	7	2	8	4	5	5
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	3	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	4	5	12	6	15	6	16	8	7	10	16	13	13	16	13	14
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	1	.	1	4	7	8	12	9	9	10	7	3	7	9	9	7
4	Common Moorhen	35	23	24	17	11	32	26	27	40	34	33	47	41	45	67	56
1	American Coot	20	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	4
2	Sandhill Crane	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	8	8	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	.	.	6	4	3	3	1	4	7	5	6	6	7	6	5	3
4	Black-necked Stilt	1	.	2	3	.	8	9	9	9	9	6	12	11	18	15	6
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	10	1	.	.	5	6	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	7	2	.	.	.	11	2	16	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	8	2	3	5	2	3	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	2	.	1	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	17	8	.	1	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	3	.	.	.	2	8	2	48	72	85	31	15	43	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	5	3	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	14	114	.	.	5	1	2	13	17	12	3	6	56	70
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	149	101	28	84	1	8	12	11	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	5	14	5	9	3	7	6	6	1	1	1	8	4	2	10	12
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	2	6	8	2	1	1	1	64	.	.	.	.	2	3	56	53
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	1	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	2	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	7	.	1	1	.	.	2	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	3	4	4	2	2	5	1	2	5	3	4	2	1	3

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1							2								
8	Mourning Dove	40	53	21	31	35	20	27	23	45	62	93	132	142	329	542	640
8	Common Ground-Dove	11	8	21	18	10	5	16	12	18	10	12	17	15	20	31	28
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo						1	1				1	1		1	3	3
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	1		2	2	1					1	1	1				
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2		1	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl				1	1	2					1			1		
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk					1	2	3	11	1	10	7	4	2	6	3	3
8	Chuck-will's-widow	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	2			1				
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	3		1													
7	Chimney Swift	17	10	1	5	3	12	4	11	233	20	36	9	41	3	12	11
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	1	2		1	1	1										
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	8	12	17	6	11	9	9	8	8	11	9	9	6	17	12	14
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	2	4	8	4	2	3	5	1	3	7	6	3	4	7	7	4
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	4	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	6	2	1		4	2	3

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	2	3	1	4	5	6	3	3	5	4	5	4	10	7	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	28	29	35	35	32	17	18	15	11	19	11	11	7	2	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	.	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	1	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	2	1	3	4	8	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	13	11	23	10	8	12	7	6	8	19	16	15	6	15	10	18
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	1
7	Fish Crow	20	31	13	13	20	6	5	15	12	16	17	9	11	7	13	10
7	Purple Martin	1	2	2	9	7	14	5	7	3	3	3	3	3	4	.	1
7	Tree Swallow	450	355	1	36	7	62	5	48	4	3	8	.	2	1	1	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	1	3	1	3	1

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	50	70	48	28	56	156	47	160	81	78	102	74	126	76	100	88
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	27	39	35	21	42	24	40	35	27	45	34	39	28	42	37	34
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	76	64	54	26	12	17	5	3	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	13	11	24	10	10	16	9	1	2	5	1	1	.	1	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	8	9	4	3	5	8	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	26	14	20	21	18	40	30	31	17	18	5	6	3	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	14	19	23	20	24	23	23	18	15	34	21	22	16	22	19	17
8	Brown Thrasher	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	.
7	European Starling	3	5	2	5	11	5	8	4	5	12	7	13	6	3	21	45
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	45	48	67	45	17	13	36	40	33	360	415	135	144	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	.	2	.	2	3	3	1	1

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
7	Palm Warbler	79	58	29	11	13	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	2	9	1	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	48	6	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	1	.	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	6	4	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	18	14	7	9	16	20	16	8	12	17	13	13	2	4	7	1
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	2	4	1	1	1
8	Summer Tanager	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24	
7	Eastern Towhee	23	13	20	22	16	16	21	14	17	19	26	20	21	12	20	18	
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	68	36	41	43	37	28	23	22	12	7	10	8	2	1	.	.	
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	21	12	22	10	.	13	7	5	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	.	
7	White-throated Sparrow
7	White-crowned Sparrow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	68	67	79	74	83	83	82	75	69	78	75	93	65	80	90	84	
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	2	2	1	9	21	14	11	15	22	32	22	18	22	22	15	
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	1	2	2	7	25	15	12	15	14	16	15	12	15	15	15	
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	.	.	1	3	3	5	6	5	8	2	3	6	6	5	
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	8	21	181	593	215	224	281	453	47	63	.	5
7	Red-winged Blackbird	285	605	360	360	240	260	325	130	325	260	355	175	140	195	220	145	
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	10	6	5	16	15	12	8	5	12	12	9	10	10	14	17	
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	14	15	9	5	7	1	5	7	5	7	5	6	4	6	16	13	
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	45	190	160	85	195	205	265	200	320	210	405	140	165	265	465	360	

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/6	4/8	4/11	4/16	4/19	4/22	4/26	4/29	5/2	5/4	5/6	5/8	5/14	5/20	5/24
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	31	5	2	3	.	1	2	20	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	.
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	3	3	.	4	3	3	1	5	3
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	104	94	97	99	96	102	96	104	87	98	105	100	91	92	87	76
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2,571	3,262	2,499	2,023	1,557	2,029	2,084	2,306	2,193	2,479	2,975	2,144	1,764	2,173	2,563	2,500

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	450	590	760	880	890	850	1430	1580	1710	2400	2100	550	1045	1250	860	585
1	Brown Pelican	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	41	32	39	27	24	47	36	23	37	45	35	28	30	19	28	23
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	22	12	23	31	29	30	29	32	44	34	28	27	39	30	30	21
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	.	2	1
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	28	24	29	21	36	33	45	33	33	27	28	26	25	24	25	39
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	17	17	19	27	36	45	71	47	47	26	27	47	43	60	50	50
2	Snowy Egret	31	34	34	31	73	72	50	35	45	45	51	63	44	45	52	27
2	Little Blue Heron	34	23	27	31	34	32	29	32	24	27	28	36	22	24	26	22
2	Tricolored Heron	12	14	14	13	13	11	32	22	23	21	23	26	23	17	24	21
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	28	53	63	190	152	146	96	185	129	240	435	435	140	155	225	232
2	Green Heron	18	11	10	12	25	15	11	17	29	22	33	21	22	14	22	16
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	1	5	.	.	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	.	3	.
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2
2	White Ibis	58	63	64	29	39	41	58	50	37	32	64	44	31	41	30	36
2	Glossy Ibis	24	6	6	16	33	12	36	17	27	40	35	26	32	11	30	49
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	5	5	5	6	9	9
2	Wood Stork	.	10	.	1	4	8	9	.	17	1	3	.	5	3	4	2
7	Black Vulture	2	2	13	19	3	7	11	16	31	12	69	24	35	14	6	4
7	Turkey Vulture	2	7	11	19	8	15	89	17	32	59	37	12	7	14	18	12
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	2	6	2	9	1	.	.	.	5
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	4	.	13	9	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	8	.	.	2
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	6	4	9	15	11	28	11	18	11	8	10	61	16	33	49	19
3	Blue-winged Teal	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	15	17	17	14	14	10	12	15	24	16	9	16	33	32	34	20
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	1	4	5	7	3	1	9	1	17	2	12	22	9	2	14	34

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	3
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	5	4	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	5	3
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	8	3	5	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	5	7
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	26	18	22	30	15	19	16	15	16	14	15	13	25	23	6	8
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	5	10	8	5	7	7	12	6	14	9	15	4	7	13	2	2
4	Common Moorhen	63	51	54	67	81	58	88	66	101	57	82	72	95	99	166	116
1	American Coot	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	5	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	5	6	5	7	3	3	9	8	3	5	8	66	9	16	38	13
4	Black-necked Stilt	18	14	13	18	14	15	22	29	13	23	23	20	23	16	35	23
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	8
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	1	3	5
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	2	3
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	9	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	12	10	16	7	5	1	16	15	8	6	3	3	2	1	.	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	13	14	19	13	17	22	20	30	18	19	14	12	17	24	20	22
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	1	3	4	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	36	40	40	34	35	40	35	37	34	34	3	8	5	7	4	2
5	Least Tern	1	1	2	7	4	9	32	29	15	6	1	1	2	2	11	.
5	Black Tern	1	1	2	1	8	4	5	6	4	7	5	7	5	.	1	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	7	5	16	15	17	10	11	14	9	13	16	5	.	3	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	6	3	7	6	10	5	4	5	4	11	3	2	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	5	.	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	1

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	553	770	507	900	1180	495	605	405	1245	1815	1082	1510	2120	1905	1685	122
8	Common Ground-Dove	54	20	60	63	65	52	45	33	29	24	31	26	52	14	21	10
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	4	2	3	1	6	3	4	1	3	2	5	1	4	.	3	3
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	8	2	5	6	.	1	11	4	5	4	4	2	2	1	2	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	1	4	1	3	12	6	3	1	4	5	7	1	3	8	1	1
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	15	18	9	11	17	13	13	8	6	5	10	11	11	11	8	10
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	6	5	4	4	6	3	5	4	6	3	5	7	4	3	3	2
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	3	1	1	6	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	.	2	.
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	.	5	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	4	1	.	3	2	1	1	2	.	8	1	3	6	9	1	2
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	3	1	.
8	Gray Kingbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	1	3	.	1	5	4	4	5	6	4	8	3	3	3
8	White-eyed Vireo	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	13	14	13	11	11	10	12	7	12	14	13	7	13	4	11	6
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Fish Crow	7	7	12	7	14	6	9	9	29	3	11	38	195	105	176	83
7	Purple Martin	8	4	4	44	51	39	43	161	136	168	370	152	140	156	68	38
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
7	Cliff Swallow	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	92	70	61	73	56	110	77	63	53	98	86	64	83	80	117	110
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	2	.	2	3	1	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	42	38	27	41	27	35	31	27	29	28	30	25	21	23	19	12
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	27	19	29	18	23	22	18	19	35	51	28	42	41	39	35	23
8	Brown Thrasher	4	4	2	6	2	3	3	6	10	4	8	10	20	9	2	6
7	European Starling	130	187	218	308	470	295	775	157	785	850	354	604	395	775	174	129
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	5	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	.	1	2	1	1	1	1
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
7	Eastern Towhee	22	17	24	26	20	25	37	22	25	23	29	19	22	26	23	25
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	70	86	66	98	65	50	69	59	83	69	76	53	67	67	63	44
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	24	19	22	29	23	17	26	20	19	24	14	13	20	26	18	19
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	13	17	12	19	7	6	12	10	8	12	15	7	14	8	10	6
8	Painted Bunting	5	6	4	6	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	5	3	3	2
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	350	225	345	355	275	355	230	250	210	395	405	415	655	475	405	205
6	Eastern Meadowlark	14	14	10	14	12	11	6	13	8	11	7	8	9	15	8	6
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	3	9	15	34	19	11	18	16	6	8	92	63	15	35	60	97
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	350	285	435	560	450	620	1005	385	585	415	1395	1475	410	865	595	550

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	5/27	5/31	6/3	6/7	6/10	6/13	6/17	6/20	6/24	6/27	7/1	7/4	7/8	7/11	7/15	7/18
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	6	24	21	9
8	Orchard Oriole	1	2	7	3	6	4	4	4	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	1
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	2	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	83	78	76	81	77	77	82	79	79	79	81	83	85	80	86	77
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2,853	2,981	3,293	4,293	4,512	3,841	5,457	4,136	5,951	7,337	7,354	6,333	6,212	6,730	5,419	2,986

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	1155	640	388	288	252	460	287	350
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	28	14	14	16	16	6	13	13
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	26	15	15	18	19	20	18	13
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	21	18	26	30	18	19	21	10
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	19	16	12	11	15	6	8	4
2	Snowy Egret	45	36	45	16	40	29	19	29
2	Little Blue Heron	27	23	27	30	19	16	11	15
2	Tricolored Heron	21	9	20	13	10	15	7	10
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	372	305	175	83	130	332	148	385
2	Green Heron	22	8	18	13	7	6	3	3
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	7	2	1	1	1	.	1	1
2	White Ibis	16	23	11	40	8	3	3	2
2	Glossy Ibis	18	8	10	9	29	16	.	1
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	3	5	5	.	.	1	1	3
2	Wood Stork	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
7	Black Vulture	30	4	43	10	2	39	6	19
7	Turkey Vulture	33	11	55	40	105	69	40	50
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	1	14	1	5	1	.	5
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	2	1	.	3	1	.	1	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
3	Mottled Duck	42	23	25	24	9	7	22	18
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	29	30	33	24	19	27	19	10
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	20	40	17	23	.	29	.	5

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	2
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	5	4	4	6	6	7	7	4
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	4	5	4	6	3	7	4	6
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	5	9	6	6	6	8	7	7
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	8	6	8	6	4	6	8	5
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	5
4	Common Moorhen	127	122	120	129	153	156	130	105
1	American Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	2	.	3	5	5	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	7	2	7	8	16	4	4	8
4	Black-necked Stilt	28	8	16	13	11	11	6	7
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	3	2	1	3	1	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	7	1	.	6	1	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	10	.	7	.	130	70	14	.
4	Western Sandpiper	6	.	9	.	12	6	1	.
4	Least Sandpiper	3	2	9	3	90	80	5	1
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	1	.	8	.	15	3	.	7
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	1	6	8	.	18	.	1	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	3	.	1	.	7	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	29	30	36	24	7	10	15	10
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	5	18	13	16	11	6	4	5
5	Least Tern	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	2	10	8	10	4	8	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	12	2	3	2	6	2	4

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
8	Diamond Dove								
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	8	.	1	4	3	4	1	.
8	Mourning Dove	159	870	1390	1155	615	480	116	465
8	Common Ground-Dove	28	11	15	23	6	21	30	37
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	.	1	2	1	1	2	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	3	5	1	1	3	4	2	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	2	2	3	6	3	4	2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	11	14	17	4	13	15	10
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	4	1	6	3	2	2	7
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	1	1	.	1	3	1

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	2	1	5	3	6	2	1
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	6	3	7	3	4	8	5	6
8	White-eyed Vireo	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	1
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	12	9	17	16	10	15	6	14
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fish Crow	3	404	730	220	10	38	.	1
7	Purple Martin	140	20	13	8	12	16	1	.
7	Tree Swallow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	3	1	1	1	2	.	3	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
7	Cliff Swallow	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	308	105	191	35	92	144	161	51
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	35	26	57	59	26	39	33	31
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	.	1	.	1	10	8
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	15	22	35	21	10	24	16	13
8	Brown Thrasher	3	8	10	7	6	17	8	7
7	European Starling	55	242	13	6	12	6	8	3
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
7	Yellow Warbler	2	.	7	1	22	19	9	5
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	5	1	1	5	5	9	23	7
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
7	Eastern Towhee	26	23	28	34	19	32	24	19
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	84	56	97	72	56	58	53	55
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	21	10	23	23	25	33	34	23
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	9	5	11	15	9	9	5	6
8	Painted Bunting	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	275	1430	610	370	860	310	650	480
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	3
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	254	167	140	270	225	189	208	101
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	350	715	310	360	290	255	140	50

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	7/22	7/25	7/27	7/29	8/2	8/5	8/12	8/14
7	Shiny Cowbird	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	241	110	92	145	195	102	3	25
8	Orchard Oriole	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	92	77	84	83	83	83	81	76
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	4,288	5,761	5,071	3,844	3,758	3,385	2,454	2,575

TABLE B

Habitat usage on a daily basis

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

Habitat 1 Deep water

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

Habitat 2 Wetlands

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

Habitat 3 Shallow water

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

Habitat 4 Mud and water

This relates to the muddy shores of flooded fields and any muddy ridges out in the middle of the fields. The drier areas will be used by the plovers but the other shorebirds will use the wet mud or the shallow water, the depth of water used depending on their leg length. The only shorebirds that are excluded are the Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper and the Buff-breasted Sandpiper; these prefer a short grass habitat.

Habitat 5 Over water

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

Habitat 6 Short Grass

The Sod Farm provides this habitat. The species in this category are the Cattle Egret, Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, American Pipit and the Eastern Meadowlark.

Habitat 7 Weedy fields

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

Habitat 8 The eastern and northern borders of woodland and scrub

Many woodland species were changing the shape of their territories by incorporating part of the nearby field. Included in this category are those species that utilize the wood and scrub borders more than they do the fields. This category has a diverse list of species; one can check the "hab" code on the spreadsheet in Table A to see which species are included here or in Habitat 7.

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16-Aug-00	96	176	102	85	15	191	834	291
20-Aug-00	95	139	48	67	13	102	814	318
23-Aug-00	102	142	54	75	9	89	759	274
27-Aug-00	107	240	78	136	14	95	832	512
30-Aug-00	78	238	44	53	13	44	775	299
3-Sep-00	124	189	175	88	12	391	545	321
7-Sep-00	108	174	40	53	19	192	790	489
10-Sep-00	64	129	28	108	14	153	856	334
13-Sep-00	67	194	236	103	8	423	1130	483
19-Sep-00	105	144	159	78	12	183	784	535
21-Sep-00	62	127	95	59	7	479	610	559
24-Sep-00	60	166	180	67	9	188	715	526
27-Sep-00	63	154	86	63	12	198	1355	416
1-Oct-00	82	183	56	92	5	445	1230	505
5-Oct-00	102	193	101	89	10	632	1250	672
9-Oct-00	130	114	55	148	18	272	1003	350
12-Oct-00	106	159	83	336	11	660	867	548
15-Oct-00	194	131	199	578	18	362	1363	691
18-Oct-00	111	74	46	748	20	319	1164	765
22-Oct-00	127	124	125	772	46	396	1660	882
25-Oct-00	123	98	141	704	37	385	1708	974
29-Oct-00	189	119	421	730	51	322	1544	1044
1-Nov-00	341	79	432	414	50	339	1519	865
5-Nov-00	480	290	369	471	244	332	2250	1105
8-Nov-00	611	206	762	294	287	169	2193	786
12-Nov-00	230	101	596	655	315	248	1593	1114
15-Nov-00	267	82	542	468	50	376	1671	501
19-Nov-00	230	77	1317	523	85	517	2933	518
26-Nov-00	271	128	662	119	65	173	3273	997
28-Nov-00	334	105	496	112	24	221	2278	883
30-Nov-00	339	83	298	92	48	339	1330	692
3-Dec-00	431	100	559	138	86	204	2401	691
6-Dec-00	153	108	101	320	108	600	2441	751
12-Dec-00	473	280	53	977	171	363	1737	819
15-Dec-00	202	343	18	940	106	194	2136	771
17-Dec-00	234	438	7	441	66	474	1117	285
20-Dec-00	188	298	5	140	69	184	2096	609
22-Dec-00	229	236	1	64	62	201	1643	698
31-Dec-00	239	136	3	70	102	160	1883	645
1-Jan-01	351	149	7	74	475	214	2876	606
4-Jan-01	192	172	5	67	219	185	2430	958
7-Jan-01	332	184	7	75	271	420	2242	927
10-Jan-01	198	196	5	102	211	301	2153	709
14-Jan-01	307	193	14	75	188	286	1402	1198
17-Jan-01	375	142	19	138	104	444	1374	1054

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21-Jan-01	318	157	15	145	83	301	1408	439
28-Jan-01	310	249	8	71	693	559	1455	627
24-Jan-01	318	166	12	99	332	467	1622	977
31-Jan-01	564	182	15	74	83	469	3653	740
4-Feb-01	307	109	21	99	276	505	5290	836
7-Feb-01	278	130	13	84	514	236	1432	583
11-Feb-01	530	152	60	68	245	159	2230	711
14-Feb-01	620	147	36	72	394	120	4316	1030
18-Feb-01	549	108	20	60	130	111	1112	626
21-Feb-01	607	153	45	63	274	186	2423	831
25-Feb-01	529	137	47	45	834	112	822	609
28-Feb-01	554	191	11	33	251	84	1178	470
3-Mar-01	562	144	4	48	97	46	2412	350
11-Mar-01	907	175	33	51	568	82	9579	430
18-Mar-01	939	139	14	39	99	57	1963	432
22-Mar-01	542	274	10	130	69	53	1410	336
25-Mar-01	1113	383	30	110	178	90	5453	359
27-Mar-01	500	256	10	39	37	364	5307	295
2-Apr-01	406	332	34	138	29	36	2452	411
4-Apr-01	446	187	36	83	176	59	1173	411
6-Apr-01	484	167	27	40	141	522	1466	415
8-Apr-01	549	162	22	26	72	428	780	460
11-Apr-01	258	113	16	21	229	339	684	363
16-Apr-01	260	98	6	32	31	51	709	370
19-Apr-01	213	108	10	65	43	313	898	379
22-Apr-01	157	201	21	48	56	243	979	379
26-Apr-01	180	165	10	66	116	124	1285	360
29-Apr-01	101	120	5	101	39	207	1284	336
2-May-01	113	205	7	130	62	287	918	757
4-May-01	81	180	8	151	58	368	1318	811
6-May-01	110	189	11	124	67	105	971	567
8-May-01	129	239	6	86	41	147	607	509
14-May-01	82	167	7	119	32	396	680	690
20-May-01	265	208	11	86	146	94	908	845
24-May-01	354	214	25	63	146	67	719	912
27-May-01	515	240	13	81	79	47	1007	871
31-May-01	634	220	5	66	91	73	842	1050
3-Jun-01	822	223	25	67	104	78	1172	802
7-Jun-01	938	194	26	86	97	211	1488	1253
10-Jun-01	944	308	15	101	100	167	1399	1478
13-Jun-01	927	289	32	73	103	160	1514	743
17-Jun-01	1495	362	17	111	133	111	2328	900
20-Jun-01	1636	266	25	95	144	206	1120	644
24-Jun-01	1792	307	22	114	118	140	1937	1521
27-Jun-01	2480	258	14	80	98	256	2056	2095
1-Jul-01	2164	317	22	105	49	450	2888	1359
8-Jul-01	1114	262	25	136	70	158	2009	2438
11-Jul-01	1299	263	34	118	68	186	2611	2151
14-Jul-01	606	308	66	124	65	509	2907	1748
15-Jul-01	919	280	50	221	75	271	1692	1911

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18-Jul-01	629	277	27	156	47	251	1311	288
22-Jul-01	1209	209	48	179	68	383	1760	432
25-Jul-01	669	149	25	149	93	309	3286	1081
27-Jul-01	417	181	40	182	93	186	2266	1706
29-Jul-01	322	168	28	146	75	96	1543	1466
2-Aug-01	287	150	16	442	44	148	1863	808
5-Aug-01	486	121	8	334	52	340	1270	774
12-Aug-01	318	77	24	163	46	156	1295	375
14-Aug-01	376	83	23	121	29	398	824	721

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

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

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.16.00	12.50	87	1,790
8.20.00	12.00	90	1,596
8.23.00	12.25	79	1,504
8.27.00	12.50	85	2,014
8.30.00	12.25	90	1,544
9.3.00	12.25	91	1,845
9.7.00	12.75	91	1,865
9.10.00	12.75	95	1,686
9.13.00	13.00	88	2,644
9.19.00	12.75	99	2,000
9.21.00	12.75	105	1,998
9.24.00	13.00	101	1,911
9.27.00	12.75	94	2,347
10.1.00	12.75	99	2,598
10.5.00	12.75	108	3,049
10.9.00	11.50	96	2,090
10.12.00	13.00	115	2,770
10.15.00	12.75	108	3,536
10.18.00	13.00	107	3,247
10.22.00	13.00	105	4,132
10.25.00	13.00	101	4,170

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
10.29.00	12.00	108	4,420
11.1.00	12.00	102	4,039
11.5.00	11.75	103	5,541
11.8.00	11.75	92	5,308
11.12.00	11.75	110	4,852
11.15.00	11.75	107	3,957
11.19.00	11.75	107	6,200
11.26.00	11.00	116	5,688
11.28.00	11.75	111	4,453
11.30.00	11.75	106	3,221
12.3.00	11.50	104	4,610
12.6.00	11.50	106	4,582
12.12.00	11.75	113	4,873
12.15.00	11.75	103	4,710
12.17.00	11.75	87	3,062
12.20.00	12.00	95	3,589
12.22.00	13.00	105	3,134
12.31.00	12.00	85	3,238
1.1.01	12.00	99	4,752
1.4.01	11.75	92	4,228
1.7.01	12.00	101	4,458
1.10.01	12.00	97	3,875
1.14.01	12.25	113	3,663
1.17.01	12.25	104	3,650
1.21.01	12.50	99	2,866
1.24.01	12.50	106	3,993
1.28.01	12.25	104	3,972
1.31.01	11.75	105	5,780
2.4.01	12.00	102	7,443
2.7.01	12.50	96	3,270
2.11.01	12.25	102	4,155
2.14.01	12.00	99	6,735
2.18.01	10.75	88	2,716
2.21.01	12.50	100	4,582
2.25.01	12.50	100	3,135
2.28.01	12.50	94	2,772
3.3.01	12.50	91	3,663
3.11.01	12.75	98	11,825

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
3.18.01	12.00	90	3,682
3.22.01	12.50	95	2,824
3.25.01	12.50	100	7,716
3.27.01	12.50	97	6,808
4.2.01	13.50	106	3,838
4.4.01	13.25	104	2,571
4.6.01	13.50	94	3,262
4.8.01	13.75	97	2,499
4.11.01	13.75	99	2,023
4.16.01	13.75	96	1,557
4.19.01	13.75	102	2,029
4.22.01	13.75	96	2,084
4.26.01	14.00	104	2,306
4.29.01	13.50	87	2,193
5.2.01	13.50	98	2,479
5.4.01	13.75	105	2,975
5.6.01	14.00	100	2,144
5.8.01	13.25	91	1,764
5.14.01	14.00	92	2,173
5.20.01	13.75	87	2,563
5.24.01	13.75	76	2,500
5.27.01	14.00	83	2,853
5.31.01	13.50	78	2,981
6.3.01	13.75	76	3,293
6.7.01	14.00	81	4,293
6.10.01	13.75	77	4,512
6.13.01	13.50	77	3,841
6.17.01	13.75	82	5,457
6.20.01	14.00	79	4,136
6.24.01	14.00	79	5,951
6.27.01	14.00	79	7,337
7.1.01	14.00	81	7,354
7.4.01	14.00	83	6,332
7.8.01	14.00	85	6,212
7.11.01	14.00	80	6,730
7.15.01	14.25	86	5,419
7.18.01	12.00	77	2,986
7.22.01	13.25	92	4,288

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
7.23.01	-	-	-
7.25.01	11.25	77	5,761
7.27.01	13.50	84	5,071
7.29.01	14.00	83	3,844
8.2.01	13.25	83	3,758
8.5.01	12.75	83	3,385
8.12.01	13.25	81	2,454
8.14.01	13.50	76	2,575

Total days = 104 Total hours = 1,328.50

Table D which follows deals with all the species seen during the first 5 years and again during the first 14 years. It seems important to show that although the list is long with some exceptional records the amount of fieldwork needed to find these birds was also extensive. I am therefore including below a summary of the number of days the site visited and the number of hours spent on fieldwork for each of the 14 years.

Survey Year	No. visits	Total visits	No. hours	Total hours
8.15.98-8.14.99	88	88	1,000	1,000
8.15.99-8.14.00	104	192	1,207	2,207
8.15.00-8.14.01	104	296	1,328	3,535
8.15.01-8.14.02	104	400	1,345	4,880
8.15.02-8.14.03	105	505	1,367	6,247
8.15.03-8.14.04	104	609	1,380	7,627
8.15.04-8.14.05	94	703	1,261	8,888
8.15.05-8.14.06	131	834	1,629	10,517
8.15.06-8.14.07	147	981	1,803	12,320
8.15.07-8.14.08	152	1,133	1,801	14,121
8.15.08-8.14.09	157	1,290	1,829	15,950
8.15.09-8.14.10	155	1,445	1,806	17,756
8.15.10-8.14.11	155	1,600	1,822	19,578
8.15.11-8.14.12	153	1753	1,558	21,136

Table D**Systematic List of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2012.**

This list covers all the species seen during the first 14 years of the survey. As well as listing the species details are given of the highest daily count for each species together with the date on which the high count occurred to August 14, 2003 and to August 14, 2012. When the same high count occurred on more than one date only the first is given. I will be including this double table in Reports 1 to 5.

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Pacific Loon			1	12.11.05
Common Loon	1	11.18.01	3	12.8.06
Pied-billed Grebe	750	11.18.98	945	11.26.10
Horned Grebe	3	11.11.98	4	12.21.11
Red-necked Grebe			1	11.24.06
Eared Grebe	4	1.1.99	4	1.1.99
Sooty Shearwater			1	8.15.04
American White Pelican	4,370	1.29.99	4,370	1.29.99
Brown Pelican	3	3.24.03	6	4.30.05
Neotropic Cormorant			1	6.3.09
Double-crested Cormorant	828	3.25.01	7,800	2.22.04
Anhinga	68	9.3.00	873	7.2.10
American Bittern	17	3.26.03	105	12.30.09
Least Bittern	17	5.12.03	76	7.9.08
Gray Heron			1	12.17.03
Great Blue Heron	395	12.3.98	395	12.3.98
Great White Heron	1	6.1.03	3	6.22.08
Great Egret	1,950	11.6.98	2,390	12.5.04

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Snowy Egret	322	6.12.02	2,585	11.7.04
Little Blue Heron	163	10.24.01	735	12.1.04
Tricolored Heron	93	7.19.03	466	7.13.11
Reddish Egret	1	3.21.00	1	3.21.00
Cattle Egret	5,375	10.13.02	6,400	9.16.04
Green Heron	109	6.29.03	242	8.23.08
Black-crowned Night-Heron	89	1.27.99	241	3.20.11
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	16	6.12.02	28	4.24.11
White Ibis	1,370	6.23.03	11,210	6.17.11
Glossy Ibis	1,380	7.19.03	3,825	12.1.04
White-faced Ibis	2	11.11.01	3	3.5.10
Roseate Spoonbill	30	6.26.02	139	10.2.11
Wood Stork	1,130	11.18.98	1,130	11.18.98
Black Vulture	127	7.10.02	1,340	2.28.07
Turkey Vulture	511	10.29.99	2,800	2.11.09
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	5.7.00	1	5.7.00
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	6	7.19.03	1,660	2.5.10
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	366	8.10.99	840	10.22.03
Greater White-fronted Goose	3	10.28.01	3	10.28.01
Snow Goose	90	12.18.98	90	12.18.98
Ross's Goose	2	12.7.98	2	12.7.98
Canada Goose	3	10.29.98	3	10.29.98
Egyptian Goose			3	7.23.06
Black Swan	1	6.10.02	1	6.10.02
Muscovy Duck	1	6.5.99	4	11.18.05
Wood Duck	53	9.10.99	316	9.9.11
Gadwall	222	11.22.99	812	12.16.11
Eurasian Wigeon			1	11.19.10
American Wigeon	186	12.18.98	186	12.18.98
American Black Duck	3	12.7.98	6	12.26.10
Mallard	40	11.19.99	103	10.24.04
Mottled Duck	197	8.20.99	397	9.2.11
Blue-winged Teal	10,500	11.2.98	10,500	11.2.98
Cinnamon Teal	3	1.19.99	3	1.19.99
Northern Shoveler	770	1.27.99	770	1.27.99
Northern Pintail	420	12.16.98	420	12.16.98
"Common Teal"			1	1.22.06
Green-winged Teal	12,565	12.18.98	12,565	12.18.98

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Canvasback	5	12.7.98	5	12.7.98
Redhead	18	1.3.02	18	1.3.02
Ring-necked Duck	11,900	12.3.98	11,900	12.3.98
Greater Scaup	5	12.8.98	22	12.19.10
Lesser Scaup	279	1.12.99	3,,300	1.23.09
Black Scoter			2	11.22.06
Bufflehead	9	12.30.99	34	12.31.10
Common Goldeneye	1	12.30.02	2	11.22.05
Hooded Merganser	100	1.12.99	100	1.12.99
Red-breasted Merganser	6	1.7.99	14	3.15.09
Ruddy Duck	3,650	3.12.03	34,000	1.4.06
Osprey	57	4.24.03	201	7.11.12
Swallow-tailed Kite	556	7.25.03	1,642	8.3.12
White-tailed Kite	1	6.30.00	1	6.30.00
Snail Kite	1	7.16.99	1	7.16.99
Mississippi Kite			1	5.5.04
Bald Eagle	20	4.3.02	109	11.13.05
Northern Harrier	223	1.14.00	305	12.12.04
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	8.6.99	26	11.30.07
Cooper's Hawk	21	8.7.02	45	8.25.06
Red-shouldered Hawk	28	1.7.00	133	9.29.06
Broad-winged Hawk	1	10.6.98	3	9.29.06
Short-tailed Hawk	1	9.30.99	1	9.30.99
Swainson's Hawk	1	12.27.99	2	11.11.07
Red-tailed Hawk	94	3.14.00	175	11.30.07
Rough-legged Hawk	3	2.23.00	3	2.23.00
Golden Eagle	1	1.8.99	1	1.8.99
Crested Caracara	1	7.27.99	1	7.27.99
Eurasian Kestrel	1	2.26.03	1	2.26.03
American Kestrel	28	10.26.99	38	11.5.03
Merlin	3	10.8.99	8	9.30.07
Peregrine Falcon	4	10.12.99	4	10.12.99
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	5.6.02	1	5.6.02
Common Peafowl			1	9.10.06
Wild Turkey	1	6.6.00	13	10.21.09
Gray Partridge			2	9.14.03
Northern Bobwhite	69	7.4.03	105	6.1.08
Yellow Rail	1	3.9.03	1	3.9.03

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Black Rail	1	6.4.03	1	6.4.03
Clapper Rail			1	11.28.03
King Rail	14	1.9.03	523	8.23.06
Virginia Rail	3	1.5.03	9	2.16.05
Sora	109	12.30.02	415	11.28.08
Purple Gallinule	58	4.21.03	97	4.25.04
Common Gallinule	1,890	10.21.98	6,600	9.18.11
American Coot	16,720	11.18.98	24,900	11.7.10
Limpkin	5	5.14.01	6	3.8.09
Sandhill Crane	104	11.25.01	375	1.16.09
Whooping Crane	8	3.21.00	8	3.21.00
Black-bellied Plover	346	12.3.98	346	12.3.98
American Golden-Plover	6	10.26.99	6	10.26.99
Wilson's Plover			1	9.10.08
Semipalmated Plover	134	5.15.02	134	5.15.02
Piping Plover	1	5.20.02	1	5.20.02
Killdeer	1,935	2.9.03	2,815	1.2.09
Black-necked Stilt	368	9.17.98	432	8.4.10
American Avocet	75	1.11.99	75	1.11.99
Greater Yellowlegs	415	12.16.98	415	12.16.98
Lesser Yellowlegs	1,195	12.16.98	1,195	12.16.98
Solitary Sandpiper	8	4.26.01	76	5.7.06
Willet	8	7.27.99	8	7.27.99
Spotted Sandpiper	13	5.15.02	13	5.15.02
Upland Sandpiper	6	4.20.99	6	4.20.99
Whimbrel	1	5.1.99	2	4.30.08
Long-billed Curlew	1	6.25.99	1	6.25.99
Hudsonian Godwit			1	6.22.11
Marbled Godwit	2	11.25.98	3	8.19.11
Ruddy Turnstone	8	5.6.02	8	5.6.02
Red Knot	12	5.14.01	12	5.14.01
Sanderling	5	5.20.02	5	5.20.02
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1,540	5.23.02	1,540	5.23.02
Western Sandpiper	965	9.11.98	1,250	9.7.11
Least Sandpiper	2,450	12.31.98	2,450	12.31.98
White-rumped Sandpiper	37	5.23.02	118	5.21.11
Baird's Sandpiper	2	8.6.00	2	8.6.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	690	9.16.01	965	9.12.08

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1	9.26.02	1	9.26.02
Dunlin	210	11.13.98	210	11.13.98
Curlew Sandpiper	1	9.2.98	1	9.2.98
Stilt Sandpiper	490	10.21.98	490	10.21.98
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	23	9.11.98	23	9.11.98
Ruff	2	11.25.98	2	11.25.98
Short-billed Dowitcher	670	10.29.98	670	10.29.98
Long-billed Dowitcher	1,890	1.12.99	1,890	1.12.99
Wilson's Snipe	898	12.28.98	1,090	1.4.04
American Woodcock	7	1.13.02	12	12.7.05
Wilson's Phalarope	21	9.2.98	21	9.2.98
Red-necked Phalarope	1	9.23.99	5	8.22.08
Red Phalarope	1	9.16.01	1	9.16.01
Pomarine Jaeger	2	5.6.01	2	5.6.01
Parasitic Jaeger			1	8.20.08
Laughing Gull	114	4.11.01	174	2.14.10
Franklin's Gull	21	12.4.98	21	12.4.98
Little Gull	1	1.7.01	1	1.7.01
Bonaparte's Gull	404	1.10.02	1,013	1.17.10
Ring-billed Gull	4,600	12.21.02	18,000	2.8.05
Herring Gull	88	2.3.99	88	2.3.99
Thayer's Gull			1	3.31.04
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	12.11.98	2	12.11.98
Great Black-backed Gull			1	1.27.06
Gull-billed Tern	4	4.20.99	4	4.20.99
Caspian Tern	208	2.10.99	208	2.10.99
Royal Tern	1	12.16.98	8	8.22.08
Sandwich Tern	1	7.1.01	4	5.7.07
Roseate Tern			1	5.20.08
Common Tern	5	4.7.02	103	10.31.07
Arctic Tern	2	5.23.02	3	10.31.07
Forster's Tern	500	9.2.98	611	1.16.08
Least Tern	54	7.19.00	92	6.10.09
Bridled Tern			6	8.20.08
Sooty Tern			16	8.22.08
Black Tern	500	9.2.98	532	8.24.08
Black Skimmer	120	2.3.99	120	2.3.99
Rock Pigeon	106	6.25.99	106	6.25.99

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Eurasian Collared-Dove	36	6.7.99	36	6.7.99
Diamond Dove			1	8.6.10
White-winged Dove	24	9.19.01	35	8.12.09
Mourning Dove	2,120	7.8.01	2,370	7.30.08
Common Ground-Dove	111	5.21.03	111	5.21.03
Budgerigar	1	7.23.99	1	7.23.99
Cockatiel	1	9.2.02	1	9.2.02
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	5.10.99	1	5.10.99
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	23	5.4.03	52	6.8.06
Smooth-billed Ani	1	6.26.03	1	6.26.03
Groove-billed Ani	2	10.20.02	6	2.6.05
Barn Owl	10	2.7.01	25	12.22.06
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	12.20.98	3	2.1.09
Great Horned Owl	4	8.27.00	10	1.30.05
Burrowing Owl	1	6.18.03	1	6.18.03
Barred Owl	4	12.14.02	11	10.8.06
Long-eared Owl			1	1.11.04
Short-eared Owl	3	12.7.99	9	12.29.06
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	11.5.02	1	11.5.02
Lesser Nighthawk	1	12.16.98	1	12.16.98
Common Nighthawk	1,233	9.11.02	1,233	9.11.02
Chuck's-will's-widow	13	6.4.03	16	5.23.04
Eastern Whip-poor-will	3	9.13.00	7	3.15.09
Chimney Swift	1,510	10.2.99	8,100	9.24.08
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	10.13.02	2	10.13.02
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	12.19.99	1	12.19.99
Belted Kingfisher	19	11.9.02	45	11.1.09
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	12.16.98	3	9.10.03
Red-bellied Woodpecker	48	4.27.03	91	10.1.06
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	10.23.99	10	12.13.06
Downy Woodpecker	19	9.19.00	49	3.28.07
Hairy Woodpecker	1	3.13.99	1	3.13.99
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	6.23.03	1	6.23.03
Northern Flicker	8	10.19.99	16	10.8.06
Pileated Woodpecker	8	1.14.01	12	11.4.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher			1	4.20.05
Eastern Wood-Pewee	6	9.24.00	7	9.27.06
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			1	10.11.04

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Acadian Flycatcher	2	9.11.02	4	9.10.03
Alder Flycatcher			1	9.14.03
Willow Flycatcher	1	7.27.99	1	7.27.99
Least Flycatcher	8	12.2.02	23	12.19.07
Eastern Phoebe	257	11.5.00	416	10.26.03
Vermillion Flycatcher	2	3.4.02	2	3.4.02
Ash-throated Flycatcher	19	1.20.02	16	12.14.07
GreatCrested Flycatcher	18	7.3.02	45	5.16.07
Brown-crested Flycatcher	1	1.14.01	2	3.1.06
Tropical Kingbird	1	12.9.01	1	12.9.01
Cassin's Kingbird	1	12.4.99	2	2.29.04
Western Kingbird	72	1.27.02	72	1.27.02
Eastern Kingbird	347	8.31.99	347	8.31.99
Gray Kingbird	2	10.21.98	2	10.21.98
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	5	3.31.02	8	12.11.05
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1	7.23.00	1	7.23.00
Loggerhead Shrike	18	2.3.02	18	2.3.02
White-eyed Vireo	27	10.5.00	74	10.5.08
Bell's Vireo	1	2.6.00	1	2.6.00
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	4.3.02	2	4.3.02
Blue-headed Vireo	4	12.2.02	19	11.23.08
Philadelphia Vireo	1	10.14.99	1	10.14.99
Red-eyed Vireo	17	9.21.00	17	9.21.00
Black-whiskered Vireo			1	9.10.06
Blue Jay	46	10.5.00	180	10.17.07
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	4.17.02	2	4.17.02
American Crow	6	7.4.03	38	11.9.08
Fish Crow	4,400	1.27.02	4,400	1.27.02
Purple Martin	1,935	6.19.99	2,850	6.20.04
Tree Swallow	7,120	3.9.03	71,000	3.10.06
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	7	4.17.99	28	10.11.04
Bank Swallow	145	9.2.01	265	8.20.08
Cliff Swallow	68	9.25.99	71	10.1.06
Cave Swallow	1	3.18.01	14	10.28.05
Barn Swallow	2,200	4.17.99	9,300	8.22.08
Carolina Chickadee	1	11.9.99	7	5.3.09
Tufted Titmouse	6	7.2.03	16	9.15.10
Brown-headed Nuthatch			1	12.17.03

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Carolina Wren	103	4.24.03	103	4.24.03
Bewick's Wren	1	2.25.00	1	2.25.00
House Wren	674	11.5.00	674	11.5.00
Winter Wren	1	1.19.03	1	1.19.03
Sedge Wren	108	11.26.00	108	11.26.00
Marsh Wren	126	11.5.00	211	11.9.05
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	12.7.99	3	11.17.06
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	23	11.24.02	67	11.17.06
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	96	10.5.00	173	12.7.07
Eastern Bluebird	6	12.21.02	6	12.21.02
Veery	12	10.2.02	12	10.2.02
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	10.6.99	6	10.15.08
Bicknell's Thrush	1	5.27.00	1	5.27.00
Swainson's Thrush	36	9.26.01	36	9.26.01
Hermit Thrush	2	11.17.02	9	12.12.04
Wood Thrush	1	10.19.99	1	10.19.99
American Robin	3,100	3.2.03	240,000	12.29.06
Gray Catbird	270	10.13.02	713	10.17.08
Northern Mockingbird	102	7.6.03	126	10.8.06
Brown Thrasher	23	10.7.01	74	10.8.08
European Starling	860	7.8.02	2,040	7.13.07
Common Myna			1	7.11.05
American Pipit	570	12.8.98	820	1.2.09
Cedar Waxwing	615	4.6.99	2,240	4.8.07
Blue-winged Warbler	2	9.3.00	2	9.3.00
Tennessee Warbler	7	9.19.00	29	10.21.04
Orange-crowned Warbler	36	12.15.00	36	12.15.00
Nashville Warbler	1	1.11.99	1	1.11.99
Northern Parula	15	3.5.03	52	3.18.05
Yellow Warbler	119	8.28.02	232	9.15.06
Chestnut-sided Warbler	6	9.21.00	6	9.21.00
Magnolia Warbler	2	10.5.00	4	10.17.09
Cape May Warbler	13	4.17.99	16	4.30.08
Black-throated Blue Warbler	5	5.1.99	15	4.30.08
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8,470	3.5.03	10,220	2.23.07
Black-throated Gray Warbler			1	9.15.10
Black-throated Green Warbler	2	12.20.98	4	10.15.10
Blackburnian Warbler	4	9.19.00	4	9.19.00

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Yellow-throated Warbler	2	9.19.00	8	9.26.07
Pine Warbler	6	10.29.99	24	12.9.11
Prairie Warbler	39	9.9.01	83	9.10.03
Palm Warbler	3,120	2.26.03	3,120	2.26.03
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	10.19.99	2	11.2.07
Blackpoll Warbler	18	5.1.02	73	5.5.06
Cerulean Warbler	2	9.21.00	2	9.21.00
Black-and-white Warbler	6	4.17.99	10	9.22.04
American Redstart	48	5.14.01	48	5.14.01
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4.14.02	2	4.14.02
Worm-eating Warbler	1	4.17.99	2	9.22.04
Swainson's Warbler	1	8.16.00	1	8.16.00
Ovenbird	22	10.2.02	92	9.27.06
Northern Waterthrush	102	9.26.02	188	9.28.04
Louisiana Waterthrush	34	8.16.00	98	8.27.10
Kentucky Warbler	1	4.14.99	1	4.14.99
Common Yellowthroat	321	10.2.02	856	9.22.04
Hooded Warbler	2	4.17.99	2	4.17.99
Wilson's Warbler	1	2.8.00	2	1.26.05
Canada Warbler			1	8.24.03
Yellow-breasted Chat	30	6.11.03	41	5.23.04
Summer Tanager	2	10.19.99	2	10.19.99
Scarlet Tanager	1	10.2.99	2	10.10.07
Western Tanager			1	12.9.07
Eastern Towhee	228	7.30.03	228	7.30.03
Bachman's Sparrow			1	1.16.05
Chipping Sparrow	4	4.14.02	19	12.17.08
Clay-colored Sparrow	46	2.3.99	46	2.3.99
Field Sparrow	12	3.14.02	32	1.30.09
Vesper Sparrow	19	1.7.03	45	1.16.09
Lark Sparrow	1	2.9.99	1	2.9.99
Savannah Sparrow	860	12.8.98	860	12.8.98
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	2.17.99	12	2.17.99
Henslow's Sparrow	1	11.20.98	1	11.20.98
LeConte's Sparrow	1	12.16.98	1	12.16.98
Nelson's Sparrow	1	11.5.00	1	11.5.00
Fox Sparrow	1	2.17.99	1	2.17.99
Song Sparrow	16	12.16.02	16	12.16.02

Species	Highest count to 8.14.03	Date of high count to 8.14.03	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	11.17.02	5	11.17.02
Swamp Sparrow	725	12.2.02	1,126	11.21.04
White-throated Sparrow	4	2.25.01	7	3.4.09
White-crowned Sparrow	51	2.3.99	51	2.3.99
Dark-eyed Junco			1	12.17.03
Lapland Longspur	1	10.16.98	1	10.16.98
Northern Cardinal	273	5.4.03	344	4.9.08
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	4.30.00	3	10.21.09
Blue Grosbeak	39	7.4.00	72	10.1.06
Lazuli Bunting	1	1.7.02	1	1.7.02
Indigo Bunting	281	10.16.02	840	10.26.07
Painted Bunting	9	5.9.02	12	5.26.04
Dickcissel	11	6.29.99	143	5.22.05
Bobolink	7,060	5.1.02	16,550	4.30.08
Red-winged Blackbird	27,000	8.13.03	303,000	7.17.05
Eastern Meadowlark	62	1.24.02	74	2.27.09
Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	12.31.98	5	12.31.98
Rusty Blackbird	13	12.3.98	13	12.3.98
Brewer's Blackbird	1	12.19.01	1	12.19.01
Common Grackle	960	11.17.02	117,000	7.17.05
Boat-tailed Grackle	5,510	8.13.03	167,000	7.14.05
Shiny Cowbird	2	7.15.01	13	7.3.05
Bronzed Cowbird	1	11.23.98	2	12.13.09
Brown-headed Cowbird	3,150	2.5.99	3,600	2.27.09
Orchard Oriole	14	6.26.03	28	6.19.09
Baltimore Oriole	5	12.11.99	7	9.29.03
Bullock's Oriole	1	1.22.03	1	1.22.03
Purple Finch			1	11.26.06
House Finch			27	7.11.12
Pine Siskin	1	4.30.03	2	12.26.08
American Goldfinch	62	11.24.02	196	2.20.08
House Sparrow	7	12.8.98	7	12.8.98
Orange Bishop	1	4.6.03	1	4.6.03
Bronze Mannikin	1	11.18.01	1	11.18.01
Zebra Finch			1	9.7.05
Pin-tailed Whydah			2	9.22.05

That is a total of 320 species to August 14, 2003 and 357 species to August 14, 2012.

The following seven species were recorded by others at Zellwood prior to the start of the survey on August 15, 1998 and they had not been seen since. One of these species has now been seen in 2011, that is the Hudsonian Godwit, it was seen on June 22, 2011.

Brant	1	10.24.81
White-cheeked Pintail	1	8.18.73
Ferruginous Hawk	2	12.19.83
Southern Lapwing	1	7.23.61
Hudsonian Godwit	32	9.3.86
Brown Noddy	1	9.10.65
Golden-winged Warbler	1	8.17.74

SUMMARY

Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2003	320
Additional species pre-survey	7
Grand Total	327
Less exotics	8
Acceptable Total	319
Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2012	357
Additional species pre-survey	6
Grand Total	363
Less exotics	15
Acceptable Total	348

Appendix A

Historical Bird Sightings at Zellwood

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

Appendix B

Field Descriptions

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

On May 6 I was near the southern border scanning the lake through my Kowa telescope when I spotted these two jaegers circling over the water. It was totally calm which made the sighting all the more surprising. These were light morph adults which still had the long twisted central tail feathers which made their identification very simple. These were large heavy bodied jaegers with dark brown upperparts. There was a prominent white flash at the base of the primaries. Crown and face also brown. Underparts were generally white with a wide brown breast band, brown upper flanks and undertail coverts. Tails long with the twisted central tail feathers which created that distinctive blob at the end of the tail. These birds hung around for some time as if unsure how to leave the lake.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

I was walking westward along Interceptor Road on November 5 as part of my early morning circuit of Potter's Farm when I spotted an unusual sparrow in a bed of thick tall grasses. It was the yellow/orange of the head and breast that got my attention. This was a bright sparrow with a dark brown crown. There was a very broad orange supercilium with a thin dark line below. Ear coverts and nape gray. Sides of neck, throat and breast orange with faint diffuse streaking. There was limited diffuse streaking along the flanks. The rest of the underparts were white. I did not have time to study the upperparts as the bird dropped into cover and did not reappear.

Appendix C

The Breeding Birds of Zellwood

I carried out a survey of the breeding birds in each of the six years (1999 to 2004). This survey was conducted in late May and early June. The area covered being the Sand Farm together with Units One and Unit Two.

During the six surveys I followed the same routine each summer. I walked the boundary of the property together with every road and track. Every year I walked some 75 miles averaging eight miles a day. For the most part I recorded singing males but for the majority of the species I saw adults carrying food or the recently fledged young. To avoid disturbance I did not look for nests or use tapes.

At the end of this appendix there is a table showing the species and the number of pairs for each year. I have decided to put this paper in each of the first six reports.

The Species

Pied-billed Grebe

There was a 300 acre lake at the Sand Farm up to November, 2000 when it was drained. This same area was allowed to flood naturally during the winter of 2001/2002 and by July, 2002 a significant cattail marsh had formed with areas of open water. This is the only breeding site for this species, there were five pairs in 1999 with one pair in 2003 and seven pairs in 2004.

Anhinga

There were five pairs on two small islands near the western end of Lust Road in 2000. Breeding was successful with the pairs raising one to two young a pair. It is possible that this species also nested regularly on the lake side of larger islands but those areas could not be seen from the shore of the lake.

American Bittern

Very exceptionally a pair raised one young at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh in 2004.

Least Bittern

Numbers varied each year depending on the water level in Lake Apopka. With high water levels pairs nested in the various small cattail beds along the shore of the lake. Nesting also now occurs at the Sand Farm cattail marsh. Population has been edging higher with 15 pairs in 2003.

Great Blue Heron

This species probably bred for many years on the Duda property but with the death and collapse of so many trees there pairs started nesting in the survey area in 2004. There were five pairs that year each pair raised at least one young.

Little Blue Heron

Two pairs nested on an island near the end of Lust Road in 2000. Young almost certainly raised but the vegetation grew too thick to see what was going on.

Cattle Egret

Nesting depended on the depth of water in Lake Apopka, when the water level in the lake high there were a series of islands that might be used for nesting. There were 413 pairs in 1999 and 103 pairs in 2000 on a series of islands near the end of Lust Road, many young raised.

Green Heron

With the District's purchase of the property the ditches and canals gradually developed an extensive growth of vegetation. Then in 2003 the District took back control and started to clean out and clear the ditches and canals. The breeding population reflects this situation. There were only nine pairs in 1999 but the population had grown to 54 pairs in 2002. Numbers then lower with 43 pairs in 2003 and 38 pairs in 2004. Pairs will continue to nest by Lake Apopka, the Lake Level Canal and at the Sand Farm cattail marsh.

Night-Herons

Both species were present all summer but no nest sites have been located.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck

In 1999 there were 25 pairs, many broods of young seen. This population probably stemmed from birds that had stayed locally after the fields of Unit Two drained in February, 1999. One pair located in 2000, none in the next three years. In 2004 there was a pair at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh, young seen.

Wood Duck

This species probably nests every year in the survey area. Normally just one pair but there were two pairs in 2002. Perhaps only one to two young survive. The known nesting sites are the wood at the southern end of the Lake Level Canal, the island to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension and the southern border.

Mallard

There were three pairs in 1999 with one pair in 2000. They nested in the major canals. No nesting in the later years.

Mottled Duck

There were 12 pairs in 1999 and 2002 with 13 pairs in 2000. They nested in the hyacinth filled canals. The District has been working at clearing the waterways so only four pairs found in 2003 with none in 2004.

Bald Eagle

A pair nests every year in the pine wood at the Sand Farm, often raising one young. There is another pair immediately to the south of the survey area.

Cooper's Hawk

Population often in the range of three to four pairs in the wooded borders. Adults hunt over the fields and there is a growing post-breeding gathering.

Red-shouldered Hawk

Population ranges from four to six pairs with a high count of nine pairs in 2001. The nesting sites are all in the wooded borders. There is unlikely to be much change in the numbers.

Red-tailed Hawk

There are slightly higher numbers of this species as six to eight pairs located annually with a high count of 11 pairs in 2000. Most of the pairs were in the more isolated stretches of woodland along the eastern border.

Northern Bobwhite

This species is very habitat dependent. Initially the breeding population was along the eastern border and throughout the Sand Farm fields, as the vegetation grew it moved out into the fields of Units One and Unit Two. With increased mowing and roller-chopping the population will return to its original size. Initially there were 38 to 40 pairs with 89 pairs in 2002 and 125 pairs in 2003. Only 87 pairs located in 2004. With plenty of cover many young raised.

King Rail

With the formation of the Sand Farm cattail marsh and the continuing extension of these marshes at Duda the overall breeding population is likely to rise. At Zellwood there were two pairs in 2002 with 14 pairs in 2003 and 18 pairs in 2004, young seen each year.

Purple Gallinule

Both this and the next species have gained from the clearance of the thick vegetation from the canals. In the nutrient rich waters of the canals vegetation grows very fast providing nesting and feeding habitats for these two species. There were only 21 pairs in 1999 with 40 pairs in 2002, 51 pairs in 2003 and 54 pairs in 2004.

Common Gallinule

As the ditches and canals were neglected the population grew slowly from 104 pairs in 1999 to 146 pairs in 2002. With the clearance of the vegetation there were 214 pairs in 2003 with 305 pairs in 2004.

American Coot

This species has similar needs to the Pied-billed Grebe. It has not nested at Lake Apopka, the only nesting took place at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh, and there were five pairs in 1999 with two pairs in 2004.

Limpkin

This species may have bred in the survey area.

Killdeer

Habitat is the deciding factor for this species. Initially there was the Sod Farm with its very short grass but this farm ceased operation in the summer of 2002. At that time they removed all the turf creating many shallow, mud lined ponds. With the Sod Farm in use up to six pairs a year seen through to 2001 after operations ceased in 2002 there were 11 pairs but none could be found in 2003 and 2004.

Black-necked Stilt

The water levels in Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal are the deciding factor for this species. In normal years with average water levels there were six pairs in 1999 with seven pairs in 2000. Then the water level dropped and the number of pairs rose, there were 18 pairs in 2001 with 30 pairs in 2002. Lake Apopka then became too full and only one pair could be found in 2003 and 2004.

Eurasian Collared-Dove

This immigrant is really a suburban dweller rather than a bird of the woods or the fields. There was a single pair on the northern border from 2001 to 2003 with three pairs in 2004.

White-winged Dove

This is a new arrival with three pairs in 2003. They were in an area south of Hogshead Road where thick stands of willows lined a ditch. I had seen birds in that area in the previous two summers.

Mourning Dove

The population is probably static in the wooded borders, averaging 24 pairs a year.

The following describes the woodland edge breeding bird territories and the changes that occurred to these territories over the six years of this survey.

Many of the species that follow show a similar pattern in that the breeding population has risen in “steps”. I believe that these species had territories along the edge of the wood whilst the fields were being cultivated. This pattern did not change in the first two years after the farming stopped. Step 1 therefore deals with that basic situation for the years 1999 and 2000. In 2001 and 2002 many species changed their territory shape from linear to one which included a portion of a field. This meant that many more pairs could fit into a given stretch of the eastern border, this I call Step 2. In 2003 and 2004 numbers jumped again, this time many species were now also nesting out in the fields. A few species did not make this move out into the fields or perhaps they delayed the move for a year. This last move I call Step 3.

Common Ground-Dove

This is a woodland edge species that was later nesting out in the fields. This is the first of a number of species where the population has risen in steps. In 1999 there were 40 pairs with 59 pairs in 2000 (step 1). In 2001 there were 116 pairs with 98 pairs in 2002 (step 2). Finally there were 236 pairs in 2003 with 191 pairs in 2004 (step 3). That is a major change in a very short period of time.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

This is another species that moved from the woods out into the fields. There were seven pairs in 1999 with ten pairs in 2000 (step 1). There were 16 pairs in 2001 with 26 pairs in 2002 (step 2). There were 48 pairs in 2003 with 49 pairs in 2004 (step 3).

Barn Owl

This species nested in derelict buildings that were scattered through the property. Normally four pairs a year located with six pairs in 2004; up to three young per pair raised.

Eastern Screech-Owl

It will be present but as I do not use tapes I have no idea as to the size of the population.

Great Horned Owl

The population has been growing as only two pairs found in 1999 with seven pairs in 2001, nine pairs in 2002 and 13 pairs in 2004. The increase will be due to the change in the shape of their territories, they are now hunting out over the fields so they need a smaller woodland range.

Barred Owl

This species has remained in the woods so there is a stable population of two to four pairs.

Common Nighthawk

This is another species that has taken advantage of the changing habitat. It still nests in the borders but it is now also nesting out in the fields, especially those that have been roller-chopped. There were just five pairs in 1999 with four pairs in 2000. Since then the population has been in the range of eight to 13 pairs with 16 pairs in 2004.

Chuck-will's-widow

Up to five pairs a year seen from 1999 to 2002. In this species the change was delayed but step 2 occurred in 2003 and 2004 as 20 pairs located in both years. This species is not breeding out in the fields.

Red-bellied Woodpecker

This is another "pattern" species as step 1 involved 27 pairs in 1999 and 39 pairs in 2000 with for step 2 a total of 58 pairs in 2001 and 56 pairs in 2002. With step 3 the population climbed to 76 pairs in 2003 with 94 pairs in 2004. The count in 2004 is so much higher perhaps there is yet another element encouraging a larger population.

Downy Woodpecker

This is yet another pattern species but one with a variation. Step 1 involved 12 pairs in 1999 and 14 pairs in 2000, and then step 2 involved 31 pairs in 2001. This species made the move to step 3 after one year as there were from 37 to 39 pairs from 2002 to 2004.

Northern Flicker

This is also a pattern species with five pairs in 1999 and 2000 (step 1) with 10 to 12 pairs from 2001 to 2003 (step 2). In 2004 there were 18 pairs which indicated a move to step 3. I have seen nest holes for both this and the following species in utility poles out in the fields.

Pileated Woodpecker

The same pattern as for the Northern Flicker, there were three pairs in 1999 and 2000 with eight to ten pairs from 2001 to 2003. In 2004 there were 13 pairs, it seems strange but I have regularly seen a Pileated Woodpecker drumming on a utility pole at least half a mile from any woodland.

Great Crested Flycatcher

The summer visitors appear to have more variable breeding populations but the “pattern” appears to be at work here. There were 17 pairs in 1999 with only ten pairs in 2000 and 13 pairs in 2001. Step 2 appears to have happened in 2002 when 25 pairs located. The switch to step 3 appears to be complete in 2003 (30 pairs) and 2004 (33 pairs). I regularly saw birds out in the fields near stands of trees.

Eastern Kingbird

Breeding was not proved during these years.

Loggerhead Shrike

There was a stable population of five to six pairs along the border, most pairs were located near buildings with barbed wire fencing.

White-eyed Vireo

This is not really a step species as it appears to have gone straight from step 1 to step 3! There were five pairs in 2000 with three pairs in 2001 (step 1) then with step 3 there were 13 pairs seen in 2002 with 14 pairs in 2003 and 16 pairs in 2004. This species is nesting out in the fields.

Blue Jay

This is another pattern species. Step 1 involved 26 pairs in 1999 and 25 pairs in 2000. For step 2 there were 42 pairs in 2001 with 49 pairs in 2002. Then with step 3 there were 62 pairs in 2003 and 70 pairs in 2004. This species can now be found year round out in the fields.

Fish Crow

Isolated pairs nested by water with a population of between four and 11 pairs. After breeding they and the fledged young leave the area.

Barn Swallow

The breeding population is dependent on there being suitable nesting sites i.e. bridges. The District had to replace some of the bridges and the new bridges are not suitable nesting sites. The breeding population has therefore fallen from 44/52 pairs down to 34/36 pairs in 2003 and 2004. The count of 52 pairs was in 2001. The first swallows to arrive each year tend to be the locally breeding birds. They nest early and leave the area with the fledged young in June.

Tufted Titmouse

This is a pattern species with step 1 involving three pairs in 1999 and 2000. Step 2 involved seven pairs in 2001 and nine pairs in 2002. Finally step 3 had 16 pairs in both 2003 and 2004. There is a problem here as I did not see this species out in the fields, so again there has to be another unknown trigger.

Carolina Wren

This is yet another pattern species, a real one. Step 1 involved 79 pairs in 1999 with 69 pairs in 2000. Step 2 involved 153 pairs on 2001 and 162 pairs in 2002. Step 3 involved 185 pairs in 2003 and 171 pairs in 2004. This species is nesting out in the fields.

Northern Mockingbird

There had to be a problem species and this is it. This should be a “pattern” species but it is not. There were 55 pairs in 1999 with 59 pairs in 2001, 62 pairs in 2002, 61 pairs in 2003 and 60 pairs in 2004. This species has to have gone through these steps as it is now breeding out in the fields. It would appear that the population in the border habitats is dropping and that the extra pairs out in the fields are not even compensating for that loss.

Brown Thrasher

This is a pattern species, initially with step 1 there were seven pairs in 1999 with 12 pairs in 2000. Step 2 lasted for three years not the usual two with 20 pairs in 2001 and 2002 then 22 pairs found in 2003. The reluctance to move out into the fields shown by this and a few other species is interesting. It did eventually move out, there were 38 pairs in 2004.

European Starling

There were 16 pairs in 1999 otherwise seven to 11 pairs recorded. This species nests in buildings or old trees.

Northern Parula

As a summer visitor numbers vary from two pairs in 1999 and 2000 to ten pairs in 2001 and 2003. All the pairs were found in the larger pieces of woodland.

Common Yellowthroat

This is an occasional summer resident, breeding has not been proved.

Yellow-breasted Chat

This is a species that should not be breeding in Central Florida but it is. With the clearance of so much vegetation the population is now falling but there were 19 pairs in 2000 with seven pairs in 2001, 25 pairs in 2002, 56 pairs in 2003 and an exceptional count of 103 pairs in 2004. I say pairs but this is really a count of singing males on territory. Adults have been seen carrying food and fledged young have been noted. This is such a secretive species that I have only seen the females occasionally.

Eastern Towhee

This is a pattern species with for step 1 ten pairs in 1999 with 48 pairs in 2000. Step 2 involved 72 pairs in 2001 with 91 pairs in 2002. Then there was a huge jump with step 3 as there were 206 pairs in 2003 with 207 pairs in 2004. The figures suggest that many pairs took less than two years to change their habits. There really were only ten pairs in 1999. It was a hard species to find through the first year. This species is now widespread out in the fields.

Northern Cardinal

This is another pattern species with for step 1 a total of 179 pairs in 1999 and 176 pairs in 2000. For step 2 there were 320 pairs in 2001 with 380 pairs in 2002. Step 3 involved 575 pairs in 2002 and 593 pairs in 2004. This species is now widespread out in the fields.

Blue Grosbeak

This is another pattern species with step 1 involving 41 pairs in 1999 and 59 pairs in 2000. Step 2 involved 76 pairs in 2001 and 74 pairs in 2002. Step 3 involved 87 pairs in 2003 and 81 pairs in 2004. Unlike some of the other species the numbers never took off. It is breeding out in the fields.

Indigo Bunting

In reality this is a pattern species but the population has been growing so fast that there are no steps! Its rate of growth was so fast that even though it started off with 30 less pairs than the Blue Grosbeak in 2004 there were 76 more pairs of Indigo Buntings. There were 11 pairs in 1999 with 32 pairs in 2000, 54 pairs in 2001, 65 pairs in 2002, 96 pairs in 2003 and a staggering 157 pairs in 2004. This species is now widespread out in the fields.

Painted Bunting

This is another pattern species but it has not progressed to step 3 (not even by 2010 when this is being written). I have not knowingly seen females, just adult or immature males on territory. For step 1 there were eight in 1999 with nine in 2000. Step 2 involved 19 in 2001, 20

in 2002, 19 in 2003 and 22 in 2004. I have not found one out in the fields. This is not a breeding species but it is included because its behavior is the same.

Dickcissel

Whilst the Yellow-breasted Chat was not known to nest in Central Florida this species is not meant to nest in Florida. Females are hard to locate so counts are of males on territory. Nests have been found, females and fledged young also noted. There were 13 males on territory in 1999 with eight in 2000, four in 2003 and four in 2004. With this exceptional species I am including even later records. In 2005 there were at least 143 males on territory with 11 females and later two fledged young. When not singing this species it is very hard to locate making it difficult to locate any adults or their young. Later in 2006 there were 14 males. In 2010 I am beginning to think of it as a resident, what more can I say. Zellwood always surprises and this is certainly an unexpected series of events.

Red-winged Blackbird

The number of pairs appears to be totally dependent on the height and type of vegetation. If it grass there are no pairs in contrast if the fields are full of woody plants with taller plants interspersed then there will be many pairs of Red-winged Blackbirds. The worst year was 1999 with 545 pairs and the best year was 2003 with 2,582 pairs. Some, if not many, of the nests may be destroyed by mowing. It is likely that in 2003 some 1,200 of the 2,582 nests were destroyed. The adults then congregate at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh for a few days before leaving to nest again at a new location.

Eastern Meadowlark

This species prefers the shorter grassed fields. So with more mowing the population grew. There were up to 26 pairs a year through to 2003 with 43 pairs in 2004.

Common Grackle

This species nests in small colonies in the wetter woodlands. The population is small, in the range of 25 to 32 pairs in four years with higher counts of 45 pairs in 2001 and 2004. Why the two higher years? I have no idea.

Boat-tailed Grackle

There are so many locations in the whole North Shore area for this species to nest that the number of colonies and their size is probably not significant. The colonies are either in cattails or in willows. The lowest count was that of 111 pairs in 2002 and the highest was that of 225 pairs in 1999. This species is an early nester.

Brown-headed Cowbird

This is an increasing but unwelcome addition to the breeding birds of Zellwood. There were single pairs seen in 1999 and 2000 with three pairs in 2001, four pairs in 2002, five pairs in 2003 and eight pairs in 2004. To date the known “parents” are Northern Mockingbirds and Red-winged Blackbirds. Could this be the reason for the decline in the numbers of Northern Mockingbirds in the border habitats? Fledged young seen each year in early June.

Orchard Oriole

This is the last pattern species with step 1 involving single pairs in 1999 and 2000. Step 2 involved ten pairs in 2001 and 15 pairs in 2002. Step 3 involved 26 pairs in 2003 and 22 pairs in 2004. Zellwood is right at the southern limit of this species’ breeding range, to have so many pairs here is really exceptional. Nests have been found (by others) and fledged young seen with their parents. Pairs are now breeding out in the fields where there are isolated mature trees.

House Sparrow

Up to two pairs bred on the northern border in man-made structures. No pairs located in 2004 or since.

CAUTION

Whilst this text was written in 2010 it is written as in the fall of 2004. There have been major changes to the habitat during the last few years with increased mowing and roller-chopping. Even these activities have now ceased. Most of the fields have had their surface soil buried four to six feet down. Two large tracts, Phases One and Two have been re-flooded.

There are now more not less breeding species. The only species lost are the Loggerhead Shrike and the House Sparrow.

What this appendix does show is just how adaptable most species are if they are given the opportunity to expand. Even species of concern like the Northern Bobwhite and the Eastern Meadowlark have done well.

The following is a list of the species known to have bred (excepting the Painted Bunting) in all or any of the years 1999 to 2004 together with the number of pairs located in each year.

SPECIES	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Pied-billed Grebe	5				1	7
Anhinga		5				
American Bittern						1
Least Bittern	3	4	8	6	15	7
Great Blue Heron						5
Little Blue Heron		2				
Cattle Egret	413	103				
Green Heron	9	20	25	54	43	38
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	25	1				1
Wood Duck	1		1	2	1	1
Mallard	3	1				
Mottled Duck	12	13	7	12	4	
Bald Eagle	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooper's Hawk		4	1	3	2	3
Red-shouldered Hawk	4	6	9	6	4	5
Red-tailed Hawk	6	11	6	6	8	6
Northern Bobwhite	40	38	65	89	125	87
King Rail				2	14	18
Purple Gallinule	21	23	17	40	51	54
Common Moorhen	104	129	126	146	214	305
American Coot	5					2

Killdeer	6	1	6	11		
Black-necked Stilt	6	7	18	30	1	1
Eurasian Collared-Dove			1	1	1	3
White-winged Dove					3	
Mourning Dove	32	14	29	23	22	26
Common Ground-Dove	40	59	116	98	236	191
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	7	10	16	26	48	49
Barn Owl	1	4		4	4	6
Great Horned Owl	2	5	7	9	8	13
Barred Owl	3	2	4	2	4	3
Common Nighthawk	5	4	13	8	12	16
Chuck-will's-widow	5	2	1	5	20	20
Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	39	58	56	76	94
Downy Woodpecker	12	14	31	37	39	38
Northern Flicker	5	5	10	12	10	18
Pileated Woodpecker	3	3	8	10	8	13
Great Crested Flycatcher	17	10	13	25	30	33
Loggerhead Shrike	6	5	5	6	6	5
White-eyed Vireo		5	3	13	14	16
Blue Jay	26	25	42	49	62	70
Fish Crow	6	11	6	4	6	10
Barn Swallow	25	48	52	44	34	36
Tufted Titmouse	3	3	7	9	16	16
Carolina Wren	79	69	153	162	185	171
Northern Mockingbird	55	51	59	62	61	60
Brown Thrasher	7	12	20	20	22	38
European Starling	16	11	8	11	9	7
Northern Parula	2	2	10	6	10	7
Yellow-breasted Chat		19	7	25	56	103
Eastern Towhee	10	48	72	91	206	207
Northern Cardinal	179	176	320	380	575	593
Blue Grosbeak	41	59	76	74	87	81
Indigo Bunting	11	32	54	65	96	157
[Painted Bunting]	8	9	19	20	19	22
Dickcissel	13	8			4	4
Red-winged Blackbird	545	1,109	932	826	2,582	1,537
Eastern Meadowlark	9	22	12	15	26	43
Common Grackle	25	26	45	32	26	45
Boat-tailed Grackle	225	134	152	111	164	154
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1	3	4	5	8

Orchard Oriole	1	1	10	15	26	22
House Sparrow	1	12	1	2	1	
Totals	2,117	2,428	2,665	2,770	5,193	4,477
Less Painted Bunting males	8	9	19	20	19	22
Total breeding population	2,109	2,419	2,646	2,750	5,174	4,455
Less the Red-winged Blackbirds	545	1,109	932	826	2,582	1,537
Trend totals	1,564	1,310	1,714	1,924	2,592	2,918
Less the Cattle Egrets	413	103				
Totals that are comparable	1,151	1,207	1,714	1,924	2,592	2,918

To a degree the totals above do not give a clear picture so I have manipulated them, something that one is not meant to do. As I have made these manipulations transparent I hope they are acceptable.

I firstly took off the Painted Buntings as they were not actually breeding, that seems reasonable. I took off the Red-winged Blackbirds as their population was totally dependent on what man had done to the fields i.e. mowed or not mowed. Their numbers did not and could not indicate any trend. Finally I took off the Cattle Egrets as their population depended on whether they bred in the survey area or further south.

What I hope I am left with is the great bulk of the breeding population from which I could see any trends in the population i.e. steps 1 to 3. If you look at just the last line you can now see how the basic breeding population has been growing year on year and that the steps are clearly visible.

APPENDIX D

Banded or tagged American White Pelicans

In the summer of 2001 American White Pelicans summered at Lake Apopka for the first time. The high count was that of 2,400 on June 27, 2001. On June 24 whilst counting the flock of pelicans loafing on the mud at the end of Lust Road I noticed that some of them bore pink, numbered tags on their wings. I later found out that they had been banded by Eric Nelson in Minnesota. On June 27 I saw birds with green numbered leg bands and these had been banded by Tommy King at Chase Lake in North Dakota.

Eric Nelson has kindly provided the following information. All banding took place at Marsh Lake, Lac Qui Parle County in Minnesota. Bands 1 to 200 were used on June 19, 1999. Bands 201 to 450 were used on June 17, 2000. There were thousands of young pelicans on the island of varying ages but they only banded those that were seven or more weeks old. Apparently the young of about the same age moved around the island in a group or pod. A group of ten banders would surround a pod and slowly move in to tighten the pod. When the birds were calm they would grab the birds which would set off a commotion. However within 15 minutes between 100 and 200 young were banded.

Tommy King has also kindly provided information. Birds with D and E bands were banded in July, 2000. Birds with C, G or H bands were banded on July 12, 2001. All his banding took place at Chase Lake in North Dakota.

Table A Tommy King Banded American White Pelicans

6.27.01	E ?33	E 566	E 914							
7.4.01				E 587	E 604					
7.11.01				E 587		E 897	D 174			
10.10.01								E 271		
4.14.02			E 914						H 313	
4.17.02									H 313	G 417

Table B Eric Nelson Tagged American White Pelicans

6.24.01	160	206	230	248	316	318	351	356	427	446				
6.27.01			230	248		318					225			
7.1.01	160	206		248		318		356			225	408		
7.4.01				248		318								
7.8.01	160	206	230	248			351	356	427	446	225			
7.11.01	160	206	230	248	316	318	351	356	427				383	431
7.18.01									427					
7.22.01		206	230					356						
7.23.01													383	
7.27.01		206												
5.9.02		206												
6.19.02		206												

Single individuals from each location were seen again in the second year (E 914 and 206). The April 2002 sightings of E 914 might just relate to it passing through on passage but it would be too late for it to be travelling that far north. Young birds tend not to go as far north as the breeding areas. The October record adds another dimension.

The table detailing the wing tagged birds is much more extensive than the table of banded birds. The tags were large, quite visible and easy to read. The birds did manage to hide a few in their feathers. The bands were smaller with black on green numbers. These were harder to read and as the pelicans were often standing in shallow water they were often out of sight. All in all the wing tags were far superior to the bands.

This species needs areas of mud for loafing. In recent years Lake Apopka has been too high so no tagged or banded pelicans have been seen.

Appendix E

Butterflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2003. I am however only detailing the records for the years 1999 to 2003.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pipevine Swallowtail	2.9.99		5.27.01		
Polydamus Swallowtail	2.9.99	3.7.00	2.18.01	3.14.02	2.23.03
Zebra Swallowtail	3.19.99		6.10.01	4.24.02	3.24.03
Black Swallowtail	1.27.99	2.8.00	2.14.01	2.3.02	2.2.03
Giant Swallowtail	3.13.99	3.3.00	2.21.01	2.20.02	3.2.03
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	2.9.99	2.16.00	2.21.01	2.20.02	1.2.03
Spicebush Swallowtail	3.23.99	3.7.00	2.28.01	3.6.02	3.24.03
Palamedes Swallowtail		9.10.00	3.11.01	3.27.02	6.16.03
Checkered White	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.14.01	2.3.02	3.19.03
Cabbage White	2.3.99	1.1.00	4.8.01	3.10.02	3.5.03
Great Southern White	1.1.99	1.11.00	2.28.01	2.6.02	2.15.03
Orange Sulphur		9.21.00	2.21.01	5.30.02	6.16.03
Southern Dogface	1.12.99		8.22.01	8.14.02	6.11.03
Cloudless Sulphur	1.7.99	1.1.00	2.7.01	1.16.02	2.15.03
Orange-barred Sulphur	5.4.99	4.6.00			
Large Orange Sulphur					5.29.03
Barred Yellow	3.19.99	1.4.00	2.25.01	1.20.02	1.22.03

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Little Yellow	2.9.99	1.11.00	5.4.01	1.24.02	2.23.03
Sleepy Orange	2.3.99	1.1.00	2.14.01	2.3.02	1.30.03
Dainty Sulphur	3.18.99	1.1.00	4.6.01	2.24.02	3.5.03
Great Purple Hairstreak				5.6.02	5.15.03
Banded Hairstreak				5.30.02	
White M Hairstreak	2.3.99	1.18.00	12.21.01	5.1.02	
Gray Hairstreak		4.19.00	5.20.01	1.27.02	5.15.03
Red-banded Hairstreak		8.30.00	3.27.01		
Cassius Blue	1.29.99	3.25.00			
Ceraunus Blue			5.8.01	4.17.02	
American Snout	3.16.99	3.30.00	2.18.01	3.6.02	2.19.03
Gulf Fritillary	1.10.99	1.1.00	1.14.01	1.7.02	1.2.03
Zebra	1.27.99	1.1.00	9.23.01	1.16.02	1.5.03
Variegated Fritillary		4.6.00	5.27.01	5.9.02	4.27.03
Phaon Crescent		3.30.00	7.29.01	6.2.02	5.7.03
Pearl Crescent	8.13.99	1.14.00	2.21.01	1.24.02	
Question Mark	4.6.99	3.14.00	5.6.01	3.17.02	4.21.03
American Lady	2.9.99	1.11.00	2.25.01	2.6.02	3.5.03
Painted Lady	1.11.99	1.1.00	1.24.01	1.7.02	1.11.03
Red Admiral	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.1.01	1.7.02	1.11.03
Common Buckeye	1.11.99	1.1.00	2.7.01	2.3.02	1.5.03
White Peacock	1.1.99	1.1.00	6.10.01	3.17.02	4.21.03
Red-spotted Purple	4.14.99				
Viceroy	3.16.99	1.7.00	2.28.01	1.24.02	1.9.03
Hackberry Emperor		5.30.00	4.4.01	4.10.02	6.11.03
Tawny Emperor	4.9.99	3.27.00	4.6.01	4.7.02	4.13.03
Carolina Satyr	3.18.99	1.4.00	2.28.01	7.25.02	4.24.03
Monarch	1.11.99	1.1.00	3.11.01	1.16.02	1.2.03
Queen	1.12.99	1.1.00	2.28.01	2.3.02	1.5.03
Silver-spotted Skipper	3.30.99	3.7.00	3.11.01	3.24.02	8.20.03
Long-tailed Skipper	2.9.99	1.4.00	3.22.01	4.7.02	4.24.03
Dorantes Skipper	8.20.99		8.22.01	2.3.02	5.26.03
Southern Cloudywing		5.13.00			
Confused Cloudywing	4.14.99		2.28.01		
Juvenal's Duskywing		5.4.00			
Horace's Duskywing	2.9.99	4.30.00	5.4.01	4.10.02	4.24.03
Zarucco Duskywing			4.22.01		
Common Checkered-		2.11.00	2.21.01	2.17.02	2.23.03
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	4.1.99	1.1.00	2.7.01	2.3.02	1.30.03

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Swarthy Skipper			7.11.01		
Clouded Skipper	5.1.99	1.11.00	2.28.01	6.16.02	4.27.03
Southern Skipperling	5.29.99	2.23.00	5.2.01	2.3.02	4.24.03
Fiery Skipper	5.1.99	1.1.00	3.22.01	1.24.02	3.26.03
Whirlabout	3.30.99	1.1.00	7.4.01	6.10.02	
Southern Broken-Dash					5.21.03
Northern Broken-Dash		6.30.00			
Sachem	1.29.99	5.2.00		5.30.02	3.24.03
Dun Skipper				7.3.02	
Eufalia Skipper		4.26.00		7.31.02	
Twin-spot Skipper	5.29.99	1.7.00	4.29.01	5.12.02	
Brazilian Skipper					8.27.03

There were 68 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2003

Appendix F

Dragonflies and Damselflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen during the survey from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2003. Here I detail the first dates for the years 1999 to 2003.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ebony Jewelwing	6.14.99				
Common Spreadwing		4.30.00			
Variable Dancer		5.30.00	5.8.01	6.10.02	6.1.03
Familiar Bluet	5.14.99	3.18.00		5.20.02	
Purple Bluet	4.14.99				
Atlantic Bluet	5.4.99	1.4.00			5.18.03
Florida Bluet		3.21.00	2.25.01		5.29.03
Vesper Bluet			3.25.01		
Citrine Forktail	3.23.99	2.16.00	4.16.01	2.3.02	2.23.03
Fragile Forktail	2.10.99	1.1.00	2.11.01	1.24.02	2.19.03
Rambur's Forktail	3.23.99	1.1.00	2.21.01	1.24.02	3.5.03
Southern Sprite	5.10.99	5.2.00		4.21.02	5.29.03
Duckweed Firetail		4.19.00	4.8.01	5.1.02	5.7.03
Comet Darner	2.19.99				9.10.03
Common Green Darner	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.17.01	1.3.02	1.2.03
Blue-faced Darner	7.4.99	3.7.00	5.4.01		
Regal Darner	3.18.99	4.15.00	3.27.01	3.19.02	4.13.03
Swamp Darner	5.1.99	3.7.00	3.22.01	3.24.02	3.24.03

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Twilight Darner	4.1.99	1.21.00	6.10.01	1.20.02	5.4.03
Cyrano Darner	4.23.99	8.6.00	7.29.01		3.29.03
Phantom Darner		1.1.00	8.29.01	8.11.02	
Two-striped Forceptail	5.1.99	5.16.00	4.16.01	5.15.02	5.15.03
Gray-green Clubtail	3.23.99	5.2.00	3.22.01		5.12.03
Cypress Clubtail	4.1.99			3.10.02	
Dragonhunter			7.27.01		
Prince Baskettail	3,23.99	3.18.00	3.22.01	3.19.02	3.24.03
Sepia Baskettail	5.14.99	3.18.00	7.29.01		5.4.03
Florida Baskettail	2.10.99	1.18.00		1.27.02	1.11.03
Four-spotted Pennant	4.20.99	3.18.00	4.16.01	3.31.02	4.13.03
Amanda's Pennant		7.4.00			
Halloween Pennant	4.20.99	3.21.00	5.6.01	7.3.02	3.24.03
Banded Pennant		6.3.00	5.8.01		6.26.03
Faded Pennant		3.10.00		7.3.02	6.1.03
Scarlet Skimmer	1.1.99	1.1.00	7.18.01	3.24.02	4.24.03
Pin-tailed Pondhawk		3.25.00	4.19.01	5.6.02	3.12.03
Eastern Pondhawk	1.29.99	2.29.00	1.17.01	1.24.02	3.2.03
Little Blue Dragonlet	6.22.99	3.18.00	5.4.01	4.28.02	4.6.03
Blue Corporal		3.3.00			
Golden-winged Skimmer	4.20.99	4.6.00	4.8.01	4.10.02	4.27.03
Bar-winged Skimmer					4.24.03
Slaty Skimmer	3.25.99	4.19.00	4.6.01	4.14.02	4.24.03
Needham's Skimmer			5.20.01	4.17.02	
Great Blue Skimmer		8.27.00	6.7.01	6.10.02	6.11.03
Marl Pennant			5.20.01		
Hyacinth Glider	2.17.99	3.14.00	3.11.01	3.22.02	3.12.03
Roseate Skimmer	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.28.01	1.24.02	3.24.03
Blue Dasher	2.10.99	2.29.00	2.25.01	2.3.02	3.5.03
Wandering Glider	5.1.99	1.1.00	4.2.01	3.22.02	3.9.03
Spot-winged Glider	4.9.99	8.27.00	5.24.01	9.29.02	5.26.03
Eastern Amberwing	2.10.99	1.18.00	2.21.01	3.19.02	3.12.03
Carolina Saddlebags	1.29.99	2.23.00	2.11.01	2.10.02	1.2.03
Black Saddlebags	1.11.99	3.27.00	4.2.01	3.6.02	2.26.03
Red Saddlebags	4.9.99		5.20.01	7.17.02	4.16.03

So far during the survey a total 53 species have been identified, of these 13 were damselflies.

Appendix G

Amphibians and Reptiles

I have not kept a daily log of these creatures. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed the species seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2003. I have only detailed those seen in the years 1999 to 2003.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Southern Toad				3.17.02	1.30.03
Greenhouse Frog	5.10.99			3.24.02	2.15.03
Southern Cricket Frog	5.10.99		8.5.01	8.11.02	5.29.03
Spring Peeper					1.2.03
Green Treefrog				3.14.02	2.23.03
Barking Treefrog	4.6.99	7.23.00	4.6.01	4.24.02	3.9.03
Squirrel Treefrog	5.10.99		2.28.01	4.28.02	2.26.03
Cope's Gray Treefrog				3.14.02	1.2.03
Southern Chorus Frog			6.20.01		2.15.03
Ornate Chorus Frog			2.11.01		2.26.03
Little Grass Frog	6.29.99	6.30.00	2.14.01	2.3.02	2.9.03
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog	4.23.99	5.2.00	5.27.01	4.28.02	4.27.03
Bull Frog	4.23.99	4.6.00	4.11.01	3.24.02	3.5.03
Pig Frog	3.19.99	3.21.00	2.25.01	3.10.02	1.5.03
Bronze Frog	5.25.99		4.11.01		4.6.03
Southern Leopard Frog	4.23.99	1.1.00	1.17.01	1.7.02	1.2.03
American Alligator	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.4.01	1.3.02	1.2.03
Common Snapping Turtle	5.7.99	4.15.00	2.18.01	2.17.02	2.15.03
Stinkpot			5.8.01		

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Loggerhead Musk Turtle	11.3.99				
Striped Mud Turtle	10.29.99	3.10.00	1.24.01	3.10.02	
Box Turtle	6.19.99	5.2.00			
Florida Cooter	1.27.99	1.1.00	1.17.01	2.17.02	2.19.03
Florida Redbelly Turtle	1.1.99	1.1.00	1.7.01	1.10.02	1.7.03
Chicken Turtle	1.19.99	2.25.00	1.14.01	3.22.02	3.19.03
Gopher Tortoise		7.30.00	7.4.01		7.4.03
Florida Softshell	1.1.99	1.4.00	1.14.01	1.20.02	1.2.03
Green Anole	3.16.99	2.11.00	2.11.01	1.24.02	1.2.03
Brown Anole	3.13.99	2.11.00	2.14.01	2.3.02	1.19.03
Six-lined Racerunner	5.18.99	3.3.00	4.6.01	3.17.02	
Ground Skink		4.15.00			
Broad-headed Skink	4.26.99		2.25.01		
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	3.30.99	6.6.00		3.17.02	4.24.03
Mole Skink	3.25.99	7.23.00			
Eastern Glass Lizard			8.2.01		3.19.03
Island Glass Lizard	6.19.99				
Florida Green Water Snake			2.7.01	3.24.02	
Brown Water Snake	1.27.99				5.4.03
Banded Water Snake	2.10.99	1.1.00	2.11.01	2.17.02	3.12.03
Brown Snake					4.2.03
Striped Crawfish Snake	11.12.99	7.19.00			
Garter Snake		6.14.00	8.29.01	4.28.02	5.4.03
Ribbon Snake	10.8.99	1.14.00	8.16.01	3.24.02	4.30.03
Racer	5.25.99	3.30.00	3.25.01	3.17.02	2.12.03
Rough Green Snake		10.9.00	5.6.01		
Corn Snake	7.12.99	5.7.00	4.11.01	3.17.02	5.7.03
Rat Snake	4.23.99	3.27.00	4.11.01	3.17.02	3.12.03
Cottonmouth	6.22.99	3.25.00		6.2.02	9.10.03
Eastern Diamondback					3.9.03

There were 16 Amphibians and 33 Reptiles seen since August 15, 1998.

Appendix H

Mammals

I have not kept a daily log of these mammals. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2003. I have only detailed those seen in the years 1999 to 2003.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Virginia Opossum	4.26.99	2.21.00	1.1.01	1.24.02	1.2.03
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	8.27.99	2.29.00	7.15.01		1.2.03
Nine-banded Armadillo	3.18.99	12.6.00		5.30.02	4.30.03
Eastern Cottontail	4.26.99	1.14.00	1.1.01	1.24.02	1.2.03
Marsh Rabbit	5.22.99	2.29.00	1.1.01	1.7.02	1.2.03
Gray Squirrel	1.7.99	1.11.00	3.11.01	2.6.02	1.5.03
Southern Flying Squirrel	6.25.99	3.14.00	1.14.01	9.22.02	1.9.03
Marsh Rice Rat	9.8.99	4.11.00			
Eastern Harvest Mouse				7.3.02	
Cotton Mouse	7.6.99	5.16.00			
Hispid Cotton Rat	2.19.99	1.1.00	2.7.01	1.20.02	1.2.03
Round-tailed Muskrat				9.22.02	4.27.03
Norway Rat	4.17.99	5.21.00	8.22.01		
House Mouse		10.20.00			
Coyote	12.30.99	1.21.00	3.11.01		1.19.03
Red Fox	3.18.99	1.7.00	1.21.01	1.13.02	2.26.03
Gray Fox	5.18.99	2.11.00	3.18.01		4.27.03
Raccoon	1.29.99	1.1.00	1.4.01	1.7.02	1.5.03

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Long-tailed Weasel				5.23.02	
Spotted Skunk	3.18.99				
River Otter	1.1.99	1.7.00	1.1.01	1.10.02	1.2.03
Bobcat	3.16.99	5.21.00	1.1.01	1.3.02	1.11.03
Florida Panther					5.15.03

A total of 23 species have been seen since August 15, 1998.