The 10th Zellwood Bird Report

August 15, 2007 to August 14, 2008

By

Harry Robinson

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Bird Usage of the 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 tenth report on the birds that visited the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm property. Also included is the property previously owned by W.F.R off Jewell Foliage Road, for simplicity I call this area "the Nursery". All are located at Zellwood in Orange County, Florida.

This detailed summary covers the period August 15, 2007 to August 14, 2008. The survey is ongoing. At the end of this survey year a total of 1,133 surveys had been completed involving at least 14,121 hours of fieldwork. 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 fieldwork and the number of species/individuals seen. During this year a total of 1,801 hours were spent on the fieldwork over 152 visits. During the year four surveys were missed, three of them due to a brief stint in a local hospital. Otherwise I carried out three surveys a week; they were normally on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

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

There has been a drought which caused the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh to dry up. The rains in the winter brought back water to the canals but the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh only held water for a short time. On the plus side the District has reflooded a large area by drawing water from the Lake Level Canal and therefore from Lake Apopka. This area is to the south of the McDonald Canal. The other borders are: Laughlin Road and its extension, Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal. This area has already become an important wetland. This area is known as Phase 1.

The District very nearly completed its program of clearing every field at least once but one stand of willows remains on the southern border. The rest of the area was being mowed or roller-chopped. The District has now brought in a contractor from Texas who is systematically going from field to field turning the surface soil some four to five feet under. The treated fields were initially sterile alum granules were then spread over the new soil to neutralize any

phosphorus but the vegetation did come back gradually. Initially there were few birds in these fields. Hopefully the fields south of Lust Road will be flooded shortly; this will be known as Phase Two.

The cattail marsh at the Sand Farm has suffered from the ongoing drought; it is dry even though this is the rainy season. Few birds now roost or nest in the area. The mixed scrub/willow habitat bordering the canal that goes to the west from the Sand Farm Bridge is in good shape the ditches/canal having water. The pines planted over some 800 acres of the Sand Farm are struggling; I think many have been lost. The Duda Cattail Marshes are dry as water was pumped across the Lake Level Canal in a failed attempt to flood Phase One.

During the winter there were heavier rains than normal, this did little for the open fields where it quickly dried up but for the wooded areas at the Sand Farm and the Nursery the water remained as there was little evaporation as the trees provided shade. These areas are still flooded providing a useful habitat. The Nursery is basically an oak wood with little under-story. The north-western section has been flooded for most of the year with water over a foot deep covering the track that forms part of my circuit. I just have to wade through it.

There have been some good ornithologically speaking events during this year. There is now a large retention pond by Jones Avenue with associated small wetlands. This is proving to be a useful addition and with the new survey year I now start here before working my way down Canal Road to the McDonald Canal. This site I am calling “the Stormwater Ponds”.

The District having failed to flood Phase One by pumping water from Duda opened a sluice and took water from the Lake Level Canal this worked. This area had not been mowed for some time so there was a strong growth of Elderberry, Saltbush, willows with cattails in the ditches. With the water the Elderberry and the Saltbush died but the skeletons of the Elderberry bushes provided ideal perches and nesting sites. The whole area is now shallow flooded. The summer rains have not helped much, the water level started to drop even with the water that was still coming in from the Lake Level Canal. The area is so large and vegetated that I have little idea as to which species nested this summer. The list however does include Pied-billed Grebe, Least Bittern, Green Heron and Anhinga’s. All these species fed inside this area and Green Herons in particular were flying in from all directions to feed. Every morning as it got light there was a very mobile mixed flock of herons that worked this area. The major species were Great and Snowy Egrets with lesser numbers of the Little Blue Heron and Tricolored Herons. This feeding frenzy was over by 9.00 am and the birds then dispersed through the Zellwood/Duda area. I do not know where these birds nested perhaps it was somewhere in the middle of this 1 ½ square mile area.

Unit One has been mowed probably three times this year with the exception of the Northern Harrier roost that was not mowed during the winter. The vegetation is variable but it is turning into a grass habitat. After the fields mowed and the ground is soft after rain both species of ibis are then present in good numbers.

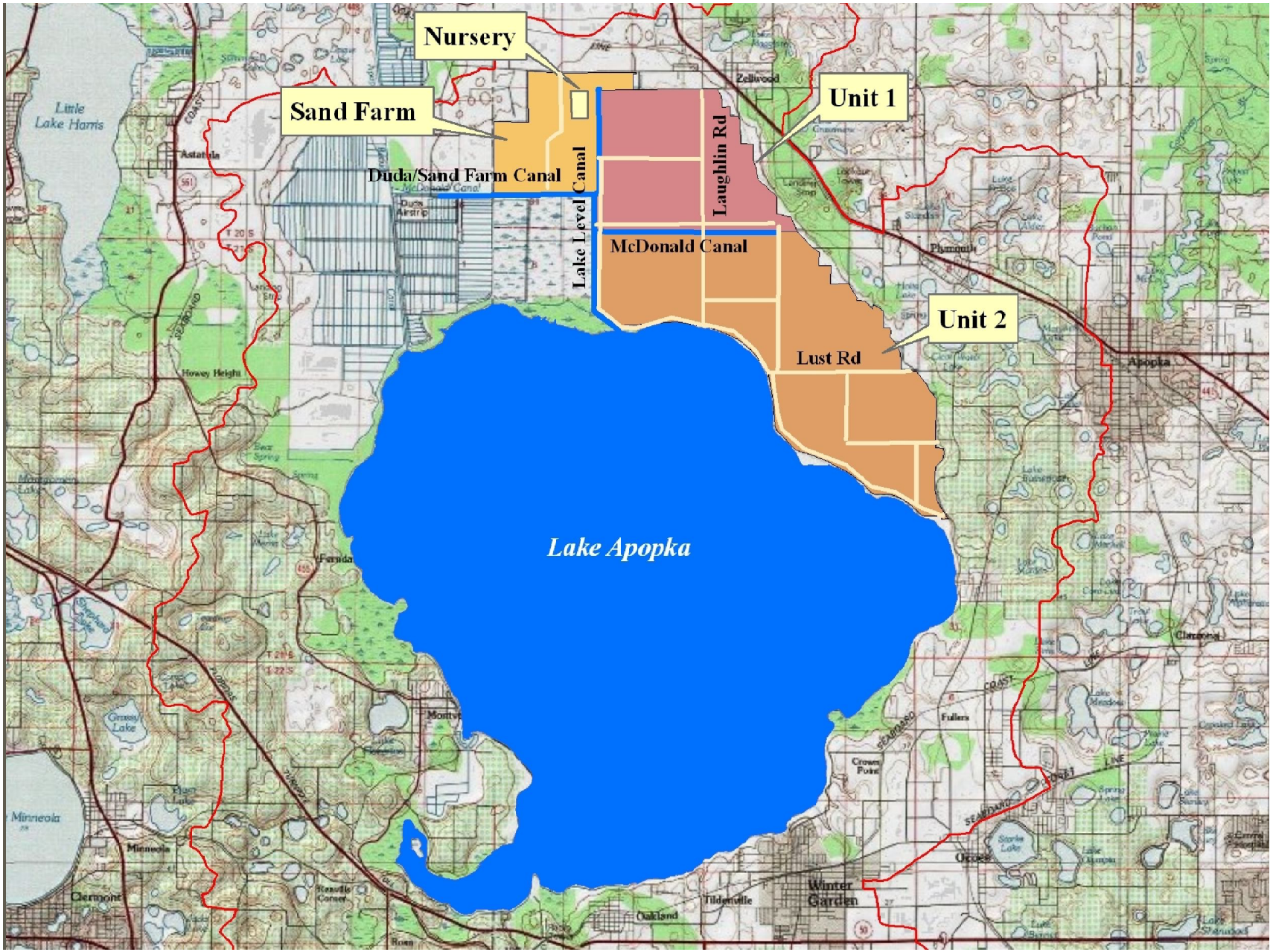
Unit Two east of Laughlin Road and south of Roach Road is gradually being transformed. Initially it was mowed but some areas were wetter and shrubs took over where they could not mow. These areas have now been roller-chopped with the exception of a willow wood near the southern border. As I mentioned earlier the soil of the fields of Unit Two were turned over and alum was then added. These fields are sterile and any rain tends to form shallow ponds which attract shorebirds.

The habitat along the borders varied from scrub to woodland on the northern and eastern borders. To the west excluding the Sand Farm there is the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka. The most important areas of woodland are the Nursery which is surrounded by the Sand Farm property, the wood between Lust and Hooper Farms Road and the wood that stretches south from the Workshops to the eastern end of Interceptor Road. The wood that lay between Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal is all but deceased, very few trees remain. My guess is that the very long term high water level in Lake Apopka weakened the trees and a virus then took them out. This is a significant disaster.

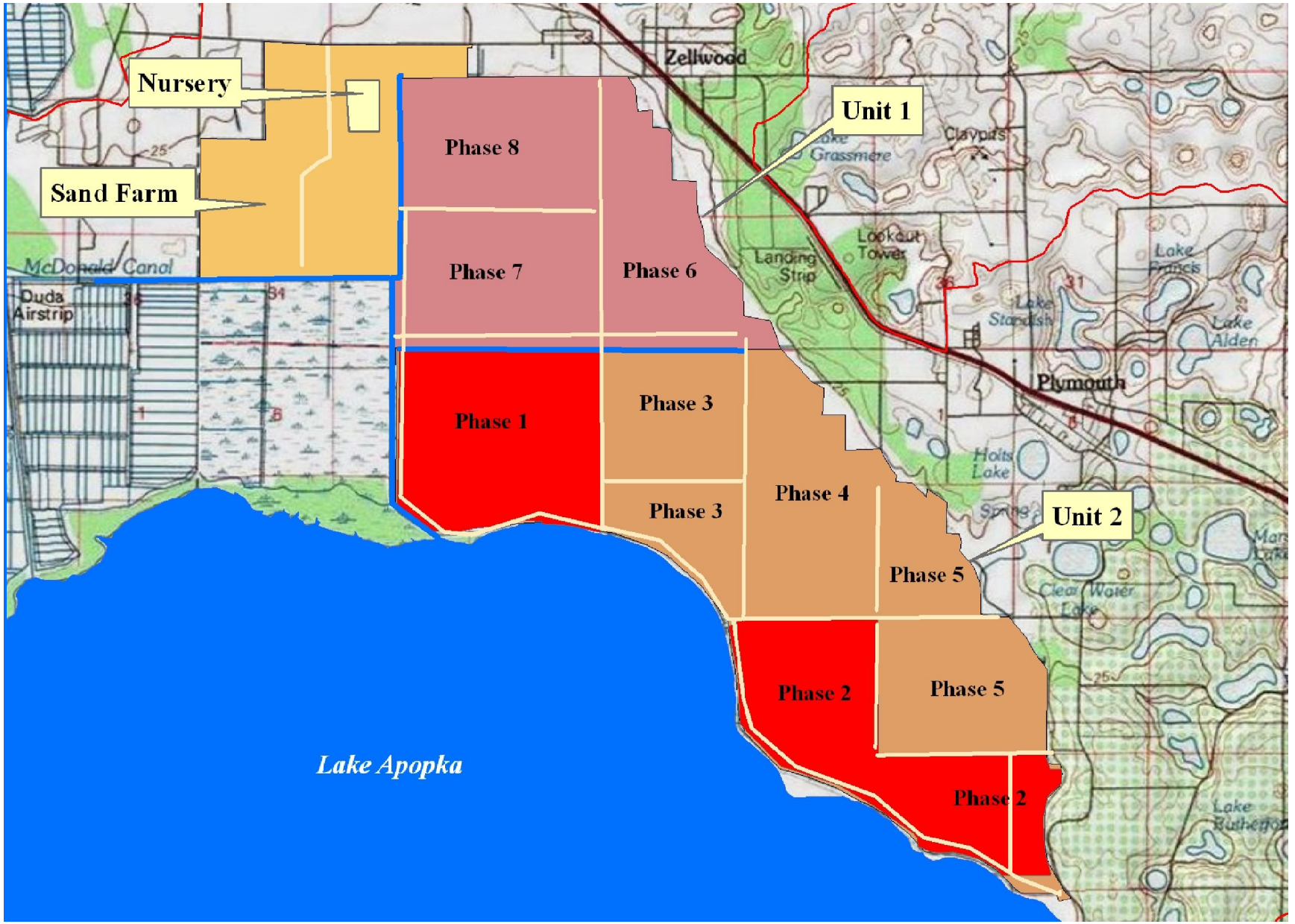
In all I survey some 10,200 acres, this total includes 2,800 acres of Unit One, 6,000 acres of Unit Two, 1,200 acres of the Sand Farm and 200 acres of the Nursery. The whole of the Lake Apopka property comprises some 20,000 acres. The District has given the whole area the name Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area or LANSRA for short. This is the name used by 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 “Zellwood” in an attempt to avoid later confusion.

I have 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 ten years but I have only given the first date for each species seen during the calendar years 2004 to 2008.

There is also a bird list of all the bird species seen during the ten years together with the highest daily count for each species. The spreadsheet is also included together with a simple analysis which aims to give an idea of how many birds used a particular habitat on a daily basis.


Nursery
Sand Farm
Unit 1
Unit 2
Duda/Sand Farm Canal
Lake Level Canal
Laughlin Rd
McDonald Canal
Lust Rd
Lake Apopka
Little Lake Harris
Astatula
Howey Heights
Zellwood
Plymouth
Apopka
Montverde
Minneola
Clermont
Oakland
Tildenville
Winter Garden
Ocoee
Fullers
Crown Point

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


Nursery
Sand Farm
Unit 1
Unit 2
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 1
Phase 3
Phase 3
Phase 4
Phase 5
Phase 2
Phase 5
Phase 2
Lake Apopka
Zellwood
Grassmere
Claypits
Lookout Tower
Landing Strip
McDonald Canal
Duda Airstrip
Lake Francis
Lake Alden
Plymouth
Holts Lake
Clear Water Lake

This map concentrates on Units One and Two and shows the various segments that will eventually be flooded. At this time Phase 1 is flooded and I am looking forward to the flooding of Phase 2. This map kindly provided by Pam Bowen of the St. Johns River Water Management District.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As always I am very grateful for the assistance of the staff of St. Johns River Water Management District. I would especially like to thank Roxanne Conrow, Pam Bowen, Maria Zondervan, Gian Basili and Jim Peterson for all their help.

Pam Bowen has provided the maps for this and the other books and for that I am very grateful.

Again Kacy Ray has come to my aid in numerous ways. The Spreadsheet and the habitat usage table are all her work. Choosing the cover picture and then designing the cover are down to her. Inserting the maps and…. but the list just goes on and on. Without her help this book could not have been printed.

Rachel Gerker has helped get this edition ready for the Orange Audubon Society's web site, thanks again Rachel.

Front Cover: The Brown Pelican was photographed by the author on the north shore of Lake Apopka on April 11, 2008.

THE SURVEY ROUTE

I would arrive at the Laughlin Road gate in the dark drive south to Interceptor Road, turning west to the Lake Level Canal and then south to the Sand Farm Bridge. This route was great for owls especially Barn Owls. I stayed at the Sand Farm Bridge until the sun was up. Initially I would be listening for rails and bitterns until it was time for the herons, egrets and ibis to leave their roosts and fly out to their feeding areas.

When things quietened down I would walk west from the bridge for 1.5 miles crossing the Duda Bridge and I would continue west down the canal to the track "junction". On returning to the Duda Bridge I worked my way to the north and north-east to the Nursery which I then surveyed. I then walked south back to the Sand Farm Bridge; the total distance being about six miles. I then drove to the Workshops and checked that area. I would drive south via Laughlin, Roach and Pole Roads to Lust Road where I would drive to the gate. On the way I checked all the utility poles and wires. After Lust Road I would check out the area around the Hooper Farms Road gate before continuing to the southern border. I then drove for 5 miles up the side of Lake Apopka checking the lake where possible.

From May 23 I changed the start point from the Sand Farm Bridge to the junction of the McDonald Canal and the Lake Level Canal. After the initial dispersal I walked south to the lake checking the newly flooded area. On my return to the McDonald Canal I drove over the Sand Farm Bridge and parked approximately ½ a mile down that track. I then walked west as before. After returning to the Duda Bridge I walked north to the first turn and then walked east past the Bald Eagles nest. At the end of that track I turned south rejoining my outward walk back to my car. I then drove to the water impoundments on Duda that were gradually drying up providing a great place for shorebirds and terns. I then drove the route that I had walked in the fall including a check of the Nursery. I then returned over the Sand Farm Bridge and continued as before.

During the Swallow-tailed Kite season (July and August) I omitted the Nursery from the survey. At approximately 1.30 pm I would break off from the survey drive to the A-B Canal Bridge and start counting the kites. I would then make my way to Hooper Farms Road with stops at 1 mile intervals to carry out counts. After this I would resume the survey.

At the end of the survey year I started the survey in the dark at the Stormwater ponds after driving the roads looking for Owls. At sunrise I would drive to the McDonald Canal and walk south as before. I continued to walk the circuit via the Bald Eagle nest and I would drive to the Nursery to check that location. With the flooding of Phase 1 I had to cut back on the time spent at the Sand Farm.

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF

ZELLWOOD

AUGUST 15, 2007 TO AUGUST 14, 2008

This checklist covers the 10th year of the survey. I hope in the future to make available printed reports for the 1st to the 9th years. At this time the 11th, 12th and 13th reports have been printed. Also available are two analysis covering the first ten years of the survey. The survey covers Units One and Unit Two, the Sand Farm and the Nursery. In all 10,200 acres surveyed three times a week normally on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. During the year I carried out 152 surveys and spent 1,801 hours on the fieldwork.

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

This report covers the period from August 15, 2007 to August 14, 2008 but the fall passage and any post-breeding gatherings do not recognize such dates. I am therefore providing records from earlier in 2007 where this helps to provide a better picture. The same situation could arise in August 2008 in which case I will describe records proper to the following report. **These entries are all in italics to show that they do not belong to this survey year.**

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on January 2 with an adult in breeding plumage on March 28.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

Apparently absent in the early fall for the rest of the year they were seen in small numbers. At least 15 pairs bred in Phase One and the only note I have of young is of two on August 3. Early fall records: *there was one on August 10.* There were no further sightings until one seen on September 16. Passage however did not get underway until mid-October so for the main fall passage there were seven on October 12 with singles to October 26. There was one on November 2 with three on November 4, then two seen to November 11 with singles to November 16. There were five on November 18 with two to November 25 and one on November 28. That was the very limited main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 30 with six on December 2 and nine on December 7, then four seen to December 14. There were eight on December 17 with four on December 19. There were five on December 21 and December 26 with six on December 28, then four seen to January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 4 with five to January 9. There were 11 on January 11 with nine on January 14, seven on January 16 and six on January 18. There were eight on January 20 with seven on January 23 and six on January 25. There were seven on January 28 with ten from January 30 to February 6, then eight seen on February 10 with two on February 12. There were six on February 15 with ten on February 17, then nine seen on February 22 with three on February 24. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 26 with 12 on February 29, then seven seen to March 15. There were ten on March 17 with six on March 21 and five on March 24. There were seven on March 26 with four on March 28, three on March 30 and two on April 2. There were three on April 4 and April 9 with four on April 11, then one seen on April 13. There were two on April 15 with five on April 18, then four seen on April 20 with three on April 23. There were five on April 25 and April 27 with three on April 30 and two to May 9. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four from May 14 to May 20 with six on May 23, 14 on May 25 and 15 on May 28, then ten seen on May 30 with seven on June 1 and five on June 4. There were eight on June 6 with 12 on June 8 and 13 on June 13, then nine seen on June 15 with three on June 18. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on June 20 with ten on June 22, 16 on June 27 and 17 on July 2, then 13 seen to July 9 with eight on July 11 and six on July 13. There were 11 on July 16 with ten on July 21, nine on July 24, five on July 26, four to July 30 and three on August 1. There were seven on August 3 with nine on August 6, then two seen on August 8.

There were three on August 10 with four on August 13 and nine on August 15, then four seen on August 17. Remember that Phase One came into its own on May 23.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on December 21.

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

This was also a vagrant. There was one on November 2.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

A spring passage migrant with in the early summer a large gathering at Duda, these birds fed out in Lake Apopka. At the end of May the loafing area dried up and these birds were forced to leave. Early fall records: *there was one on July 13 with two on July 18.* There were no further sightings until 45 seen on November 30, this is a winter record. There were also 45 on January 6 so they may have wintered locally. That appeared to be the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 16. Later there were 11 on January 28 with 100 on January 30, then 37 seen on February 1. There were 39 on February 4 with 42 on February 6, then 38 seen on February 8 with 22 on February 12 and 20 on February 15. There were 22 on February 17 with 16 on February 22 and eight on February 24. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 19 on February 26 with 23 on March 4 and 29 on March 17, then 24 seen on March 19 with seven on March 21 and six on March 24. There were 21 on March 26 with 27 on March 30 and 55 on April 2, then 16 seen on April 4 with 12 on April 7. There were 24 on April 9 with 16 to April 15. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 26 on April 18 with 51 on April 20, 55 on April 23, 220 on April 25, 230 on May 2 and 410 on May 4, then 310 seen on May 7. There were 340 on May 9 with 400 on May 11, then 200 seen on May 14. There were 215 on May 16 with 243 on May 18, then 213 seen on May 23 with 185 on May 25, 106 on May 30, 79 on June 4, 23 on June 6, three to June 11 and two to June 15. These birds were forced to leave their loafing site at Duda because the site dried up I consider these to be non-breeding birds that would probably have stayed through the summer if the conditions had been right. Finally one stayed on from June 18 to August 10 there were two on June 27.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

This was an irregular visitor to Lake Apopka. There was one on January 25 and January 28 with two on February 4. There was also an immature on April 11.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Present throughout the year but it is only common in the winter and the spring. Early fall records: *there were 19 on June 27 with 20 on July 1 and 24 on July 4, then nine seen on July 6. There were 13 on July 8 with 18 on July 11, then 15 seen on July 13 with 14 to July 20, 11 to July 27 and ten on July 29. There were 11 on August 1 with 16 on August 3 and August 5, then 11 seen to August 12* with seven on August 15. There were ten on August 17 and August 19 with 11 on August 22, 13 to August 26, 17 on August 29 and 21 on September 2, then 14 seen on September 7 with 11 on September 9 and seven on September 12. There were 11 on September 14 with 12 on September 16 and 19 on September 19, then 11 seen on September 21 with four on September 23. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on September 26 and September 28 with 13 on September 30, then seven seen on October 3 with four on October 5 and three on October 7. There were eight on October 10 with ten on October 14, then four seen to October 21. There were 13 on October 24 with 46 on October 29, then 43 seen on October 31 with 17 on November 2. There were 57 on November 4 and November 7 with 72 on November 9 and 104 on November 7, then 46 seen on November 14. There were 93 on November 16 with 113 on November 18, then 70 seen on November 21 with 64 on November 23 and 57 on November 25. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 68 on November 28 with 190 on November 30, then 100 seen on December 2 with 94 on December 5 and 85 on December 7. There were 197 on December 9 with 200 on December 12 and 270 on December 14, then 182 seen on December 19 with 167 on December 21. There were 220 on December 26 with 235 on December 28, then 135 seen on December 30. There were 165 on January 2 and January 4 with 200 from January 6 to January 11, then 195 seen on January 14 with 155 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 250 on January 18 with 280 on January 23, then 185 seen on January 28 with 155 to February 4 and 145 on February 6. There were 225 on February 8 with 195 on February 12 and 110 on February 15. There were 245 on February 17 with 195 on February 20, 175 on February 22 and 165 on February 24. There were 215 on February 26 with 200 on March 2 and 148 on March 4. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 170 on March 15 with 270 on March 17, then 240 seen on March 19. There were 335 on March 21 with 95 on March 24. There were 185 on March 26 with 420 on March 28, then 145 seen on April 2 with 111 on April 4, 46 on April 7 and 30 on April 9. There were 42 on April 11 with 23 on April 13. There were 31

on April 15 with 56 on April 18, then 23 seen on April 20. There were 25 on April 23 with 43 on April 25, then 25 seen on April 27 with 22 to May 4, 14 on May 7, 13 on May 11, ten on May 14 and nine on May 16. That completed the main spring passage even though the actual passage ended on April 27. For the summer passage there were 11 on May 18 with 12 on May 20, then nine seen on May 23 with eight on May 25, seven on May 28 and six on May 30. There were 28 on June 1 with 15 on June 6, 12 on June 11 and 11 on June 13. There were 13 on June 15 with 17 on June 18, 20 to June 22, 21 on June 25 and 23 on June 27, then 18 seen on June 29 with 17 on July 2, 14 on July 6, 13 on July 9 and ten on July 11. It seems strange to have an influx such as this during the summer. There were 20 on July 13 with 17 on July 16, 15 on July 21, 11 to July 26 and nine on July 27. There were ten on July 30 with 16 on August 1, then seven seen on August 3. There were ten on August 6 with 14 on August 8, then 12 seen on August 13. This species is unusual in that the summer passage continues to late October. There was little to suggest visible fall passage; flying to the south were four on October 3, 19 on October 29 and 22 on December 21. There was a stronger passage to the north in the spring. There were eight on March 4 with 50 on March 19, 160 on March 21, 40 on March 26, 225 on March 28, 50 on April 2, 11 on April 4, 12 on April 11, 11 on April 13, seven on April 15, 37 on April 18, seven on April 25 and five on April 27. The counts are included in the totals given earlier. Two individuals of the Florida race *P.a.floridanus* were seen with ear tufts on February 20. On March 31 an individual of the race *P.a.auritus* was seen with ear tufts.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

A resident with pairs breeding on the southern border and in Phase One, there was also a significant post-breeding gathering. There were in fact five pairs on the southern border with 12 pairs in Phase One. I did not note how many young per pair raised. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 86 on June 22 with 100 on June 24 and 107 on June 29, then 100 seen on July 4 with 74 on July 6 and 63 on July 8. There were 79 on July 11 with 86 on July 13, then 73 seen on July 15. There were 80 on July 18 with 93 on July 20, then 92 seen on July 22 with 87 on July 27, 81 on August 1, 72 on August 3 and 44 to August 8. There were 45 on August 10 with 48 on August 12,* then 41 seen on August 17 with 39 on August 19, 34 to August 26 and 33 on August 29. That was the post-breeding gathering. Contrast that minor event with the gathering this year. For the early fall passage there were 50 on August 31 with 39 on September 2, 34 on September 7 and 32 on September 9. There were 42 on September 12 with 39 on September 14 and 31 to September 21. There were 44 on September 23 with 50 on September 26, then 43 seen on September 30 with 29 on October 3 and 26 on October 5. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 42 on October 7 with 56 on October 12, then 37 seen on October 14. There were 47 on October 17 with 51 on October 19,

61 on October 24 and 72 on October 26, then 66 seen on October 29 with 62 on November 2, 58 on November 4 and 43 on November 7. There were 49 on November 9 with 55 on November 11 and 73 on November 14, then 72 seen on November 18 with 59 on November 21 and 42 on November 23. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 69 on November 25 with 77 on November 28, 95 on November 30 and 101 on December 2, then 94 seen on December 7 with 89 on December 9. There were 95 on December 12 with 83 to December 19 and 73 on December 21. There were 76 on December 26 with 79 on December 28, then 78 seen on December 30 with 62 on January 2. There were 97 on January 4 with 67 on January 6. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 70 on January 9 with 82 on January 11, 84 on January 16, 106 on January 18 and 131 on January 23, then 115 seen on February 1 with 91 on February 4 and 72 on February 6. There were 96 on February 8 with 118 on February 12, then 107 seen on February 15 with 78 on February 17. There were 111 on February 20 with 97 on February 22, 93 on February 24 and 64 on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. It seems strange to have this clear passage in the spring when there was no such passage in the fall. For the late spring passage there were 132 on February 29 with 90 on March 2 and 75 on March 4. There were 99 on March 15 with 75 on March 17, 74 on March 19, 41 on March 21 and 36 on March 24. There were 58 on March 26 with 38 on March 28 and 22 on March 30. The late spring passage ended here so for the summer passage there were 35 on April 2 with 42 on April 4 and 44 on April 7, then 22 seen on April 9 with 20 on April 11. There were 27 on April 13 with 29 on April 18, then 26 seen on April 20 with 24 on April 23 and 23 on April 25. There were 27 on April 27 with 30 on April 30, then 26 seen on May 4 with 19 on May 7. There were 28 on May 9 with 34 on May 14, 53 on May 16, 102 on May 18, 130 on May 20, 169 on May 23 and 217 on May 30 then 187 seen on June 1 with 166 on June 4. This completed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 192 on June 6 with 216 on June 8, 258 on June 13, 273 on June 15, 382 on June 20, 403 on June 25, 471 on June 27, 482 on June 29 and 520 on July 2, then 465 seen on July 9 with 393 on July 11 and 383 on July 13. The count of 520 was the highest count up to this point; the high count is now actually that of 873 on July 2, 2010. Note the same date. There were 388 on July 16 with 404 on July 19, then 309 seen on July 21 with 261 on July 24, 226 on July 26, 201 on July 27 and 182 on July 30. There were 269 on August 1 with 189 on August 3, 136 on August 6 and 124 on August 8. There were 149 on August 10 with 150 on August 13 and *180 on August 15, then 153 seen on August 17 with 104 on August 23, 92 on August 24, 90 on August 29, 63 on August 31, 54 on September 3, 52 on September 5, 43 on September 7, 39 to September 12 and 32 on September 14. That marked the end of the post-breeding gathering even though the event was really over after August 29.* During the post-breeding gathering the majority were in Phase One for example on June 29 out of 482 seen that day a total of 350 was seen in Phase One.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, there was also an unexpected summer record. For the fall passage there were two on September 7 with singles on September 9, September 14, September 26 and September 28. There were two on September 30 with singles to October 7. There were four on October 12 with eight on October 14, then four seen on October 17 with three on October 19 and one on October 21. There were two on October 26 with five on October 29 and ten on November 4, then five seen on November 7. There were nine on November 9 with 16 on November 11 and 18 on November 14, then four seen on November 16. There were 16 on November 18 with 23 on November 21, then 19 seen on November 23 with 16 to November 28 and 15 on November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 25 on December 2 with 12 on December 5. There were 24 on December 7 with 32 on December 9 and 35 on December 12, then 19 seen on December 14 with eight on December 17. There were 24 on December 19 with 33 on December 21, then 22 seen on December 28 with 13 on December 30 and six on January 4. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 6 with 17 on January 9 and January 14, then 22 seen on January 18 with 11 on January 20 and five on January 23. There were nine on January 25 with 16 on January 28, then six seen on January 30. There were ten on February 1 with 20 on February 4, then 12 seen on February 8 with ten on February 10. There were 15 on February 12 with 20 on February 15, then 15 seen on February 20 with 11 on February 24 and nine on February 26. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 18 on February 29 with 17 on March 2, seven on March 4, five to March 21, three on March 24, two to April 2 and one on April 4. There were eight on April 7 with five on April 9, four to April 15 and two to April 20. There were three on April 23 with singles on April 25 and April 27. One was heard singing on March 15. Very exceptionally one flew from Duda into Phase One on June 20.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

A summer visitor with a significant post-breeding gathering there were a total of 30 pairs. There was a pair on the southern border with two pairs at the Sand Farm, three pairs by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road extension and two pairs near the Lust Road pump house. The greatest concentration of pairs however was in Phase One . There were three pairs by the McDonald Canal, 11 pairs along the Lake Level Canal, four pairs by Lake Apopka and four pairs along Laughlin Road. There may well have been further pairs out in the middle of this 1 ½ square mile area. Early fall records: *there were two on July 1 with singles to July 15. There were two on July 18 with singles to July 27. There were two on July 29 with one on August 3.* There was no post-breeding gathering in the 2006/2007 year. There were singles on August 22 and

August 24 with later one on September 5. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were two on March 28 and April 4 with singles to April 13. There were two on April 15 and April 18 with three on April 20, then two seen to April 27. There were three on April 30 with six on May 2, then one seen on May 4. That was the end of the spring passage and the start of the summer passage. There were two on May 7 and May 9 with three to May 16, six on May 18, seven on May 20, 12 on May 23, 22 on May 25 and 33 on May 28, then 20 seen on June 1 with 17 on June 6 and 12 on June 8. There were 14 on June 11 with 21 on June 13, then 14 seen on June 15 with eight on June 18. There were 20 on June 20 with 15 on June 22 and ten on June 25. That concluded the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 43 on June 27 with 47 on June 29, 65 on July 2 and 76 on July 9, then 54 seen on July 11 with 38 on July 13 and 36 on July 16. The count of 76 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 47 on July 19 with 44 on July 21, 20 on July 24, eight on July 26 and five on July 27. There were 17 on July 30 with eight on August 3 and two to August 8. There were three on August 10 with two on August 13. That appeared to be the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Present all year with the suggestion of passage in the late fall and the early winter, this is the time when pairs start nesting. No pairs known to have nested in the survey area. Early fall records: *there were 21 on June 22 with 23 on June 24, 26 on June 27, 27 on June 29 and 35 on July 1, then 33 seen on July 4 with 24 on July 6 and 20 on July 8. There were 29 on July 11 with 35 on July 13, then 27 seen on July 15 with 24 on July 18. There were 33 on July 20 with 32 on July 22, 29 to July 29, 24 on August 1, 18 on August 3 and 17 on August 5. There were 21 on August 8 with 29 on August 12*, then 22 seen to August 17 with 13 on August 19 and 11 on August 22. There were 22 on August 24 with 18 on August 26 and 16 on August 29. There were 27 on August 31 with 24 on September 2 and 17 on September 5. There were 22 on September 7 with 24 on September 9, 32 on September 14 and 39 on September 16, then 34 seen on September 19 with 22 on September 21. There were 40 on September 23 with 26 on September 27. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 44 on September 30 with 46 on October 5, then 29 seen on October 7. There were 35 on October 10 with 45 on October 12 and 55 on October 14, then 44 seen on October 19 with 31 on October 21. There were 37 on October 24 with 48 on October 26, then 47 seen on October 31 with 41 on November 2. There were 88 on November 4 with 83 to November 11, 82 on November 14 and 67 on November 16. There were 112 on November 18 with 151 on November 23, then 89 seen on November 25 with 86 on November 28. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 109 on November 30 with 111 on December 2, then 95 seen on

December 5 with 93 on December 7, 76 on December 9, 60 on December 12 and 50 on December 14. There were 61 on December 17 with 65 on December 19, then 63 seen on December 26 with 61 on December 28. There were 79 on December 30 with 40 on January 2. There were 51 on January 4 with 69 on January 6, then 62 seen on January 10 with 60 on January 14 and 54 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 72 on January 18 with 64 on January 20, 52 on January 23 and 34 on January 25. There were 44 on January 28 with 58 on January 30 and 66 on February 4, then 42 seen on February 6. There were 47 on February 8 with 54 on February 10, then 51 seen on February 12 with 48 on February 15. There were 59 on February 17 with 69 on February 20, then 56 seen on February 24 with 40 on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 47 on February 29 with 55 on March 2, then 54 seen on March 15 with 51 on March 17, 40 on March 21 and 33 on March 24. There were 44 on March 26 with 52 on March 28, then 31 seen on March 30. There were 36 on April 2 with 57 on April 4, then 37 seen on April 7 with 31 on April 9. There were 57 on April 11 with 47 on April 13, 44 on April 15 and 42 on April 18. There were 49 on April 20 with 24 on April 23. There were 30 on April 25 with 49 on April 27, then 34 seen to May 2. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 37 on May 4 with 41 on May 9, then 36 seen on May 14 with 34 on May 16 and 30 on May 18. There were 32 on May 20 with 40 on May 23 and 52 on May 28, then 23 seen on May 30. There were 28 on June 1 with 29 on June 4, 36 on June 6 and 43 on June 8, then 38 seen on June 11 with 26 on June 13. There were 32 on June 15 with 38 on June 18 and 52 on June 22, then 44 seen on June 27 with 41 on June 29, 38 on July 2, 36 on July 6, 35 on July 11 and 34 on July 13. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 38 on July 16 with 27 on July 19 and 24 on July 21. There were 27 on July 24 and July 27 with 31 on July 30, then 30 seen on August 1 with 22 on August 3 and 21 on August 6. There were 22 on August 8 with 24 on August 10 *and 40 on August 15, then 32 seen on August 17 with 11 on August 20.*

Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*)

Non-breeding resident, now how many locations in central Florida can make that statement even if it is only for this specific survey year? Early fall records: *an immature was first located at the Lake Level Canal on June 22. It visited Duda later that day but it was back by the canal on June 24. From June 27 to July 20 it was at Duda probably feeding on Hispid Cotton Rats a habit it had probably learnt from the Great Egrets. From July 22 to August 8 it was back at the Lake Level Canal. On August 10 it was in the canal by what had been the Roach Road extension. On August 12* and August 15 it was in the canal by Lust Road. On August 17 it moved to Lake Apopka near the end of the Laughlin Road extension. Initially it loafed at the lake all day but

crossed into the fields to hunt for Hispid Cotton Rats in the evening. By December it had switched to hunting for fish. It would tolerate any Great Egrets and Snowy Egrets but any Great Blue Heron was chased off. I did not see it from February 29 to May 7 but it had only to go a short distance and it would be out of sight on the lake side of an island. I checked Duda but it had not gone there. On May 9 it was back in its original position and it remained there into the next survey year (it stayed to October 3). On June 11 I found a second immature at the Lake Level Canal. On June 15 what I take to be this bird was at the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. Then on June 22 it was back in the Lake Level Canal. On that date I located another immature on the southern border. On each of these dates I made sure that the original immature was actually in its place. So the count of three on June 22 is the highest count for Zellwood. These birds should be in the Keys and not at Lake Apopka.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Present all year in varying numbers, the greatest numbers would appear to be seen during the summer. Early fall records: *there were 46 on June 27 with 47 on June 29 and 50 on July 1, then 45 seen on July 4 with 39 on July 6 and 35 on July 8. There were 48 on July 11 with 42 on July 13 and 33 to July 18. There were 39 on July 20 with 43 on July 25, then 39 seen to July 29 with 35 to August 5 and 23 on August 8. There were 26 on August 10 with 33 on August 12,* then 27 seen on August 15. There were 33 on August 17 with 36 on August 19, then 26 seen on August 22. There were 29 on August 24 with 32 on August 26, 42 on August 31 and 50 on September 2, then 29 seen on September 7 with 27 on September 9. A heavier passage started at this point. There were 37 on September 12 with 47 on September 14, 66 on September 16, 98 on September 21, 116 on September 23 and 129 on September 26, then 69 seen on September 28. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 126 on September 30 with 128 on October 3, 143 on October 5, 147 on October 7 and 220 on October 14, then 122 seen on October 19 with 90 on October 21. There were 157 on October 24 with 53 on October 26. There were 54 on October 29 with 60 on October 31, 62 on November 2, 66 on November 4, 67 on November 7 and 134 on November 9, then 127 seen on November 11 with 86 on November 14 and 49 on November 16. There were 137 on November 18 with 121 on November 23, 92 on November 25, 76 on November 30 and 48 on December 2. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 72 on December 5 with 128 on December 7, then 100 seen on December 9. There were 125 on December 12 with 236 on December 14, then 110 seen on December 19 with 93 on December 26, 61 on December 28 and 22 on December 30. There were 28 on January 2 with 52 on January 4, then 49 seen on January 6 with 39 on January 9, 32 on January 11 and 28 on January 14. It is beginning to look like for this year the winter passage ends on either January 14 or January 16. The event that

started on September 12 is now over. For the early spring passage there were 49 on January 16 with 64 on January 20, then 55 seen on January 23 with 15 on January 25 and 12 on January 28. There were 22 on January 30 with 31 on February 1, then 25 seen on February 6 with 22 on February 8, 17 on February 10 and 13 on February 12. There were 15 on February 15 with 18 on February 17 and 37 on February 20, then 22 seen to February 26 with 21 on February 29. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 35 on March 2 with 41 on March 15, then 39 seen on March 17 with 22 on March 19 and 17 on March 21. There were 23 on March 24 with 63 on March 26, then 48 seen on March 28 with 27 on March 30 and 23 on April 2. There were 27 on April 4 with 49 on April 7 and 265 on April 11, then 180 seen on April 13 with 57 on April 15, 46 on April 20 and 12 on April 23. I do not know what this short lived invasion meant, there was another such invasion in the next influx. There were 20 on April 25 with 68 on April 27 and 470 on May 2, then 190 seen on May 4 with 87 on May 7, 65 on May 9 and 61 on May 11. That concluded the main spring passage. Now we come to the event of the year the summer passage, during this event there was a feeding frenzy early each morning in Phase One. This also involves Snowy Egrets and Tricolored Herons. After say 9.00 am the birds dispersed throughout the area. For those species that took part in the feeding frenzy I only counted those present at this event. There were 209 on May 14 with 268 on May 18, then 68 seen on May 20. There were 89 on May 23 with 187 on May 25, 230 on May 30 and 370 on June 4, then 350 seen on June 6 with 325 on June 8 and 115 on June 11. There were 137 on June 13 with 380 on June 15, then 100 seen on June 18. There were 115 on June 20 with 250 to June 27 and 450 on June 29, then 255 seen on July 2 with 200 on July 6. There were 300 on July 9 with 450 on July 13, then 175 seen on July 19 with 150 on July 24. There were 200 on July 26 with 30 on July 27 and 28 on July 30. There were 100 on August 1 with 35 on August 3. That was an extended summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 44 on August 6 with 48 on August 8 and August 10, then 42 seen on August 13 *with 24 on August 15 and 21 on August 17.*

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Present in low numbers for most of the year however there was a major summer invasion to Phase One. There were 15 pairs nesting on the southern border in mid-May. Early fall records: *there were 18 on June 29 with 31 on July 1 and 53 on July 4, then 29 seen on July 6 with 14 on July 8. There were 18 on July 11 with 23 on July 13, then 20 seen on July 15 with 13 on July 18. There were 30 on July 20 with 41 on July 22, then 19 seen on July 27 with 14 on July 29. There were 51 on August 1 with 78 on August 5, then 49 seen on August 10 with 33 on August 12* and ten on August 15. There were 14 on August 17 with 16 on August 19, then 14 seen to August 24. There were 16 on August 26 with 15 on August 29, 11 on August 31 and five on September 2. There were ten on September 5 with 15 on September 7, then 14 seen on

September 12 with eight on September 14, seven to September 19, six on September 21 and three on September 23. There were nine on September 26 with seven on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on September 30 with 50 on October 3 and 200 on October 7, then 150 seen on October 10 with 17 on October 12, nine on October 17 and two on October 19. This species has a habit of producing these short lived influxes. There were eight on October 21 with nine on October 24, then seven seen on October 26. There were eight on October 29 with nine on October 31, 11 on November 2 and 12 to November 16, then 11 seen on November 21 with five on November 23 and four on November 25. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on November 28 and November 30 with 12 on December 2, then eight seen on December 7 with seven to December 12. There were 12 on December 14 with six to December 19 and four on December 21. There were nine on December 26 with 16 on December 28, then 12 seen on December 30 with ten on January 2 and six on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 6 with 13 to January 11, 15 on January 16, 17 on January 18 and 45 on January 20, then seven seen on January 23 with six on January 25. There were seven on January 28 with 15 on January 30, 16 to February 4 and 26 on February 8, then 16 seen on February 12 with 14 on February 15 and 13 on February 17. There were 22 on February 20 with 17 on February 22 and 16 on February 24. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on February 26 with 42 on March 2, 51 on March 15, 57 to March 19 and 82 on March 21, then 55 seen on March 24. There were 69 on March 26 with 101 on March 28, then 37 seen on March 30 with 33 on April 2 and 15 on April 4. There were 82 on April 7 with 83 on April 9, 310 on April 11 and 325 on April 13, then 240 seen on April 15 with 215 on April 18, 136 on April 20 and 36 on April 23. There were 40 on April 25 with 86 on April 27, then 33 seen on April 30. This was the end of the main spring passage. Now we come to the main event of the year the summer passage with its feeding frenzy in Phase One very early in the morning. There were 370 on May 2 with 270 on May 4, 220 on May 7 and 142 on May 9. There were 240 on May 11 with 360 on May 16 and 600 on May 18, then 190 seen on May 23 with 140 on May 25. There were 255 on May 28 with 510 on May 30 and 560 on June 4, then 530 seen on June 8 with 127 on June 11 and 118 on June 13. There were 175 on June 15 with 335 on June 20 and 450 on June 22, then 32 seen on June 25. There were 180 on June 27 with 600 on June 29, then 470 seen on July 2 with 450 on July 6. There were 500 on July 9 with 550 on July 13, then 330 seen on July 19 with 90 on July 21. There were 300 on July 24 with 305 on July 26, then 25 seen on July 27. That ended the summer passage. For this species there appeared to be a post-breeding gathering. There were 43 on July 30 with 200 on August 1, then 135 seen on August 3 with 110 on August 6. There were 170 on August 8 with 200 on August 10 *and 240 on August 15, then 75 seen on August 17 with 54 on August 20.*

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

A resident but with only a minor summer invasion, a total of five pairs bred on the southern border. Early fall records: *there were 16 on June 29 with 22 on July 1 and 23 on July 6, then 16 seen to July 11 with 12 on July 13. There were 15 on July 15 with 17 on July 18 and 25 to July 25, then 22 seen on July 27. There were 24 on July 29 with 29 on August 1, then 21 seen on August 5 with 11 on August 8. There were 20 on August 10 with 25 on August 12*, then 19 seen on August 17 with 16 on August 19. There were 18 on August 22 with 23 on August 26 and 28 on August 31, then 22 seen on September 2 with nine on September 5. There were 23 on September 7 with 14 on September 9 and 12 on September 12. There were 15 on September 14 with 17 on September 19, then nine seen on September 21. There were ten on September 23 with 20 on September 26, then nine seen on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 15 on September 30 with 25 on October 3, then 17 seen to October 7. There were 38 on October 10 with 49 on October 12, then 22 seen on October 14 with 13 on October 19 and 11 on October 21. There were 19 on October 24 with 12 on October 26 and nine on October 29. There were 16 on October 31 with 13 on November 4 and ten on November 7. There were 16 on November 9 with 14 on November 14 and seven on November 16. There were 15 on November 18 with 17 on November 21, then 12 seen on November 23 with ten to November 30 and nine on December 2. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 18 on December 5 with 17 on December 9, 15 on December 12, ten on December 17 and nine on December 19. There were 11 on December 21 and December 26 with 14 on December 28 and 17 on December 30, then 15 seen on January 4 with 13 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 20 on January 9 with 21 on January 14 and 26 to January 20, then 23 seen on January 23 with 20 on January 25. There were 21 on January 28 with 22 to February 1 and 29 on February 6, then 23 seen to February 10. There were 29 on February 12 with 26 on February 15 and 22 on February 17. There were 32 on February 20 and February 24 with 28 on February 29, 27 on March 2 and 19 on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 34 on March 15 with 47 on March 17, then 45 seen on March 19. There were 46 on March 21 with 58 on March 24, then 49 seen on March 28 with 34 on March 30 and 23 on April 2. There were 46 on April 4 with 140 on April 11, then 65 seen on April 13 with 55 on April 15, 46 on April 20, 23 on April 23 and ten on April 25. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 18 on April 27 with 53 on April 30, then 45 seen on May 2 with 24 on May 7, 22 on May 9 and 19 on May 11. There were 28 on May 14 with 45 on May 16, then 29 seen on May 18 with 28 on May 23 and 27 on May 25. There were 29 on May 28 with 48 on May 30, 58 on June 1 and 138 on June 4, then 116 seen on June 6 with 115 on June 8, 42 on June 13, 40 on June 15 and 15 on June 18. There were 41 on June 20 with 70 on June 22, then 16 seen on June 25. There were 55 on June 27 with 67 on June 29 and 75 on July 6, then 37 seen on July 9 with 30 on July 11. There were 40 on July 13 with 53 on July 16, then 33 seen on July 19 with

nine on July 21. There were 20 on July 24 with 105 on July 26, then 18 seen on July 27. There were 24 on July 30 with 38 on August 1, then 30 seen on August 3 with 28 on August 6. There were 37 on August 8 with 40 on August 13 *and 51 on August 15, then 31 seen on August 17 with 13 on August 20.*

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

A resident species that is normally seen in very low numbers however there was a significant presence during the summer. Just three pairs located in the mixed colony on the southern border. Early fall records: *there were ten on June 22 with 11 on June 27 and 13 to July 1, then ten seen to July 6 with eight on July 8. There were nine on July 11 with 12 on July 13, then seven seen on July 15. There were nine on July 18 with 13 on July 20, then ten seen on July 22 with nine on July 25. There were 16 on July 27 with 11 on July 29, seven on August 1 and four on August 3. There were five on August 5 with 15 on August 8, then nine seen on August 10 with seven on August 12.* There were eight on August 15 with ten on August 17, then eight seen on August 22 with six on August 24. There were nine on August 26 and August 31 with eight on September 2 and six on September 5. There were seven on September 7 with eight on September 9, then three seen on September 12. There were five on September 14 with eight on September 16, then three seen on September 19. There were five on September 21 with nine on September 23, then five seen to September 30 with three on October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were seven on October 5 and October 7 with ten on October 10 and 14 on October 12, then nine seen on October 14 with six on October 17 and three on October 19. There were six on October 21 and October 24 with eight on October 29, then three seen to November 2. There were ten on November 4 with six on November 7. There were seven on November 9 and eight on November 11, then six seen on November 14. There were 11 on November 16 and November 18 with nine on November 23, six on November 25, four on November 28 and two on November 30. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 2 with ten on December 7, then nine seen on December 12 with eight to December 17, seven on December 21 and six on December 26. There were ten on December 28 with nine on December 30 and three on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 4 with ten on January 6, 11 on January 11, 12 on January 14 and 18 on January 18, then 15 seen on January 20 with seven on January 23 and six on January 25. There were seven on January 28 with nine to February 1 and 14 on February 4, then 11 seen on February 6 with nine on February 8. There were ten on February 10 with 12 on February 12, then nine seen on February 15 with seven on February 17. There were 14 on February 20 with ten on February 22 and eight on February 24. There were ten on February 26 with 16 on February 29, then 12 seen on March

2. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on March 4 with 15 from March 15 to March 19, then 14 seen on March 24 with 12 on March 26. There were 19 on March 28 with 12 on March 30 and five on April 2. There were 12 on April 4 with 15 to April 9 and 22 on April 11, then 20 seen on April 13 with 13 on April 18 and seven on April 20. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage, there was already a pair on a nest on April 4. For the summer passage there were 14 on April 23 with 20 on April 27, 23 on May 2 and 38 on May 7, then 27 seen on May 11 with 25 on May 14. There were 36 on May 16 with 44 on May 18, then 19 seen on May 23 with 16 to May 28. There were 33 on May 30 with 43 on June 1, then 88 seen on June 4 and June 6 with 87 on June 8 and ten on June 11. There were 11 on June 13 with 42 on June 15 and 47 on June 20, then 40 seen on June 22 with 12 on June 25. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 28 on June 27 with 41 on June 29 and 67 on July 2, then 60 seen on July 6 with 35 on July 9, 33 on July 11 and 19 on July 13. There were 37 on July 16 with 51 on July 19 and 150 on July 26, then nine seen on July 27. There were 26 on July 30 with 48 on August 1, then 33 seen on August 6 with 32 on August 8. There were 36 on August 10 with 32 on August 13, *31 on August 15, 18 on August 17 and four on August 20.* Whilst the numbers are much lower this species was involved in the feeding frenzies in Phase One.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Resident with a strong early fall passage and a significant breeding population, numbers were low from the winter through the spring. There were at least 300 pairs in the colony on the southern border at the end of May. Early fall records: *there were still two young in a nest on August 26 of the previous season (2007). For the post-breeding gathering there were 465 on June 10 with 470 on June 13, 640 on June 22, 760 on June 27, 815 on June 29 and 1,030 on July 4. The first fledged young were seen out in the fields on this date. Counts now lower with 935 on July 6, 750 on July 11, 660 on July 15 and 650 on July 18. There were 830 on July 20 with 845 on July 22, then 745 seen on July 25. There were 800 on July 27 with 910 on July 29 and 1,000 on August 3, then 610 seen on August 5 with 330 on August 8, 260 on August 10 and 175 on* August *12.* There were 260 on August 15 with 415 on August 19, 455 on August 22 and 1,200 on August 26, then 765 seen on August 29. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 770 on August 31 with 860 on September 2, then 550 seen on September 5. There were 665 on September 7 with 800 on September 9, 1,105 on September 14, 1,250 on September 17 and 1,410 on September 21, then 455 seen on September 23 with 395 on September 26. There were 585 on September 28 with 1,070 on October 3, then 1,050 seen on October 5 with 170 on October 7. That concluded the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 515 on October 10 with 790 on October 12, then 740 seen on October 14

with 705 on October 17, 675 on October 21, 550 to October 29 and 405 on October 31. There were 740 on November 2 with 775 on November 7, then 750 seen on November 9 with 650 on November 11 and 340 on November 14. There were 375 on November 16 with 400 on November 18 and 485 on November 21, then 410 seen on November 23 with 110 on November 25. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 195 on November 28 with 450 on November 30 and December 5, then 240 seen on December 7 with 205 on December 9 and 130 on December 12. There were 420 on December 14 with 330 on December 17, 270 on December 19, 250 on December 21, 220 on December 26, 46 on December 28 and 20 on December 30. There were 120 on January 2 with 670 on January 4, then 83 seen on January 6 with 31 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 11 with 170 on January 14 and 200 on January 16, then 175 seen on January 18 with 160 on January 20. There were 460 on January 23 with 140 on January 25 and 115 on January 28. There were 260 on January 30 with 205 on February 1, 90 on February 4 and 58 on February 6. There were 85 on February 8 with 95 on February 10, 120 on February 12, 165 on February 15 and 270 on February 20, then 160 seen on February 22 with 26 to February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 120 on February 29 with 270 on March 2, then 110 seen on March 15 with 46 on March 19 and 41 on March 21. There were 83 on March 24 with 153 on March 26, then 90 seen on March 28 with 86 on April 2, 85 on April 4, 42 on April 9, 35 on April 11 and 34 on April 13. There were 98 on April 15 with 32 on April 18 and 25 on April 20. There were 62 on April 23 with 44 on April 25 and 33 on April 27. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 115 on April 30 with 120 on May 2, then 14 seen on May 4. There were 32 on May 7 with 83 on May 9, then 45 seen on May 14 with 22 on May 16. There were 240 on May 18 with 400 on May 23 and 450 on May 28, then 400 seen on May 30 with 375 on June 1 and 350 on June 4. There were 400 on June 6 with 390 on June 8 and 310 on June 11. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 485 on June 13 with 500 on June 15, 675 on June 18, 715 on June 22 and 1,300 on June 25, then 800 seen on June 29 with 420 on July 2. There were 725 on July 6 with 1,200 on July 9, then 630 seen on July 11 with 485 on July 13. There were 870 on July 16 with 925 on July 19, then 910 seen on July 24 with 575 on July 26. There were 600 on July 27 with 1415 on July 30, then 1,220 seen on August 1 with 1,000 on August 6, 800 on August 8 and 710 on August 13.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

Seen in small numbers until Phase One became available then there was a strong post-breeding gathering. I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 19 on July 13 with ten on July 15 and six on July 18. There were nine on*

July 20 with 21 on July 22, then 13 seen to July 27 with eight on July 29 and seven on August 1. There were nine on August 3 with eight on August 5, five on August 8 and four on August 10. There were six on August 12 with 11 on August 15, then ten seen on August 17 with seven on August 22 and six on August 24. There were eight on August 26 with six on August 29. There were seven on August 31 with eight on September 2, nine on September 7 and ten on September 9, then seven seen on September 12 with three on September 14. There were seven on September 16 with five to September 21. There were ten on September 23 with six on September 26 and four on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on September 30 with six on October 3, then five seen on October 5 with four on October 7. There were seven on October 10 with ten on October 12 and October 14, then six seen to October 24 with four on October 29 and three to November 2. There were six on November 4 with seven on November 9, then three seen to November 16. There were six on November 18 with four on November 21 and three on November 23. There were six on November 25 with four on November 28. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 30 with five to December 5 and two on December 7. There were four on December 9 with five on December 12 and seven on December 14, then three seen to December 19 with two on December 21. There were six on December 26 with nine on December 28, then five seen on December 30 with two on January 2. There were three on January 4 with five on January 6 and January 9, then four seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 with four on January 18 and three on January 20. There were five on January 23 and January 28 with nine on February 1, then six seen to February 8 with one on February 10. There were six on February 12 with five on February 17 and four to February 22. There were five on February 24 with singles to February 29. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 2 and March 4 with 20 on March 15, then 13 seen on March 17 with nine on March 21 and six on March 24. There were 24 on March 26 with 23 on March 28 and 12 on March 30. There were 28 on April 2 with 23 on April 4 and 17 on April 7. There were 21 on April 9 with 27 on April 11, then 20 seen on April 13 with 15 on April 15. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 23 on April 18 with 34 on April 20, then 27 seen on April 25 with 26 on April 27 and 23 on April 30. There were 33 from May 2 to May 7 with 29 on May 9 and 27 on May 11. There were 36 on May 14 with 45 on May 16, 58 on May 18 and 75 on May 20, then 66 seen on May 25 with 61 on May 28. That was the summer passage. Now we come to the event of the year the post-breeding gathering, the first fledged young (two) had been seen on May 20. There were 70 on May 30 with 100 on June 1, 104 on June 6 and 114 on June 8, then 108 seen on June 11. There were 110 on June 13 with 143 on June 15 and 162 on June 20, then 88 seen on June 22. There were 99 on June 25 with 133 on June 27, then 126 seen on June 29 with 77 on July 2. There were 113 on July 6 with 173 on July 9, then 108 seen on July 13 with 98 on July 16. There were 127 on July 19 with 153 on

July 21, then 71 seen on July 24 with 70 on July 26, 56 on July 27, 53 on July 30, 39 on August 3, 31 on August 6, 27 on August 10 and 24 on August 13. The post-breeding gathering took a long time to wind down.

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

Resident with the greatest numbers during the summer but again no nest has been found. Early fall records: *there were two on July 1 with three on July 4, five on July 6 and six from July 8 to July 13, then five seen to July 18. There were six on July 20 with eight to July 25 and ten on July 29, then nine seen on August 1 with three on August 3. There were 20 on August 5* with eight to August 15 and seven on August 17. There were eight on August 19 with 14 on August 22 and 16 on August 24, then 14 seen to August 29 with 13 on August 31. There were 16 on September 22 with 13 on September 5. There were 15 on September 7 with 18 on September 9, then 11 seen on September 12 with seven on September 14. There were ten on September 16 with four on September 19 and three on September 21. There were 13 on September 23 with six on September 26. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 11 on September 28 with 13 on September 30 and 16 on October 3, then six seen to October 7. There were eight on October 10 with 15 on October 14 and 17 on October 19, then ten seen on October 21 with two on October 24. There were 11 on October 26 with seven on October 29 and one on October 31. There were 11 on November 2 with ten on November 4 and two on November 7. There were seven on November 9 with nine on November 11, then eight seen on November 14 with three on November 16. There were five on November 18 with 13 to November 28, then ten seen on November 30. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 18 on December 2 with 19 on December 7, then 15 seen on December 9 with 12 on December 12. There were 16 on December 14 with 27 on December 17, 34 on December 19 and 50 on December 21, then 26 seen on December 28 with 17 on December 30 and two on January 2. Whatever was or was not happening in the rest of the year there were clear indications here of a winter influx. That appeared to be the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 4 with 14 on January 6, 17 on January 9, 21 on January 14 and 25 on January 16, then 21 seen on January 18 with 18 on January 23 and five on January 25. There were 15 on January 28 with 23 on January 30 and 32 on February 1, then 21 seen on February 4 with eight on February 6. There were 12 on February 8 and February 10 with 24 on February 12, then 14 seen on February 15 with 11 on February 17. There were 20 on February 20 with 16 on February 24 and ten on February 29. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 21 on March 2 with 32 on March 15, then 21 seen on March 17 with two on March 19. There were 13 on March 21 with 15 on March 24, 16 on March 26 and 22 on March 30, then eight seen on April 4 with five

on April 7. There were 12 on April 9 with 17 on April 11, 20 on April 13, 21 on April 15, 27 on April 18 and 43 on April 20, then 36 seen on April 23 with 27 on April 25 and 20 on April 27. The summer visitors appear to have arrived. That completed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 21 on April 30 with 39 on May 2 and May 4, then 33 seen on May 7 with 30 on May 9. There were 48 on May 11 with 35 on May 14 and 23 on May 16. There were 58 on May 18 with 40 on May 20, 33 on May 23 and 27 on May 25. There were 34 on May 28 with 41 on June 1, then 40 seen on June 4 with 14 on June 6 and 13 on June 8. On June 6 a juvenile was seen that I thought had been bred locally. There were 26 on June 11 with 25 on June 13 and 13 to June 18. There were 26 on June 20 with 25 on June 22, 14 on June 27 and nine on June 29. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 11 on July 2 with 12 on July 6, then ten seen on July 11 with eight on July 13. There were 26 on July 16 with 13 on July 19 and one on July 21. There were three on July 24 with eight on July 27 and ten on August 1, then six seen on August 3, with two on August 6 and one on August 8. There were three on August 10 with five on August 13, *then three seen on August 17 but none could be found on August 20.*

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

A summer visitor whilst breeding not proved there was every indication that at least two pairs bred in Phase One. On June 20 there was a juvenile in close attendance to an adult in Phase One with another adult/juvenile at a different location in Phase One from July 11 to July 19. Early fall records: *there was one on June 27 with two on June 29, three on July 1 and seven on July 4, then four seen to July 11 with two to July 18. There were two on July 22 with one on July 25. There were two on July 29 with an adult on August 5 and August 12. Finally there was an immature on August 10.* There was an adult at the McDonald Canal on August 15 with two immatures on the southern border on August 31. On that date and on September 2 there was also an adult by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension, there was an immature nearby. The immature was seen again on September 9. Also on September 2 there was an immature at the Sand Farm. What is probably a different immature was at the Sand Farm from September 12 to September 16. There was another immature south of Hooper Farms Road on September 23 and September 26. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was an immature at the Sand Farm from September 30 to October 14. South of Hooper Farms Road extension there was an adult on October 7 with an immature there on October 14. There was also an adult by the Lake Level Canal on October 19. Finally for the late fall there was an immature at the Sand Farm on November 11. That is a lot of writing to identify possibly 13 individuals. The text written without the additional information would be as follows. There was one on August 15, later there were three on August 31 and September 2, then

singles seen from September 9 to October 3. There were two on October 7 and October 14 with one on October 19. Finally there was one on November 11. The 13 sightings drop to eight without the added information. I carried out this exercise to show that the numbers passing through are likely to be considerably higher than the counts suggest. Unexpectedly there was for the early spring passage an adult at the Sand Farm on February 12. For the main spring passage there were three on April 15 with eight on April 18 and nine on April 20, then three seen on April 23 with singles to April 27. There were six on April 30 with one on May 2. That was probably the extent of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were up to two a day seen from May 4 to May 23. There were four on May 25 with six on May 28, then three seen to June 6 with one on June 8. There were six on June 11 with three on June 13 and one on June 15. There were four on June 18 with seven on June 20, then two seen to June 25 with one to June 29. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were five on July 2 with three to July 13 and two on July 16. There were three on July 19 with two on July 21 and singles to July 30. There were two on August 1 with singles on August 3 and August 6. This species leaves even earlier than the Black-crowned Night-Heron.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

With the exception of the early spring present in good numbers. With the flooding of Phase One much larger numbers now present during the summer. Early fall records: *there were 39 on June 24 with 47 on June 29 and 136 on July 4, then 95 seen on July 6 with 46 on July 8 and 14 on June 11. There were 127 on July 13 with 36 on July 15 and 29 on July 18. There were 52 on July 20 with 133 on July 22, 185 on July 27 and 220 on July 29, then 140 seen on August 3 with 100 on August 5. There were 128 on August 8 with 147 on August 10, 180 on August 12*, 220 on August 15 and 245 on August 17, then 235 seen on August 19 with 165 on August 22. There were 230 on August 24 with 270 on August 26 and 325 on August 29, then 300 seen on August 31 with 145 on September 2. There were 655 on September 5 (at least 50% were juveniles) with 570 on September 14, 530 on September 9 and 475 on September 12. There were 570 on September 14 with 715 on September 16, then 270 seen on September 19 with 200 on September 21. There were 230 on September 23 with 285 on September 26, 425 on September 28 and 460 on September 30, then 215 seen on October 5 with 137 on October 7. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 380 on October 10 with 260 on October 12 and 40 on October 14. There were 130 on October 17 with 240 on October 19, 450 on October 24 and 520 on October 26, then 140 seen on October 29 with 37 on October 31. There were 250 on November 2 with 305 on November 4, 530 on November 9 and 685 on November 11, then 555 seen on November 14 with 530 on November 16 and 280 on November 18. There were 480 on November 21 with 495 on November 23, then 310 seen on November 25 with 285

on November 28 and 155 on November 30. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 300 on December 2 with 102 on December 5. There were 160 on December 7 with 230 on December 9, 285 to December 19 and 295 on December 21, then 240 seen to December 30 with 140 on January 2, 115 on January 6 and 107 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 206 on January 11 with 110 on January 14, 90 on January 16, 80 on January 18 and 70 on January 20. There were 260 on January 23 with 40 on January 25 and 37 on January 28. There were 180 on January 30 with 28 on February 1. There were 57 on February 4 with 65 on February 6, then 40 seen on February 8. There were 58 on February 10 with 61 on February 12 and 95 on February 15, then 62 seen on February 17 with 51 on February 20. There were 90 on February 22 with 92 on February 24, then 11 seen on February 26. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 265 on February 29 with 700 on March 4, then 450 seen on March 17 with 345 on March 19, 130 on March 21 and 110 on March 24. There were 205 on March 26 with 90 on March 28 and 31 on March 30. There were 230 on April 2 with 520 on April 4, then 215 seen on April 7 with 60 on April 9. There were 240 on April 11 with 210 on April 15, 160 on April 20, 55 on April 23 and 40 on April 25. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 80 on April 27 with 90 on May 2, then 75 seen on May 4. There were 80 on May 7 with 90 on May 9, then 50 seen on May 11 with 26 on May 14. There were 85 on May 16 with 105 on May 20, 115 on May 25, 130 on May 30 and 135 on June 4, then 100 seen on June 6 with 80 on June 8 and 37 on June 11. There were 38 on June 13 with 160 on June 15, 185 on June 18 and 240 on June 20, then 195 seen on June 22 with 140 on June 25. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 220 on June 27 with 460 on July 2 and 670 on July 6, then 660 seen on July 11 with 145 on July 13. There were 560 on July 16 with 1,200 on July 19, then 610 seen on July 24 with 325 on July 26 and 315 on July 27. There were 605 on July 30 with 650 on August 1 and 950 on August 3, then 685 seen on August 6 with 650 on August 8, 390 on August 13, *350 on August 15, 255 on August 17, 130 on August 24 and 115 on August 27*.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Present in variable numbers throughout the year, there was a significant winter passage with major but very short lived influxes in April and July. Early fall records: *there was a pair at the rookery on the southern border in July. There were 52 on July 1 with 63 on July 4 and 77 on July 6, then 47 seen on July 8. There were 61 on July 11 with 494 on July 13, then 100 seen on July 15 with 64 on July 18. There were 310 on July 20 with 19 on July 22. There were 54 on July 25 with 380 on July 27 and 500 from July 29 to August 5, then 390 seen on August 8 with 325 on August 10, 265 on August 12 and* 210 on August 15. There were 265 on August 17 with 270 on

August 19 and 275 on August 22, then 72 seen on August 24. There were 170 on August 26 with 320 on August 29, 410 on September 2, 485 on September 5 and 540 on September 7, then 350 seen on September 9 with 120 on September 12. There were 385 on September 14 with 145 on September 16 and two on September 19. The actual early fall passage stopped at this point but there were 15 on September 21 with 18 on September 23, then two seen on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 12 on September 28 with 42 on September 30, 120 on October 5, 255 on October 10 and 355 on October 12, then 120 seen on October 17. There were 200 on October 19 with 280 on October 21 and 390 on October 26, then 380 seen on October 31 with 290 on November 2 and 265 on November 4. There were 400 on November 7 with 565 on November 9 and 835 on November 11, then 430 seen on November 14 with 260 on November 16. There were 750 on November 18 with 985 on November 21, 1,260 on November 23 and 1,290 on November 25, then 1,250 seen on November 28 with 1,130 on November 30 and 765 on December 2. There were 1,275 on December 5 with 1,280 on December 7 and 1,380 on December 9, then 234 seen on December 12. This event ran from November 18 to December 12 straddling the usual break between the fall and the winter passages. I do not know how to categorize it. In any case for the winter passage there were 455 on December 14 with 625 on December 17, 820 on December 19 and 870 on December 21, then 610 seen on December 28 with 475 on December 30, 405 on January 2, 400 on January 4 and 75 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 90 on January 9 with 725 on January 11, then 335 seen on January 14. There were 360 on January 16 with 850 on January 18 and 905 on January 23, then 440 seen on January 25 with 420 on January 28. There were 650 on January 30 with 30 on February 1. There were 52 on February 4 with 167 on February 6 and 380 on February 8, then 200 seen on February 10 with 31 on February 12 and 22 on February 15. There were 95 on February 17 with 71 on February 20 and 68 on February 22. There were 175 on February 24 with 54 on February 26. The early spring passage all but stopped after January 30. The whole event now came to an end so for the late spring passage there were 62 on February 29 with 75 on March 2 and 490 on March 4, then 180 seen on March 15 with 170 on March 17, 168 on March 19 and 140 on March 21. There were 150 on March 24 with 220 on March 26, then 160 seen on March 28 with 51 on March 30. There were 76 on April 2 with 1,015 on April 4 and 1,310 on April 7, then 370 seen on April 9 with 360 on April 11, 355 on April 15 and 190 on April 18. There were 505 on April 20 with 360 on April 23, 355 on April 25 and 105 on April 27. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 160 on April 30 with 280 on May 2, then 150 seen on May 4 with 125 on May 7. There were 295 on May 9 with 310 on May 11, then 110 seen on May 18 with 109 on May 20. There were 180 on May 23 with 125 on May 28 and 15 on May 30. There were 140 on June 1 with 37 on June 6, 27 to June 13 and 23 on June 15. That could be the end of the summer passage and the start of a post-breeding gathering. There were 620 on June 18 with 600 on June 20, 575 on June 25 and 105 on

June 27. There were 570 on June 29 with 1,260 on July 2 and 2,310 on July 6, then 625 seen on July 11 with 15 to July 16. There were 1,250 on July 19 with 750 on July 21, 600 on July 24 and 580 on July 26. There were 640 on July 27 with 550 on July 30, 450 on August 1 and 45 on August 3. There were 650 on August 6 with 405 on August 8, 47 on August 10 and 40 on August 13.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

Currently an irregular summer visitor in very small numbers. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 20, August 3, August 8 and August 10.* There was one at the Sand Farm on August 15 and August 24. There were singles by Lake Apopka on September 21 and September 30. Finally for the fall passage there were two at the Sand Farm on October 10. There were no further sightings until the spring. In the spring there were singles by Lake Apopka on March 15, April 20 and May 7. That ended the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two at the Sand Farm on May 9 with three there on May 11. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on May 16 and May 18. There were singles by Lake Apopka on June 18, June 20, June 22 and July 2. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was a total of seven on July 9 one was in Phase One with a party of six flying over the Lake Level Canal. Finally there was one in a flooded field by Hooper Farms Road on July 16. During the summer there was a major flock at Duda which peaked at 66 on May 25.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Present in very low numbers through the year but sightings limited from November to January. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 8 and July 11 with two on July 13, then singles seen to July 18. There were two on July 20 with four on July 22 and seven on July 27, then four seen on August 1 with two on August 3 and one on August 5. There were 24 on August 10 with two on August 12* and one on August 15. There were five on August 17 with two on August 22, August 29 and September 2, then singles seen to September 9. There were two on September 12 and September 14 with singles to September 23. There were three on September 26 with two on September 28 and one on October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 5 with eight on October 7, then five seen on October 10. There were singles on October 17 and October 21 with seven on October 24, then singles seen to October 29. There were 15 on October 31 with two on November 2. There were singles on November 7 and November 9 with four on November 16, then one seen on November 23. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 2 with four on December 5. Later there was one on December 12 with seven on

December 14. There was one on December 26 with six on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 11 with four on January 20, then one seen on January 28. There were two on February 6 with singles on February 8, February 15 and February 17. There were seven from February 20 to February 24 with five on February 26, four on March 2 and one on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 15 with two on March 17 and five on March 19, then three seen on March 21 with one on March 24. There were 13 on March 26 with 23 in March 28, then 13 seen on March 30 with ten on April 2, six on April 4 and two on April 7. There were three on April 9 with five on April 11 and eight on April 15, then six seen on April 18 with five on April 20. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 23 with eight on April 25, 29 on April 30 and 49 on May 4, then 18 seen on May 9 with nine on May 11. There were two on May 16 with three on May 18, six on May 23 and eight on May 30, then three seen on June 6 with two on June 8. There were four on June 11 and June 13 with one on June 15. There were two on June 22 with three on June 25 and June 27, then two seen on June 29 with singles to July 6. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 9 with three to July 16. There were ten on July 19 with six on July 21 and July 26, then two seen on July 27 with singles to August 10. Finally there were two on August 13.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Seen on every visit but numbers were variable. There is no evidence that this species bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *there were 19 on July 1 with 68 on July 4, 91 on July 8 and 94 on July 13, then four seen on July 15. There were 11 on July 18 with 16 on July 20 and 170 on July 22 (there had been a major fish kill on July 19). Counts then lower with 58 on July 25, 38 on July 27 and 31 on July 29. There were 45 on August 1 with 29 on August 5 and nine on August 8. There were 27 on August 10 with 94 on August 12*, then 11 seen on August 15 with four on August 17. There were ten on August 19 with one on August 22. There were two on August 24 with 49 on August 26, then 26 seen on August 29 with five on August 31. There were 12 on September 2 with 13 on September 5 and 16 on September 9, then three seen on September 12. There were 14 on September 14 with 28 on September 16, then 14 seen on September 19 with five on September 21 and three on September 23. There were 14 on September 26 with two on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on September 30 with 48 on October 3, then 15 seen on October 5 with four on October 7. There were five on October 10 with six on October 12 and 14 on October 14, then eight seen on October 17 with six on October 19 and four on October 21. There were 16 on October 24 with 22 on October 29, then 21 seen on October 31 with two on

November 2. There were nine on November 4 and November 7 with 27 on November 9 and 38 on November 11, then 11 seen on November 14 with one on November 16. There were 28 on November 18 with 13 on November 21, nine on November 23 and two on November 25. There were 14 on November 28 with 22 on November 30, then five seen on December 2. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 5 and December 9 with four on December 12 and one on December 14. There were 18 on December 17 with seven on December 19 and five on December 21. There were 23 on December 26 with 18 on December 28, 11 on January 2 and seven on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 51 on January 6 with singles to January 11. There were 14 on January 14 with 15 on January 16, then seven seen on January 18. There were eight on January 20 with 54 on January 23 and January 28, then 48 seen on January 30 with two on February 1. There were 40 on February 4 with 102 on February 6 and 120 on February 8, then 46 seen on February 10 with 15 on February 12. There were 36 on February 15 with 39 on February 17, 53 on February 22, 73 on February 26 and 120 on March 2, then seven seen on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 45 on March 15 with 44 on March 19, 17 on March 21 and 13 on March 24. There were 50 on March 26 with 33 on March 28 and five on March 30. There were 54 on April 2 with 16 on April 7 and 13 on April 9. There were 45 on April 11 with four on April 13. There were 13 on April 15 with 43 on April 18, then 32 seen on April 20 with 17 on April 23 and five on April 25. This species nests in the winter but I am continuing to use the same seasons, so that was the end of the late spring passage. For the "summer" passage there were 26 on April 27 with 68 on May 2, then five seen on May 4 with four on May 7. There were 26 on May 9 with 20 on May 14, 12 on May 16 and four on May 18. There were six on May 20 with 45 on May 23, then 21 seen on May 25. There were 22 on May 28 with 36 on May 30, then six seen on June 1. There were 24 on June 4 with 31 on June 6, then 19 seen on June 8. There were 20 on June 11 with 26 on June 13 and 34 on June 15, then 15 seen on June 20 with three on June 22. That was the end of the "summer" passage and the start of the early fall passage. There were 35 on June 25 with 44 on June 27, 75 on June 29, 77 on July 6 and 175 on July 11, then 19 seen on July 16 with 13 on July 19 and 12 on July 21. There were 58 on July 24 with 107 on July 26, then 53 seen on July 27 with 18 on July 30 and 12 on August 1. There were 121 on August 3 with 63 on August 8, 37 on August 10, *29 on August 15, 16 on August 17, five on August 23 and two on August 24.*

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Fall passage migrant with lower numbers for the rest of the year with one exception; there was a major fish kill in January and this species spread out all along the shore of Lake Apopka. There was no evidence that this species bred in the survey area. Early fall records:

there were 21 on July 1 with 80 on July 4, then 40 seen on July 6 with 29 on July 8. There were 85 on July 11 with 325 on July 13 and 610 on July 15, then 60 seen on July 18. There were 105 on July 20 with 325 on July 22, then 280 seen on July 27 with 190 on July 29, 150 on August 3 and 85 on August 5. There were 230 on August 8 with 145 to August 15, 110 on August 17 and 87 on August 19. There were 180 on August 22 with 80 on August 24 and 70 on August 26. There were 130 on August 29 with 270 on August 31, then 220 seen on September 5 with 110 on September 7. There were 285 on September 9 with 730 on September 14, then 580 seen on September 19 with 180 on September 21. There were 240 on September 23 with 385 on September 26, then 51 seen on September 28. That completed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 160 on September 30 with 205 on October 3 and 270 on October 5, then 82 seen on October 10 with 40 on October 12 and 20 on October 14. There were 38 on October 17 with 115 on October 19, 130 on October 24 and 180 on October 29, then 157 seen on October 31 with 38 on November 2 and 20 on November 4. The event that started on July 13 appeared to come to an end at this point. There were 70 on November 7 with 115 on November 9, then 88 seen on November 11 with 35 to November 16. There were 65 on November 18 with 130 on November 23, then 80 seen on November 28 with 45 on November 30. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 48 on December 2 with 160 on December 5, then 50 seen on December 7 with 28 on December 9 and 19 on December 12. There were 23 on December 14 with 24 on December 17, 27 on December 19 and 40 on December 21, then 30 seen to January 2 with ten on January 4. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 26 on January 6 with 29 on January 9, 520 on January 14, 1,340 on January 16 and 1,750 on January 20, then 760 seen on January 23 with 350 on January 28, 40 on January 30 and nine on February 1. This was the fish kill influx that I mentioned earlier. The count of 1,750 was the highest count for Zellwood but since then the count has risen to 2,800 on February 11, 2009. There were 106 on February 4 with 62 on February 6, 42 on February 8, 22 on February 10 and six on February 12. There were 45 on February 15 with 130 on February 17, then 26 seen on February 20. There were 63 on February 22 with 75 on February 24, then 45 seen on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 65 on February 29 with 240 on March 2, then 22 seen on March 4 with 11 on March 15. There were 55 on March 17 with 56 on March 21, then 28 seen to March 28 with 17 on April 2, 15 on April 4 and 11 to April 9. There were 12 on April 11 with one on April 13. There were 11 on April 15 with 16 to April 20 and 22 on April 25, then five seen on April 27. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on April 30 with 21 on May 2, then 18 seen on May 4 with 12 on May 7, ten on May 9 and seven on May 11. There were 12 on May 14 with 13 on May 16, then three seen on May 18. There were eight on May 20 with 16 on May 23 and 27 on May 28, then 17 seen on June 1 with 11 on June 4. There were 15 on June 6 with 16 on June 8, 37 on June 11 and 80 on June 13, then 39 seen on June 15. There were 60 on June 18 with 80 on June 20 and 127 on June 22,

then 120 seen on June 27 with 108 on June 29. This concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 135 on July 2 with 145 on July 9, then 110 seen on July 11 with 45 on July 13 and 22 on July 16. There were 70 on July 19 with 110 on July 24, then 60 seen on July 26 with 50 on July 27. There were 75 on July 30 with 65 on August 1 and 60 on August 3. There were 72 on August 6 with 80 on August 10 *and 85 on August 15, then 46 seen on August 20 with 24 on August 23.*

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

Each year this species is becoming a resident for longer periods of time, this year it was present from April to… well it was seen to the end of the survey year and it then stayed through the whole of the next year. Early fall records: (*there were no sightings between May 30 and July 1). There were two from July 1 to July 13 with three on July 20, five on July 29 and nine on August 3, then one seen on August 5. There were two on August 8 with three to August 12* and six from August 15 to August 17, then five seen on August 19 with two to August 26. There were two on September 2 with three on September 5, then one seen on September 9. There were three on September 21 with two to October 5. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage the only record relates to 21 on October 10. There were no winter sightings. For the early spring passage there was one on January 18, that is it. For the main spring passage there were 15 on March 4 with 40 on March 15. The passage did not really get underway until April. There were 16 on April 4 with 14 to April 13 and ten on April 15. There were 14 on April 18 with 33 on April 20, then 17 seen on April 25 with six on April 30 and five on May 2. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 7 with 11 on May 9 and 22 on May 11, then five seen on May 14. There were nine on May 16 with 16 on May 18, then five seen on May 20. There were 12 on May 23 with 17 on May 25, then 16 seen on May 28 with 15 on May 30, ten on June 1 and five on June 4. There were 15 on June 6 with 17 on June 8 and 24 on June 13, then eight seen on June 15 with three on June 18. There were seven on June 20 with ten on June 22, 22 on June 25 and 27 on June 27, then seven seen on July 2 with four on July 6. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 17 on July 9 and July 11 with four on July 13. There were 11 on July 16 with 15 on July 19, 16 on July 24 and 24 on July 25, then 15 seen to August 3 with 13 on August 6, 12 on August 10 and six on August 13. Just to put this all into perspective there were 325 at the Flow-way on February 23. The birds were probably in the general area but just not in the part that I surveyed.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

This was a summer visitor but only in small numbers. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year, in fact there were no fall records at all. For the winter passage there singles on December 28 and December 30, that was it; there were also no early spring records. For the main spring passage there were four on March 19 with two on March 21. There were three on March 26 with six on March 28, nine on March 30 and 21 on April 4, then 18 seen on April 7 with 13 on April 9. There were 27 on April 11 with six to April 18. There were 12 on April 20 with 13 from April 23 to April 30, then 12 seen on May 2. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 on May 4 with six on May 7. There were 12 on May 9 with 15 on May 11, 16 on May 14 and 20 on May 16, then seven seen on May 18 with six on May 23 and two on May 25. There were eight on May 28 with seven on June 1, three on June 6 and two on June 8. There were also two on June 13 with five on June 15, then two seen on June 18. There were two on June 25 and June 27 with one on July 2. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 6 with four to July 11, seven on July 16 and nine on July 19, then eight seen on July 21 with seven on July 24 and two on July 26. There were two on August 8 and August 10 with eight on August 13, then *one seen on August 15.*

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

A resident with a noticeable winter influx but there was no post-breeding gathering this year. Two pairs bred in a flooded piece of woodland at the western end of the Sand Farm, they had broods of three and four in mid-April. Early fall records: *there were three on July 1 with singles on July 4 and July 11. There were three on July 20 and July 27.* This year started with one on August 17 and eight on August 26, then two seen on August 29. Later there were singles on September 14, September 23 and September 28 with three on September 30, then two seen to October 5. That was the extent of the early fall passage. The summer and the early fall passages were the weakest events this year. For the main fall passage there were three on October 7 with six on October 10, then two seen on October 21. There were four on October 24 with seven on October 29, then four seen on October 31 with two on November 2. There were nine on November 4 and November 7 with 13 on November 11, then seven seen to November 16. There were 13 on November 18 with five on November 21. There were 12 on November 23 with 31 on November 25, 53 on November 28 and 82 on November 30, then 48 seen on December 5 with 28 on December 7 and 13 on December 9. That ended the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 32 on December 12 with 55 on December 17, then 17 seen on December 19 with two on December 21. There were 67 on December 26 with two on December 28. There were 25 on December 30 with 29 on January 2, 37 on January 6 and 49 on

January 9, then 39 seen on January 11 with 27 on January 14, 20 on January 18, 16 on January 23 and 13 on January 25. That was an exceptionally long winter passage it lasted for two months. The problem is that there was no influx in early January to cover up the declining winter influx. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 28 with 18 on January 30, 19 on February 1 and 38 on February 4, then 20 seen on February 6 with ten on February 8 and six on February 10. There were 28 on February 12 with 26 on February 17, 15 to February 24 and ten on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on February 29 with 14 on March 2, then five seen on March 4. There were 22 on March 15 with six on March 19 and four on March 21. There were 14 on March 24 with eight on March 28 and four on March 30. There were five on April 2 with 12 on April 4 and 13 on April 9, then 11 seen on April 11 with two on April 13. There were 14 on April 15 with 12 on April 20, six on April 25, five to May 4, two on May 7 and one on May 9. That was the end of late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 11 with two to May 18 and one on May 20. There were three from May 23 to May 30 with ten on June 1, then three seen to June 18 with two on June 20. There were four on June 22 with eight on June 29 and 12 on July 6, then six seen on July 11 with one on July 13. That was the end of the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were two on July 16 with eight on July 19, then one seen on July 21. There were two on July 26 with singles on July 27 and August 1. There were two on August 6 with four on August 8, then three seen to August 13 with one on August 15.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

This year there was a minor passage in the early spring. There were 12 on January 16 with ten to January 23 and nine on January 25. There were 28 on January 28 with 14 on February 1, two on February 6 and one on February 10. There were no other records.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

It is something when there are more records for the American Black Duck than there are for this species. There was in fact just one record; there were three on December 7.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 9. In the early spring there was another there from January 23 to January 30. There was also one at the Sand Farm on February 17; that may be a new bird.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

This species was more or less absent through the fall and at other times it was only present in very low numbers. Any hybrid Mallard x Mottled Duck I include under this species. Individuals were present during the summer but I noted no broods of young. Early fall records: *there were two on July 1 with singles on seven dates to August 1.* There was one on August 29 with singles later on September 23, October 3, October 5, October 7 and October 19. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 9 with singles on four dates to December 21. There was one on December 28 with three on December 30, then singles seen to January 6. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three from January 11 to January 18 with two to January 28. There were three again from January 30 to February 10 with six on February 12, then three seen to February 17. There were four on February 20 and February 22 with three to February 26. There were four on February 29 with two on March 2 and one on March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 15 with singles to March 19. There were two on March 21 and March 24 with four on March 26 and six on March 28, then two seen to April 4. There were three on April 7 with two on April 11. That was the end of the late spring passage. There was no further passage (influxes) to the end of the survey year. From April 15 to July 9 singles seen with two on April 23, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 30 and June 15; finally there was one for the early fall passage on August 10.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

As with the last species this species was absent for much of the early fall otherwise seen in small numbers. Early fall records: *there were four on July 6 with two on July 13 and July 20, then singles seen on July 29 and August 5.* There was one on August 24 with three on August 29. Later there was one on September 23 with two on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven on October 3 with ten on October 5 and 37 on October 7, then 14 seen on October 10 with four to October 14, three on October 19 and two to October 29. Finally for the late fall passage there were two on November 21. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 and December 5 with six on December 7 and eight on December 9, then five seen to December 19 with four on December 21 and two to December 28. There were eight on December 30 with 16 on January 2, then seven seen on January 6 with two on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 11 with 12 on January 14 and six on January 16. There were ten on January 18 with 24 on January 20, then 12 seen on January 23. There were 13 on January 25 and January 28 with 20 on January 30 and 21 on February 1, then 12 seen to February 6 with nine on February 8 and eight on February 10. There were 14 on February 12 with 16 on

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

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor that was only seen in very low numbers this year. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. There were five on August 29 with two on August 31 and one on September 2. There were four on September 5 with three on September 7. There were four on September 16 with later 16 on September 30, then singles seen to October 7. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 10 with later two on October 21 and one on October 29. There were 100 on October 31 with singles to November 4. There were 13 on November 7 and November 9 with six on November 11 and two to November 28. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 30 with four on December 2, ten on December 5, 18 on December 7, 30 on December 9, 53 on December 12 with 80 on December 14 and December 17, then two seen to December 26. There were 21 on December 30 with two on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 18 with six to January 28 and two on January 30. There were 17 on February 1 with three on February 4. There were 12 on February 6 with 16 on February 8, 17 on February 10, 21 on February 15, 24 on February 17, 48 on February 20, 69 on February 22, 93 on February 24 and 98 on February 26, then 96 seen on February 29 with 80 on March 2. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 95 on March 4 with 109 on March 17,

144 on March 19 and 147 on March 24, then 128 seen on March 26 with 120 on March 30, 95 on April 4, 80 on April 9, 22 on April 11 and 18 on April 13. There were 54 on April 15 with six on April 18. There were 12 on April 20 with 14 on April 23, then six seen on April 25 with three on April 27, two on April 30 and singles to May 4. There were three on May 7 and May 11 with one on May 14. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were two males in breeding plumage on June 25 and July 6 with one on August 13.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

There was a minor spring passage; all these ducks were in very low numbers due to the lack of a suitable habitat. The next year will be different now that Phase One is flooded. There were no fall records. For the winter passage there were three on December 17 with one on December 19. For the early spring passage there was one on January 4 with four on January 11, then three seen to January 20. There were four on January 23 with three on January 25. There were five on February 1 with three to February 8 and one on February 10. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on February 29. For the late spring passage there were four on April 15 with one on April 20. Finally there was a male in breeding plumage on May 4.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

This year it earns vagrant status. There were three on November 7 with one on December 9. Finally there was a male in breeding plumage on May 14.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Currently an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were 36 on October 31 with two on November 7 and one on November 11. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 7 with four on December 9, then singles seen to December 14. There were 30 on December 17 with ten on December 21. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 28 with one on February 1. Later there were singles from February 8 to February 22 with two to February 26 and four on February 29, then two seen on March 2 with one on March 4. That was the early spring passage. There was a single record for the late spring passage; there were three on March 15.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

This was a vagrant. There was a male on Lake Apopka on February 10.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

This was a vagrant. There was a male on Lake Apopka on December 5.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

Now a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor there was however a very large flock on Lake Apopka in December. For the fall passage there were 20 on October 31 with two on November 9 and November 11. For the winter passage there was a flock of 2,100 on Lake Apopka on December 2 with 200 there on December 7. Excepting that there were singles on December 5 and December 9 with ten on December 30, then singles seen on January 2 and January 11. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 20 with three on January 30 and one on February 1 that was it. For the late spring passage there were 11 on March 19 with a late individual on May 4.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

This was an uncommon visitor to Lake Apopka. For the fall passage there were 12 on December 17. That was the highest count for Zellwood; the highest count is now that of 22 on December 19, 2010. Note the closeness in the dates. There was one on February 22 this was the only sighting for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 19 and March 26 with one on March 28. Finally there was an adult female from April 27 to May 4.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

Another visitor to Lake Apopka but at times the flocks were too far out on the lake to be identified. There were 40 on October 31 with later 15 on November 11. There were six on November 18 and November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 12 with later one on December 28 and two on December 30. Those were the only winter records. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with six on

January 28. There were 760 on February 10 with 260 on February 12, 200 on February 20 and 80 on February 22. The count of 760 was the highest count for Zellwood; the highest count is now that of 3,300 on January 23, 2009. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 19, March 26, April 11, April 13 and April 18.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

This is always a very rare visitor. For the winter passage there were two on Lake Apopka on December 17 and December 19, later there were three there on January 9.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor in low numbers; it could be seen on Lake Apopka or in many of the canals and ditches. For the fall passage there were four on November 18 with five on November 21, then one seen on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 28 with three to December 2 and four on December 5, then two seen on December 7. There were two on December 12 with eight on December 17, then two seen to December 21. There were ten on January 4 with five on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 11 with two on January 14. There were three on January 16 with eight on January 20, then 12 seen on January 25 and January 28 with seven on January 30. There were two on February 4 with three on February 6, five on February 8 and 11 on February 12, then ten seen on February 17 with seven on February 20 and six on February 22. There were eight on February 24 with seven on February 29 and two on March 2.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

This was a very rare winter visitor and late spring passage migrant. For the winter passage there was one on December 14. For the late spring passage there were four on Lake Apopka on April 11. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on May 9 and May 11.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with very large numbers in the early spring, it can be found on the lake or any flooded field. This is always a problem species in that

by the time I reach Lake Apopka there is often a breeze rippling the surface enough so that these tiny ducks are lost to sight. To get a good count I need a very calm day. There are therefore very few days with a full count and writing the text is very problematical. Early fall record: *there was one on July 6*. There were no further sightings until one seen on Lake Apopka on October 12. The late fall passage did not really start until November. There were 17 on November 4 with 74 on November 9 and 180 on November 14, then 60 seen on November 18 with five on November 21. There were 190 on November 23 with 55 on November 25. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 170 on November 28 with 380 on November 30, 1,000 on December 2 and 1,200 on December 7, then 610 seen on December 12 with 250 on December 14 and six on December 17. There were 1,100 on December 19 with 2,650 on December 28, then 800 seen on January 6 with 650 on January 9, 30 on January 11 and ten on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 22 on January 16 with 150 on January 18, 200 on January 25, 7,000 on January 28 and 28,000 on February 4, then 2,200 seen on February 8 with 470 on February 10 and 100 on February 12. There were 14,000 on February 15 with 1,600 on February 20 and 1,400 on February 24. There were 1,900 on February 29 with 155 on March 2. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 250 on March 4 with 800 on March 17, then 260 seen on March 21 with 20 on March 24. There were 860 on March 26 with 710 on March 28, 385 on April 2, 250 on April 4 and 50 on April 7. There were 55 on April 9 with 65 on April 11, then nine seen to April 15 with five on April 18, four to April 27 and one on April 30. There were four on May 2 with 30 on May 4, then one seen on May 7. Whilst the count of 28,000 was a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 34,000 on January 4, 2006. All the counts fitted neatly into the influxes that I detailed above but I am sure that if it had been calm every day the picture would be totally different.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Numbers go up year after year but this species does not nest in the survey area. The greatest numbers were seen in the summer months when the Bald Eagles are away. Early fall records: for *the post-breeding gathering there were 34 on June 29 with 45 on July 1 and 55 on July 4, then 46 seen on July 8 with 39 on July 11. There were 61 on July 13 with 37 on July 15 and 12 on July 18. There were 36 on July 20 with 132 on July 22 (there had been a major fish kill on July 19), then 86 seen on July 27 with 62 on July 29, 59 on August 1, 44 on August 3, 40 on August 5, 35 on August 8, 20 on August 10 and 12 on August 12.* There were 26 on August 15 with eight on August 17. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were ten on August 19 and August 22 with 14 on August 24, then nine seen on August 26 with eight on August 29, six to September 2 and four on September 5. There were six

on September 7 with 13 on September 9, then seven seen on September 14 with four on September 16. There were seven on September 19 with eight on September 23, then seven seen to September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 14 on September 30 with eight on October 3 and six on October 5. There were 13 on October 7 with ten on October 10. There were 12 on October 12 with 15 on October 14, then 14 seen on October 17 with 13 on October 19. There were 15 on October 21 with 16 on October 24, then 13 seen on October 26 with 12 on October 29. There were 16 on October 31 with 14 on November 2 and 13 on November 4. There were 17 on November 7 with 23 from November 9 to November 14, then 22 seen on November 16 with 18 on November 18 and 15 on November 21. There were 28 on November 23 with 25 on November 28, 22 on November 30 and 19 on December 2. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 21 on December 5 with 24 on December 7, then 18 seen on December 9 with 15 on December 12. There were 18 on December 14 with 19 on December 17 and 27 from December 19 to December 26, then 26 seen on December 30 with nine on January 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 17 on January 4 with 26 on January 6, then 25 seen on January 11 with 20 on January 14, 18 on January 18, 17 on January 23 and 14 on January 25. There were 21 on January 28 with 48 on January 30, then 46 seen on February 1 with 41 on February 4. There were 47 on February 6 with 36 on February 8 and 22 on February 10. There were 27 on February 12 with 32 on February 15, 52 on February 17, 76 on February 22 and 162 on February 24, then 78 seen on February 26 with 62 on February 29 and 60 on March 2. The count of 162 was the highest count for Zellwood however the current high count is that of 197 on July 27, 2011. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 66 on March 4 with 71 on March 15, then 67 seen on March 17 with 52 on March 21 and 41 on March 24. There were 58 on March 26 with 44 on March 28 and 19 on March 30. There were 31 on April 2 with 34 on April 4 and 46 on April 7, then 36 seen on April 9 with 31 on April 11. There were 62 on April 13 with 50 on April 15, 41 on April 18 and 33 on April 20. There were 43 on April 23 with 45 on April 25 and 49 on April 30, then 48 seen on May 4 with 40 on May 7, 36 on May 9 and 21 on May 11. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 37 on May 14 with 20 on May 16. There were 29 on May 18 with 40 on May 20, then 39 seen on May 25 with 25 on May 30, 18 on June 1 and nine on June 4. There were 45 on June 6 with 52 on June 8, then 46 seen to June 15 with 32 on June 18 and 13 on June 20. There were 45 on June 22 with 43 on June 27, 38 on June 29 and 35 on July 2. There were 51 on July 6 with 41 on July 9, 39 on July 13 and 30 on July 16. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 55 on July 19 with 35 on July 21, 26 on July 24 and 16 on July 26. There were 38 on July 27 with 39 on July 30 and 49 on August 1, then 29 seen on August 6 with 19 on August 8 and 18 on August 10. There were 24 on August 13 *with 32 on August 15, then 27 seen on August 20 with 26 on August 24 and five on August 27.*

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Irregular visitor except for the early fall when large numbers can gather over the fields to feed. They are believed to travel daily from the roost at Lake Woodruff in Volusia County. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 51 on July 6 with 104 on July 8*, *365 on July 11, 375 on July 15 and 492 on July 18, then 78 seen on July 20. There were 195 on July 22 with 900 on July 25, then 324 seen on July 27 with 203 on July 29 and 150 on August 1. There were 865 on August 3 with 1,005 on August 5, then 485 seen on August 10 with 218 on August 12,* 144 on August 15, 114 on August 17, 49 on August 19 and nine on August 22. There were 12 on August 24 with 22 on August 26, then 13 seen on August 31 with five on September 2. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on March 17 and March 30. Those were the only spring passage records. For the summer passage there were with two on April 11 with four on April 20, then singles seen to May 14. I have not described an influx here just a series of isolated sightings. There were also two on May 16 with one on May 18. That was the end of the summer passage; now the post-breeding gathering got underway. There was one on June 6 with 15 on June 13, then four seen on June 15 with three on June 18. There were 48 on June 20 with 21 on June 22. There were 24 on June 25 with 101 on June 27, 331 on July 2 and 358 on July 6, then 110 seen on July 9 with 70 on July 11, 68 on July 13 and 20 on July 16. There were 540 on July 19 with 382 on July 21 and 280 on July 24. There were 320 on July 25 with 520 on July 26, then 220 seen on July 27 with 14 on July 30. There were 61 on August 1 with 816 on August 3, then 450 seen on August 6 with 109 on August 10 and 41 on August 13. *There were 308 on August 15 with 144 on August 17 and 28 on August 23. There were 61 on August 24 with 68 on August 27, then 20 seen on August 29 with three on August 31. That was the end of the gathering.*

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult at the Sand Farm on February 24. I saw it in the early morning and again in the late afternoon. It was initially perched atop the last utility pole in a line that stretches south from Jones Avenue. Then it started hunting over the fields. In the afternoon it appeared to be eating a Southeastern Pocket-Gopher. It would pluck a section before eating it. At dusk it flew towards the pines where the Bald Eagles nest. It could not be relocated.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, normally only singles seen through the summer, a pair on the southern border raised two young and a pair at the Sand Farm raised one young. The first nearly fledged young was seen on March 15. Early fall records: *there were single immatures on July 8, July 11 and July 22. There was an adult on July 27, August 3 and August 5.* An adult continued to be seen from August 17 to September 5. At this point the fall passage started. There were eight on September 7 with five on September 9. There were six on September 12 and September 14 with nine on September 16, 15 on September 19 and 16 on September 21, then 15 seen on September 23 with 11 on September 26, six to September 30 and five on October 3. I do not see a break in the fall passage at this location. There were 15 on October 5 with 18 on October 10, then 13 seen to October 19 with 11 on October 21. There were 41 on October 24 with 36 on October 26, 21 on October 31, 12 on November 2 and five on November 4. There were 29 on November 7 with 11 on November 9. There were 15 on November 11 with 21 on November 14 and 22 on November 16, then 21 seen on November 21 with 16 on November 23 and 12 on November 25. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 31 on November 28 with 39 on November 30, then 26 seen on December 5 with 16 on December 7, nine on December 9 and six on December 12. There were seven on December 14 with 20 on December 17, then 17 seen on December 19 with 15 on December 21, 11 on December 26, eight on December 30, six on January 2 and two on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 6 with nine on January 9, then five seen on January 11. There were six on January 14 and January 16 with ten on January 18 and 11 from January 20 to January 23, then one seen on January 25. There were four on January 28 with 14 on January 30, then ten seen on February 1 with eight on February 4 and three on February 6. There were 12 on February 8 and February 12 with seven on February 15, six on February 17 and five on February 20. There were six on February 22 with ten on February 24, then six seen on February 26 with three on February 29. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were six on March 2 with seven on March 15 and nine on March 17, then four seen on March 19 with two on March 21. There were nine on March 24 with six to March 28. There were nine on March 30 with five to April 7, two on April 9 and one on April 11. There were three on April 13 with two on April 15. There were three on April 18 with four on April 20, then one seen on April 25. There were six on April 27 with one on April 30. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage singles seen from May 2 to August 10 with higher counts of two on May 9, two on May 18, three on May 20, four on May 23, three on June 13, two on June 22, two on July 11 and two on August 1. The little flurry of activity in late May is interesting.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, there was a major roost from the fall to the early spring. This may be the largest such roost in the United States. There was an adult female on August 26 and September 2 with a juvenile on September 5. On September 7 there was a juvenile, an adult male and an adult female. The adults normally arrive before the juveniles. I did not note ages after that date. There was one on September 9 with three on September 12, four to September 19, eight on September 21, ten on September 23 and 23 on September 26, then 17 seen on September 30 with eight on October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 65 on October 5 with 71 on October 14 and 123 on October 17, then 108 seen on October 19 with 94 on October 24 and 70 on October 26. There were 87 on October 29 with 147 on November 2, 177 on November 7, 190 on November 9 and 203 on November 11, then 130 seen on November 16 with 93 on November 21 and 76 on November 23. This species is always a bit difficult as these are counts of birds leaving the roost before sunrise. There are many foggy days when no counts possible so all I can do is show what appeared to be the pattern. That appeared to be the end of the main fall passage. There was fog for much of the winter passage. There were 95 on November 28 with later 108 on December 17, then 79 seen on December 19 with 78 on December 21 and 57 on December 26. There were 122 on December 30 with 124 on January 4; there were no counts on January 6 and January 9. I am treating that as the end of the winter passage. Fog was not an issue in the spring. For the early spring passage there were 123 on January 11 with 113 on January 14, 78 on January 16, 70 on January 20, 68 on January 25, 60 to January 30 and 53 on February 1. There were 61 on February 6 with 72 on February 8, 73 on February 10, 101 on February 15 and 104 on February 20, then 81 seen on February 22 with 78 on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 88 on February 29 with 90 on March 4, then 67 seen on March 15 with 65 on March 21 and 53 on March 24. There were 68 on March 26 with 57 on March 30, 50 on April 4, 27 on April 9, 22 on April 15, 15 on April 18 and eight on April 20. There were 24 on April 23 with five on April 25, three to May 4 and one to May 23. Unexpectedly an adult female flew to the north over the McDonald Canal on June 27. There were 13 counts of 100 or more excepting Zellwood I know of two sites nationally that have had roosts of 100 once! Whilst the count of 203 is a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 305 on December 12, 2004.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the late fall and the early winter. There was an adult male on September 12 but I did not note age/sex after that date. There were two on September 19 with singles to September 28. There were two on

September 30 with singles to October 7. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 10 and October 14 with five on October 17, then four seen to October 21 with three on October 24 and two on October 26. There were four on October 29 and October 31 with nine on November 2, then six seen on November 4. There were eight on November 7 with 11 on November 9 and 16 on November 11, then ten seen on November 14 with nine on November 16. There were 18 on November 18 with 21 on November 23, then 15 seen on November 25. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on November 28 with 26 on November 30, then 20 seen on December 2 with 15 on December 7, 13 on December 12, 12 on December 14 and 11 on December 17. The count of 26 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 13 on December 19 with ten on December 21, nine to December 28, five on December 30 and one on January 2. That completed the winter passage. This was also the end of the heaviest passage for the year. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 4 with six on January 6 and three on January 9. There were four on January 11 with five on January 14, nine on January 16 and 11 on January 18, then nine seen on January 20 with five to January 25 and four on January 28. There were six on January 30 and February 1 with eight on February 4, then two seen on February 6. There were three from February 8 to February 15 with four on February 17 and seven on February 20, then two seen on February 22. There were five from February 24 to March 2 with two on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 15 with singles on March 17 and March 24. There were two on March 26 but none seen on March 28. There were singles on March 30, April 4, April 7 and April 9 with two on April 18, then singles seen on April 20 and April 23.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

Resident with a significant post-breeding gathering, there were at least six pairs. There were pairs at the Sand Farm, the Nursery, the northern border, the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal, the eastern border south of this canal and the Lake Level Canal "wood". Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were singles from July 1 to July 6 with four on July 8 and nine on July 13, then four seen on July 15. There were seven on July 18 with 16 on July 22, 18 on July 27, 19 on August 1 and 26 on August 8, then 18 seen to August 12.* There were 19 on August 15 with 23 on August 19, then 19 seen on August 24 with 12 on August 26. There were 20 on August 29 with 31 on August 31, then 18 seen on September 5 with 11 on September 7. The count of 31 is a very high count but the actual high count is that of 45 on August 25, 2006 a date not too different to August 31. There were 12 on September 9 with 14 on September 12, then nine seen on September 14 with four on September 16. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were six on September 19 with eight on

September 21 and 15 on September 23, then 11 seen on September 26 with five on September 30 and four on October 3. There were ten on October 5 and October 7 with seven on October 12, five on October 14 and two on October 17. There were seven on October 19 with eight on October 21, then ten seen on October 24 and October 29 with four on November 2 and one on November 4. There were two from November 7 to November 11 with three on November 14, four on November 16 and November 18, then three seen to November 25 with singles to December 5. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 7 with three on December 9, then two seen to December 14. There were three on December 17 with one on December 19. There were two from December 21 to January 9 with one on January 11. That was the end of the winter passage. For the spring and summer "passages" there were no influxes; there were however up to three a day in the area from January 14 to June 22 with higher counts of four on May 28 and June 13. Now the post-breeding gathering started; it was a comparatively minor event this year. There were three from June 27 to July 6 with four to July 13 and five on July 16, then four seen on July 19 with two on July 21. There were eight on July 24 with nine on July 26, ten on July 27, 13 on July 30, 15 on August 1 and 21 on August 3, then 11 seen on August 6 with eight on August 8. There were 12 on August 10 with *16 on August 15, then five seen on August 17. There were eight on August 20 with ten on August 23, then seven seen on August 24 with six on August 27. There were 13 on August 29 with 11 on August 31, nine on September 3, six on September 5, four on September 7 and three on September 10. That was the post-breeding gathering.*

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; from August to October mainly juveniles were seen with adults in the majority from November to December. I have no information on the number of pairs that bred this year. Early fall records: *there were four on June 27 with five on June 29 and ten on July 1, then seven seen on July 4 with four on July 6. There were five on July 8 with six on July 11 and ten on July 13, then nine seen on July 15 with seven to July 20. There were 19 on July 22, July 25 and July 29 with 18 on August 1 and 14 on August 3. There were 17 on August 5 with 19 on August 8, then 16 seen on August 12.* There were 19 on August 15 with 16 on August 17 and 14 on August 19. There were 16 on August 22 with 21 on August 24, 26 on August 29 and 29 on August 31, then 27 seen on September 2 with 20 on September 5 and 13 on September 7. There were 28 on September 9 with 26 on September 12 and 16 on September 14. There were 38 on September 16 with 24 on September 19 and 19 on September 21. There were 29 on September 23 with 22 on September 28 and 21 on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 24 on October 3 with 23 on October 7 and 20 on October 10. There were 33 on October 12 with 27 on October 14. There

were 30 on October 17 with 32 on October 19, then 27 seen on October 21 with 23 on October 24 and 22 on October 26. There were 32 on October 29 with 14 on October 31. There were 21 on November 2 with 46 on November 4, then 45 seen on November 9 with 44 on November 11 and 40 on November 14. There were 66 on November 16 with 80 on November 18 and 89 on November 23, then 77 seen on November 25 with 53 on November 30 and 52 on December 2. Whilst the count of 89 on November 23 is a high count the actual high count is that of 133 on September 29, 2006. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 65 on December 5 with 47 on December 7, 45 on December 9, 40 on December 12 and 28 to December 17. There were 40 on December 19 with 43 on December 26, then 34 seen on December 28 with 24 on December 30 and 15 on January 2. There were 20 on January 4 with 34 on January 6, then 26 seen on January 9 with 19 to January 14 and 14 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 18 with 18 on January 23 and ten on January 25. There were 22 on January 28 with 26 on January 30 and 27 on February 1, then 20 seen on February 4 with 17 on February 6, 15 to February 10 and 14 on February 12. There were 17 on February 15 with ten on February 17 and eight on February 20. There were ten on February 22 with 14 on February 24 and February 29, then 12 seen on March 2 with four on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage and the end of any real passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 15 with eight on March 17, then five seen on March 19 with two on March 21. There were five on March 24 and March 26 with seven on March 28, then four seen on March 30 with two on April 2 and one on April 4. There were five on April 7 and April 9 with two to April 13 and one to April 18. There were two on April 20 and April 23 with four on April 27, then two seen on May 2. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 4 with three on May 9 and two to May 14. There were six on May 16 and May 20 with two to May 28. There were five on May 30 with three on June 1 and two on June 4. There were five on June 6 with four to June 15 and two on June 18. There were three on June 20 with seven on June 22, then three seen on June 25 with two on June 27. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were five on June 29 and July 6 with six on July 9, ten to July 16, 11 on July 21 and 14 on July 24, then ten seen to July 27 with eight to August 1. There were 11 on August 3 with 16 on August 6, 22 on August 10 *and 28 on August 17, then four seen on August 20 with three on August 23.*

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

This was a vagrant that on occasions turns up well before the fall migration starts. This year there was a juvenile in the Nursery on September 14 and September 16. There was another juvenile there on October 31.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

This was also a vagrant although it breeds in central Florida. Early fall records: *at the Workshops there was an adult dark morph on July 6 with an adult light morph there on August 5.* There was an adult dark morph on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on September 2 with an adult light morph by Lust Road on November 7. That is a lot of records for one season.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

This was another vagrant. There was a juvenile light morph by Lust Road on November 9 and November 11. On November 11 there was a second juvenile light morph at the Sand Farm. The count of two is still the highest count for Zellwood.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo Jamaicensis*)

This was a resident, a passage migrant and a winter visitor, this year there was a major winter invasion. I have no information this year on the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were four on July 1 with 11 on July 4, then five seen on July 6. There were six on July 8 with nine on July 11 and 11 on July 15, then two seen on July 18. There were eight on July 20 with nine on July 22, then six seen on July 25. There were seven on July 27 with 12 on July 29 and 14 on August 1, then nine seen to August 5. There were 13 on August 8* with 17 to August 15 and 19 on August 19, then 16 seen to August 24 with 15 to August 29. There were 21 on August 31 with 24 on September 2, then 12 seen on September 5. There were 16 on September 7 with 18 on September 9, 19 on September 12, 25 on September 16 and 29 on September 21, then 26 seen on September 23 with 20 on September 26, 14 on September 28 and 13 on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 18 on October 3 with 30 on October 5, then 26 seen on October 10 with 25 on October 12, 21 on October 14 and 17 to October 19. There were 26 on October 21 and October 26 with 14 to October 31. This completed the fall passage. Very exceptionally the winter passage starts here. There were 17 on November 2 with 22 on November 4, 24 on November 7, 65 on November 9, 68 on November 11, 70 on November 14, 121 on November 16, 133 on November 18, 137 on November 21, 151 on November 23, 162 on November 25 and 175 on November 30, then 148 seen on December 5 with 132 on December 7, 113 on December 9, 86 on December 14, 81 on December 19 and 68 on December 21. That one influx lasted for nearly two months and it straddled two passages. The count of 175 is still the highest count for Zellwood. This was a mega influx. For the remainder of the winter passage there were 103 on December 26 with 74 on December 30,

57 on January 4 and 45 on January 6. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 61 on January 9 with 68 on January 11, then 54 seen on January 14 with 35 on January 16. There were 58 on January 18 with 51 on January 23, 42 on January 28 and 28 on January 30. There were 53 on February 1 with 47 on February 4 and 44 on February 6. There were 66 on February 8 with 33 on February 10. There were 48 on February 12 with 51 on February 15, 52 on February 20 and 53 on February 24, then 49 seen on February 26 with 41 on February 29, 39 on March 2 and 30 on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 38 on March 15 with 32 on March 17, 27 on March 19 and 23 on March 21. There were 34 on March 24 with 30 on March 26, 27 on March 28, 20 on March 30, 19 on April 4, 18 to April 9 and 17 on April 11. There were 26 on April 13 with 12 on April 15, ten on April 18 and eight on April 20. There were 12 on April 23 with 14 on April 25, then 12 seen on April 30 with 11 on May 2, eight on May 4 and six on May 7. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were ten on May 9 with five to May 18. There were ten on May 20 with five on May 23 and four on May 25. There were seven on May 28 with eight on May 30 and June 1, then four seen on June 4 with three on June 6. There were seven on June 8 with eight on June 11, then seven seen on June 13 with six on June 15 and five to June 20. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on June 22 with eight on June 27, nine on June 29, ten on July 2, 11 on July 6, 12 to July 13, 14 on July 16, 15 on July 21 and 18 on July 26, then nine seen on July 27. There were 16 on July 30 with 17 on August 1, then 15 seen from August 3 to August 13. With such large numbers this year there were bound to be some oddities. There was an adult dark morph of one of the western races near Hooper Farms Road from November 21 to December 30. The Krider's form was seen as follows: there was one on November 7 with two on November 9. There were three from December 7 to the end of the month. There was also one on February 8. Very unexpectedly there was a late Krider's at the Sand Farm on April 20 and April 23.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*)

This was a vagrant. There was a juvenile light morph by Hooper Farms Road on November 21. This was also the first date for the western dark morph Red-tailed Hawk.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, a pair bred near the Workshops raising one young. Early fall records: *a male was seen at the Workshops up to June 29. There was a male at Hooper Farms Road on July 1. There was a juvenile at the Workshops on July 6 which in light of information from later years suggests very strongly that a pair bred there. There was one at the*

Sand Farm on July 18. Location of later sightings not noted. There was one on July 20 with two on July 22, then one seen on July 29. There were singles on August 15 and August 19. Later there were two on September 14, September 19 and September 23. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were ten on September 26 with 13 on September 30, then nine seen on October 5 with five on October 7. There were six on October 10 with eight on October 12, 12 to October 17 and 13 on October 19, then 11 seen on October 21 with ten on October 24 and eight on October 26. There were ten on October 29 with 14 to November 4, 15 on November 7 and 17 on November 9, then 16 seen on November 14 with 13 on November 16. There were 18 on November 18 with 19 on November 21, then 17 seen on November 25 with eight on November 28. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 30 with 16 on December 2, then 14 seen to December 12 with 13 on December 17 and eight on December 19. There were ten on December 21 with 14 on December 26, then 13 seen on December 28 with 12 on December 30 and five on January 2. There were 12 on January 4 with 14 on January 6, then 12 seen on January 11 with nine on January 14. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 16 with seven on January 18. There were nine on January 20 with 12 on January 23, then ten seen on January 28 with nine on January 30. There were 14 on February 1 with 15 on February 4, then 14 seen on February 8 with nine on February 10 and eight on February 12. There were 14 on February 15 with 13 on February 17 and eight on February 20. There were 17 on February 22, February 24 and February 29 with 21 on March 2, then 17 seen on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 15 with 14 on March 17, then eight seen on March 19. There were 11 on March 21 with 14 on March 24, then 13 seen on March 26 with four on March 28. There were ten on March 30 with three on April 2 and singles to April 7. There were two on April 9 with one on April 11. There were two on April 13 with four on April 15. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer there was an adult male at the Workshops from April 25 to August 1 with a female on August 1 and a juvenile there on July 30 and August 8. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on June 13.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on September 7 and September 16 with two on September 19 and September 21. There were three on September 23 with five on September 26 and eight on September 30, then three seen on October 5 with two on October 7. The count of eight is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were three on October 12 and October 17 with two on October 19 and singles then seen on five dates to November 30. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there

was one on December 26. For the early spring passage there was one on February 22. For the main spring passage there was one on April 9 with two on April 13 then singles seen on April 18, April 20 and May 11.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on September 30 with two on October 7, then one seen on October 12. There were three on October 14 with singles on October 19, November 2, November 14 and November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 21. For the early spring passage there was one on January 4. There were also singles on February 1 and February 8. That closed the early spring passage. There was a very late individual that flew to the north over Lust Road on May 23.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female by the side of Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension on March 26.

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

Resident with the majority of the pairs being seen at the Sod Farm and the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *there were 17 on July 1 with eight on July 4 and five on July 6. There were seven on July 8 with ten on July 15 and 11 on July 18, then five seen on July 20. There were six on July 22 with ten on July 25 and 11 on July 29, then seven seen on August 1 with three to August 8 and one to August 12.* That probably recorded the cessation of calling. Coveys were noted from July 17 to February 29 with most counts being for 20 or less. The higher counts were 23 on September 7, 23 on September 26, 21 on October 14, 30 on October 19, 34 on October 21, 30 on November 23, 28 on November 25, 25 on January 2, 21 on January 16, 34 on January 18, 24 on January 23 and 23 on February 8. The calling appeared to have started again on March 15 so for the late spring passage there were eight on March 15 with two on March 17. There were six on March 19 with 11 to March 26, 13 on March 28 and 15 on March 30, then ten seen on April 2 with six on April 4. There were 13 on April 7 with 23 on April 9 and 28 on April 13, then 16 seen to April 18 with 13 on April 20. There were 21 on April 23 with 25 on April 25 and 29 on April 27, then 28 seen on May 2 with 27 on May 4. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer “passage” there were 30 on May 7 with 16 on May 9. There were 23 on May 11 with

30 on May 14, then 18 seen on May 16. There were 25 on May 18 with 27 on May 20, 29 on May 23, 38 on May 25, 49 on May 28, 78 on May 30 and 105 on June 1 (a covey of 16 chicks is in this total), then 36 seen on June 4 with 35 on June 6 and 26 on June 8. The count of 105 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 46 on June 11 with 68 on June 13, then 41 seen on June 15 with 39 on June 20, 28 on June 25 and 23 on June 27. There were 34 on June 29 with 13 on July 2. That was the end of the summer "passage". For the early fall passage there were 20 on July 6 with 35 on July 9, then 21 seen on July 11 with 14 on July 13, 12 on July 16 and four on July 19. There were 16 on July 21 with five to July 30, four on August 3, three on August 6 and two on August 8. There were 14 on August 10 with four on August 13.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

A resident, numbers were very low because of the drought there was little to suggest passage. A total of 13 pairs located during the breeding season, this breaks down to one pair on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal, ten pairs around Phase One, one pair at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal and one pair at the western end of Lust Road. A chick was seen by the Lake Level Canal on July 16. Early fall records: *only singles seen from June 24 to July 25. There were two on August 3 with singles to August 8. There were three on August 12* with two to August 17 and one on August 19. There were three on August 22 with four on August 26, then singles seen to August 31. There were six on September 5 with five to September 9, two to September 16 and one on September 23. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles to October 12. There were three on October 14 with two to November 9. Finally for the late fall passage there was one on November 23. For the winter passage there were singles on November 28, December 9, December 14 and December 19; that was it. For the early spring passage there were two on January 9 with three on January 14 and January 16, then singles seen to January 25. There were three on February 4 with singles on February 12 and February 15. That closed the early spring passage. There were no further sightings until the main spring passage started on March 4. There were two on March 4 with one on March 15. There were four on March 17 with two on March 21 and one on March 24. There were three on March 28 with four on April 2, then two seen on April 4 with one on April 7. There were two on April 9 with three on April 13, six on April 18 and seven on April 20, then six seen on April 25 with five on April 27. There were six on April 30 with four on May 2 and two on May 4. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 7 with two on May 9. There were three on May 11 with five to May 16 and six on May 18, then three seen on May 20 with one on May 23. There were three on May 25 with seven on May 28, then three seen to June 1 with one on June 4. There were two on June 6 and June 8 with five on June 11, then three seen to June 15 with two on June 18 and one on June 20. There

were three on June 22 with two to June 29. The summer passage now came to an end. In other years there was a post-breeding gathering but because of the drought there was no such event this year. For the early fall passage there were four on July 2 with three on July 6, two to July 11 and one on July 13. There were three on July 16 with two to July 21 and singles to August 1. There were three on August 3 with six on August 8, then four seen on August 10 with two on August 15.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 17 with one by the Lake Level Canal on October 19. There was one by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 26 and November 7. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 11 with one on November 16. There was one by Lake Apopka south of Hooper Farms Road extension on November 18. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 25 with singles there to December 2. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two at the Sand Farm on December 12 with three there on December 14 and December 19, then one seen on December 21. There was also one on the southern border on December 12. There was one by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road Extension on December 21 with one by Lake Apopka north of the Lust Road pump house on December 28. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on January 6 and January 11 with two on January 14 and three on January 16, then two seen on January 20 with singles to January 30. There was also one by the Lake Level Canal on January 9 with one on the southern border on January 16. There were two at the Sand Farm on February 1 with singles on February 4, February 17 and February 20. There were two at the Sand Farm from February 22 to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two at the Sand Farm on March 15 with one on March 17.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

A common fall passage migrant with declining numbers through the winter and the spring. For the fall passage there were singles on September 16 and September 21 with 13 on September 23, 22 on September 28, 36 on September 30, 39 on October 3, 40 to October 10, 56 on October 12 and 118 on October 14, then 69 seen on October 19 with 30 on October 21. There were 31 on October 24 with 49 on October 26, then 36 seen on October 29 with 18 on October 31. There were 28 on November 2 with 82 on November 4, then 42 seen on November 7. There were 81 on November 9 with 95 on November 11, then 71 seen on November 14 with

28 on November 16. There were 41 on November 18 with 101 on November 21, then 61 seen on November 23 with 54 on November 25, 39 on November 28 and 30 on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 66 on December 2 with 65 to December 9, 62 on December 12, 42 on December 14 and 30 on December 17. There were 96 on December 19 with 49 on December 21, and 23 on December 26. There were 62 on December 28 with 20 on December 30 and five on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 4 with 44 on January 6 and 70 on January 9, then 25 seen on January 11 with 23 on January 14. There were 35 on January 16 with 27 on January 18, 18 on January 20, 16 on January 23 and 15 on January 25. There were 21 on January 28 with 27 on February 1 and 28 on February 4, then 26 seen on February 8 with 20 on February 10, 19 on February 15, 16 on February 17, 12 on February 20 and ten on February 22. There were 14 on February 24 with three on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 17 on February 29 with 25 on March 2 and 34 on March 15, then 19 seen on March 17 with 12 on March 21 and five on March 24. There were 15 on March 26 with 21 on March 28, then 13 seen on March 30. There were 21 on April 2 with 37 on April 4, then 32 seen on April 7 with 17 on April 9 and 14 on April 11. There were 15 on April 13 with 23 on April 15, then 21 seen on April 18 with 17 on April 20, six on April 23, five on April 25, four on April 30, two on May 7 and one on May 9.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*)

A common summer resident but absent through the winter, there were 21 pairs in Phase One. The first chicks (two) were seen on May 14. Early fall records: *there were 11 on July 4 with 13 on July 6, then ten seen on July 8 with nine on June 11 and five on July 13. There were 15 on July 15 with 17 on July 18, then 15 seen on July 22 with 14 on July 27, 13 on July 29, nine to August 8 and seven on August 10. There were ten on August 12* with 16 on August 15, then three seen on August 17. There were five on August 19 with eight on August 22, then five seen on August 26 with four to September 2 and one on September 5. There were two on September 7 with three on September 9, then two seen on September 12 with one on September 14. There were two on September 16 and September 19 with three on September 21, then one seen on September 23. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on September 26 with three on September 28 and four on October 3, then two seen to October 7 with singles to October 12. There were two on October 14 with three on October 17, then two seen to October 24 with one on October 29. Finally for the late fall passage there were singles on November 11, November 14, November 16 and November 18. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the early spring passage there were singles from February 8 to March 2. For the main spring passage there were singles on March

15 and March 19. There were two on March 21 and March 26 with three on March 28, four on March 30, seven on April 2, 17 on April 4, 20 on April 7 and 36 on April 11, then 31 seen on April 13 with 30 on April 15 and 27 on April 18. There were 37 on April 20 with 11 on April 23. There were 16 on April 25 with 30 on April 27, then 25 seen on April 30 with 24 on May 2. There were 27 on May 4 and May 9 with 20 on May 11, 19 on May 14, 18 on May 18 and 11 on May 20. This was the end of the spring passage and the start of the summer passage. Locally the summer passage will have started earlier but more northerly breeding birds continued to pass through on the way north. There were 30 on May 23 with 31 on May 25 and May 28, then 27 seen on June 1 with 18 on June 4. There were 24 on June 6 and June 8 with 37 on June 11 and 47 on June 13, then 35 seen on June 15 with 18 on June 18. There were 24 on June 20 with 25 on June 22, then 11 seen on June 25. There were 25 on June 27 with 29 on June 29 and 37 on July 2, then 27 seen on July 9 with 23 on July 13, 20 on July 19, 17 on July 21, 16 on July 24, 12 on July 27 and ten on July 30. There were 13 on August 1 with 15 on August 3, then seven seen on August 6 with four on August 8. There were six on August 10 with seven on August 13 and August 15, then two seen on August 17. There did not appear to be a fall passage as such the summer visitors just drifted away.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)

A common resident but I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year; the first juveniles (two and one) were seen on April 15. The latest brood (three) was seen on August 31. Early fall records: *there were 130 on July 4 with 90 on July 6. There were 100 on July 8 with 105 on July 11 and 110 on July 15, then 80 seen to July 20. There were 110 on July 22 with 85 on July 27 and 70 on July 29. There were 90 on August 1 with 85 on August 5 and 70 to August 10. There were 90 on August 12* with 95 on August 15 and 105 on August 17, then 85 seen on August 19 with 60 on August 22. There were 70 on August 24 with 90 on August 26, then 73 seen on August 31 with 60 on September 2. There were 80 on September 5 with 100 on September 9, 110 on September 12 and 130 on September 14, then 95 seen on September 16 with 90 on September 19. There were 120 on September 21 with 100 on September 26 and 70 on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 90 on September 30 with 120 on October 3, then 110 seen on October 5 with 80 on October 7. There were 120 on October 10 with 90 on October 12. There were 110 on October 14 and October 17 with 120 on October 19, 135 on October 24 and 160 on October 26, then 130 seen on October 29 with 100 on October 31. There were 160 on November 2 with 175 on November 7 and 190 on November 9, then 120 seen to November 14 with 110 on November 16. There were 170 on November 18 with 160 on November 23 and 140 to November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 160 on November 30, December 5 and December

9, then 205 seen on December 12 with 155 on December 14 and 145 on December 17. There were 175 on December 19 with 230 on December 21, then 190 seen to January 2. There were 335 on January 4 with 260 on January 6 and 250 to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 300 on January 14 with 335 on January 16 and 495 on January 18, then 350 seen on January 23 with 330 on January 25 and 290 on January 28. There were 420 on January 30 with 390 on February 1, 270 on February 4 and 230 to February 10. There were 320 on February 12 with 280 on February 15 and 225 on February 17. There were 310 on February 20 with 255 on February 24 and 200 on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 250 on February 29 with 200 on March 2 and 150 on March 4. There were 165 on March 15 with 160 on March 17, 145 on March 19 and 135 on March 21. There were 145 on March 24 and March 26 with 150 on March 28, then 115 seen on March 30 with 95 on April 2 and 90 on April 4. There were 100 on April 7 with 70 on April 9. There were 90 on April 11 with 130 on April 13, then 85 seen on April 18 with 75 on April 20 and 70 on April 23. This was the end of the late spring passage and the start of the summer passage. There were 90 on April 25 and April 27 with 100 on April 30 and 110 on May 2, then 80 seen on May 4 with 70 on May 7. There were 90 on May 9 with 85 on May 11 and 80 on May 14. There were 90 on May 16 with 60 on May 18. There were 70 on May 20 with 90 on May 23, 120 to May 30, 130 on June 1, 135 on June 4, 235 on June 6 and 240 on June 8, then 200 seen on June 11 with 180 on June 15, 150 on June 18, 140 on June 20 and 130 on June 22. There were 170 on June 25 with 190 on June 27, then 160 seen to July 2. There were 180 on July 6 with 215 on July 9, then 180 seen to July 13. This was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 210 on July 16, July 19 and July 24 with 220 to July 27, 240 on July 30, 260 to August 3, 270 on August 6, 365 on August 10 *and 410 on August 15, then 240 seen on August 17 with 85 on August 20.*

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

With the drought this species was present but in exceptionally low numbers; there was one on March 26 at Lake Apopka with the “Caribbean” facial shield. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 8 and July 11 with two on July 13, then singles seen to July 22. There were two on July 25 and July 27 with one on July 29. There were two on August 1 with singles to August 5. There were two on August 8* with singles to August 15. There were also singles from August 19 to September 2 with two on September 5, then singles seen to September 12. There were two on September 14, September 19 and September 23 with singles to October 12. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 14 with singles to October 24. There were three on October 26 with two on October 29 and one on October 31. There were two on November 2 with four on November 4 and 12 on November 7,

then eight seen on November 9 with four on November 11 and two to November 18. There were eight on November 21 with five on November 23 and two on November 25. This concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 28 with five on November 30, then three seen on December 2 with two to December 17. There were four on December 19 with nine on December 21, then singles seen to January 2. There were three on January 4 and January 6 with two to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with six on January 16, seven on January 18, eight on January 20 and 11 on January 23, then five seen on January 25. There were ten on January 28 with 11 on January 30 and 15 on February 1, then eight seen on February 4. There were 12 on February 6 with 15 on February 8, then 12 seen on February 12 with 11 on February 15. There were 31 on February 17 with 15 on February 20 and 12 on February 22. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 18 on February 24 with 36 on February 26 and 38 on March 2, then 17 seen on March 4. There were 18 on March 15 with 26 on March 17, then 16 seen to March 26 with five on March 28. There were seven from March 30 to April 4 with four on April 7 and three on April 9. There were seven on April 11 with four on April 13 and three to April 20. There were six on April 23 with three to April 30 and singles to May 7. There were four on May 9 with three on May 11 and singles to May 16. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 18 with two on May 20 and singles to June 6. From June 8 to September 5 there were two in the area with three on August 1. No passage of any kind.

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

A very uncommon visitor outside of the breeding season, during that season there was nothing to suggest that this species bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *there was one at the Sand Farm on July 8 with one on the southern border on July 20.* There was one at the Sand Farm on September 7 and September 23. This concluded the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on November 16. There was also one at the Sand Farm on November 21. Those were the late fall records. For the winter passage there was one to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on December 9, that is it. This species breeds in the winter from November to perhaps May so this break in the records is to be expected. For the early spring passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on January 16. With the early nesting season the following records are probably summer “passage” records. There were singles at the Sand Farm on the following dates: March 17, April 11, May 18, May 20, May 23, June 1, June 6, June 8, June 11, June 13, June 15 and June 20. From May onwards these records could relate to a single individual at that site. That could be the end of the summer passage if so for the early fall

passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on June 22, July 11, July 26 and August 6. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on August 1.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no summer records this year. Early fall records: *there was one on June 24 with two on July 8, then one seen on July 13. There were also two from July 15 to July 29.* There was one on August 19 with later three on September 21. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 7. There were ten on October 19 with two to October 24. There were eight on October 26 with six on October 29 and two on October 31. There were four on November 2 with nine on November 4 and 12 on November 9, then six seen on November 11 with four to November 16. There were eight on November 18 with 12 on November 23, then four seen to December 7. That was the fall passage. I have not included the parties seen flying to the south these I will deal with separately. For the winter passage there were 28 on December 12 with 15 on December 14 and two on December 17. There were 18 on December 19 with two on December 21. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 2 with three on January 4, then two seen to January 18. There were 23 on January 20 with two from January 23 to January 25. There were four on January 28 with two to February 1 and one on February 4. There were four on February 8, February 12 and February 15 with six on February 20, then five seen on February 24 with two on February 26. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were five on February 29 with seven on March 4, then four seen to March 17. There were five on March 19 with three on March 24 and two on March 26. There were six on March 28 with two to April 11. There were four on April 20 with singles to April 25. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 30 with three on May 4, then two seen on May 14 with one on May 25. There were also two on June 13. For the early fall passage there were two on August 13.

The records of visible migration did not fit in with the pattern detailed above. A total of 55 flew to the south on November 16 with 137 on November 30, 11 on December 2, 35 on December 5, 65 on December 7 and 63 on December 9. Later seven flew to the south on December 26 with seven on January 14. There were just two spring records of passage to the north. A total of 113 flew to the north-west on February 29 with 20 flying to the north on March 2.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

This year there were two sightings of re-introduced birds. There were two adults on the northern border on September 2. There were again two adults flying to the south-west over the Sand Farm on March 24.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

Now an uncommon passage migrant, it is the habitat that we are missing. For the fall passage there were two adults in breeding plumage on September 14 and September 16. There was one in winter plumage on September 19; I did not record plumage after that date. There were two from October 3 to October 10. Those were the fall sightings. For the winter passage there were six on December 30 that was it. For the early spring passage there were three on January 16 with 13 on January 20 and 18 on January 25, then one seen on January 28. There were eight on January 30 with 12 on February 1 and 13 on February 4, then two seen on February 6. There were four on February 12 with one on February 15. There were two on February 17 with four on February 24 and nine on February 26, then three seen on February 29. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were nine on March 15 with 13 on March 17, then six seen on March 21 with singles on March 26 and April 2. There were two on April 4 with four on April 13, there were no later records. All sightings were from the fields next to the Sand Farm.

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one by Canal Road on October 31, November 2 and November 4. For the early spring passage one flew north calling at the Workshops on February 8.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

For this year it was a very rare passage migrant. Early fall records: *there was one on August 1 with four on August 3 and seven on August 5.* There were singles on September 14 and September 19 with two on September 26, then one seen on October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on May 9. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on July 13.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

A resident with a significant winter passage; I have no information on any breeding pairs this year. Early fall records: *there was one on June 29 with two from July 1 to July 6 and four on July 11, then two seen to July 15. There were six on July 18 with four on July 20 and two on July 22. There were three on July 25 with five on July 27, nine on July 29 and 13 on August 1, then 12 seen on August 5 with eight on August 8. There were 19 on August 10 with six on August 12,* four on August 17 and two on August 19. There were seven on August 22 and August 24 with nine on August 29, then one seen on September 5. There were 50 on September 7 with 108 on September 9 and 110 on September 14, then 94 seen on September 19 with 46 on September 23 and 25 on September 26. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 32 on September 28 with 36 on September 30, then 15 seen on October 3. There were 28 on October 5 with 72 on October 7, then eight seen on October 10 with three on October 14 and one on October 17. There were three on October 21 with 16 on October 24 and 41 on October 29, then eight seen on October 31. On October 29 along with the 41 there was a passage of 150 flying to the south over Lake Apopka. Flocks have been seen in most years in late October and early November flying to the south over the lake. In the area there were 29 on November 2 with 80 on November 4, then 36 seen on November 7 with 21 on November 9 and two on November 11. On November 11 a party of ten flew to the south over the lake. There were 12 in the area on November 14 with 53 on November 16, then 38 seen on November 18 with 33 on November 21, 30 on November 23 and 17 on November 25. There were 44 on November 28 with 79 on November 30, then 36 seen on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 46 on December 5 with 55 on December 7, 135 on December 12 and 445 on December 14, then 145 seen on December 17 with 133 on December 19. There were 250 on December 21 with 33 on December 26 and 17 on December 28. There were 205 on December 30 with 122 on January 2, 85 on January 4 and 14 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 65 on January 9 with 190 on January 11, then 125 seen on January 14 with 96 on January 16. There were 170 on January 18 with 125 on January 23, 57 on January 28 and 31 on January 30. There were 100 on February 1 with 68 on February 4. There were 92 on February 6 with 160 on February 8, then 73 seen on February 12 with 31 on February 15. There were 85 on February 17 with 165 on February 20, then 115 seen on February 22 with 57 on February 24 and 23 on February 26. There were 230 on February 29 with 60 on March 2 and five on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 39 on March 15 with 16 on March 17, eight on March 19 and two on March 21. There were eight on March 24 with nine on March 28, then six seen to April 7 with four to April 13 and three on April 15. Note how the influxes are now much lower and more drawn out. There were four on April 20 with five on April 23 and April 25, then three seen on April 27 with two on April 30. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 2 with six on May 4, then five

seen on May 7 with four to May 11. There were seven on May 14 with three on May 16. There were four on May 18 with five on May 20, six on May 23 and nine on May 25, then seven seen on May 28 with six to June 1 and two on June 4. There were eight on June 6 with six on June 11, three on June 13 and one on June 15. This closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were four on June 18 with 11 on June 20, 15 on June 22 and 31 on June 27, then 22 seen on June 29 with four on July 2. There were 27 on July 6 with 79 on July 9, then 65 seen on July 11 with 40 on July 13 and 19 on July 16. There were 47 on July 19 with 42 on July 24, seven on July 26 and five on July 30. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 12 on August 1 with one on August 3. There were three on August 6 with 11 on August 8, then three seen on August 13 *with one on August 15.*

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

Currently this is just a summer visitor; there were a total of nine pairs. There were six pairs by Lake Apopka north of the Lust Road pump house, a pair by Laughlin Road, a pair in Phase One and a pair at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal. Broods of one to three were first seen from June 6 to June 25. Early fall records: *there were three on June 29 and July 1 with four on July 4 and 12 on July 6, then five seen on to July 13 with four on July 15 and one on July 18. There were two on July 20 and July 22 with ten on July 25 and 22 on July 27, then 14 seen on July 29. There were 16 on August 1 with 19 on August 3, then five seen on August 5 with four to August 10. There were five on August 12* with two to August 19. There were no later fall records. For the spring passage there were five on March 28 with six on April 2, eight on April 4 and 120 on April 9, then 35 seen on April 11 with nine on April 13. There were 15 on April 15 with 21 on April 18, 22 on April 23 and April 25, then 20 seen on April 30 with 17 on May 4, 13 on May 7 and ten on May 9. That appeared to be the extent of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 on May 11 with 19 on May 14, then 11 seen on May 16 with nine on May 18. There were 12 on May 20 with 14 on May 23, 27 on May 28 and 28 on June 1, then 26 seen on June 6 with 14 on June 8. There were 23 on June 11 with 14 on June 13, 12 to June 22, six on June 25 and four to July 2. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 6 with four on July 9, two on July 11 and one on July 13. There were 26 on July 16 with 11 on July 19 and one on July 21. There were 11 on July 24 with 14 on July 26, then 12 seen on July 30 with nine on August 1, six on August 3, five on August 6, four to August 10 and one on August 13.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; this year it was only present in very low numbers. Early fall records: *there was one on July 27, July 29, August 1, August 3 and August 5.* For this year there were singles on September 2 and September 19. There were two on September 30 and October 7. These few records comprise the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 26 with three on October 29, then two seen to November 2. There were three on November 4 with five to November 9 and nine on November 11, then eight seen to November 16 with two on November 18. There were three on November 21 with six on November 23, then four seen on November 28 with three to December 2 and one on December 5,. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 7 with one on December 9. There were two on December 12, December 14 and December 21. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 2 with four on January 6 and two to January 11. There were four on January 14 with two on January 18. There were three on January 28 with two on February 1 and singles to February 12. There were two on February 15 with three on February 20 and four on February 24, then one seen on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 2 with singles to March 15. There were two on March 17 with three on March 24, then two seen to March 30. There were three on April 2 with eight on April 4 and 40 on April 9, then singles seen to April 30. There were two on May 2 and May 9 with four on May 11, then two seen to May 18. That was the end of the main spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 16, July 24 and July 26.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

Currently a passage migrant and winter visitor in low numbers; it's the habitat that is missing. Early fall records: *there was one on July 27 with three on July 29, then one seen on August 3.* There were five on August 19; however there were no further sightings until six seen on September 16. Those were the only records for the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 19 on September 30 with singles to October 5. There were ten on October 7 with singles on five dates to November 4. There were two from November 7 to November 18 with singles to December 5. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 7 and December 9 with singles on December 12 and December 14. That was the very limited winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 4 with seven on January 6, then three seen on January 9 with two on January 11. Later there were two on January 28. Those were the only early spring sightings. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 4, March 15, March 26 and April 4. There were 15 on April 9 with two to April 13. There were three on April 20 with 38 on April 23, then six seen on April

25. There were 30 on April 27 with 65 on April 30, then 12 seen on May 2 with six on May 4 and four on May 7. There were 12 on May 9 and May 11 with 15 on May 14 and 18 on May 18, then singles seen on May 20 and June 6. That concluded the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were seven in breeding plumage on July 6 with five on July 16 and two on July 24. Plumage details not noted for the last two sightings.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were two on July 27 with four on July 29 and six on August 3, then two seen to August 8 with one on August 12.* There were two on August 19 with one on August 31; there were also two on September 2. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 10 with three on October 12, then singles seen to October 21. There were two on October 24 with singles on November 2 and November 4. This concluded the late fall passage; there were no further sightings until the spring. Initially for the spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 15 however passage did not really start until April. There were singles on April 2, April 4 and April 7 with four to April 13, six on April 15, seven on April 20 and 11 on April 23, then five seen to April 30 with four on May 2 and two on May 4. There were five on May 7 with three to May 11, two on May 14 and singles on May 16 and May 20. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 16 and August 6 with one on August 8.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

This was a vagrant. One flew to the north up the side of Lake Apopka on September 30. In the following year there were two of the Eastern race *(T.s. semipalmatus*) perched on a snag in Lake Apopka near the end of the Laughlin Road extension on July 9.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

An uncommon passage migrant most were seen along the shore of Lake Apopka. Early fall records*: there was one on July 6. There was an adult in breeding plumage at an irrigation pond next to the Sand Farm from July 22 to at least August 8. There were three on August 10 with one on August 12.* For this year there were also singles on August 17 and August 19 with three on August 22, then two seen on August 24 with one on August 26. Later there were singles on September 16, September 28 and September 30. That closed the early fall passage.

Very exceptionally for the late fall passage there was one at the Stormwater Ponds on October 31 and November 30. There are a number of other ponds just off the property and it is likely that this individual was staying there. For the spring passage there were two on April 18 with singles on April 25 and April 27. There were five on May 4 with two on May 7 and one on May 9. There were two on May 14 with singles on May 16 and May 23. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 24 with two on August 3.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

This was a vagrant seeing as there was no longer a short grass habitat. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 19; that is it.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

This was a vagrant. Two flew to the east along the shore of Lake Apopka near the end of the Laughlin Road extension on April 23. This is still the highest count for Zellwood.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

This was another vagrant. There was one at Lake Apopka near the end of the Laughlin Road extension on May 18.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

This was also a vagrant. This was also seen in the same area (the northern shore of Lake Apopka) as the last two species. There was one in winter or more likely first-summer plumage on May 7. Quite a few migrant shorebirds turn up in this area as having travelled north over the lake it is back to the fields if they continue to the north.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

A passage migrant; numbers were much reduced because of the lack of a suitable habitat. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 27, August 3 and August 5*. There were two on September 9 with later two on September 21 and one on September 26. There were two on

September 28 with singles on September 30, October 3 and October 5. Those were the only fall sightings. For the spring passage there were singles on April 25 and April 27 with 11 on April 30, then two seen on May 2. There were four on May 4 with nine on May 7 and 20 on May 9, then 13 seen on May 11 with nine on May 14. There were 14 on May 16 with 31 on May 18, 62 on May 23 and 140 on May 25, then one seen on May 28. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 19. Whilst there was little habitat in the survey area for this species that was not the situation at Duda; the high count there was that of 4,300 on May 20.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

This species was not far off being classified as a vagrant for this year. Early fall records: *there were two on August 3 and August 5.* For this year there were singles on August 19, September 30, October 5, October 7 and October 26; those were the fall sightings. There are always fewer records for this species in the spring but for this year the only record related to one on May 4.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

Regular passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there were 17 on July 27 with 14 on July 29 and nine on August 1. There were 15 on August 3 with 20 on August 5, then two seen on August 8.* There was for this year one on August 19. There were 16 on September 7 with singles to September 16. There were 26 on September 19 with 22 on September 21, ten on September 23 and five on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 20 on September 28 with 240 on September 30 (these were at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh), then 56 seen on October 3 with ten on October 5. There were 40 on October 7 with 68 on October 10, then 60 seen on October 12 with three on October 14. There were 84 on October 21 with 107 on October 24, then 84 seen on October 26 with 16 on October 29. There were 137 on October 31 with 73 on November 4, 28 on November 9 and five on November 11. There were 56 on November 14 with 18 on November 18 and eight on November 23. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 28 with 35 on November 30. There were 20 on December 12 with 21 on December 14. There were six on December 28 with three on January 6. That completed a very weak winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 26 on January 16 with 50 on January 23, then seven seen on February 1. There were 45 on February 8 with 30 on February 12 and three on February 24. There were also five on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 22 on March 15 with 44 on March 21, then 15

seen on March 30 with two on April 2. There were four on April 25 and April 27 with 16 on May 2 and 25 on May 7, then three seen on May 9. There were 14 on May 11 with 16 on May 14, then eight seen on May 16 with four on May 18 and singles to May 28. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 13 with four on July 16. There were 25 on July 19 and July 21 with three to August 6.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

A very rare passage migrant. There was an adult at the Sand Farm on September 30. At Lake Apopka in May there was a very narrow strip of mud along the northern border of the lake and it was this strip of mud that produced the spring shorebird sightings. In the fall the sightings came from the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh. There were singles on this strip of mud on May 2, May 14, May 16 and May 18. Meanwhile at Duda the high count was that of 47 on May 16.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

This was a vagrant. For some reason the Stormwater Ponds had been drained and on August 19 there were two juveniles on the drier areas of mud; one of them was heard to call.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

This was another shorebird that is suffering for want of a bit of suitable habitat. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 29 with two on August 1 and August 3. There were eight on August 5.* There were five on September 5 with singles to September 16. There were five on September 21 with six on September 30, then singles seen on October 3 and October 7. There were two on October 10 with one on October 29. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on April 2 with one on May 14; that was it.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 10. There was one at the Stormwater Ponds on November 2, November 4, November 14, November 18 and November 23. In the spring there was one on the northern shore of Lake Apopka on May 2.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

An uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were three on July 27 and August 5.* There were 16 on September 9. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 11 and November 14. There were no winter sightings. For the spring passage there were 12 on April 7 with 25 on April 9, then five seen on April 11. There were four on May 4 with 13 on May 14, then six seen on May 20. The spring passage was at least a little stronger. For the early fall passage there was one in breeding plumage on July 6.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

This is normally a rare passage migrant but there was an influx in the fields next to the Sand Farm. There were eight on September 7 with ten on September 9, then one seen on September 12. There were two there on September 14 with one on September 21. Exceptionally there was one by Fishponds Road on September 28 and October 5.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

For this year this was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there were two on August 5.* The only sighting for this year relates to one on April 23.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

A passage migrant in very low numbers; there were no winter records this year. Early fall record: *there was an adult in breeding plumage at the Sand Farm on August 5.* More normally for the late fall passage there were singles on October 7 and October 10. Later there were singles on October 24 and October 30. Those were the only fall sightings. For the early spring passage there was one on January 30. For the late spring passage there were six on May 2 with a party of 11 in winter plumage (or first-summer plumage) on the northern shore of Lake Apopka on June 6. For the early fall passage there was one in breeding plumage on the shore of Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on July 9.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the winter passage. For the fall passage there were six on September 7. Later there were two on September 26 and September 30 with five on October 3, six on October 5, seven on October 78, 14 on October 10 and 23 on October 14, then ten seen on October 17. There were 12 on October 19 with 24 on October 21, 32 on October 26 and 49 on October 29, then 12 seen on October 31. There were 30 on November 2 with 39 on November 4, then 32 seen on November 9 with 14 on November 11 and 11 on November 14. There were 26 on November 16 with 49 on November 18 and 62 on November 23, then 50 seen on November 25 with 17 on November 28. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 122 on November 30 with 150 on December 2, then nine seen on December 5. There were 80 on December 7 with 138 on December 9, then 280 seen on December 12 and December 14 with 116 seen on December 17 and 36 on December 19. There were 163 on December 21 with 220 on December 26, then 190 seen on December 28 with 65 on December 30 and one on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 4 and January 6 with 22 on January 9 and 190 on January 11, then 53 seen on January 14 with nine on January 16. There were 34 on January 18 with 105 on January 20, then 95 seen on January 25 with 13 on January 28. There were 38 on January 30 with 66 on February 1 and 109 on February 4, then 18 seen to February 12 with ten on February 15. There were 12 on February 17 with 94 on February 20, then 67 seen on February 22 with 47 on February 24, eight on February 26 and four on February 29. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 16 on March 2 with six on March 15, five on March 17 and three on March 19. There were six on March 21 with four on March 26, three on March 28 and one on March 30. There were four on April 2 with singles to April 9. There was one on April 18 with two on April 20, then singles seen on April 23 and April 25.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. It is impossible to know how many there actually were as this species left the fields for the wooded borders in a very limited time span at first light. At the Sand Farm Bridge there were singles on October 14 and November 9; that was the fall passage. For the winter passage at the bridge there were two on November 28 with four on December 2, then two seen on December 9 with one on December 12. There were two on December 17, December 19 and December 21 with singles on December 26 and December 30; these were also at the bridge. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 6 with two on January 9, then singles seen on January

14 and January 18. There were two on January 23 with one on January 25. All sightings were from the Sand Farm Bridge.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one at the Sand Farm on August 3*. There were no records for this survey year.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

Seen in higher numbers this year at Lake Apopka, the majority were seen during the spring and the summer. Early fall records: *in first-summer plumage there were six on June 22 and June 27 with three on June 29, two on July 1 and one on July 4. There were two from July 6 to July* 22. There was a juvenile on August 19 with later two adults on September 12. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 17 in first-winter plumage on October 31 with 33 in first-winter plumage and an adult on November 2, then 25 seen in first-winter plumage on November 4 with two on November 7. There were seven in first-winter plumage on November 9 with 43 on November 11, then 17 seen on November 14 with 14 on November 18 and two to November 23. After November 14 none were aged. There were ten on November 25 with two on December 2. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 17 with two on December 30 and January 4. Those were the only winter sightings. For the early spring passage there was an adult in breeding plumage that flew to the east on February 10. There were two (not aged) on February 17 with one on February 22. There was an adult in breeding plumage on February 24 with four (not aged) on March 2. That was the extent of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was as usual an easterly passage of adults in breeding plumage. There were singles on March 19, March 30 and April 9 with 15 on April 11, then 11 seen on April 18 with four on April 27. There were three adults in breeding plumage in the area from May 7 to May 11 with an adult in breeding plumage flying to the east on May 14. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage numbers were higher this year there were seven adults with seven in first-summer plumage on May 16 with four adults and 14 in first-summer plumage on May 18 then four adults and six in first-summer plumage seen on May 20. There were two adults and 24 in first-summer plumage on May 23 with one adult and 26 in first-summer plumage on May 25. There was one adult with 55 in first-summer plumage on May 28 with one adult and 41 in first-summer plumage on May 30. There was one adult and 14 in first-summer plumage on June 1 with 23 in first-summer plumage on June 4. There were two adults and 41 in first-summer plumage on June 6 with 25 in first-summer plumage on June 8. There was one

adult and 48 in first-summer plumage on June 11. It is unusual for adults to hang around during the summer. From this point on there were only birds in first-summer plumage. There were 35 on June 13 with 25 to June 18. There were 42 on June 20 with 23 on June 22 and nine on June 25. There were 16 on June 27 with 18 on June 29. On this date there was also an adult in breeding plumage. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage In first-summer plumage there were 11 on July 2 with 15 on July 6, then eight seen on July 9 with three on July 11. The following were not aged. There were singles on July 16 and July 19 with three on July 21 and July 24. There were single juveniles on July 26, August 10 and August 13.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)

This was a vagrant. There was one in first-winter plumage on November 18. Exceptionally a sub-adult flew across the Lake Level Canal into Duda on May 20. This individual joined the gull and tern roost there. It used to turn up late in the day from the west. I saw it there on May 23, May 25 and May 28. There was then a gap in the sightings. I then saw it again on June 11, June 13 and June 15. Summer records are exceptional.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the early spring. For the fall passage there were singles on November 16, November 28 and November 30. For the winter passage there was one on December 14 with three to December 21, 29 on December 26 and 31 on December 30, then 12 seen on January 2 with seven on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 6 with 56 on January 11, 149 on January 16 and 215 on January 20, then 18 seen on January 23 with four on January 25. There were 465 on January 28 with 19 on January 30, ten to February 4, four on February 6 and one on February 8. There were ten on February 10 with three on February 15 and two on February 17. There were ten on February 22 with 11 on February 24, 35 on February 26 and 60 on February 29, then nine seen on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 17 with one on March 19. Later there were singles on March 26 and April 2.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the winter and the spring passages; numbers now much lower than they were in earlier years. For the late fall

passage there were six on October 31 with 11 on November 2, then three seen to November 7. There were six on November 9 with seven on November 11, then three seen on November 14 with two on November 16. There were five on November 18 with one on November 21. There were two on November 23 with three on November 25 and 14 on November 28, then three seen on November 30 with one on December 2. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 33 on December 5 with nine on December 9 and seven on December 12. There were 360 on December 17 with 560 on December 21, then 155 seen on December 26 with 70 on December 28, 32 on December 30 and 11 on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 100 on January 4 with 340 on January 6, then 150 seen on January 9 with 45 on January 11 and 20 on January 14. There were 97 on January 16 with 55 on January 18, 23 on January 23 and seven on January 25. There were 250 on January 28 with 15 on January 30. There were 76 on February 1 with 260 on February 4 and 350 on February 8, then 41 seen on February 10 with six on February 12. There were 800 on February 15 with 270 on February 20, 68 on February 22 and 11 on February 24. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 22 on February 26 with 45 on February 29 and 86 on March 2, then seven seen on March 4. There were four on March 15 with 40 on March 17, then 11 seen on March 19 with four on March 24, two on March 26 and one on March 28. There were two on March 30 with three on April 2 and April 7, then one seen on April 9. All the later sightings involved birds in first-summer plumage. There were two on April 15 with three on April 20 and April 27, then two seen on May 2 with one on May 9.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

A regular fall to spring migrant with the greatest numbers in the spring, the majority were in first-winter plumage. In fact all the following were in first-winter plumage unless I advise otherwise. For the fall passage there were two on October 31 and November 2 with one on November 7. There was an adult on November 11. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on November 28 with three on December 5 and December 9, then singles seen to December 19. There were three on December 21 with four on December 26, then three seen on December 28 with one on December 30. There were two (one adult) on January 2 with one in first-winter plumage on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 6 with six (one adult) on January 9, two (one adult) to January 14 and one on January 16. There were seven on January 18 with singles on January 20 and January 25. There were two on January 28 with 11 on January 30 and February 1, then five seen on February 4 with two on February 6. There were eight on February 8 and February 10 with 21 on February 15, then eight seen on February 20

with five (one adult) on February 22 and four on February 24. There were seven on February 26 with one on February 29. That was the early spring passage; as usual with this species that was by far the strongest event. For the late spring passage there two on March 2 with later one on March 15 and two on March 17. There was an adult in breeding plumage on March 19, March 21 and March 24. There was one in first-winter plumage on March 26 with two (one adult) on April 2. That was the late spring passage. During the summer there was one in first-summer plumage on June 6. Individuals in that plumage are seen from time to time.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

This was an irregular visitor. For the winter passage there was one in first-winter plumage on December 5. For the early spring passage there was one in first-winter plumage on February 6. An adult of the British race *L.f.graellsii* was present on February 6, February 10, February 15 and February 20. This or another adult was seen on March 2.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

An uncommon non-breeding summer visitor and passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were single adults on June 27 and July 22.* There were three on September 5; that was the only fall record for this survey year. In the spring there were two on April 7. Later there were two on May 4 with singles on May 7, May 9, May 11, May 16 and May 20. There was also one on May 28; this could have been the earlier individual.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Absent for most of the fall then present for the rest of the survey year; there was a roost at Duda through the summer with the birds flying out to the lake to feed. As these birds came into the survey area the totals from the roost are included here. Early fall records: *there were 35 on July 1 with 34 on July 8, 23 on July 11, 14 on July 13 and 13 on July 15. There were 21 on July 18 with 28 on July 20, then 22 seen on July 22 with 13 on July 27, seven on July 29, four on August 1 and three on August 3.* There were no further sightings until November. There was one on November 21; this was the only fall record early or late for this survey year. For the winter passage there was one on November 30 with five on December 2, six to December 7 and seven on December 12, then five seen on December 14 with three on December 17, two to December 21 and one on December 26. There were 18 on December 28 with two on December 30 and one on January 2. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 6 and January 11 with eight on January 16, 14 on January 18, 15 on

January 23, 19 on January 30, 32 on February 4 and 42 on February 10, then nine seen on February 12 with seven on February 15, six on February 17 and two on February 20. There were seven on February 22 with ten on February 24, then nine seen to March 2 with three on March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 15 and March 17 with ten on March 19, then eight seen on March 24 with five on March 26. There were ten on March 28 with 15 on March 30, then 14 seen on April 4 with three on April 7. There were five on April 9 with 18 on April 11, then five seen on April 13 with one on April 15. There were three on April 18 with five on April 20, then one seen on April 23. That closed the late spring passage. The summer passage followed with information from the roost at Duda. There were 140 on April 25 with 133 on May 2, 120 on May 4, 98 on May 7, 76 on May 9 and 69 on May 11. There were 75 on May 14 with 78 on May 16 and 89 on May 20, then 79 seen on May 23 with 76 on May 25. There were 83 on May 28 with 56 on May 30. There were 57 on June 1 with 66 on June 4, then 67 seen on June 6 and June 8 with 48 on June 11, 36 on June 13, 33 on June 15, 31 on June 18, 27 on June 20, 19 to June 27, 16 on July 2, 14 on July 6, eight on July 11, six on July 13, five to July 24, four on July 26 and three on July 27. That decline lasted two months! That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 30 with three on August 1 and one on August 3. There were two on August 8 with three on August 10 however none seen on August 13. During the summer at the roost I noted the following adults in breeding plumage: two on May 20, seven on May 25, two on June 1 and seven on June 6. These totals are included in those detailed above.

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was an adult on July 8.* This year for the summer passage there was an adult on May 20.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was a juvenile on October 31. For the late spring passage there was one in first-winter plumage on March 19. For the summer passage there was one in first-summer plumage on May 25 with two adults in breeding plumage and one in first-summer plumage on May 28.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)

This was a vagrant; this may even be the first inland record for Florida. There was an adult in breeding plumage that flew to the west along the northern shore of Lake Apopka on May 20. I later relocated the bird at the Duda roost and was able to watch it closely through the telescope at the roost site. There is a description in Appendix B.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

A regular non-breeding summer visitor if there are suitable loafing and roosting areas; in the summers of 2007 and 2008 such an area existed at Duda. Numbers at other seasons were variable. Early fall records: *in first-summer plumage there were three on June 29 with two to July 8 and singles to July 18. There were two on July 20 and July 22 with one on July 25; all were in first-summer plumage.* For this year there were four on August 19 with two later on September 5. Then there was Tropical Storm Noel. On October 31 a total of 103 were seen feeding near the eastern shore of Lake Apopka, most were in first winter plumage but there were some winter plumage adults. The count of 103 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were also 27 on November 2 with ten on November 7. There was an adult at the lake on January 2 this could be a winter record or just perhaps an early spring sighting. In the summer there was an adult on May 4 with two adults and one in first-summer plumage on May 14. There were two adults on May 16 with three adults and one in first-summer plumage on May 18. There were four adults and one in first-summer plumage on May 20 and May 23. In first-summer plumage there were two on May 25 with singles on May 28 and May 30. There were four adults and one in first-summer plumage on June 1 with one adult and one in first-summer plumage on June 4, June 6 and June 11. There were two in first-summer plumage on June 13 with singles on June 18, June 20, June 22, June 25 and June 27. Finally there was one in first-summer plumage on July 25 and August 1. All the adults noted above from May 14 were in breeding plumage.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

This was another species that is not meant to turn up inland but if conditions are right during the summer there is a quite strong likely hood that they will be present; everything depends on there being a loafing and roosting site*. In 2007 there had been an adult in breeding plumage present from May 25 to June 13 with one in first-summer plumage from June 10 to July 1.* After Tropical Storm Noel there were at least three adults in partial summer plumage with the Common Terns on October 31. The count of three is still the highest count for Zellwood. It would not surprise me if more Arctic Terns had been present that day. In the summer there was one in first-summer plumage present from June 6 to July 2.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with a significant non-breeding summer population. Early fall records: *to detail those in first-summer plumage first. There were 189 on June 13 with 170 to June 27, 116 on June 29, 65 on July 1, 49 on July 6, 47 on July 8, 23 on July 13, 18 to July 18, 15 on July 20, 13 on July 22, three on July 25 and one on July 27. There were also a scattering of adults in breeding plumage. Singles were seen on July 1, July 4, July 6, July 20 and July 22.* There were no further sightings until two seen on September 19. The fall passage actually started with 41 on October 31, nine on November 2 and two to November 9. There

were 18 on November 11 with two to November 18. There were 41 on November 23 with 12 on November 25 and eight on November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 114 on December 2 with 65 on December 5, 22 on December 7 and two on December 9. There were 35 on December 12 with 57 to December 19, 82 on December 21, 230 on December 26 and 235 on December 28, then 213 seen on December 30 with 165 on January 4, 90 to January 9 and 25 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 32 on January 14 with 611 on January 16, then 260 seen on January 20 with 35 on January 23. The count of 611 is still the highest count for Zellwood. On January 16 there were very strong easterly winds. There were 355 on January 25 with 325 on January 30, 94 on February 1, 73 on February 4 and 29 on February 6. There were 107 on February 8 with 90 on February 10, 76 on February 12 and 57 on February 15. There were 87 on February 17 with 524 on February 22, then 254 seen on February 24 with six on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on February 29 with 16 on March 2, 93 on March 15 and 154 on March 17, then 19 seen on March 19 with one on March 21. There were four on March 24 with ten on March 26, 24 on March 28 and 120 on March 30, then 11 seen on April 2. There were 12 on April 4 with 76 on April 7 and 135 on April 9, then 70 seen on April 11 with 65 on April 13 and 59 on April 15. There were 83 on April 18 with 89 on April 20 and 105 on April 23, then 90 seen on April 27 with 49 on April 30. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 113 on May 2 with 90 on May 4, 86 on May 7 and 78 on May 9. There were 95 on May 11 with 102 on May 14, 105 on May 18, 117 on May 20 and 138 on May 23, then 121 seen (one was an adult in breeding plumage) on May 25. Excepting this adult all were in first-summer plumage during the summer passage. There were 123 on May 28 with 139 on May 30, then 126 seen on June 1 with 122 on June 4 and 92 on June 6. There were 123 on June 8 with 96 on June 11 and 85 on June 13. There were 92 on June 15 with 109 on June 18, then 98 seen on June 22 with 55 on June 27, 49 on June 29, 32 on July 2, 14 on July 6 and 13 on July 9. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 23 on July 11 with 14 to July 16, 13 to July 25, 12 on July 26 and five on July 27. There were adults in breeding plumage on July 11 and July 16 with two on July 25. There were 13 in first-summer plumage on July 30 with three adults and 15 in first-summer plumage on August 1. Of all the terns the adults leave Lake Apopka for the summer.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

A non-breeding summer visitor with early fall records of: *three on June 29 with 11 on July 4, then singles seen on July 13 and July 22.* There were no later sightings that year. For the spring passage there were 35 on April 7 with six to April 11 and four on April 13. There were 24 on April 18 with 22 on April 20, four on April 23 and one on April 25. There were two on April 27 and April 30 with singles to May 4. This closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 7 with five on May 14 and May 18, then eight seen on May 23 with four to May 28, three on June 1 and two on June 4. There were ten on June 6 with 11 to June 15 and 17 on June 18, then four seen on June 20. There were 12 on June 22 with 13 on June 25, then ten seen on June 27 with one on July 6. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 12 on July 9 with seven on July 11 and one on July 19. At Duda the highest

count was that of 176 on June 27 and June 29. They continued to be seen there to August 3. The flock at Duda did not feed at Lake Apopka so they are not detailed here.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

A fall passage migrant with a small population in first-summer plumage remaining at the lake through the summer; these roosted and loafed at Duda but fed out over the lake. There were no early fall records from the previous survey year. There were four on August 19. There was an adult in breeding plumage on September 7 with one (plumage not noted) on September 9. There were eight on September 19 with two on September 21. That was the early fall passage. For the summer passage there was one on first-summer plumage on May 20. There was an adult in breeding plumage on May 23 and May 25. On the 25th there was also one in first-summer plumage. In first-summer plumage there were two on May 28 with three on May 30 and June 1, four on June 4 and seven on June 6, then two seen on June 8. During this influx there was an adult in breeding plumage on June 1. There were three in first-summer plumage on June 11 and June 13 with two to June 18. In first-summer plumage there were four on June 20 with six on June 22, then five seen on June 27 with one on June 29. There was also one in partial summer-plumage on June 22. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were in first-summer plumage three on July 2 with five on July 6 and six on July 9. At this point I stopped recording any in first-summer plumage as I was concerned that I might be looking at returning adults in winter plumage. There were eight on July 11 with three on July 13. There were five on July 16 (age/plumage not known) with two adults in breeding plumage. There were eight on July 19 with ten on July 21 and July 24, then eight seen on July 25 with six on July 26. There were eight on July 27 with nine on July 30 and 17 on August 1, then four seen on August 3. During this last influx there was also one in breeding plumage on July 30 with three on August 1.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

This was locally a vagrant as there were two at the Lake Level Canal on May 7 with one at the Sand Farm on May 9. I said locally as there was a significant summer presence at Duda, they just did not come to Zellwood or the lake. There were 45 there on April 25 and counts climbed to reach 94 on May 9. Thereafter there was a gradual decline with 71 on May 16, 52 on May 25, 34 on June 1, 22 on June 6, 18 on June 8, six on June 18, four on June 27 and July 16 with one on July 30.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage there were three on August 26 with for the late fall passage one on October 29. Those were the only fall sightings. There were no spring

records. For the summer passage there were six on June 15. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on August 10 and August 13.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

A resident with two to three pairs nesting on the northern border. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 1 and July 4 with three from July 6 to July 13, then singles seen to July 18. There were two from July 20 to July 29 with four from August 1 to August 5, then singles seen to August 10. There were two on August 12* and August 15 with singles to August 22. That was the end of the influxes singles then seen with counts of three on August 24, August 31 and September 5 and two on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage and the early part of the winter passage one to three a day were seen with seven on October 26 and eight on November 4 then one to three seen to December 12. There were 11 on December 14 with nine on December 17 and singles to December 26. The five year analysis indicates that the November 4 and December 14 peak counts form part of a pattern. There were two on December 28 with six on January 4, then three seen on January 6 with two to January 16. That was the end of the period without influxes. For the early spring passage there were three on January 18 with two to January 30. There were three on February 1 with seven on February 6, then two seen to February 10. There were five on February 12 with three on February 15 and one on February 17. There were five on February 20 with singles to March 2. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 4 with three on March 17 and singles to March 21. There were three on March 24 with two on March 26 and one on March 28. There were three on March 30 with four on April 4, then three seen on April 7 with two on April 9. There were four on April 11 with two on April 13 and one to April 25. There were six on April 27 with two to May 2 and one on May 4. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 7 with seven on May 9, then three seen to May 16 with two to May 20 and one on May 23. There were two on May 25 with four on May 28, seven on June 1 and nine on June 4, then three seen on June 6. There were six on June 8 with 12 on June 13, then 11 seen on June 15 with two to June 20. There were ten on June 22 with five on June 25 and four on June 27. There were eight on June 29 and July 2 with five on July 6, two on July 9 and one to July 13. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 16 with six on July 19, then three seen on July 21 with singles to July 30. There were four on August 1 with three on August 3, two on August 8 and one to August 13.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

This year it is best described as an uncommon visitor from April to August. Early fall records*: there were two on July 1 and July 4. There were five on July 6 with flying to the west two on July 20 and 17 on July 22. Flying to the east there were ten on July 25 with 22 on July 27. In the area there were four on August 3 with seven on August 5, then six seen on August 8 with*

singles to August 12. For this year there were nine on August 15 with two on August 19. Exceptionally there were two on September 30. There were no further sightings until the spring. There was one at the Sand Farm from April 7 to at least June 13 with two there on May 4. In later years I believe that a pair bred in the same location at the Sand Farm. There was one on June 29 with three on July 2, then singles seen on July 6, July 21, July 24, August 8 and August 10. No visible passage noted this year.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

A resident with a very significant post-breeding gathering this year, I have no information on the size of the breeding population but it is probably in the order of 20 to 25 pairs. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 87 on June 27 with 100 on June 29, 126 on July 1, 235 on July 4, 260 on July 8, 490 on July 11 and 815 on July 13, then 330 seen on July 15. There were 540 on July 18 with 810 on July 20 and 875 on July 22, then 440 seen on July 27 with 370 on July 29 and 330 on August 1. There were 550 on August 3 with 430 on August 8, 390 on August 10, 290 on August 12* and 180 on August 15. There were 190 on August 17 with 245 on August 19 and 280 on August 22, then 190 seen on August 26 with 50 on August 29, 37 on August 31 and 17 on September 2. That ended the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 51 on September 5 with 53 on September 7, 135 on September 12, 185 on September 14 and 300 on September 19, then 102 seen on September 21 with 32 on September 23, 20 on September 26, 19 on September 28, 15 on September 30, 11 on October 3 and six on October 5. That was the end of the very shortened early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven on October 7 with 26 on October 10, then 14 seen on October 14 with five on October 17. There were eight on October 19 with 19 on October 21 and 29 on October 24, then 28 seen on October 29 with four on October 31. There were seven on November 2 and November 4 with 35 on November 9, then 20 seen on November 14 with 13 on November 16. There were 44 on November 18 with 41 on November 21, 29 on November 23, 19 on November 25 and two on November 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 32 on November 30 with ten on December 2, three on December 5 and two on December 7. There were 11 on December 9 with 182 on December 12, then seven seen on December 14 with two on December 17. There were eight on December 19 with 31 on December 21, then 22 seen on December 26 with 21 on December 30 and two on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 6 with 33 on January 9, then 30 seen on January 11 with eight on January 14. There were 11 on January 16 with 126 on January 18, then 72 seen on January 23 with 29 on January 25 and nine on January 28. There were 62 on January 30 with 124 on February 1, then 14 seen on February 4. There were 21 on February 6 with 25 on February 8, 27 on February 10 and 46 on February 12, then 21 seen to February 20 with 19 on February 22. There were 23 on February 24 with 28 on February 29, then 16 seen on March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 17 on March 4 with 28 on March 15 and 30 on March 17, then 18 seen on March 19. There were 22 on March 21 with 74 on March 24, then 40 seen on March 26 with 26 on March 28. There were 47 on March 30 with 28 on April 2 and 22 on April 4. There were 52 on April 7 with 28 on April 9. There were 48 on April 11 with 71 on April 13, then 19

seen on April 15 with 18 on April 18. There were 22 on April 20 with 24 on April 23, then 22 seen on April 27 with 13 on April 30. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 24 on May 2 and May 4 with 27 on May 7 and 37 on May 9, then 12 seen on May 11. There were 31 on May 14 with 55 on May 16, then 36 seen on May 18 with 31 on May 20. There were 100 on May 23 with 77 on May 28 and 70 on May 30. There were 95 on June 1 with 54 on June 4. There were 75 on June 6 with 100 on June 8, 106 on June 11, 120 on June 15, 154 on June 20 and 285 on June 22, then 179 seen on June 25. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 230 on June 27 with 675 on June 29, then 515 seen on July 2 with 385 on July 9 and 280 on July 11. There were 360 on July 13 with 385 on July 16 and 1,815 on July 21, then 390 seen on July 24. There were 660 on July 26 with 1,030 on July 27 and 2,370 on July 30, then 470 seen on August 3 with 255 on August 6, 130 on August 10 and 32 on August 13. The count of 2,370 is still the highest count for Zellwood. *To complete this event there were 170 on August 15 with 345 on August 17, then 130 seen on August 20 with 55 on August 23. There were 170 on August 24 with 255 on August 29, then 150 seen on September 3 with 47 on September 5, 21 on September 7, 11 on September 10 and nine on September 12. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)

A resident that can be hard to find outside of the breeding season. Early fall records: *there were 18 on July 1 with 26 on July 6 and 38 on July 8, then 15 seen on July 11. There were 27 on July 13 with 36 on July 15, then 32 seen on July 18 with 27 on July 20. There were 28 on July 22 with 45 on July 25 and 65 on July 27, then 45 seen on July 29 with 26 on August 3 and 14 on August 5. There were 35 on August 8 and August 12* with 31 on August 15, 16 on August 17, 13 on August 19, nine on August 24 and eight on August 26. That appeared to have been a post-breeding gathering perhaps a first for this species. For the early fall passage there were 19 on August 29 with 28 on September 2, then nine seen on September 5 with five on September 7. There were 18 on September 9 with 16 on September 12 and five on September 14. There were 19 on September 16 with eight on September 21 and six on September 23. There were 12 on September 26 with three on September 28 and two on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 3 with two on October 5. There were three on October 7 with seven on October 10, then three seen to October 14. There were four on October 17 and October 19 with ten on October 21, then four seen on October 24 with three on October 26 and two on October 29. There were five on October 31 with ten on November 4, then two seen on November 7 with one on November 9. There were three on November 11 with five on November 14, then singles seen to November 23. There were three on November 25 with one on November 28. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on November 30 with five on December 5 and two to December 9. There were four on December 12 with five on December 14, then three seen on December 17 with two on December 19 and December 21. There were five on December 26 with three to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 9 with two on January 11 and January 16, then singles seen to January 20. There were three on February 1 with five on February 4, then two seen on February 6 with one on February

8. There were six on February 10 with four on February 12 and one on February 15. There were six on February 17 with ten on February 22 and February 24, then six seen on February 26 with four on March 2 and one on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 15 with three on March 17 and seven on March 21, then six seen on March 26 with five on March 28. There were 17 on March 30 with 16 on April 2, 14 on April 4, six on April 7 and three on April 9. There were 15 on April 11 with 11 on April 13 and two on April 15. There were seven on April 18 with ten to April 25 and 18 on April 27, then six seen on April 30. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on May 2 with 18 on May 4, then 12 seen on May 7 with nine on May 9. There were 11 on May 11 and May 14 with 12 on May 16, then eight seen on May 18. There were 11 on May 20 with 23 on May 23 and 32 on May 25, then 20 seen on May 28. There were 23 on May 30 with 34 on June 1, then 23 seen on June 6 with 11 on June 8. There were 44 on June 11 with 37 on June 15, 22 on June 18, 21 on June 20 and nine on June 22. There were 30 on June 25 with 25 on June 27 and 17 on June 29. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 29 on July 2 with 19 on July 9, 18 on July 11, 14 on July 13, ten on July 16 and eight on July 19. There were nine on July 21 with 12 on July 24, then ten seen on July 26 with three on July 27. There were 19 on July 30 with 14 on August 3, ten on August 6, nine on August 10, seven on August 13 *and four on August 15*. There was little to suggest a post-breeding gathering this year.

Cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*)

An exotic that turns up quite frequently, this year there were two records. There was one at the Nursery on September 12. That is unusual as it is normally found by Lake Apopka. In their native Australia they live in trees by water. There was also one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on April 9.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

This was a summer visitor although I have no information on the number of pairs. A juvenile was noted on June 13. Early fall records: *there were five on July 1 and July 4 with seven on July 6, then six seen on July 11 with three to July 15 and two on July 18. There were three on July 20 with five on July 22, then one seen on July 25. There were three on July 27 with four on July 29, then three seen on August 1 with singles to August 8. There were two from August 12* to August 17 with one on August 26. Later there were singles on September 9, September 14 and September 30. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 7 there was also a very late individual at the Workshops on October 29. In the spring there were singles on April 11, April 18 and April 20 with five on April 30 and eight on May 4, then five seen on May 7 with three on May 9. There were five on May 11 with 11 on May 14, then nine seen on May 16 with seven on May 18 and six on May 20. This was the end of the spring passage. This is a problem species as pairs may be nesting locally whilst others are still migrating to the north. For the summer passage there were seven on May 23 with eight on May

25, 11 on May 28 and 14 on May 30, then nine seen on June 4 with eight on June 6. There were 11 on June 8 with 14 on June 13, then eight seen on June 18 with six to June 25, five on June 29 and four to July 9. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 11 with two on July 13. There were three on July 16 with five on July 19, then three seen on July 21 with singles to July 27. There were two on July 30 and August 3 with one on August 6. None were seen over the next three visits.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

Resident; they breed in the nest boxes that the District has put up throughout the property. Initially one to three seen daily from August 15 to October 12 with six on September 26, numbers then higher; there were three on October 14 with five on October 19, then three seen on October 24 with two on October 26. There were four on October 29 with three to November 4 and one on November 7. There were six on November 9 with four on November 11, three on November 16 and one to November 21. There were five on November 23 and November 25 with three on November 30, two on December 2 and one on December 5. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 7 and December 9 with two to December 17. There were four on December 19 with 17 on December 21, then nine seen on December 26 with five on December 28. There were 11 on December 30 with eight on January 4, three to January 9 and one on January 11. These last two influxes may constitute a post-breeding gathering as this was a winter nester. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with seven on January 18 and nine on January 23, then four seen on January 28 with two on January 30. There were seven on February 1 with three to February 6. There were eight on February 8 with four on February 10 and one on February 12. There were nine on February 15 with six to February 22, four on February 24, three to February 29 and two to March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 15 and March 17 with seven on March 21, then five seen on March 24 with four to March 30 and one on April 2. There were three on April 4 with six on April 7, then four seen on April 9 with two to April 13. There were three on April 15 with singles to April 23. There were two from April 25 to May 4 with singles to May 9. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 11 with one on May 14. There were one to three a day to the end of the survey year with high counts of four on May 23 and July 2. The greatest activity appears to be linked to the breeding season.

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

As I do not use recordings this will always have near vagrant status even though it is a resident. There were just six records for the year. There was one by Lust Road gate on November 9 with one at the Sand Farm on December 30. There was one at the Nursery on January 2. Finally there were singles at the Sand Farm on February 15, March 4 and March 26.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

Resident but I have no information as to the size of the breeding population; they will have bred in the larger pieces of woodland. Normally one to two a day seen or heard but there were higher counts of four on September 9, four on September 23, three on September 26, four on October 7, three on October 10, four on November 4, four on November 9, three on November 11, four on November 25, three on December 2 and four on December 9. There were no higher counts for the rest of the survey year.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

Resident, they will have bred in the wooded borders, there were even two to three pairs in the remnant wood between the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka. A fledged young with some down was seen at the Sand Farm on April 15. Whilst these owls were present all year there was very little calling in the fall from August to October. Normally one to three seen or heard with higher counts of four on November 25, six on December 28, four on January 6, four on February 1 and four on February 24. There were no later higher counts.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

A very uncommon winter visitor and spring passage migrant. There were two by Interceptor Road on November 16; these probably moved on. There was one by Laughlin Road on December 14 and December 17 with a second individual by Lust Road on December 17. All the later sightings came from the western end of the McDonald Canal. There were singles on December 21 and December 26 with three on December 30, then two seen to February 8 with one on February 10. There were also singles there on February 22 and February 29. On January 25 they were heard calling.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

An uncommon summer resident; I did not see any fall passage as having arrived in the dark it makes too long a day to still be there at dusk. This is the only species that I lose information on by leaving in the late afternoon. There were no early fall records as the last one to call were heard on June 22. For the fall passage there were singles on August 24 and September 14 with 16 flying to the east at the Sand Farm on September 16. In the spring singles seen from April 18 to April 23 with two to April 30, three on May 2 and six on May 4, then three seen on May 7 with singles to May 20. There were three from May 23 to June 6 with two on June 15 and one to June 20. There were two on June 22 with singles to June 27. There were five on June 29 and July 2 with one on July 6. There were two on July 16 with later one on July 30.

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

In the whole of the 2006/2007 year there were only seven records. This year was therefore more normal. This was a spring passage migrant and summer visitor. For the fall passage there was one in the Nursery on August 24. For the spring passage there was one on March 24 with 13 on March 28, then ten seen on March 30 with eight on April 2, four on April 4, three on April 7 and one on April 9. There were also four on April 11. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on April 23 with five on April 27, then four seen to May 4 with two on May 7. There were three on May 9 with five on May 11, then one seen on May 14 and May 20. There were two on May 23 and May 28 with singles to June 1. These birds were all breeding along Canal Road and the records ceased when they stopped singing.

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

This was a very rare passage migrant. There was one on October 24 that was the sole fall record. There were no sightings during the winter or the early spring. There were however two on March 15 with one on March 28.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

A common fall passage migrant with lesser numbers in the spring; it is also a non-breeding summer visitor. Early fall records*: there were four on July 4 and July 6 with six on July 8, then two seen on July 11 with one to July 18. There were three on July 20 with 13 on July 22, then six seen on July 27 with one on July 29. There were 56 on August 8 with 124 on August 10, then 62 seen on August 12* with three on August 15. There were 21 on August 17 with 63 on August 19, then 22 seen on August 22 with two on August 24. There were three on August 29 with 50 on August 31, then 25 seen on September 5. There were 29 on September 7 with 34 on September 9, then one seen on September 12. There were three on September 14 with five on September 16, 45 on September 19 and 87 on September 23, then 85 seen on September 26 with 52 on September 30 and two on October 3. This closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 23 on October 5 with 88 on October 7, 100 on October 10, 134 on October 12 and 145 on October 17, then ten seen on October 19. Later there was one on October 26 with three on October 29, then two seen on October 31. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were four on April 9 with 16 on April 13 and 450 on April 15; these were all flying to the north. There were singles on April 20 and April 23 with two on April 25, then singles seen to May 4. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 7 with nine on May 9, then three seen to May 14 with two on May 16 and one on May 18. There were five on May 20 with two to May 25 and one on May 28. There were two on May 30 with five on June 1, then two seen on June 4 with one on June 6. There were three on June 8 with eight on June 11, then five seen on June 15 with four on June 18 and singles to June 27. There were nine on June 29 with two on July 2.

That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 11 with four on July 13, then one seen on July 16. There were three on July 19 with eight on July 21, then one seen on July 24. There were two on July 26 with 14 on July 27 and 85 on August 1, then 13 seen on August 6. There were 60 on August 8 with 106 on August 13, *then two seen on August 15.*

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

For the first time a pair may have bred in the survey area, there was however an early fall record: *there was one at the Sand Farm on August 5*. At the Nursery I saw singles in a particular area on April 20, April 25 and April 27. I saw a pair at this site on April 30. I later saw singles there on May 4, May 9 and May 14; that is it. Surprisingly I saw one by the Lake Level Canal on June 1.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were in the winter and the early spring. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 22, July 29, August 5 and August 12.* There was one on August 15 with two on August 19, then one seen on August 24. There were two on August 26 and August 29 with six on August 31 and September 2, then three seen on September 5 with two on September 7. There were three on September 9 and September 14 with seven to September 21, eight from September 26 to October 5, nine to October 10 and 13 on October 12, then ten seen on October 14. There were 12 on October 17 with 13 on October 19, then six seen on October 21. There were nine on October 24 with ten on October 26 and 18 on October 29, then nine seen on October 31. There were ten on November 2 with 15 on November 4, then 12 seen on November 7. There were 14 on November 9 with 16 on November 11, then 13 seen on November 14 with 11 on November 16 and ten on November 18. There were 13 on November 21 with ten on November 25 and six to November 30. That was the end of what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on December 2 with ten on December 7, then nine seen on December 12 with seven on December 14. There were 11 on December 17 with eight to December 21. There were 12 from December 26 to January 2 with nine to January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 11 with 12 on January 16, 11 on January 20 and nine on January 23. There were 11 on January 25 and January 28 with 13 from January 30 to February 8, then 12 seen to February 20 with 11 to February 29 and ten to March 4. Basically this event was static with a population of 13 to February 8 with a very slow and slight decline thereafter. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 18 on March 15 with seven on March 17 and six on March 19. There were eight on March 21 and March 24 with 14 on March 26, then eight seen on March 28 with six to April 9 and one on April 11. There were two on April 13 with four on April 15 and April 20, then three seen on April 23 with singles on April 27, May 7 and May 9.That concluded the late spring passage. Exceptionally

there was one on June 20 and June 22. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 13, August 10 and August 13.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there were two immatures at the Sand Farm on August 12*. This year there were single adults there on August 29 and February 22. The latter is an exceptional record.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

A common resident that breeds throughout the wooded borders; I do not know the size of the breeding population. The first fledged young (two) were seen on June 8. Early fall records: *there were 17 on June 29 with 19 on July 1 and 20 on July 4, then 18 seen to July 11. There were 20 on July 13 with 18 on July 15 and 17 on July 18. There were 19 on July 20 with 26 on July 22, then 23 seen on July 25 with 20 on July 27. There were 32 on July 29 with 18 on August 1 and 11 on August 3. There were 14 on August 5 with 23 on August 8 and 25 on August 10, then 27 seen on August 12* and August 15 with 24 to August 22 and 22 on August 24. There were 33 on August 26 and August 31 with 40 on September 2, then 25 seen on September 5. There were 26 on September 7 with 33 on September 9, 34 on September 12 and 42 on September 16, then 37 seen on September 21 with 34 on September 23. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 37 on September 26 with 46 on September 28 and 65 on October 3, then 24 seen on October 5. There were 41 on October 7 with 58 on October 10, then 34 seen on October 12. There were 41 on October 14 with 48 on October 17, then 47 seen on October 19 with 31 on October 21. There were 32 on October 24 with 34 on October 26 and 43 on October 29, then 40 seen on November 2 with 38 on November 4 and 31 on November 7. There were 40 on November 9 with 38 on November 14 and 26 on November 16. There were 43 on November 18 with 33 to November 25 and 31 on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 46 on November 30 with 29 on December 2. There were 30 on December 5 with 46 on December 7 and 49 on December 9, then 45 seen on December 14 with 40 on December 19 and 32 on December 21. There were 51 on December 26 with 39 on December 28, 28 on December 30 and 16 on January 2. This was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 32 on January 4 with 35 on January 6 and 40 on January 11, then 32 seen on January 14. There were 33 on January 16 with 54 on January 18, then 51 seen from January 23 to January 30 with 47 on February 1, 45 on February 4, 43 on February 8 and 29 on February 10. There were 50 on February 12 with 40 on February 15 and 35 on February 17. There were 51 on February 20 with 44 on February 24 and 22 on February 26. There were 50 on February 29 with 52 on March 2, then 37 seen on March 4. I do not know what happened next as I was ill for a few days. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 44 on March 15 with 40 on March 17, 27 on March 21 and 24 on March 24. There were 45 on

March 26 with 55 on March 28, then 45 seen on April 2 with 42 on April 7 and 37 on April 9. There were 52 on April 11 and April 13 with 57 on April 18, then 47 seen on April 20 with 25 on April 23. There were 34 on April 25 with 41 on April 27, then 28 seen on April 30. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 33 on May 2 with 42 on May 4 and 43 on May 7, then 26 seen on May 9 with 16 on May 11. There were 30 on May 14 with 36 on May 16 and 40 on May 18, then 38 seen on May 23 with 29 on May 25. There were 38 on May 28 with 40 on May 30, then 39 seen on June 1 with 34 on June 4. There were 37 on June 6 with 39 on June 8 and June 11, then 29 seen on June 13 with 28 to June 18. There were 37 on June 20 with 51 on June 25, then 37 seen on June 27 with 33 on June 29, 17 on July 2 and 16 on July 6. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 18 on July 9 with 19 on July 11, 22 on July 13 and 23 on July 19, then 14 seen on July 21. There were 22 on July 24 with 28 on July 26, then 21 seen on July 30 with 16 on August 1 and 15 on August 3. There were 26 on August 6 with 19 on August 8, 17 on August 10 and 15 on August 13. Despite all these “influxes” there did appear to be a passage in early October.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

This year a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders, whilst I recorded locations there was sufficient information for me to describe the various influxes. For the late fall passage there were four on October 10 with five on October 14, then four seen on October 19 with three on October 21, two to October 26 and one to October 31. There were two on November 2 with three on November 4 and November 7, then two seen on November 9. There were three on November 11 with two on November 16 and one on November 18. There were three on November 21 with five on November 23, then two seen to November 28. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 30 with singles to December 7. There were two on December 9 with singles to December 14. There were three on December 19 and December 26 with five on December 28 and December 30, then one seen on January 2. There were two on January 4 with three on January 6 and January 9, then one seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 with five on January 16 and eight on January 18, then five seen on January 23 with two on January 25. There were five on January 28 with six on February 1, then three seen on February 4 with one on February 6. There were three on February 8 with seven on February 12, then three seen on February 15 with two on February 17. There were six on February 20 with seven on February 24, then six seen on March 2 with one on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. Note how weak the winter passage was compared to the fall and early spring passages. For the late spring passage there were four on March 15 with three on March 17 and singles to March 26. Exceptionally there was a very late individual at the Nursery on April 23.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A resident in the wooded borders; there was just the suggestion of passage in October. I have no information on the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 13 on July 1 and July 6 with 11 to July 15 and six on July 18. There were seven on July 20 with nine on July 22 and 11 on July 25, then nine seen on July 27 with seven to August 1 and three to August 5. There were six on August 8 with 11 on August 12* and 14 on August 15, then 12 seen on August 17 with ten on August 19 and eight on August 22. There were nine on August 24 with 17 on August 26, then 15 seen on August 29 with 11 on August 31. There were 22 on September 2 with ten on September 5 and nine on September 7. There were 14 on September 9 with 17 on September 12 and September 16, then 11 seen on September 19. There were 13 on September 21 with 19 on September 23, then 17 seen on September 26 with ten on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 17 on September 30 with 29 on October 3, then 18 seen on October 7 with 14 on October 10. There were 15 on October 12 with 18 on October 14 and 21 on October 17, then four seen on October 19. It was the counts of 29 and 21 that raised the possibility of passage. There were 11 on October 21 with 17 on October 24, then 13 seen on October 29 with 12 on October 31. There were 15 on November 2 with ten on November 4 and nine on November 7. There were 13 on November 9 with 15 on November 11, then 12 seen on November 14 with seven on November 16. There were 21 on November 18 with 16 on November 23, 11 on November 25 and eight on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on November 30 with ten on December 2, 11 on December 5 and 17 on December 7, then 12 seen on December 12 with 11 on December 14 and ten on December 17. There were 12 on December 19 with 14 on December 26, then eight seen on December 28 with five on December 30 and one on January 2. There were four on January 4 with 17 on January 6, then nine seen to January 11 with six on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 16 with 26 on January 18, then 23 seen on January 23 with 12 on January 25 and 11 on January 28. Was this an indication of a return passage? There were 15 on January 30 with 18 on February 4, then 14 seen on February 6 with seven on February 8 and three on February 10. There were 18 on February 12 with 13 on February 15 and six on February 17. There were 22 on February 20 with 17 on February 24, 11 to March 2 and six on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 15 with 30 on March 17, then 16 seen to March 26 with 13 on March 28 and 11 on March 30. There were 21 on April 2 with 14 to April 11, 12 on April 13, ten on April 18, seven on April 20 and three to April 25. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 27 and May 2 with six to May 9 and four to May 14. There were five on May 16 with eight from May 18 to May 30, then seven seen on June 1. Counts now higher and that may be due to the young joining the adults. There were 15 on June 4 with eight on June 6. There were 12 on June 8 with 13 on June 11, then 11 seen on June 13 with ten to June 18. There were 14 on June 20 with 13 to June 27, ten on June 29 and three on July 2. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 11 on July 6 with ten on July 11 and six on July 13. There were seven on July 16 with nine on July 19, ten on July 21 and July 26, then four seen to July 30. There were five on August 1 with 11 on August 3, then six seen on August 6. There were nine on August 8

with 12 on August 10 and August 15, then nine seen on August 17 with five on August 24 and four on August 27.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on January 25. Last year there was one in the same location on January 31, 2007. All sightings have been from the northern parts of the survey area.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

A resident in most of the larger pieces of woodland; I have no information as to the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were singles from July 1 to July 11 with three on July 13, then singles seen to July 20. There were two on July 22 with singles to July 27. There were four on July 29 with singles to August 5. There were two on August 8 and August 12.* There were also two on August 15 and August 17 with four on August 19, then singles seen to August 24. There were three on August 26 with two from August 29 to September 23. There were three on September 26, October 3 and October 7 with singles from October 10 to October 14. There were two on October 17 with three on October 19, six on October 24 and October 26, then three seen to October 31 with one on November 2. There were four from November 4 to November 14 with 12 on November 18, then eight seen on November 23 with five on November 25 and one on November 28. Did this last influx indicate passage? It was also the end of what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were three from November 30 to December 9 with four on December 12 then three seen on December 14 with singles to December 19. There were three on December 21 and December 26 with two on December 28 and singles to January 2. There were four on January 4 with three on January 6 and one on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three from January 11 to January 16 with six on January 18, then five seen on January 23 with four to February 1 and one on February 4. There were two on February 6 with six on February 8, then five seen on February 12 with four on February 15 and one on February 17. There were five on February 20 with four on February 24 and two to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 15 with singles to March 21. There were two on March 24 with four on March 26, then three seen to April 2 with two on April 4. There were four on April 7 and April 11 with three on April 13, two on April 15 and one on April 18. There were two on April 20 with three on April 23, then two seen on April 25 with one on April 27. This concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on April 30 and May 2 with four on May 4, then singles seen to May 20. There were two from May 23 to May 30 with three on June 1, then one seen on June 4. There were three on June 11 with two on June 13, then singles seen to June 20. There were two on June 22 and June 25 with singles to June 29. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 2 with singles to July 26. There were two on July 27 and August 1 with singles to August 8. There were also two on August 10 and August 13.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

Resident in the larger pieces of woodland; I do not know how many pairs there were this year. Early fall records: *there were singles from July 1 to July 11 with three on July 13, then singles seen again to July 20. There were two on July 22 and July 25 with singles to August 1. There were two on August 3 and August 5 with three on August 8 and August 10, then two seen on August 12.* There were three on August 15 and August 19 with one on August 22. There were two on August 24 with four on August 26 and August 29, then three seen on September 2 with two to September 9 and one on September 12. There were four on September 14 with three to September 21 and two on September 23. There were four on September 26 and September 28 with two to October 21. There were three on October 24 with two to October 29 and singles to November 2. The next "influx" interested me as it may just represent passage. There were 12 on November 4 with seven on November 9, five to November 16 and three to November 21. There were four on November 23 with two on November 25. This was the end of the fall "passage". For the winter "passage" there were three on November 28 with six on November 30, then four seen on December 2 with singles to December 7. There were three on December 9, December 14, December 19 and December 26 with singles to January 4. That was the winter "passage." For the early spring "passage" there were three on January 6 and January 11 with two to January 16. There were four on January 18 and January 20 with three on January 23 and two on January 25. There were seven on January 28 with four to February 1 and three to February 6. There were four on February 8 and February 10 with three to February 17 and two to February 22. There were seven on February 24 with four to March 4. That was the end of the early spring "passage". For the late spring "passage" there were three on March 15 with four on March 17, then singles seen to March 21. There were two on March 24 with four on March 26, then three seen on March 30 with singles to April 4. There were three on April 7 and April 11 with two to April 18. There were four on April 20 with two to May 7 and one on May 9. That closed the late spring "passage". For the summer "passage" there were singles from May 11 to May 16 with two on May 18, then singles seen again to May 28. There were two from May 30 to June 22 with five on June 25, then two seen to July 16 with singles to August 10. Finally there were two on August 13.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. Early fall records: *there was one at the Nursery on August 8.* With one exception all the sightings were at the Nursery. There were two on August 19. Later there was one on August 31 with three on September 2 and September 5, then two seen on September 7 and September 9. There was one on September 12 with two on September 14, then singles seen on September 16 and September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 26 and October 29 with two on October 31, then singles seen on November 4, November 9 and November 11. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on November 16.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

This was a vagrant. There was a returning adult at the Nursery on September 30, October 3 and October 5. This individual was first seen at the Nursery from October 11, 2004 to October 24, 2004; it was then in first-winter plumage.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 2. At the Nursery there were two on September 5 with singles on September 7 and September 9. There were four there on September 12 with two on September 14 and September 16. The count of four is a joint high count for Zellwood. There was also one at the Sand Farm on September 14. There was one at the Nursery on September 19 with two on September 21, then one seen on September 26. On September 26 there was also one at the Workshops. At the Nursery there were three on September 28 with one on September 30. There were also two there on October 10 with singles there on October 12 and October 14. This was a good year for this species.

Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 12, it was calling.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 10, it was calling.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

This has become a common winter visitor and a less common passage migrant; the majority of the sightings were along the canal that runs to the west from the Sand Farm Bridge. Whilst I have noted the location of every individual there were enough records to describe the individual influxes. For the fall passage there were singles on September 23, October 3, October 5, October 7 and October 10 with three on October 12, then one seen on October 14. There were two on October 19, October 21 and October 24 with one on October 29. There were three from October 31 to November 4 with one on November 7. There were three on November 9 with four on November 11, eight on November 14 and 11 on November 18 (these were all at the Sand Farm), then seven seen on November 21 with singles to November 25. There were three on November 28 and November 30 with two on December 2. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 5 with ten on December 7, 12 on December 12, 17 on December 14 and 23 on December 19, then 20 seen on December 21 with

ten on December 28, eight to January 6, four on January 11 and one on January 14. The count of 23 is still the highest count for Zellwood. This count was made up of 20 at the Sand Farm with one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal and two on the southern border. This was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 16 with two on January 18. There were four on January 23 with one on January 25. There were three on January 28 with four on January 30, then one seen on February 1. There were two on February 4 and February 6 with three on February 8, then one seen on February 12. There were three on February 15, February 17 and February 20 with one on February 22. The contrast between the fall/early spring passages and the winter passage is so very strong. This completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on February 24 with three on February 26 and February 29, then five seen on March 2 with three on March 4. There were three on March 15 and March 17 with one on March 21. There were four on March 26 with two on March 28 and one on March 30. There were singles from April 4 to April 9 with two on April 11, then singles seen on April 20 and April 23. On April 20 the bird was singing at the Sand Farm; this is a first for Zellwood. I have attempted to estimate the numbers that passed through the area. I believe there were 20 in the fall, 25 for the winter and 20 for the spring making a total of 65 for the year. This was the best year yet for this species.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

A common fall passage migrant there were lower numbers in the winter and the spring. There was one on October 5 and October 7 with nine on October 10, 32 on October 12, 63 on October 17, 75 on October 21, 99 on October 26, 125 on October 29, 145 on November 2 and 193 on November 4, then 149 seen on November 9 with 113 on November 14 and 112 on November 16. There were 152 on November 18 with 128 on November 23, 94 on November 25 and 91 on November 28. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 106 on November 30 with 99 on December 2 and 68 on December 5. There were 117 on December 7 with 102 on December 12, 92 on December 14 and 61 on December 17. There were 102 on December 19 with 84 on December 26, 66 on December 30 and 28 on January 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 62 on January 4 with 68 on January 6, 79 on January 9 and 84 on January 14, then 86 seen on January 18 and January 23 with 49 on January 25. There were 56 on January 28 with 68 on January 30, then 63 seen on February 4 with 60 on February 6. There were 83 on February 8 with 63 on February 10. There were 78 on February 12 with 86 on February 15 and 90 on February 20, then 55 seen on February 24 with 48 on February 26. There were 66 on February 29 with 62 on March 2 and 53 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 66 on March 15 with 39 on March 17, seven to March 24, four on March 26 and one on March 28.

Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female at the Sand Farm on October 19.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

An uncommon passage migrant; there was however a significant winter influx. For the fall passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on November 7 and November 11. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 5 with two there on December 7, five on December 9 and seven there on December 14, then two seen on December 19. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate from December 7 to December 19. There were two on the southern border on December 12 with seven on December 14, then two seen on December 19. There was one by Lake Apopka west of the Laughlin Road extension on December 14, there was also one at the Nursery on December 17. Finally for this period there was one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on December 19. The highest count was that of 16 on December 14, this is still the highest count for Zellwood. Singles continued to be seen at the Sand Farm to at least January 2 and by the Hooper Farms Road gate to December 30 with another there on January 11. There was also one on the southern border on January 2 and January 11. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm from January 4 to January 25 with two on January 28, then singles seen on February 1 and February 8. There were also singles at the southern border on February 4, February 10 and February 15. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 15 with two on February 17 and February 20. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on March 21, March 28 and March 30. Exceptionally there were three by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on April 13. This has to be the best year for this species. In all there appear to have been one in the fall, 19 in the winter and nine in the spring making a total of 29 birds.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

A summer visitor to the wooded borders number of pairs not known as much of the wooded border cannot now be reached. Early fall records: *there were two on June 29 with three on July 1, seven on July 4 and 11 on July 8, then seven seen on July 13 with five on July 15, three on July 18, two on July 20 and one on July 22. There were five on July 25 with two on July 27. There were three on July 29 with four on August 1, then singles seen to August 5. There were two on August 8 and August 10 with four on August 12* and nine on August 17, then two seen on August 19 with one on August 22. There were three on August 24 and August 29 with one on August 31. There were two on September 2 with three on September 5 and September 9, then singles seen on September 12 and September 14. That was the end of the fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on March 26, March 28 and March 30 with two on April 2, five to April 9 and 16 on April 11, then 12 seen on April 13 with eight on April 15. There were ten on April 18 with 20 on April 20, then 14 seen on April 25 with eight on April 27, six to May 2, four to May 7, three on May 9 and two on May 11. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 14 with five on May 16 and four on May 18. There were six on May 20 with seven on May 23, then nine seen on May 25 and May 28 with four to June 4 and two on June 6. There were four on June 8 with six on June 11, then five seen on June 13 with one on June 15. There were four on June 18

with five on June 20, then three seen on June 22 with two on June 25. There were four on June 27 and June 29 with two on July 2 and one on July 6. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 9 with three on July 11, five on July 13 and six on July 19, then three seen on July 21 with two on July 24. There were six on July 26, July 27 and August 1 with three on August 6 and one on August 8. There were four on August 10 *with three to August 15 and one on August 17.*

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 14 with one by Lake Apopka at the end of the Laughlin Road extension on December 28. There was also one at the Nursery on December 30. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on February 4, February 10 and February 29. That latter might be a different bird. This was the best showing by this species. It seems strange that Least, Ash-throated and Brown-crested Flycatchers all had their best years this year.

Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on January 11.

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor; there was a major roost by CR 437 with a much smaller roost at the Sand Farm. For the fall passage there were singles on October 14 and October 17 with two on October 19 and October 24. There were four on November 14 with seven on November 16 and 12 on November 21, then one seen on November 23. That appeared to be the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on November 25 with 21 on November 28, 36 on December 2 and 40 on December 5, then two seen on December 7. There were 18 on December 9 with 40 on December 12, then 15 seen on December 14 with five on December 19. There were seven on December 26 with five on December 28, four on December 30 and two on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 4 with six on January 6 and 27 on January 9, then 16 seen on January 11 with three on January 14 and one to January 18. There were 13 on January 23 with three to January 30. There were 12 on February 4 with 15 on February 8, then one seen on February 10. There were five on February 12 with 25 on February 15, then 11 seen on February 17. There were 15 on February 20 with 17 on February 22, then ten seen on February 24 with seven on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on March 2 with one on March 4. There were seven on March 17 with four on March 21 and one on March 24. There were four on March 26 with 15

on March 28, then nine seen on April 2 with six on April 4, two on April 9 and singles on April 11, April 13 and April 20. The roost at the Sand Farm ran from December 12 to February 4 with a peak count of five from January 9 to January 23. These counts are included in the figures detailed above.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

For this year a passage migrant; there were no summer sightings. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 8, July 11 and July 13 with two on July 18, then singles seen to August 8*. There was one on August 15 with two on August 19, three on August 26 and six on August 29, then three seen on September 2 with one on September 5. There were six on September 9 with two on September 12 and one on September 14 and September 16. There were eight on September 21 with four on September 23 and two on September 26. That was the end of the fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on April 9, April 11 and April 13 with nine on April 15, then five seen on April 18 with three on April 20. There were seven on April 23 with five on April 25. There were eight on April 30 with seven on May 2, six on May 7 and one on May 14. That closed the spring passage. There were no further sightings until the fall. For the early fall passage there was one on July 2 with later two on July 21. There were also singles on August 10 and August 13.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on September 2 with another by the Lust Road gate on November 21. Finally there was one by the Lust Road gate on May 20.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

This was a vagrant this year. The only sighting relates to one at the Sod Farm on December 2.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Currently a passage migrant and winter visitor; it is no longer a breeding species (there used to be six pairs). Early fall records: *there were three on June 29 with two on July 6 then singles seen to July 13. There were two on July 15 with three on July 20, then two seen to July 27 with singles to August 3. There were three on August 5 with two on August 8 and four on August 12,* then three seen on August 17 with two on August 22 and singles to August 29. There were seven on August 31 with three to September 9 and two to September 14. There were four on September 16 with two to September 21. There were four on September 23 with two on September 26 and one on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall

passage there were two on September 30 with three on October 3, then two seen to October 7 with one on October 10. There were three from October 12 to October 19 with two to October 24 and one to November 2. There were two on November 4 and November 7 with three on November 11, then two seen to November 16 with singles to November 23. There were two on November 25 with one on November 28. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 30 and December 2 with three on December 5 and December 7, then singles seen to December 14. There were two on December 17 and December 19 with singles to December 28. There were two on December 30 with three to January 9, then two seen on January 11. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 14 and January 16 with singles to January 20. There were two on January 23 and January 25 with singles to January 30. There were four on February 4 and February 6 with singles to February 10. There were two on February 12 and February 17 with one on February 20. There were two on February 24 and February 26 with singles to March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 15 with singles to April 4. There were two on April 7 with singles to April 13. There were no later spring records. For the early fall passage there was an adult at the Workshops on June 22. There was one by Lust Road gate on June 27 and July 9 with one by Canal Road on July 9. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on July 11 with one by the Lust Road gate on July 19. No further locations were noted. There were singles on July 30, August 1, August 6 and August 8 with two on August 10, then one seen on August 13.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

A resident and fall passage migrant; I have no information as to the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 14 on July 1 with six on July 4. There were seven on July 6 with eight on July 8, nine on July 11 and 15 on July 13, then ten seen to July 22 with nine on July 25 and three on July 27. There were 12 on July 29 with five on August 1 and two on August 3. There were seven on August 5 with nine on August 8, then three seen on August 10. There were seven on August 12 with* five on August 17, two on August 19 and one on August 22. There were three from August 24 to August 31 with 13 on September 2, then three seen on September 5. There were five on September 7 with nine from September 9 to September 14, 15 on September 16, 17 on September 21 and 25 on September 23, then 23 seen on September 26 with 19 on September 28 and 13 on September 30. There were 25 on October 3 with ten on October 5. There were 19 on October 7 with 21 on October 10 and 29 on October 12, then 19 seen on October 17 with 18 on October 21, eight to October 26 and seven on October 29. There really did appear to be passage from at least September 7 to October 29. I have therefore treating this as a single fall passage. There were 11 on October 31 with 13 on November 4, then nine seen on November 9 with eight on November 11. There were nine on November 14 with 14 on November 18, then six seen on November 21 with three on November 23 and two on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 28 with 16 on December 2, then eight seen on December 7 with seven on December 9. There were 11 on December 12 with 12 on December 14, then six seen on

December 19 with five on December 21. There were seven on December 26 with eight on December 28, then four seen on December 30 with one on December 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage were five on January 4 with six on January 6 and ten on January 9, then eight seen to January 14 with four on January 16. There were 14 on January 18 with 12 on January 23 and seven on January 25. There were 16 on January 28 with six on January 30. There were seven on February 1 with 21 on February 4, then seven seen on February 6 with six on February 8. There were eight on February 10 with 15 on February 12 and 24 on February 15, then 19 seen on February 17 and 18 on February 20. There were 21 on February 22 and February 24 with 24 on February 29, 33 on March 2 and 36 on March 4. This closed the early spring passage. I was ill at this point so I do not know how this influx ended and the next began. For the late spring passage there were 22 on March 15 with 20 on March 17, 19 on March 21, 18 on March 26 and 13 on March 28. There were 17 on March 30 with 19 on April 2, then 13 seen on April 4 with 12 on April 7. There were 16 on April 9 with 18 on April 11, then 15 seen on April 13 with ten on April 15. There were 18 on April 18 with 21 on April 20, then 13 seen on April 23 with 11 on April 25. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 on April 27 with 22 on May 2 and May 4, then 16 seen on May 7 with 13 to May 11 and 11 to May 16. There were 17 on May 18 with 19 on May 23 and 20 on May 28, then 17 seen on May 30 with 11 on June 1 and nine on June 4. There were 11 on June 6 with 12 on June 8 and 14 on June 13, then 13 seen on June 18 with 11 on June 20 and nine to June 25. There were 12 on June 27 with eight on July 2, seven on July 6 and four on July 9. The reduction in numbers at this time will be due to the cessation of singing rather than fewer birds in the area. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 11 with seven on July 13 and four on July 16. There were ten on July 19 with five on July 21 and three on July 24. There were eight on July 26 with four to July 30. There were five on August 1 with six on August 3 and seven on August 6, then four seen on August 8 with three on August 10. There were five on August 13 *with eight on August 17, then two seen on August 24 with one to August 29.*

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on January 14 with one at the western end of the Sand Farm on January 20. I suspect that just one bird involved in these two sightings.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on August 6.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor; could be found in the wooded borders. For the fall passage there were singles on October 19, October 24 and October 31 with two on November 2

and four on November 4, then one seen on November 9. There were three on November 11 with 12 on November 14, then seven seen on November 16 with five on November 18, four on November 21 and three to November 28. This concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 30 with five from December 2 to December 12, then four seen on December 14 with three on December 17 and two on December 19. There were four on December 21 with six on December 26, then four seen on December 30 with two on January 2 and one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 6 with four to January 11, six on January 14 and eight on January 18, then two seen on January 20. There were six on January 23 with ten on January 25 and 16 on January 28, then eight seen on January 30 with six on February 1 and three on February 4. There were four on February 6 with eight on February 8 and 11 on February 12, then two seen on February 15 with one on February 17. There were four on February 20 with five on February 22, then four seen on February 24 with one on February 26. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 29 with 18 on March 2, then four seen on March 4 with two on March 15. The count of 18 was the highest count for Zellwood; the new high count is however that of 19 on November 23, 2008. There were five on March 17 with three on March 19 and singles to March 24. There were two on March 26 with singles on March 28, March 30 and April 2.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

This was another vagrant. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 10.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

A rather uncommon passage migrant it could be found in the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 20 and August 8.* There were also singles on August 15, August 17 and August 22 with three on August 24. There were seven on August 26 with three on August 29 and one on August 31. There were two on September 2 with six on September 5 and eight on September 9, then two seen on September 12. There were seven on September 14 with 12 on September 16, then seven seen on September 19 with five on September 21 and one on September 23. There were two on September 26 and September 28 with six on September 30, then three seen on October 3 with two to October 7 and one to October 12. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on March 28 with one on March 30. There were also singles on April 4, April 9, April 15 and April 30. Those were the only spring records. For the early fall passage there was one at the Nursery on July 16.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

A resident in the wooded borders but I have no information on the size of the breeding population. This year there was a very significant fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 16 on July 1 with 28 on July 4, then 27 seen on July 6 with 15 on July 8 and 13 on July 11. There were 24 on July 13 with 28 on July 15, then 12 seen on July 18. There were 20 on July 20 with 34 on July 22, then 28 seen on July 27 with 22 on July 29, 17 on August 1, 16 on August 5 and 12 on August 8. There were 15 on August 10 with 17 on August 12,* then 12 seen on August 15. There were 19 on August 17 with 25 on August 19 and 37 on August 24, then 30 seen on August 26 with 26 on August 29. There were 36 on August 31 with 33 on September 5 and 23 on September 7. There were 39 on September 9 with 36 on September 12 and 33 on September 14. This was the early finish of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 38 on September 16 with 40 on September 21, 57 on September 23 and 83 on September 26, then 59 seen on September 28. There were 67 on September 30 with 92 on October 3, 119 on October 7, 132 on October 10, 164 on October 12 and 180 on October 17, then 66 seen to October 26 with 62 on October 29 and 53 on October 31. The count of 180 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That was the end of this strong event. There were 65 on November 2 with 64 on November 4 and 48 to November 9. There were 51 on November 11 with 35 on November 14 and 22 on November 16. The counts were now back to normal. There were 53 on November 18 with 33 on November 23, 16 on November 25 and 14 on November 28. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 31 on November 30 with 22 to December 5. There were 30 on December 7 with 24 on December 9. There were 27 on December 12 with 36 on December 14, then 32 seen on December 19 with 18 on December 21. There were 50 on December 26 with 16 on December 28 and 11 on December 30. There were 28 on January 4 with 32 on January 9, then 14 seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 14 with 35 on January 16 and 61 on January 18, then 39 seen on January 23 with 30 to January 30. There were 37 on February 1 with 38 on February 4, then 30 seen on February 6 with 24 on February 8. There were 26 on February 10 with 44 on February 12, then 43 seen on February 15 with 32 on February 17. There were 50 on February 20 with 53 on February 24, then 25 seen on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 36 on February 29 with 41 on March 2. Again I do not know how this influx ended and the next began. There were 54 on March 15 with 36 on March 17, 24 on March 21 and 21 on March 24. There were 30 on March 26 with 36 on March 30, then 29 seen on April 4 with 23 on April 7 and 14 on April 9. There were 28 on April 11 with 29 on April 13, then 14 seen on April 15 with 13 on April 18. There were 15 on April 20 with 25 on April 23, then 18 seen on April 25 with ten on April 27. There were 20 on April 30 with 17 on May 4, 11 on May 9 and eight on May 11. This closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 14 with 13 on May 18, 16 on May 20, 18 to May 25 and 23 on May 28, then 16 seen on June 1 with ten on June 4. There were 26 on June 6 with 19 on June 8. There were 20 on June 11 with 30 on June 13, then 29 seen on June 18 with 26 on June 20, 24 on June 22, 23 on June 25, 18 to June 29 and 15 on July 2. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 16 on July 6 with 18 on July 9, then ten on July 11. There were 19 on July 13 with 20 on July 16, then 18 seen on July 19 with 13 on July 21. There were 18 on July 24 with 23 on July 26, then ten seen on July 27. There were 12 on July

30 with 25 on August 1, then ten seen on August 3. There were 13 on August 6 and August 8 with 15 on August 10, 16 on August 13 *and 29 on August 15, then 21 seen on August 17 with one on August 23.* The count of one causes me to mention that I could not find any on January 2 that was a rare event.

Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

Whilst this species breeds within five miles of the survey area here it has vagrant status. There was one at the Sand Farm on July 24.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

A non-breeding resident there was also the possibility that it was a passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 4 and July 6 with later singles on July 18, July 22, July 25, July 27 and July 29. There were also two on August 10.* There were singles from August 15 to August 22 with two on August 24, then singles seen again from August 26 to September 5. There were seven on September 12 with 21 on September 16. This was the highest count for Zellwood but there is now a new high count of 38 on November 9, 2008. The total of 21 included a flock of 17 seen flying to the east along the northern border. Counts then lower with one on September 19. There were three on September 23 with four on September 28, then two seen on September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were singles from October 10 to October 19 with 14 on October 21, then seven seen on October 26 with one on October 29. There were nine on November 2 with six on November 7 and two on November 11. There were ten on November 14 with three on November 16 and one on November 18. There were four on November 23 with two to December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 5 with ten on December 7, then three seen on December 9 with one on December 12. There were four on December 14 with three on December 17 and two to December 21. There were seven on December 26 with four on December 28 and two on December 30. There were four on January 4 with three on January 6 and one on January 9. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 11 and January 14 with four on January 16, nine on January 20, 12 on January 23 and 15 on January 28, then ten seen on February 1 with one on February 4. There were three on February 6 and February 8 with four on February 10 and five on February 12, then four seen on February 15 and one on February 17. There were three on February 20 with four on February 24, then singles seen to March 2. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 15 with two on March 17 and one to March 21. There was little to suggest passage from this point on but still there were the influxes. There were three on March 26 with four on March 30, then two seen on April 7 with singles to April 11. There were three on April 13 and April 20 with singles to April 30. This was the end of the late spring passage and the start of the summer passage. There were two on May 4 and May 9 with singles to May 28. There were two on May 30 with three on June 1 and

June 8, then two seen to June 18 with singles to June 29. This closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 6 and July 9 with singles to July 16. There were three on July 19 with singles to July 27. There were two on August 1 and August 3 with singles to August 8. There were two on August 10 with one on August 13.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

A resident and passage migrant with a post-breeding gathering; numbers lower this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 45 on June 22 with 180 on June 24, 550 on June 27 and 665 on July 1, then 640 seen on July 6 with 205 on July 8, 130 on July 11 and 11 on July 13. There were 25 on July 15 with 123 on July 18, then 11 seen on July 20 with seven on July 22. There were 150 on July 25 with 42 on July 27, 17 on July 29, six on August 1 and one on August 3. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 14 on August 5 with 42 on August 10,* then six seen on August 15 with one on August 17. There were eight on August 19 that was it as there were no further sightings until October. For the main fall passage there were singles on October 7 and October 19 with 17 on October 21 and 27 on November 9, then five seen to November 14 with one on November 18. There were two on November 23 with three on November 25, four on November 28 however none seen on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 51 on December 5 with 43 on December 9, 26 on December 17 and 18 on December 19. There were 40 on December 26 with four on December 28 and one to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 6 with 45 on January 11, then three seen on January 14. On January 14 a flock of 130 flew fast to the south-east. There were 11 on January 16 with four on January 18 and one on January 23. There were 70 on January 25 with 84 on January 30 and 250 on February 1, then six seen on February 4 with three on February 6. There were four on February 8 with 280 on February 10, then 90 seen on February 15 with 19 on February 17 and four on February 20. There were 48 on February 22 with 61 on February 24, then 45 seen on February 26 with two on February 29. There were 21 on March 2 with 133 on March 4. Again I do not know what happened during the next two weeks. There were 102 on March 15 with 153 on March 19, then seven seen on March 21. There were nine on March 24 with 33 on March 26, then ten seen on March 30 with five on April 2. There were seven on April 4 with 13 on April 7, then five seen on April 9 with three on April 11. The early spring passage normally ends at the end of February but in this case there appeared to be a single spring passage which ran through to this point. For the summer passage there were 30 on April 13 with three on April 15. There were five on April 18 with six on April 20, seven on April 23 and 11 on April 27, then nine seen on April 30 with five on May 2 and three on May 4. There were six from May 7 to May 14 with seven on May 16, then six seen on May 18 with four to May 23. There were seven on May 25 with five on May 28 and three on May 30. There were five on June 1 with seven on June 4 and 11 on June 8, then three seen on June 11. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were four on June 13 with eight on June 15, 62 on June 18, 75 on June 20, 105 on June 22 and 420 on June 25, then 145 seen on June 27 with 120 on June 29. There were 200 on July 2 with 825 on July 6, then 70 seen on July 9 with 37 on July 11. There were 160 on July 13 with nine on July 16. There were 50 on

July 19 with 215 on July 21, then 34 seen on July 24 with 13 on July 27, seven on July 30 and one on August 1. There were 100 on August 3 with three on August 8. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. During this event the crows were feeding on the fruits of the Elderberry by the Lake Level Canal.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

A non-breeding summer visitor and fall passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were 23 on July 1 with seven on July 4 and one on July 8. There were 60 on July 11 with four on July 15, three on July 18 and two on July 20.* For this year there was one on August 17 with two immatures at the Sand Farm on August 3. There were no later fall records. In the spring the first was a male by Lust Road on January 20. There were two on January 23 with singles on January 25 and January 28. There were two on February 1 with singles to February 10. There were two on February 15 with four on February 20, then singles seen to March 4. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there two on March 15 and March 21 with 11 on March 24, then five seen on March 26 with two to March 30 and one on April 2. There were three on April 7 with two to April 11 and one on April 13. There were 12 on April 15 with three to April 30 and one to May 4. There were two on May 7 and May 9 with three to May 16, then two seen to May 20. That was the end of the summer passage. For the fall passage there were six on May 23 with 24 on May 25, 28 on May 28, 65 on May 30, 200 on June 1, 330 on June 4 and 520 on June 6, then 300 seen on June 8 with four on June 11. There were eight on June 13 with 48 on June 15, then one seen on June 18. There were five on June 20 with 13 on June 22, then one seen on June 25. There were two on June 27 with singles to July 2. That was the end of the main passage. Later there were two by Interceptor Road on August 10 and August 13. *Two flew to the south on August 22 with two in the area on August 23. Finally there were three by the Sod Farm on September 14.*

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen in the spring. Early fall records: *there was a juvenile by Interceptor Road on July 22 with one (not aged) on* August *1.* There were single juveniles by Lust Road on August 22 and September 2. None aged after this date. There were four on September 16 with 35 on September 26, then 26 seen on September 28 with ten on September 30 and one on October 3. There were five on October 7 with two on October 10. There were four on October 12 with 17 on October 14 and 22 on October 17, then three seen on October 19 with one on October 21. There were 50 on October 24 with 11 on October 26. There were 40 on October 29 with 54 on October 31 and 70 on November 2, then 23 seen on November 4. There were 44 on November 7 with 70 on November 9 and 160 on November 11, then 18 seen on November 14 with ten on November 16. There were 43 on November 18 with 110 on November 21, then 15 seen on November 25. There were 19 on November 28 with three on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For

the winter passage there were nine on December 5 with 65 on December 7, then 41 seen on December 12 with 16 on December 14, 12 on December 17, seven on December 19 and two on December 21. There were 47 on December 26 with 110 on December 30; there were none on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 4 with 1,100 flying to the south on January 6, then 37 seen on January 11 with 19 on January 14. There were 145 on January 16 with seven on January 18. There were 23 on January 20 with 37 on January 23, then 20 seen on January 25. There were 32 on January 28 with 67 on January 30, then 27 seen on February 1 with ten on February 4. There were 108 on February 6 with 1,150 on February 10, then 625 seen on February 12 with 185 on February 15 and 34 on February 17. There were 445 on February 20 with 11 on February 22. There were 155 on February 24 with 700 on February 26, then 530 seen on February 29 with 55 on March 2 and ten on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 84 on March 15 with 26 on March 17. There were 40 on March 19 with 450 on March 24, then 35 seen on March 26 with ten on March 28. There were 475 on March 30 with 39 on April 2, 32 on April 4 and five on April 7. There were 43 on April 9 with 750 on April 13, then 200 seen on April 15 with 40 on April 18, two on April 20 and one on April 23. Finally for the late spring passage there were three on May 2. For the early fall passage there was an adult at Interceptor Road on July 19.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were four by Hooper Farms Road gate on June 27. There was one by Interceptor Road on July 8 and July 11. Locations not noted after those records. There were two on July 15 with three on July 20, then one seen on July 22.* There was one on August 15 with singles later on September 7 and September 30. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 12, October 17 and November 2. The last was at the Sand Farm. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 11 with three on April 13 and April 15. That was the extent of the spring passage. There always seem to be some summer records, they must nest locally. At Hooper Farms Road gate there were three on June 1, June 8 and June 11 with two on June 20. There were also four there on June 22. There was one at Interceptor Road on June 6. There was one on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on June 8. There were two by Lust Road gate on June 11 with one at the Sand Farm on June 13. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on August 1 by the Lust Road gate.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

A quite common passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were three on July 15 with nine on July 20, then eight seen on July 22 with six on August 1 and four on August 8.* There were five on August 15 with 13 on August 19 and 64 on August 22, then seven seen on August 24 with six on August 26 and three on August 29. There were five on August 31 and September

2 with one on September 5. There were four on September 7 with 13 on September 9, then one seen on September 12. There were nine on September 19 with 12 on September 26 and 26 on September 28, none seen on September 30. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there were three on April 15 with one on April 30. There were two on May 2 with six on May 9, then two seen on May 11 with singles on May 14, May 16 and May 20. Finally for the spring passage there were two on May 25. For the early fall passage there were three on July 9 with two on July 13. There were three on July 16 with four on July 19, five on July 21 and seven on July 26, then one seen on July 27. There were two on July 30 and August 1 with four on August 3, then singles seen on August 6 and August 8.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were two on July 15 with one on July 20. There were six on August 1 and August 8 with one on August 12.* There were singles on August 15, August 19 and August 31. There were four on September 2 with one on September 9. There were two on September 12 with later two on September 21 and September 26. There were 23 on September 28 but none could be located on September 30. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on March 24, April 13 and April 25, that was it. For the early fall passage there were single juveniles on July 2 and July 6 with two on July 9. Age not noted after those records. There were four on July 13 with one on July 16. There were three on July 19 with six on July 21. There were two on August 3 with three on August 6, then one seen on August 13.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This was a vagrant; all sightings were believed to be of the Mexican race *P.f.pelodoma.* There was a juvenile by Laughlin Road on October 26 with two juveniles there on November 4. In the spring there was an adult by the Lake Level Canal on May 18.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

A summer visitor and a common passage migrant; the first fledged young (two) were seen on May 25 at the Sand Farm Bridge. Early fall records: *there were 70 on June 22 with 80 on June 24, 85 on June 29, 104 on July 1 and 170 on July 6, then 70 seen on July 8 with 55 on July 11. There were 80 on July 13 with 110 on July 15 and 305 on July 20, then 175 seen on July 22 with 80 on July 25 and 45 on July 27. There were 205 on July 29 with 300 on August 1, then 180 seen on August 3 with eight on August 5. There were 290 on August 8 with 78 on August 10 and 16 on August 12.* There were 570 on August 15 with 285 on August 17 and 220 on August 19. There were 570 on August 22 with 395 on August 26, 160 on August 31, 90 on September 2 and 85 on September 5. There were 105 on September 7 with 490 on September 9, then 110 seen

on September 12 with three on September 14. There were 70 on September 16 with 135 on September 19, then 83 seen on September 21. There were 100 on September 23 with 165 on September 26 and 500 on September 28, then 100 seen on September 30 with ten on October 3 and five on October 5. That completed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 16 on October 7 with 48 on October 10, then 15 seen on October 12 with 11 on October 17 and ten on October 19. There were 22 on October 21 with 225 on October 26, then 15 seen on October 29 with eight on October 31. There were 275 on November 2 with 61 on November 4 and 33 on November 9. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on February 26 with five on February 29, then two seen on March 2. There were four on March 4 with later eight on March 15, 25 on March 17, 38 on March 19 and 50 on March 21, then 47 seen on March 24 with 44 on March 26. Locally that may be the end of the spring passage but more northerly breeding birds continued to pass through. There were 53 on March 28 with 56 on March 30, then 55 seen on April 2 with 48 on April 4. There were 63 on April 7 with 66 on April 11, 70 on April 13 and 260 on April 15, then 66 seen on April 18 with 57 on April 20. There were 100 on April 23 with 91 on April 25, 70 on April 27 and 50 on April 30. There were 196 on May 2 with 65 on May 4. There were 67 on May 7 with 105 on May 9, then 92 seen on May 11 with 84 on May 14, 83 on May 16 and 75 on May 18. This was the end of the spring passage and the local summer passage that started back on March 28 was now visible. There were 85 on May 20 with 87 on May 25, 105 to May 30, 140 on June 4, 155 on June 6 and 160 on June 8, then 150 seen on June 11 with 90 on June 13. There were 118 on June 15 with 120 on June 18 and June 20, then 95 seen to June 27 with 70 on June 29 and 60 on July 2. This closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 133 on July 6 with 185 on July 9, then 47 seen on July 11. There were 115 on July 13 with 400 on July 16, then 305 seen on July 21 with 120 on July 26 and 115 on July 27. There were 200 on July 30 with 245 on August 3, then 83 seen on August 6 with 50 on August 8 and 46 on August 13.

Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on November 11. All the sightings have been in the northern third of the survey area.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

A resident nesting in the wooded borders, I do not know the size of the breeding population. There is no access to much of the eastern border these days; that is why there is no breeding bird survey. The first fledged young (two) were seen on June 4. Early fall records: *there were two on July 1 with singles to July 8. There were four on July 11 with two to July 18. There were four on July 20 with ten on July 25 and 13 on July 29, then one seen on August 1. There were two on August 3 and August 5 with seven on August 8 and 15 on August 10, then four seen on August 12* with one on August 15. The count of 15 was the highest count for Zellwood but there is now a count of 16 on September 15, 2010. For this year there were eight on August 17 with two to August 22 and one on August 24. There were six on August 26 with

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

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

A very common resident; there was no suggestion of passage but still there were the influxes. Early fall records: *there were 33 on July 6 with 35 on July 11 and 38 on July 15, then 35 seen on July 18 with 24 on July 20. There were 46 on July 22 with 44 on July 27 and 23 on July 29. There were 27 on August 1 with 28 on August 3 and 42 on August 8, then 23 seen on August 10 with 20 on August 12.* There were 42 on August 15 with 43 on August 17, then 42 seen on August 19 with 37 to August 24. There were 41 on August 26 with 48 on August 31, then 38 seen on September 2 with 24 on September 5. There were 36 on September 7 with 46 on September 9, then 43 seen on September 12 with 42 on September 16, 41 on September 21 and 39 on September 23. There were 42 on September 26 with 45 on September 30, then 17

seen on October 3. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 28 on October 5 with 32 on October 7 and 37 on October 10, then 35 seen on October 12 with 25 on October 14. There were 36 on October 17 with 40 on October 19, then 24 seen on October 24 with 22 on October 26. There were 28 on October 29 with 17 on October 31. There were 27 on November 2 with 46 on November 4, then 31 seen on November 9 with 25 on November 11. There were 39 on November 14 with 43 on November 18, then 32 seen on November 21 with 19 on November 23 and 18 on November 25. This concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 22 on November 28 with 30 on November 30 and 51 on December 2, then 49 seen on December 7 with 36 on December 9. There were 51 on December 12 with 37 on December 14 and 23 on December 17. There were 47 on December 19 with 56 on December 21, then 46 seen on December 28 with 28 on December 30 and eight on January 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 23 on January 4 with 37 on January 6 and 51 on January 9, then 31 seen to January 14. There were 36 on January 16 with 57 on January 18, then 54 seen on January 23 with 26 on January 25. There were 42 on January 28 with 46 on January 30, then 42 seen on February 1 with 36 on February 4. There were 39 on February 6 with 48 on February 8, then 25 seen on February 10. There were 41 on February 12 with 65 on February 15, then 52 seen on February 20 with 49 on February 24 and 40 on February 26. There were 54 on February 29 with 53 on March 2 and 42 on March 4. I was away for 11 days so I do not know when this influx ended and the next began. Even so this was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 34 on March 15 with 58 on March 17, then 47 seen on March 21 with 35 on March 24. There were 60 on March 26 with 58 on March 28 and 56 on March 30. There were 59 on April 2 with 68 on April 4, then 64 seen to April 11 with 49 on April 13. There were 50 on April 15 with 57 on April 18, then 46 seen on April 20 with 37 on April 23. There were 50 on April 25 with 55 on April 27, then 53 seen to May 2. This concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 67 on May 4 with 46 on May 9 and 43 on May 11. There were 47 on May 14 with 63 on May 16, then 55 seen on May 20 with 51 on May 23 and 50 on May 25. There were 55 on May 28 with 66 on June 1, then 50 seen on June 4 with 46 on June 6, 42 on June 11 and 33 on June 13. There were 40 on June 15 with 42 on June 18, then 41 seen on June 20 with 37 on June 22. There were 50 on June 25 with 31 on June 27. This closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 39 on June 29 with 44 on July 2, then 38 seen on July 6 with 25 on July 9. There were 28 on July 11 with 34 on July 13 and 38 on July 19, then 36 seen on July 21 with 28 on July 26, 25 on July 27 and 21 on July 30. There were 30 on August 1 with 27 on August 6 and 25 on August 8. There were 39 on August 10 *with 33 on August 15, 32 on August 17 and four on August 20.*

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant with lower numbers in the spring. For the fall passage there were singles on September 23 and September 26 with four on September 28, seven on October 3, 13 on October 5, 17 on October 7, 42 on October 10, 77 on October 12, 88 on October 14 and 144 on October 17, then 142 seen on October 19 with 106 on October 21, 100 on October 24 and 94 on October 26. There were 124 on October 29 with 111 on October

31. There were 118 on November 2 with 192 on November 4, then 104 seen on November 7. There were 171 on November 9 with 230 on November 11, then 218 seen on November 14 with 210 on November 18, 160 on November 23, 152 on November 25 and 133 on November 28. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 182 on November 30 with 147 on December 2 and 121 on December 5. There were 153 on December 7 with 131 on December 12, 90 on December 14 and 59 on December 17. There were 132 on December 19 with 82 on December 21. There were 104 on December 26 with 106 on December 28, then 74 seen on December 30 with 21 on January 2. There were 71 on January 4 with 124 on January 6, then 89 seen on January 9 with 68 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 70 on January 14 with 91 on January 16 and 103 on January 18, then 97 seen on January 23 with 90 on January 28, 68 on January 30 and 54 on February 1. There were 69 on February 4 with 65 on February 8 and 39 on February 10. There were 82 on February 12 with 55 on February 15 and 36 on February 17. There were 60 on February 20 with 50 on February 22, 49 on February 24 and 25 on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 56 on February 29 with 66 on March 2, then 39 seen on March 4. There were 52 on March 15 with 38 on March 17 and eight on March 19. There were 40 on March 21 with 76 on March 26, 80 on March 28 and 91 on April 2, then 56 seen on April 7 with 51 on April 11, 48 on April 13, 31 on April 15, 30 on April 18, 20 on April 20, eight on April 23, six to April 27, five on May 2 and one on May 4. There was a late individual at the Sand Farm on May 20.

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

This was the least common of the three migrant wrens. For the fall passage there were singles on October 5, October 7 and October 10 with four on October 12, then two seen to October 19 with one on October 21. There were four on October 24 with six on October 26, eight on October 29 and nine on November 2, then eight seen on November 4 with three on November 7. There were six on November 9 with 20 on November 11 and 38 on November 14, then 25 seen on November 18 with 22 on November 21, 18 on November 23 and 12 on November 25. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 22 on November 28 with 33 on November 30 and 34 on December 2, then 26 seen on December 7 with 21 on December 12, 19 on December 14 and five on December 17. There were 21 on December 19 with 13 to December 26. There were 17 on December 28 with ten on December 30 and two on January 2. There were eight on January 4 with 16 on January 6 and January 8, then 13 seen on January 11 with five on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 16 with 27 on January 18, then 14 seen on January 23 with seven on January 25. There were 17 on January 28 with 15 on January 30, 11 on February 4, five on February 6, four on February 8 and two on February 10. There were nine on February 12 with seven on February 15 and four on February 17. There were 16 on February 20 with eight on February 24, six on February 29 and March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were six on March 15 with three on March 17 and two on March 19. There were four on March 21 with nine on March 26, 15 on March 28 and April 2, then nine seen on April 4 with five on April 7. There were eight on April 9 with 15 on April 11,

then 13 seen on April 15 with eight to April 20, seven on April 23 and four on April 25; there were no later records.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one on September 26 with two to October 3, three to October 10, 16 on October 12 and 29 on October 14, then 14 seen on October 17. There were 15 on October 19 with 19 on October 21 and 36 on October 26, then 20 seen on October 29 with 17 on October 31. There were 21 on November 2 with 43 on November 4, 67 on November 9 and 136 on November 11, then 60 seen on November 14 with 19 on November 16. There were 115 on November 18 with 66 on November 23, 59 on November 25 and 39 on November 28. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 45 on November 30 with 72 on December 2, then 61 seen on December 5 with 54 on December 7. There were 55 on December 9 with 59 on December 12, then 44 seen on December 14 with 20 on December 17. There were 55 on December 19 with 58 on December 26, then 47 seen on December 28 with 41 on December 30 and nine on January 2. There were 41 on January 4 with 70 on January 6, then 50 seen on January 9 with 38 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 44 on January 14 with 63 on January 16, then 61 seen on January 18 with 51 on January 23 and 26 on January 25. There were 53 on January 28 with 37 on February 1 and 27 to February 6. There were 29 on February 8 with 30 on February 12, then 22 seen to February 17. There were 36 on February 20 with 25 on February 24, 20 on February 29 and 17 on March 2. There were 26 on March 4 but I do not know how that influx worked out. This was the end of the early spring passage and the beginning of the late spring passage. There were 15 on March 15 with 11 on March 17 and seven on March 19. There were 16 on March 21 and March 26 with 33 on March 28, then 22 seen on April 2 with 20 on April 4. There were 27 on April 7 with 31 on April 11, 55 on April 15 and 60 on April 18, then 47 seen on April 20 with 45 on April 25, 34 on April 27, 25 on April 30, 12 on May 2, six on May 7 and singles on May 9 and May 11.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

This was a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles on October 10, October 14, October 17 and October 21 with two on October 26, then singles seen on October 29 and October 31. There were six on November 2 with eight on November 7 and 24 on November 9, then 20 seen to November 14. There were 41 on November 16 with 30 on November 18 and 22 to November 23. This concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 23 on November 25 with 24 on November 28 and 28 on November 30, then 18 seen to December 5 with 15 on December 7. There were 18 on December 9 with 19 on December 12, 21 to December 19 and 24 on December 26, then 21 seen on December 28 with six on December 30. There were nine on January 2 with 14 on January 4 and 21 on January 6, then 13 seen to January 14 with nine on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 23 on January 18 with

24 on January 23, 25 on January 25 and 35 on January 28, then 28 seen on February 1 with 23 on February 4, 20 on February 8 and 12 on February 10. There were 32 on February 12 with 14 on February 15 and 12 on February 17. There were 16 on February 20 and February 22 with 20 on February 24, then 16 seen on February 29 with 12 on March 2. There were 17 on March 4 but I missed the rest of this influx. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 15 with nine on March 17, seven on March 21 and one on March 24. There were eight on March 26 with seven on March 30, six on April 4, two on April 7, then singles seen on April 13, April 15 and April 20.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

A common passage migrant with the greatest numbers in the winter and the early spring; all the migrant wrens and kinglets have the greatest numbers in the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 20 and July 25 with three on August 1 and August 5, four on August 8, five on August 12* and ten on August 17, then nine seen to August 26 with five to August 31. There were 11 on September 2 and September 5 with 20 on September 7, 21 on September 9, 33 on September 12, 36 on September 16, 38 on September 21 and 62 on September 26, then 36 seen on September 30 with 34 on October 3 and 25 on October 5. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 30 on October 7 with 49 on October 10, then 40 seen on October 12 with 28 on October 14. There were 36 on October 17 with 51 on October 19, then 39 seen on October 21 with 19 on October 24. There were 28 on October 26 with 30 on October 29, 33 on November 2 and 63 on November 4, then 49 seen on November 9 with 38 on November 11. There were 44 on November 14 with 57 on November 16, 66 on November 18 and 73 on November 23, then 50 seen on November 25 with 43 on November 28. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 56 on November 30 with 106 on December 2 and 173 on December 7, then 115 seen on December 9 with 81 to December 14 and 66 on December 17. The count of 173 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 105 on December 19 with 84 on December 26, 56 on December 28, 47 on December 30 and 30 on January 2. There were 68 on January 4 with 55 on January 6 and 44 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 53 on January 11 with 60 on January 14, 80 on January 18, 93 on January 23, 115 on January 25 and 121 on January 28, then 82 seen on January 30 with 56 on February 1. There were 91 on February 4 with 74 on February 8, 68 on February 12, 65 on February 15 and 60 on February 17. There were 68 on February 20 with 82 to February 24 and 90 on February 29, then 47 seen on March 2 with 32 on March 4. It is a pity that I do not know how this influx finished. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 15 with eight on March 17, then singles seen to March 26. There were three on March 28 with singles on April 7 and April 9. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles on June 18 and June 22, this individual was at the Sand Farm. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 11, July 19 and July 21 with two on July 26, then singles seen on July 27 and August 1. There were three on August 6 with four on August 8, then three seen on August 13 *with two on August 15 and one on August 17.*

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant. There was one on September 23 with three on September 28, then singles seen on October 3 and October 10. I did not note the locations so I do not know how many birds I actually saw.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

Another uncommon fall passage migrant; again I did not note locations. There were two on September 28 and October 10 with singles on October 14 and October 24.

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)

This was the commonest of these migrant thrushes. There were two on September 23 with singles on September 26, September 28, October 3, October 5 and October 12. It is likely that most of these three thrush species were seen at the Nursery.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders. For the fall passage there were singles on October 21, October 26, October 31 and November 2 with two on November 4 and four on November 7, then singles seen to November 11. There were two on November 14 with three from November 21 to November 25, then singles seen to November 30. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 with singles to December 12. There were two on December 14 and December 17 with five on December 19, then three seen on December 26 with two on January 2 and one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14 with two on January 16, then singles seen to January 23. There were two on January 25 with three on January 28, then two seen on February 1 with one on February 4. There were two on February 8 with singles on February 10 and February 12. That closed the early spring passage. Very exceptionally there was one at the Nursery on March 15 and March 17.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 30.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the spring; this species is seen along the northern and eastern borders rather than out over the fields. There were 20 on November 4 with five on November 7, three on November 9 and two to November 14. There were 20 on November 16 with three on November 18. There were three on November 23 with 65 on November 25 and 102 on November 28, then 32 seen on December 2 but none could be found on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 7 with two on December 9 and December 12, then one seen on December 14. There were 24 on December 17 with seven on December 21. There were 260 on December 26 with 30 on December 30, ten on January 2 and one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the main event the early spring passage there were 350 on January 9 with 1,500 on January 11, then 525 seen on January 14 with nine on January 16. There were 235 on January 18 with 1,350 on January 20 and 9,600 on January 25, then 255 seen on January 30 with 40 on February 1 and five on February 4. There were 700 on February 6 with 70 on February 8, 54 on February 10, five on February 12 and one on February 15. There were 600 on February 17 with 41 on February 20 and nine on February 22. There were 50 on February 24 with 12 on February 26, three on February 29 and March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 15 with three on March 17 and four on March 21, then singles seen on March 24 and March 26 that is it.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers were lowest in the spring. There were singles on September 19 and September 21 with four on September 26, 11 on September 28, 14 on September 30, 84 on October 3, 154 on October 7 and 172 on October 10, then 146 seen on October 12 with 138 on October 14 and 120 on October 17. There were 316 on October 19 with 251 on October 21, 177 on October 24 and 112 on October 26. There were 145 on October 29 with 151 on October 31, 208 on November 4 and 297 on November 9, then 228 seen on November 11 with 202 on November 14, 186 on November 18, 134 on November 21, 112 on November 23, 107 on November 25 and 85 on November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 159 on November 30 with 224 on December 2, then 159 seen on December 7 with 132 on December 12, 118 on December 14 and 20 on December 17. There were 139 on December 19 with 78 on December 21 and 77 on December 26. There were 135 on December 28 with 64 on December 30 and two on January 2. There were 65 on January 4 with 123 on January 6, then 60 seen to January 11 with 24 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 45 on January 16 with 70 on January 18, then 63 seen on January 23 with 55 on January 28, 54 on January 30, 34 on February 4 and 29 on February 6. There were 40 on February 8 with 66 on February 12, then 65 seen on February 15 with 59 on February 20 and 22 on February 22. There were 62 on February 24 with 32 on February 26 and 29 on February 29. There were 36 on March 2 with 24 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 66 on March 15 with 44 on March 17, 26 on March 21 and 11 on March 24. There were 36 on

March 26 with 53 on March 28, 72 on March 30, 116 on April 2 and 172 on April 7, then 88 seen on April 9 with 64 on April 11. There were 103 on April 13 with 108 on April 18 and 122 on April 20, then 52 seen on April 23 with 51 on April 25. There were 64 on April 27 with 36 on April 30, 30 on May 2, 13 on May 4 and four on May 7. Later there was one on May 20. That was the end of the late spring passage. In the early fall there was one by Interceptor Road on July 30 and August 1.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

Resident and just possibly a fall passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were 16 on June 29 with 21 to July 4, 29 on July 8 and 39 on July 11, then 18 seen on July 15 with 12 on July 18. There were 23 on July 20 with 20 on July 25 and 11 on July 27. There were 24 on July 29 with 16 on August 3 and 14 on August 5. There were 20 on August 8 with 31 on August 12*, then 24 seen on August 15 with 22 on August 17, 15 on August 19 and ten on August 22. There were 12 on August 24 with 17 on August 26 with 28 on August 29, then 21 seen on August 31 with 20 on September 2. There were 31 on September 5 with 22 on September 9, 17 on September 12 and seven on September 14. There were 26 on September 16 with 34 on September 21, 36 on September 23 and 47 on September 26, then 42 seen on September 28 with 30 on September 30. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 47 on October 3 with 30 on October 5. There were 35 on October 7 with 36 on October 10, 45 on October 14, 51 on October 17 and 66 on October 19, then 34 seen on October 24 with 32 on October 26, 27 on October 31, 17 on November 4 and eight on November 7. It was this influx that suggested passage. There were 19 on November 9 with 21 on November 11, then 12 seen on November 14 with seven on November 16. There were 14 on November 18 with ten to November 25 and three on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on November 30 with 13 on December 2, 14 on December 5, 20 on December 7 and 22 on December 12, then 17 seen on December 14 with ten on December 17. There were 18 on December 19 with nine to December 26, eight on December 30 and two on January 2. There were seven on January 4 with 14 on January 6, then six seen to January 11 with four on January 14. That completed the winter passage. With the early spring passage numbers now much lower. There were eight on January 16 with 14 on January 18, then ten seen on January 23 with five on January 25. There were eight on January 28 with 11 on January 30, then seven seen on February 1 with three on February 4. There were four on February 6 with seven on February 8, 14 on February 12 and 22 on February 15, then five seen on February 17. There were nine on February 20 with 14 on February 22, then 11 seen on February 24 with five on February 26. There were seven on February 29 with 14 on March 2 and 18 on March 4; I do not know how this influx ended. That concluded the early spring passage. Numbers now higher again with the main spring passage, there were 12 on March 15 with nine on March 17 and three to March 21. There were nine on March 24 with 16 on March 28, then eight seen on March 30. There were 13 on April 2 with 25 on April 4, then 22 seen on April 9 with 20 on April 13 and seven on April 15. There were eight on April 18 with 16 on April 20, then 15 seen on April 25 with ten on April 27. There were 16 on April 30 with 12 on May 2. This was the end of the main spring passage.

For the summer passage there were 14 on May 4 with 21 on May 7, then nine seen on May 9 with one on May 11. There were 20 on May 14 with 15 on May 18 and six on May 20. There were 17 on May 23 with 16 on May 28, 12 on June 1 and nine on June 4. There were 16 on June 6 with 24 on June 11 and June 13, then 19 seen on June 15. There were 23 on June 18 with 25 on June 20, then 14 seen on June 22. There were 16 on June 25 with 37 on June 27, then 25 seen on June 29 with 15 on July 2. This closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 31 on July 6 and July 9 with 14 on July 11 and 11 on July 13. There were 20 on July 16 with 17 on July 19, 16 on July 21 and 11 on July 24. There were 19 on July 26 with 24 on July 30, then six seen on August 1. There were 13 on August 3 with 25 on August 6, 31 on August 8 and 43 on August 10*, then 29 seen on August 17 with 14 on August 20, nine on August 23 and four on August 24*.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

A resident that was hard to find outside of the breeding season; there was however a significant fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 12 on July 8 with three on July 11. There were four from July 13 to July 20 with seven on July 22, then four seen to July 27. There were five on July 29 with three on August 3 and one on August 5. There were two on August 8 with five on August 12,* then four seen on August 15 with two to August 22 and one on August 24. There were six on August 26 with three to August 31. There were four on September 2 with nine on September 5, then seven seen on September 9 with six on September 12 and three to September 19. There were 16 on September 21 with 41 on September 26 and 46 on September 30, then 27 seen on October 3 with 23 on October 7, 16 on October 12, eight on October 14 and six on October 17. The count of 46 was the highest count for Zellwood; the highest count is now that of 74 on October 8, 2008. There were 14 on October 19 with ten on October 24, four on October 26 and one on October 29. There were seven on October 31 with three on November 4, two on November 9 and singles to November 25. That appeared to be the end of a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were two from November 28 to December 2 with three on December 7, then singles seen to December 17. There were two from December 19 to December 26 with singles to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 6 with singles to January 20. This species is so secretive that unless it calls it is hard to locate. There were two on January 23 and January 30 otherwise singles seen from January 25 to February 8. There were two on February 10 with three on February 12 and six on February 15, then five seen on February 17 with three on February 20. There were five on February 22 with seven to February 26 and 16 on March 2, then 12 seen on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 15 on March 15 with nine on March 17, three on March 19, two on March 21 and one on March 24. There were three on March 26 with six on March 28 and ten on March 30, then nine seen on April 2 with six on April 4. There were 11 on April 7 with 20 on April 9, then seven seen to April 13 with six on April 15. There were 11 on April 18 with ten to April 27, nine on April 30, eight on May 2, seven on May 7, three on May 9 and two on May 11. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were ten on May 14 with 11 on May 18 and May 23, then six seen on May 25 with five to May 30. There were six on June 1 with three

to June 6. There were eight on June 8 and June 11 with ten on June 15 and 11 on June 20, then nine seen on June 27 with six on June 29 and four on July 2. This concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 6 with five on July 11, two to July 16 and one to July 21. There were two on July 24 with singles to July 30. There were six on August 1 with three on August 3, two on August 6 and one on August 8. There were two on August 10 with one on August 13.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

An irregular visitor to the area with the exception of the summer and the post-breeding gathering when this species fed on the fruit of the Elderberry. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 150 on May 30 with 335 on June 8, then 50 seen on June 10. There were 123 on June 13 with 330 on June 22, 385 on June 29, 490 on July 1 and 1,010 on July 4, then 210 seen on July 6 with 63 on July 8. There were 760 on July 11 with 2,040 on July 13, then 435 seen on July 15 with 34 on July 18. The count of 2,040 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 1,005 on July 20 with 200 on July 22, 150 on July 25, 122 on July 29, 64 on August 1, 18 on August 3 and one on August 5. There were 120 on August 8 with 21 on August 12* and one on August 15. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 26 on August 17 with two on August 24 and singles to September 2. There were 25 on September 5 with singles later on September 19 and September 26. That was all that remained of the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until November. For the late fall passage there were 40 on November 18 with 15 on November 25 and five on November 28. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 40 on November 30 with three on December 9. There were also 18 on December 14. Later there were 35 on December 26 with 18 on December 28. There were five on January 2 with 110 on January 4 but none found on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 23 on January 18 with later one on February 10. That was the extent of that passage. This is a very early nester so for the summer passage there were 13 on March 2 with later two on March 24 and one on March 30. There were three on April 2 with eight on April 7 and ten on April 13, then five seen on April 15 with three on April 23 and one on April 25. There were two on April 30 with one on May 4. That closed the summer passage. The post-breeding gathering started with nine juveniles on May 14. Whilst juveniles were in the majority adults were present during this event. There were 11 on May 18 with 16 on May 20 and 63 on May 23, then 14 seen on May 25 with seven on May 28. There were 76 on May 30 with 180 in June 1, 255 on June 8 and 300 on June 11, then 67 seen on June 13 with 26 on June 15 and two on June 18. There were 110 on June 20 with 400 on June 25 and 465 on July 2, then 31 seen on July 6. There were 225 on July 9 with 260 on July 11 and 365 on July 13, then 350 seen on July 19 with 70 on July 21 and five on July 24. There were 50 on July 26 with 220 on July 27, then 27 seen on July 30 with two on August 1. From June 8 they were feeding on the Elderberry fruit along the bank of Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

A winter and early spring visitor; normally seen in low numbers due to the lack of suitable habitat. For the fall passage there were singles on November 2, November 7, November 11, November 21, November 28 and November 30. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 with singles on December 7 and December 12. There were 350 on December 14 in a field by the Sand Farm but only one seen on December 17. There were 12 on December 19 with 15 on December 26 and 70 on December 28, then 40 seen on December 30 with 32 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 32 on January 14 with ten on January 16 and seven on January 18. There were 19 on January 20 with 40 on January 23, then two seen to January 30 with one on February 1. There were four on February 4 with 17 on February 8, then 16 seen on February 12 with five on February 17, four on February 20 and one on February 22. There was one on February 26 with four on February 29 and 39 on March 2, then five seen on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 45 on March 15 with three on March 17 and two to March 21.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

Perhaps the worst year to date for this species there were only sightings in the spring. For the early spring passage there were two on January 18 with 12 on January 20. Those were the only records for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were eight on March 24 with 20 on March 26, then one seen on April 2. There were 30 on April 4 with eight on April 9 and two on April 11. There were 80 on April 13 with two on April 20. There were 13 on April 23 with 163 on April 25 and 225 on April 27, then 120 seen on May 2 with 20 on May 9. Last year was admittedly exceptional with a high count of 2,240 on April 8, 2007.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 2.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on September 26 with one at the Sand Farm on September 28. There was one at the Nursery on October 12, October 14, October 17, October 19, October 21 and October 29. There were also singles on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on October 17 and at the Sand Farm on October 29.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles on October 19 and October 24 with two to October 31, then five seen on November 4 and November 9 with two on November 11. There were three on November 14 with four on November 16 and seven on November 18, then six seen on November 21 with five on November 23 and four on November 25. This was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 28 with nine on November 30 and December 2, then seven seen on December 5 with six to December 12 and four on December 14. There were five on December 17 with seven on December 19 and eight on December 26, then seven seen on December 30 with one on January 2. There were seven on January 4 with ten on January 6, then seven seen on January 11 with five on January 14 and two on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 18 and January 23 with seven to February 1, nine on February 6, ten to February 12 and 13 on February 15, then 12 seen on February 17 with ten on February 20. That influx lasted a month. There were 13 on February 22 with four on February 24 and one on February 26. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on February 29 and March 2 with seven on March 4. Again I do not know what happened next. There were three on March 15 with singles to March 21. Finally there were singles on March 26, March 28 and March 30.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 21, January 4 and January 18. These records I treated as relating to a single individual.

Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

An uncommon passage migrant and summer visitor; for this year it was also a winter visitor. Early fall records: *there were two from June 27 to July 13 with singles to July 20. There were two on July 29 with singles on August 8 and August 10.* There were two on August 17 with three on August 24 and August 26, then two seen to August 31 with one on September 2. There were three on September 5 with six on September 7 and eight on September 9, then six seen on September 14 with three to September 21 and singles to September 26. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on September 28 and September 30 with singles to October 12. There was also one on October 19. Later there was one at the Nursery on November 2 with one at the Sand Farm on November 16 and November 18. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 12, December 30, January 6 and January 9. This individual stayed there to at least February 6. During this period there was one on the southern border on January 28. On February 8 there were three at the Sand Farm; two of them were singing. None could be found on February 10. For the spring passage there were three on February 20 with ten on February 22 and 15 on February 24, then eight seen on February 26 with four on February 29. There

were eight on March 2 with 13 on March 4. I do not know how the counts went during the next ten days. There were 13 on March 15 with 25 on March 17, then seven seen on March 21 with six to March 28, four to April 7 and three on April 9. That completed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on April 11 with two on April 13. There were five on April 15 with seven on April 18, then two seen on April 20. There were three on April 23 with six on April 25, then four seen on April 30 with three on May 2. There were four on May 4 and May 7 with five on May 9 and May 14, then four seen to May 20 with two to May 25 and one on May 28. There were two on May 30 with three on June 1 and four on June 6, then three seen to June 11 with two to June 18 and one on June 20. That appeared to be the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on June 25 with singles to July 6. There were two on July 13 with singles on July 26 and August 6.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

This is a quite common fall passage migrant, numbers rather low this year. Early fall records: *there were four on August 5 with two on August 8.* There were 22 on August 15 with seven on August 19 and four on August 22. There were seven on August 24 with 24 on August 26, then 23 seen on August 31 with 13 on September 2, 12 on September 7 and nine on September 9. There were 22 on September 12 with 19 on September 16 and four on September 19. There were 27 on September 21 with 14 on September 23, 13 on September 26, two to September 30 and one on October 3. There were two on October 5 with singles to October 10. Finally for the fall passage there were two on October 12. There were no spring sightings. For the early fall passage there was one on August 3 with two on August 8, 16 on August 10 *and 32 on August 15, then 30 seen on August 17 with six on August 20*.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant. There were two at the Nursery with one on the southern border on September 26. There was one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 28 and October 3. There were two at the Workshops on September 30 and October 3. Finally there was one at the Nursery on October 7.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This was a vagrant. There were three at the Nursery on October 12 with one there on October 19.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)

This was a vagrant. There were 16 on April 30 with three on May 7. The count of 16 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The Black-throated Blue Warbler also had a major influx on that date.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

An uncommon passage migrant to the wooded borders. For the fall passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on August 26. On September 14 there were single male and females at the Nursery with the female staying to September 21. There was a female at the Workshops on September 26. On October 10 there were single females at the Nursery and the southern border. There was a female at the Nursery on October 17, October 19 and October 21. There was also a male there on October 21, October 24 and October 26. Finally for the fall passage there was a female at the Nursery on October 31. Very exceptionally in the spring there were 15 on April 30. This is still the highest count for Zellwood. The Cape May Warbler also had a major influx on this date.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; there was no major invasion in the spring this year. For the fall passage there were two on October 24 with nine on October 29, 23 on November 2, 40 on November 4 and 46 on November 7, then 43 seen on November 9 with 38 on November 11. There were 122 on November 14 with 78 on November 18 and 72 on November 21. This was the early close of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 73 on November 23 with 120 on November 25, 130 on November 28, 255 on November 30 and 275 on December 2, then 235 seen on December 7 with 200 on December 9 and 150 on December 12. There were 170 on December 14 and December 17 with 175 on December 19, then 110 seen on December 21. There were 130 on December 26 with 135 on December 28, then 85 seen on December 30 with 35 on January 2. That completed the winter passage. Numbers now lower so for the early spring passage there were 85 on January 4 with 125 to January 9 and 130 on January 11, then 70 seen on January 14 with 50 on January 16. There were 135 on January 18 with 80 to January 25, 60 on January 28, 55 on January 30 and 54 on February 1. There were 70 on February 4 with 75 on February 8, then 40 seen on February 12 with 30 on February 17 and 28 on February 20. There were 41 on February 22 with 70 on February 24, then 21 seen on February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. There was now a short-lived much heavier main spring passage. There were 320 on February 29 with 45 on March 2 and 29 on March 4. There were 370 on March 15 with 130 on March 17, 37 on March 21, 27 on March 26, four on March 30 and one on April 2. Again I do not know what was happening between March 4 and March 15.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

This was a very rare passage migrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 29 with one by Lust Road gate on November 14. Finally there was one on the northern border on November 23.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

This was a vagrant this year. There was an immature at the Nursery on September 12.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

An uncommon passage migrant. For the early fall passage there was one at the Nursery on August 24 and August 26. There was one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on August 31 with another there on September 12. There was also one at the Nursery on September 7 with another there on September 16 and September 19. On September 21 there were singles on the southern border and by Canal Road. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 23. On September 26 there were two by Canal Road with six at the Nursery. This count of eight is still the highest count for Zellwood. There was only one at the Nursery on September 30. That completed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one by Canal Road on October 3 with two there on October 7. There were two at the Nursery on October 21. Later there were singles there on November 2, November 4 and November 11. That completed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on February 10 with one at the Nursery on March 21 and March 30. Those were the spring sightings. For the early fall passage there was one by Canal Road on July 19. On August 10 there was one at the Sand Farm with another by the Lake Level Canal; the latter was also seen on August 13.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

This was a regular if uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on September 2. Whilst I recorded their locations there are too many records to breakdown the passage that way. There were singles on October 10 and October 12 with five on October 14, then two seen on October 17 with singles to October 29. There were two on October 31 and November 2 with singles to November 14. There were two on November 16 with three on November 18 and November 21 (different birds each day), then two seen to November 28. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 30 with singles to December 5. There were three on December 7 with six on December 12, then three seen to December 19 with singles to December 26. There were five on December 28 with singles to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 6 with two on January 11 and singles to

January 16. There were two on January 18 with one on January 20. There were two from January 25 to January 30 with singles to February 8. There were three on February 12 but none could be found on February 15. There were two on February 17 with eight on February 20, then four seen on February 24 with singles to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 17 with four on March 24, then two seen to March 28. There were three on March 30 with two to April 4 and one on April 13.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

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

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; they could be seen more or less anywhere. There was one on September 5 with two on September 14, six on September 16, 39

on September 21, then 17 seen on September 23. There were 36 on September 26 with 39 on September 28 and 108 on September 30, then 33 seen on October 3. There were 35 on October 5 with 40 on October 7, 61 on October 10 and 161 on October 12, then 60 seen on October 14 with 41 on October 17. There were 62 on October 19 with 85 on October 21, then 73 seen to October 26 with 66 on October 29 and 44 on October 31. There were 106 on November 2 with 115 on November 4 and 130 on November 9, then 102 seen on November 11 with 85 on November 14. There were 103 on November 16 with 75 on November 18. There were 92 on November 21 with 134 on November 23 and 150 on November 28, then 146 seen on November 30 with 140 on December 2. That closed the single fall passage. For the winter passage there were 160 on December 5 with 120 on December 9, 100 on December 12 and 80 on December 14. There were 130 on December 17 with 120 to December 28, 75 on December 30 and 60 on January 2. There were 90 on January 4 with 80 on January 6 and 75 on January 9. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 115 on January 11 with 130 on January 14, then 95 seen on January 18 with 70 on January 23 and 52 on January 25. There were 105 on January 28 with 85 on January 30, 80 on February 4, 60 on February 6 and 40 on February 8. There were 90 on February 10 with 30 on February 12. There were 50 on February 15 with 60 on February 17, then 50 seen on February 20 with 45 on February 22. There were 65 on February 24 with 70 on February 29, then 50 seen on March 2 with 17 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 45 on March 15 with 25 on March 17 and 14 on March 19. There were 50 on March 21 with 98 on March 26, then 52 seen on March 28 with 51 on April 2 and 15 on April 4. There were 20 on April 7 with 31 on April 9, then 27 seen on April 13 with 16 on April 18, ten on April 20, eight on April 23, three on April 25 and two on April 27. There were eight on April 30 with singles to May 7. That closed the late spring passage.

I noted all “Yellow” Palm Warblers *D.p.hypochrysea* that I saw. There was one at the Workshops on October 7 and October 21. There was one by Canal Road on October 24 with one by the fish ponds off Hooper Farms Road on November 2. There were singles at the Workshops on November 4 and November 11 with three there on November 16, then one seen on November 18. There was one at the Sand Farm from November 16 to November 25. Finally for the fall passage there were singles at the Nursery on November 28 and at the Workshops on November 30. This came to ten birds for the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 5. There were two by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 7 with one on December 9. There were singles at the Workshops on December 9 and December 12 with four on December 14. There were singles at the Nursery and the Sand Farm on December 17. There was one by the Lust Road gate on December 28 with one at the Sand Farm on December 30. This came to 11 birds for the winter passage. With this set of counts the early spring passage clearly started on January 4. There was one at the Nursery on January 4 and January 6. There were two at the Workshops on January 4 with six on January 11 and January 16. There was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 11 and January 16. There was one at the Sand Farm on January 16 with two at the Nursery on January 20. There was one at the Workshops on January 23 with two by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 25. There were two at the Sand Farm on January 28. There were six at the Workshops on February 6 with two there on February 12 and one on February 15. Finally for the early spring passage there was

one at the Sand Farm on February 12. This came to a total of 23 birds. Finally for the late spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on March 21 and the Workshops on March 24. This came to a total of 46 birds for the year. These totals are included in those detailed earlier.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)

This was a vagrant. There were two at the Nursery on November 2. This is still the highest count for Zellwood.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

An uncommon spring passage migrant. There were six on April 27 with five on April 30, then singles seen on May 4 and May 7.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This was a vagrant. There was a male at the Sand Farm on July 24.

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

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there was one at the Nursery on July 11*. Excepting that record the fall passage started with two on August 15 and singles to September 9. There were five on September 14 with two on September 19, then singles seen to October 10. There were two on October 12 and October 17. There was one on October 26 with two from October 29 to November 4 and four on November 7, then two seen on November 11 with singles to November 16. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on November 25 with two on November 30. There was one from December 12 to December 21. There was also one from December 28 to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 11 to January 16 with two on January 18, then singles seen to January 23. There were two on January 25 with singles to February 6. Later there were singles from February 20 to February 29. That was the extent of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 30 with later singles from April 11 to April 15. There were four on April 30 with one on May 2.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

A quite common passage migrant to the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there were three on August 1 with singles on August 5 and August 12.* There were two on August 15 and August 22 with four on August 24 and August 26, then three seen to August 31 with singles to September 5. There were two on September 7 with three on September 9, five on September 12 and ten on September 14, then seven seen on September 16 with four on September 19. There were eight on September 21 with seven on September 23, five on September 26, three on September 28 and two on September 30. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were five on October 3 with three on October 5. There were four on October 7 with five on October 10, then two seen on October 12 with one on October 14. There were two from October 17 to October 26 with one on October 31. There were no later fall records. Exceptionally there was for the winter passage one at the Sand Farm on December 14. For the spring passage there was one on April 9 with two on April 13, then singles seen on three dates to April 27. There were 15 on April 30 with five on May 2. There were six on May 4 with ten on May 7, then one seen on May 11. There were five on May 14 with singles on May 16 and May 18. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 1.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 30 with in the following year one at the Sand Farm on April 23.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 12 and September 14 with in the following year one at the Nursery on April 30.

Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on August 17 with another there on April 18. The vegetation has been getting thicker since these sightings and there are no later records.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

There was a light early fall passage with even lower numbers for the winter and the spring. For the early fall passage there was one on September 2 with two on September 5, four on September 7 and five on September 9, then four seen on September 14 with one on September 16. There were five on September 19 and September 21 with six on September 26,

then four seen on September 28. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on September 30 with 11 on October 3, then three seen to October 7. There were 12 on October 10 with 15 on October 12, then six seen on October 14. There were eight on October 17 with 12 on October 19, then nine seen on October 21 with seven to October 26 and two on October 29. There were eight on October 31 with five to November 4, then singles seen to November 11. That was the end of the actual passage. There were two on November 14 with five on November 18, then two seen to November 25 with one on November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there two on November 30 with singles to December 5. There were two on December 7 and December 9 with singles to December 14. There were two on December 19 with three on December 21, then two seen on December 26 with one on December 28. There were two on December 30 with singles to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 and January 11 with two to January 23 and one on January 28. There were two on January 30 and February 1 with singles to February 24. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on seven dates from March 26 to April 18. There were two on April 20 with singles to April 30.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

This was a common fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through the winter and the spring. For the early fall passage there were two on August 29 and August 31 with five from September 2 to September 7, seven on September 9, 17 on September 12, 21 on September 16 and 36 on September 21, then 26 seen on September 23 with 24 on September 26. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 26 on September 28 with 32 on September 30 and 34 on October 3, then 26 seen on October 7 with 19 on October 10 and 15 on October 12. There were 16 on October 14 with 17 on October 17, 20 on October 19, 25 on October 21, 29 on October 26 and 32 on October 29, then 18 seen on October 31. There were 20 on November 2 with 31 on November 4, then 14 seen on November 7. There were 15 on November 9 with 16 on November 11, then 13 seen on November 14 with nine on November 16. There were 19 on November 18 with 13 on November 23 and eight to November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 30 and December 2 with 17 on December 5, then ten seen on December 7 with nine on December 9. There were 13 on December 12 and December 14 with 17 on December 19, then nine seen on December 21 with six on December 26. There were 11 on December 28 with 15 on December 30, then three seen on January 2. That completes the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 4 with 11 on January 6 and 16 on January 9, then 13 seen on January 11 with nine on January 14 and seven on January 16. There were 16 on January 18 with 20 on January 23, then ten seen on January 25. There were 16 on January 28 with 17 on January 30, then 14 seen on February 1 with ten on February 4. There were 11 on February 6 with 18 on February 8, then nine seen on February 10. There were 15 on February 12 with 21 on February 15, then 15 seen on February 20 with 14 on February 24 and eight on February 26. This closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were nine on February 29 with 12 on March 2, then ten seen on March 4. There were 11 on March 15

with nine on March 17 and three on March 19. There were eight on March 21 with five to March 28 and three to April 4. There were six on April 7 with 14 on April 9, then six seen on April 11 with five on April 13. There were seven on April 15 with eight on April 18 and ten from April 23 to April 30, then two seen on May 2. There were three on May 4 with four on May 7, then two seen on May 9 with one on May 11. Finally there were two on May 14. This species is said not to sing on passage so I have been noting the numbers singing. This year there were two on April 15 and four on April 27.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

A passage migrant with for this species quite high numbers in both the fall and the spring. Early fall records: *there were two on July 29 and August 1 with three on August 3 and six on August 5, then three seen to August 12.* There were ten on August 15 with 11 on August 17, then five seen to August 24. There were 14 on August 26 with 20 on August 29, then five seen to September 2 with two to September 7. There were six on September 9 with eight on September 12, then two seen to September 16 with one on September 19. There were three on September 21 with two on September 23. That was the fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on February 20 with two on February 22, then five seen on February 24 and February 26 with three on March 2 and one on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 15 with two to March 19 and five on March 21, then three seen on March 24. There were four on March 26 with six on March 28, eight on March 30 and 32 on April 4, then 18 seen on April 7 with five on April 9, four on April 13, two on April 18 and one on April 20. There were two on April 23 with singles on April 25 and April 27. That was the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 16, July 24, July 30 and August 3 with four on August 6, August 8 and August 10, 15 on August 13, *23 on August 15 and 24 on August 17, then two seen on August 20.* I also noted birds in song for this species there were two on April 23 with singles on April 25 and April 27.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one singing at the Sand Farm on April 25.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, this species has yet to be found breeding at Zellwood. Early fall records: *there were singles from June 24 to July 11 with two from July 13 to July 25 and three from July 27 to August 5, then two seen on August 8* with singles to August 17. There were two on August 22 with three on August 31, nine on September 5, ten on September 7, 23 on September 9 and 24 on September 12, then 14 seen on September 14. There were 21 on September 16 with 23 on September 19, 50 on September 21, 108 on September 23 and 109 on September 26, then 58 seen on September 28 with 50 on September

30. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 145 on October 3 with 66 on October 5. There were 86 on October 7 with 109 on October 10, then 98 seen on October 12 with 80 on October 14, 78 on October 17 and 61 to October 21. There were 74 on October 24 with 89 on October 29, then 48 seen on October 31 with 41 on November 2. There were 80 on November 4 with 86 on November 9, then 85 seen on November 11 with 82 on November 14 and 33 on November 16. There were 83 on November 18 with 64 on November 23, 62 on November 25 and 39 on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 69 on November 30 with 59 on December 2 and 53 on December 5. There were 72 on December 7 with 84 on December 12, then 73 seen on December 14 with 41 on December 17. There were 90 on December 19 with 112 on December 26, then 81 seen on December 30 with 16 on January 2. There were 82 on January 4 with 111 on January 6, then 93 seen on January 9 with 55 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 69 on January 14 with 92 on January 16 and 116 on January 18, then 109 seen on January 23 with 106 on January 28, 99 on January 30, 82 on February 4, 81 on February 8 and 53 on February 10. There were 87 on February 12 with 82 on February 15, 80 on February 20, 75 on February 24, 64 on February 29, 63 on March 2 and 62 on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 63 on March 15 with 50 on March 17, 36 to March 26, 31 on March 28, 27 on March 30, 18 on April 2 and four on April 4. There were ten on April 7 with 18 on April 9, then 16 seen on April 13 with 14 to April 18. There were 15 on April 20 and April 23 with 17 on April 25, then 16 seen on April 30 with 14 on May 2 and 12 on May 4. There were 19 on May 7 with six on May 9. There were seven on May 11 with eight on May 14, then four seen on May 18 with singles to May 25. There were two on May 30, June 1 and June 4. That closed the late spring passage. There were no further sightings until the start of the early fall passage. For that passage there were singles on July 9, July 13, July 19 and July 24 with two on July 26 and July 30, then singles seen to August 13.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

A rare passage migrant. Early fall records: *there was a female at the Sand Farm on August 5.* There was a male at the Nursery on August 15 and August 17. There was a female there on August 26. Those were the fall records. For the spring passage there were single males at the Nursery on March 30 and April 7. It is likely that they were different birds.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 25.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female at the Nursery on September 7.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

Summer visitor, there were 16 pairs this year. There were 12 pairs at the Sand Farm with single pairs by the Nursery, the Lake Level Canal, near Lake Apopka north of the Lust Road pump house and by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension. *There were also 16 pairs in 2006/2007.* Early fall records: *there were four on July 8 with six on July 11 and seven on July 13, then five seen on July 15 with four to July 22, three on July 27 and singles to August 5.* That really showed the cessation of song. For the late fall passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on September 23 and the southern border on October 3. There were no winter sightings. For the early spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 30. For the main spring passage there were initially singles on March 28, March 30, April 2 and April 4 with two on April 7, five to April 13 and eight on April 15, then five seen on April 18 with four on April 20. There were six on April 23 and April 27 with eight on April 30 and ten on May 4, then nine seen on May 7 with eight on May 9 and seven on May 11. That appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on May 14 with nine on May 18 and 12 on May 20, then nine seen on May 23 with eight on May 25. There were 12 on May 28 with ten to June 1, then seven seen to June 8. There were ten on June 11 with 13 on June 13 and June 15, then ten seen to June 20 with nine on June 22, seven to June 29, six on July 2, five on July 6, four on July 9, two on July 11 and one to July 16. There were three on July 19 with singles on July 24, July 26, July 27, July 30, August 3 and August 8.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall records: *there was a female at the Nursery on August 8.* There was also a male at the Nursery on September 14. In the following year there was a male at the Sand Farm on April 9.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult male at the Nursery on September 28. There were single male and females at the Nursery on October 10. The count of two is still the highest count for Zellwood. Finally there was a female at the Nursery on October 26. That was a very good year.

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

This was a vagrant. There was an immature male at the western end of the Sand Farm on December 9. This is a first record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

A common resident; there were indications of passage as shown by the presence of a more northerly race from time to time. Early fall records: *there were 37 on June 27 with 52 on June 29, 63 on July 1 and 67 on July 4, then 55 seen on July 8 with 46 on July 11. There were 66 on July 13 with 54 on July 18 and 51 on July 20. There were 61 on July 22 with 76 on July 27, then 67 seen on July 29 with 47 on August 1 and 43 on August 3. There were 48 on August 5 with 47 on August 10,* 42 on August 15, 28 on August 17 and 26 on August 19. There were 34 on August 22 with 30 on August 26 and 24 on August 29. There were 36 on August 31 with 27 on September 2, 26 on September 5, 18 on September 9, 16 on September 12, 15 on September 16 and 11 on September 19. This reduction was probably due to the birds stopping calling during their molt. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 19 on September 21 and September 26 with 20 on September 28 and 23 on October 3, then 20 seen on October 7 with 16 on October 10. There were 20 on October 12 with 22 on October 14, 27 on October 17, 35 on October 19 and 39 on October 21, then 30 seen on October 24 with 16 on October 26. There were 28 on October 29 with 29 on October 31 and 30 on November 4, then 12 seen on November 7. There were 24 on November 9 with 25 on November 11, then 39 seen on November 14 and November 18 with 11 on November 21. That was the close of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on November 23 with 22 on November 25, 29 on November 30, 34 on December 2 and 40 on December 7, then 35 seen on December 12 with 23 on December 14 and 18 on December 17. There were 33 on December 19 with 14 on December 21. There were 21 on December 26 with 32 on December 28, then 22 seen on December 30 with 11 on January 2. There were 24 on January 4 with 37 on January 6 and 41 on January 11, then 28 seen on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 35 on January 16 with 57 on January 18, then 44 seen on January 23 with 23 on January 25. There were 43 on January 28 with 52 on January 30, 72 on February 1 and 73 on February 6, then 58 seen on February 8 with 57 on February 10. There were 92 on February 12 with 85 on February 15 and 55 on February 17. There were 102 on February 20 with 95 on February 24, 89 on February 29, 73 on March 2 and 59 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 75 on March 15 with 65 on March 17 and 43 on March 19. There were 66 on March 21 with 37 on March 24. There were 59 on March 26 with 62 on March 28, 86 on April 2, 88 on April 4 and 93 on April 9, then 70 seen on April 13 with 33 on April 15. There were 66 on April 18 with 76 on April 20, then 53 seen on April 23 with 52 on April 25. This concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 70 on April 27 with 32 on April 30. There were 49 on May 2 with 65 on May 4, then 52 seen on May 7 with 42 on May 9 and 40 on May 11. There were 45 on May 14 with 70 on May 16 and 81 on May 18, then 74 seen on May 23 with 70 to May 28 and 54 on May 30. There were 72 on June 1 with 56 on June 6 and 52 on June 8. There were 69 on June 11 with 64 on June 15 and 39 on June 18. There were 55 on June 20 with 66 on June 22, then 58 seen on June 25 with 52 on June 29, 50 on July 6, 49 on July 11 and 32 on July 13. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 48 on July 16 with 53 on July 19, then 42 seen to July 26 with 28 on July 27. There were 36 on July 30 with 45 on August 1, then 26 seen on August 3. There were 37 on August 6 with 38 on August 8, then 27 seen on August 10. There were 36 on August 13 *with 66 on August 15, then 56 seen on August 17 with*

seven on August 20 and six on August 23. During the year single males of the race *P.e.rileyi* were seen at the Sand Farm on November 30, January 30, August 1 and August 6.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was a juvenile at the Sand Farm on October 19. There was also an adult by the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 23 and November 25. Those were the fall records. For the winter passage there was an adult at the Nursery on December 5. There was also an adult by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 14 and December 19. Also by this gate during the spring there was an adult on February 6 with two adults there on April 13.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 31. Later there was one there on November 14 with two on November 18. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 9 and December 12. Later there was one there on December 28, December 30 and January 4. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on February 1 with two on February 12. There were no later records.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

A very uncommon winter visitor and early spring passage migrant. There were no fall records. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 19 that was it. For the early spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm from January 2 to January 9. There was another at a new location at the Sand Farm on January 11. At the first location there were singles on January 16, January 18 and January 20 with two on January 23. Later there were two at the Sand Farm on February 12 with one on February 15. There were no later records.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the numbers were greatest numbers during the winter. For the fall passage there was one on November 4. Later there were three on November 16 with four on November 18, then two seen to November 23. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 25 with four on November 30, six on December 2 and seven on December 7, then two seen on December 9. There were four on December 12 with nine on December 14, 11 on December 17 and 14 on December 19, then 13 seen on December 21 with four on December 26. There were 14 on December 28 with three on December 30. There were six on January 2 with 12 on January 4

and 29 on January 6, then 23 seen on January 9 with ten on January 11 and six on January 14. The count of 29 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now that of 45 on January 16, 2009. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 24 on January 16 with six on January 18 and two to January 25. For the counts of 29 and 24 a total of 12 were at the Workshops and 12 were at the Hooper Farms Road gate on both dates. There were eight on January 28 with four to February 4 and two on February 6. There were singles on February 12 and February 15 with four on February 20. There were no later early spring sightings. For the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 21.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there was one on September 28 with three to October 7, then six seen on October 10 and October 12 with five to October 17 and one on October 19. There were four on October 21 with 29 on October 24, then 23 seen on October 26 with 16 on October 29. There were 39 on October 31 with 51 on November 2 and 73 on November 4, then 60 seen on November 9 with 35 on November 11, 29 on November 14 and 27 on November 16. There were 34 on November 18 with 37 on November 21 and 61 on November 23, then 53 seen to November 28. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 62 on November 30 with 103 on December 5 and 121 on December 9, then 102 seen on December 14 with 74 on December 17. There were 118 on December 19 with 131 on December 21 and 146 on December 28, then 138 seen on January 2 with 128 on January 4. There were 141 on January 6 with 99 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 133 on January 11 with 134 on January 14, then 126 seen on January 18 with 111 on January 20, 110 on January 23 and 96 on January 25. There were 153 on January 28 with 65 on January 30 and 38 on February 1. Numbers were now much lower. There were 62 on February 4 with 72 on February 6, then 53 seen on February 10 with 37 on February 12, 32 on February 15 and 31 on February 17. There were 59 on February 20 with 36 on February 22 and 30 on February 24. There were 48 on February 26 with 29 on March 2 and six on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on March 15 with 16 on March 17 and 17 on March 19, then eight seen on March 21. There were 14 on March 24 with 23 on March 26, 29 on March 30 and 35 on April 4, then nine seen on April 7. There were 22 on April 9 with 27 on April 11 and 32 on April 13, then 23 seen on April 15 with 21 on April 18, 15 on April 20, 12 on April 23 and five to April 27. There were nine on April 30 with four on May 4, then three seen on May 7 and May 11.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

This was a very skulking species so that may be why there were so few records. For the winter passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on November 30 and December 2. There was one at the Nursery from December 17 to December 21. There was also one at the Sand Farm on January 2 and January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring

passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 11 with two on January 14. Later there were two there on January 28 and January 30. There were no later records.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 24. Later there were singles from November 9 to November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 2 to December 9 with two on December 12, three on December 14 and five on December 19, then two seen on December 26 with singles to January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 16 with four on January 18, then singles seen to January 23. There were three on January 28 with four on January 30 and six on February 1, then three seen to February 4 with two on February 6 and singles to February 15. That was the end of the early spring passage. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on March 17.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; all the sightings were from the Sand Farm. For the fall passage there were singles on November 18 and November 25. For the winter passage there were two on December 21. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 18, January 25, February 8 and February 15.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

A very common fall passage migrant and winter visitor lesser numbers were seen in the spring. For the fall passage there were singles on October 12 and October 14 with two on October 17, three on October 19, seven on October 21 and 11 on October 24, then five seen on October 26. There were six on October 29 with 32 on October 31, 65 on November 2, 110 on November 4, 219 on November 9, 260 on November 11 and 320 on November 14, then 170 seen on November 18 with 109 on November 21, 85 on November 23, 69 on November 25 and 51 on November 28. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 122 on November 30 with 207 on December 2, then 128 seen on December 5 with 113 on December 7 and 108 on December 9. There were 125 on December 12 with 69 on December 14 and 47 on December 17. There were 143 on December 19 with 110 on December 26, 63 on December 28, 52 on December 30 and eight on January 2. There were 69 on January 4 with 113 on January 6, then 110 seen on January 9 with 63 on January 11, 55 on January 14 and 41 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. Numbers were now significantly lower. For the early spring passage there were 84 on January 18 and January 23 with 64 on January 28, 57 on February 1, 43 on February 4, 33 on February 6, 32 on February 8 and 21 on February 10. There were 67 on February 12 with 55 on February 15 and 35 on February 17. There were 57 on February 20 with 38 on February 24, 32 on February 29 and 31 on March 2. There were 40 on March 4 but I do

not know where that count was heading. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 27 on March 15 with 38 on March 17, then 29 seen on March 21 with ten on March 24. There were 36 on March 26 with 64 on March 28, then 39 seen on April 2 with 33 on April 7, 32 on April 11 and 29 on April 13. There were 36 on April 15 with 49 on April 18, then 22 seen on April 20 with 15 on April 23, 13 on April 25 and eight on April 27. There were 17 on April 30 with nine on May 2, seven on May 4, two on May 7 and singles on May 11 and May 14.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

This was a rare passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 4. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 21. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Nursery on January 9 and January 20.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; numbers were exceptionally low this year. For the fall passage there were two on the southern border on November 7 with one at the Workshops on November 16. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 18 and November 23. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 7 with four on December 12, then two seen on December 14. There were eight at the Workshops on December 9 with four on December 12. There were two at the Nursery on December 19. There were also three at the Sand Farm on December 21, December 26 and later on January 6. There was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 28 with two at the Nursery on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 18 with one by the Lust Road gate on February 22. Those were the only early spring sightings. Finally there was an adult at the Sand Farm on April 9.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

A common resident there was just the suggestion of passage. Early fall records: *there were 113 on July 1 with 96 on July 4, 89 on July 6, 80 on July 11, 63 on July 15 and 45 on July 18. There were 61 on July 20 with 87 on July 22, then 52 seen on July 25. There were 55 on July 27 with 63 on July 29, then 39 seen on August 1 with 36 on August 5 and 18 on August 8. There were 37 from August 10* to August 17 with 20 on August 19. There were 26 on August 22 with 27 on August 24, 41 on August 26 and 48 on August 31, then 37 seen on September 2 with 26 on September 5. There were 47 on September 7 and September 9 with 62 on September 12 and 68 on September 16, then 55 seen on September 19 with 49 on September 21. There were 71 on September 23 with 82 on September 26, then 69 seen on September 28 with 57 on October 3 and 36 on October 5. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage

there were 100 on October 7 with 51 on October 12 and 40 on October 14. There were 57 on October 17 with 50 on October 21 and 45 on October 24. There were 69 on October 26 with 59 on October 29 and 41 on October 31. There were 43 on November 2 with 55 on November 4, then 54 seen on November 9 with 42 on November 11 and 39 on November 14. There were 42 on November 16 with 45 on November 18, then 38 seen to November 25 with 28 on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 62 on November 30 with 53 on December 2 and 21 on December 5. There were 35 on December 7 with 38 on December 9 and 43 on December 14, then 42 seen on December 19 with 37 on December 21. There were 62 on December 26 with 59 on December 28, 52 on December 30 and 11 on January 2. There were 61 on January 4 with 72 on January 6, then 66 seen on January 11 with 45 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 79 on January 16 with 83 on January 18 and 126 on January 23, then 29 seen on January 25. There were 57 on January 28 with 73 on January 30 and 75 on February 1, then 72 seen on February 4 with 59 on February 8 and 46 on February 10. There were 100 on February 12, then 79 seen on February 15. Activity now increased with the approaching breeding season; still there were the influxes. There were 84 on February 17 with 98 on February 20, 108 on February 24, 134 on February 29 and 144 on March 2, then 120 seen on March 4. I have no idea whether this influx had reached its peak or not. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 137 on March 15 with 161 on March 17, then 135 seen on March 21 with 75 on March 24. There were 179 on March 26 with 176 on March 28 and 153 on March 30. There were 244 on April 2 with 171 on April 4. There were 222 on April 7 with 344 on April 9, then 296 seen on April 11 with 293 on April 13, 256 on April 18, 239 on April 20, 194 on April 23, 184 on April 25, 170 on April 27 and 121 on April 30. That was the main spring passage. The count of 344 is still the highest count for Zellwood. For the summer passage there were 131 on May 2 with 133 on May 4, then 123 seen on May 7 with 111 on May 9, 100 on May 14 and 95 on May 16. There were 109 on May 18 with 120 on May 23, then 108 seen on May 28 with 102 on May 30. There were 113 on June 1 with 93 on June 6 and 72 on June 8. There were 94 on June 11 with 77 on June 13, 74 on June 15 and 62 on June 18. There were 74 on June 20 with 88 on June 22, then 78 seen on June 25 with 70 on June 27. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 75 on June 29 with 83 on July 2, then 64 seen on July 6 with 61 on July 9, 58 on July 11 and 48 on July 13. There were 80 on July 16 with 54 on July 19 and 44 to July 24. There were 46 on July 26 with 42 on July 30, 37 on August 1 and 29 on August 3. There were 30 on August 6 with 42 on August 8, then 31 seen on August 10 with 29 on August 13.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This was a rare passage migrant. There was a female at the Nursery on September 14 with a female at the Sand Farm on October 3 and October 5. There was also a female at the Nursery on October 10. Those were the fall sightings. For the early spring passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on February 1.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

A summer visitor and passage migrant; this species is not meant to winter in the United States but it did this year at Zellwood. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 13 on July 11 with 28 on July 13, then 17 seen on July 15 with 15 on July 18. There were 21 on July 20 with 23 on July 22, 24 on July 27, 33 on July 29 and 39 on August 1, then 27 seen on August 3 with 24 on August 8, 19 on August 10 and 18 on August 12*, 17 on August 17, 14 on August 22 and five on August 24. There were seven on August 26 with nine from August 29 to September 5, then eight seen on September 7 with five on September 9. There were eight on September 12 with nine on September 14, 17 on September 16 and 21 on September 19, then 14 seen on September 23 with six on September 26 and five on September 28. This closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven on September 30 with eight on October 3, then four seen to October 7. There were six on October 10 and October 12 with four to October 19, two on October 24 and one on October 26. There were two on October 29 with five on October 31, then singles seen to November 4. That was the extent of the late fall passage. There were no further sightings until the start of the winter passage, an event that is not meant to happen. At the Sand Farm there was one on December 5 with two there on December 7, then one seen on December 9 and December 12. There were two on December 14 with singles on December 17 and December 19. There were two on December 21 with singles on December 26, December 28, December 30 and January 2. There were three on January 4 with one on January 6. All these sightings were at the Sand Farm. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were at the Sand Farm singles on January 16, February 1 and February 26. It seems strange that there was this clear winter passage with very limited sightings before and after. There were no further sightings until April i.e. there were no March records. For the main spring passage there were two on April 13 with six on April 18, then two seen on April 20. There were five on April 23 with 11 to April 30 and 14 on May 2, then ten seen on May 7 with seven on May 9 and four on May 11. This appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on May 14 with 12 on May 16, then six seen to May 20. There were 16 on May 23 with 14 on May 25 and ten on May 28. There were 11 on May 30 with 13 on June 1 and 14 on June 6, then 16 seen on June 8 and June 13 with 14 on June 15, 12 on June 18 and eight on June 20. There were 12 on June 22 and June 25 with 14 on June 27 and 16 on June 29, then 13 seen on July 2. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 6 with 15 on July 9, 16 on July 11 and 19 on July 16, then eight seen to July 21. There were nine on July 24 with six on July 26. There were eight on July 27 with 13 on July 30, then 11 seen on August 1 with nine on August 3 and six on August 6. There were 15 on August 8 *with nine to August 15, seven on August 17, three on August 20 and one on August 2.*

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor; a year of contrasts there was a very minor early spring passage whilst there was a truly massive main fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 25 on June 24 with 27 on June 29 and 31 on July 1, then 28 seen on July 4 with 27 on July 8 and*

25 on July 11. There were 38 on July 13 with 29 on July 18, 27 on July 20, 23 on July 22, 22 on July 25 and 20 on July 27. There were 26 on July 29 with 18 on August 1, 17 from August 5 to August 10, 15 on August 12 and two on August 15. This appears to be the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on August 17 and August 19 with six on August 22, then four seen to August 29 with two on August 31 and one on September 2. There were two from September 5 to September 9 with three to September 14 and four on September 16, then three seen on September 19 with two on September 21. There were four on September 23 with five on September 26, then four seen on September 28. That concluded the early fall passage. Note how sharp the join is between these two passages. For the main fall passage there were 17 on September 30 with 16 on October 3 and ten on October 5. There were 17 on October 7 with 40 on October 10, 108 on October 12, 116 on October 14, 181 on October 17, 230 on October 19, 401 on October 21, 665 on October 24 and 840 on October 26, then 82 seen on October 29 with 54 on October 31, 24 on November 2, 23 on November 4, three on November 7 and one on November 9. These high counts involved birds in the Sand Farm, the Nursery and the Sod Farm areas, there were very few at the southern sites of Lust and Hooper Farms Roads. The count of 840 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count was only that of 336 on October 15, 2003. That was the end of this major event. There were five on November 11 with six on November 14, then two seen to November 23 with singles to November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 2 with four on December 7, two on December 9 and singles to December 14. There were two on December 17, December 19 and December 21 with seven on December 28, then four seen on December 30 with three on January 4 and one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 with singles to January 20. As with the Blue Grosbeak records for February and March were more or less non-existent. There were in fact singles on February 29 and March 15. For the main spring passage there was one on April 7 with two on April 9 and 12 on April 13, then three seen on April 15. There were six on April 18 with 13 on April 20, 15 on April 25, 19 on April 30 and 20 on May 4, then 15 seen on May 7 with eight on May 9. The first (three) were heard singing on territory on April 18. This closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 11 with 19 from May 14 to May 18 and 20 to May 25, then 26 seen on May 28 and June 1 with 18 on June 4 and 16 on June 6. There were 18 on June 8 with 24 on June 11 and 26 on June 15, then 18 seen on June 18. There were 20 on June 20 with 29 on June 22, then 27 seen on June 25 with 25 on June 29, 19 to July 6 and 18 on July 9. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 20 on July 11 with 23 on July 13 and 24 on July 19, then nine seen on July 21. There were 11 on July 24 with 18 on July 26, then eight seen on July 30 with three on August 1. There were nine on August 3 with 11 on August 6, then nine seen on August 10 with two on August 13.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

A non-breeding summer visitor, passage migrant and winter visitor, there were singing males or immature males at Lust Road gate, Canal Road, eastern border north of the McDonald Canal, the Sand Farm, Laughlin Road gate and Hooper Farms Road gate; a total of six. Breeding

has yet to be proved at Zellwood. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 1 and July 4 with three on July 6, then two seen to July 11. There were three from July 13 to July 20 with two to July 25 and one on July 27. There were two on July 29 and August 1 with singles on August 3 and August 8. There were also two on August 10*. There was one at the Sand Farm on August 17 with one by Lust Road gate on August 26 and one at the Nursery on August 29. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 7 with one on the southern border on September 12. At Hooper Farms Road gate there was one on September 19 with two on October 3, then singles seen there to October 12. There was a female at the Sand Farm on October 19 with a male there on October 21 and October 26. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 9. There was now a significant gap before the start of a minimal winter passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 28. Later there was one at the Sand Farm from December 17 to December 21. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 6. For the early spring passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 25. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 12 with at the Nursery a female on February 20 and a male on February 24. That was the early spring passage. Again there were no sightings until April. For the main spring passage there was one on April 13 by the Hooper Farms Road gate; the locations were not noted for later sightings. That may be the end of the main spring passage if so for the summer passage there were six males on territory from April 27 to June 8 (this was the main period of song). The highest count during this period was that of four on June 1. From June 11 to July 9 singles seen on most visits. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 11 with two on July 13, then singles seen to July 26. There were two on July 30 with one on August 6.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

This was a rare passage migrant this year. Early fall record: *the male that had summered by Interceptor Road was last seen on July 6.* There were singles at the Sand Farm on September 7, September 21 with two there on September 23, then one seen on September 28. Finally for the late fall passage there were two at the Sand Farm on October 12. In the spring there was one at the western end of the McDonald Canal on April 18 with singles at the Sand Farm on April 27 and May 2.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

There was a major passage in the spring this year with much smaller numbers in the fall. For the fall passage there was one on August 29 and August 31 with 33 on September 2, then 12 seen on September 5 with eight on September 7. There were nine on September 9 with 30 on September 12 and 44 on September 14, then 29 seen on September 16. There were 31 on September 19 with 39 on September 21, then 14 seen on September 23 with 13 on September 28, five on September 30 and four on October 3. There were six on October 5 with two on October 10 and one on October 12. That completed the fall passage. For the spring passage

there were seven on April 13 with 23 on April 15, 210 on April 18, 305 on April 20, 420 on April 23, 1,640 on April 25 and 16,550 on April 30, then 530 seen on May 2 with 350 on May 7, 45 on May 9 and 20 on May 11. The count of 16,550 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 57 on May 14 with three on May 16. There were four on May 18 with seven on May 20, then singles seen on May 23 and May 25.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

A resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; there were no major influxes this year. I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. This has always been a difficult species for me so there is an estimated population count for each day. Early fall records: *there were 450 on June 27 with 600 on June 29, then 1,200 seen on July 1 and July 4 with 750 on July 6. There were 1,000 on July 8 with 800 on July 13 and 600 on July 15. There were 650 on July 18 with 2,300 on July 20, then 700 seen on July 22 with 650 on July 25 and 600 on July 27. There were 1,400 on July 29 with 2,000 on August 1, then 600 seen on August 3 with 500 to August 8 and 350 on August 10. There were 550 on August 12* with 585 on August 15 and 1,100 on August 17, then 550 seen on August 19 with 400 on August 22. There were 650 on August 24 with 450 on August 26 and 400 on August 29. There were 1,800 on August 31 with 400 on September 2. There were 450 on September 5 and September 7 with 850 on September 9, then 600 seen to September 14 with 350 on September 16. There were 800 on September 19 with 1,200 on September 23, then 600 seen on September 28 with 300 on September 30. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 500 on October 3 with 600 to October 10, 700 to October 19, 750 on October 21, 1,300 on October 24 and 1,500 on October 26, then 700 seen to November 2 with 600 to November 7. There were 700 on November 9 with 500 to November 14. There were 1,100 on November 16 with 600 on November 18. This concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 700 on November 21 with 800 on November 23, 1,100 on November 25, 1,200 on November 28 and 2,000 on November 30, then 1,000 seen on December 5 with 800 on December 7, 500 on December 9 and 400 on December 12. There were 700 on December 14 with 800 on December 17, then 750 seen on December 21 with 500 on December 26 and 400 on December 28. There were 2,300 on December 30 with 1,000 on January 4, 600 on January 6 and 400 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,400 on January 11 with 600 on January 14. There were 800 on January 16 with 1,400 on January 18, then 1,350 seen on January 23 with 900 on January 25, 800 on January 28 and 700 on January 30. There were 1,500 on February 1 with 900 to February 8, 800 to February 15 and 700 on February 17. There were 900 on February 20 with 800 on February 22, 700 to February 26 and 600 on February 29. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 700 on March 2 with 800 to March 15, then 700 seen on March 17 with 650 on March 19. There were 800 on March 21 with 700 to March 26 and 500 to March 30. There were 550 on April 2 with 600 on April 4, then 400 seen on April 7. The influxes appeared to stop at this point so perhaps the late spring passage ended here if so for the summer passage there were 600 a day from April 9 to July 6 with higher counts of 700 on April 25 and May 25. The summer passage

may in fact end on July 6 with the early fall passage following there were 1,500 on July 9 with 600 to July 13. There were 1,000 on July 16 and July 19 with 600 on July 21. There were 800 on July 24, July 26 and July 27 with 1,400 on July 30 and 1,500 on August 1, then 900 seen to August 6. There were 1,200 on August 8 with 900 on August 10, *800 on August 15, 600 to August 20 and 400 on August 23.*

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

A resident in any short grass habitat; in reality this means the Sod Farm, the Sand Farm and an area near the Lust Road gate. I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 11 on June 29 with 12 on July 1, 13 on July 4 and 16 on July 8, then ten seen on July 11 with four on July 13. There were 15 on July 15 with ten on July 20 and six on July 22. There were eight on July 25 with 11 on July 27, then five seen on July 29 with two on August 1 and one on August 3. There were four on August 5 with two on August 8 and one on August 10. There were four on August 12* with six on August 15, then two seen on August 17 with singles to August 29. There were two on August 31 and September 2 with three on September 5. There was one on September 14 with four on September 21, then three seen on September 26 with one on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six from September 30 to October 7 with seven on October 12, 11 on October 14, 14 on October 17 and 16 on October 21, then 14 seen on October 24 with ten to November 2, five to November 7 and one on November 9. There were nine on November 11 and November 14 with ten on November 18, 21 on November 23 and 24 on November 25, then 20 seen on November 30 with 17 on December 2 and one on December 5. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 7 with 12 on December 9, then six seen on December 12 with four to December 17 and two on December 19. There were four on December 21 with six on December 26, eight on December 30 and nine on January 4, then three seen on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four from January 9 to January 14 with 12 on January 16 and 18 on January 18, then 15 seen on January 23 with six on January 28 and four on January 30. There were eight on February 1 with five on February 6 and two to February 10. There were 24 on February 12 with ten on February 15 and six on February 17. There were 15 on February 20 with 18 on February 22, then 17 seen on February 24 with 14 on February 26 and 11 to March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 29 on March 15 with 18 on March 19 and nine on March 21. There were 11 on March 24 with 18 on March 26, then six seen on March 28. There were 14 on March 30 with 18 on April 2, then 23 seen on April 4 and April 7 with 11 on April 9. There were 17 on April 11 with 24 on April 13, then eight seen on April 15. There were nine on April 18 with 11 on April 20 and 17 on April 23, then eight seen on April 25 with seven on April 27 and four on April 30. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 22 on May 2 with 15 to May 9, 12 to May 14 and ten on May 16. There were 16 on May 18 with 18 on May 20, 21 on May 25 and 29 on May 28, then 22 seen on May 30 with 19 on June 1, 16 on June 4, 15 on June 6, 14 on June 8 and 11 on June 11. There were 15 on June 13 with 19 on June 15 and 25 on June 18, then 23 seen on June

22 with 22 on June 27, 11 on June 29 and ten on July 2. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 11 on July 6 with 15 on July 9, then 11 seen on July 11 with six on July 13 and five on July 16. There were six on July 19 with seven on July 21, then five seen on July 24 with three on July 26. There were nine on July 27 with three on July 30 and one on August 1. There were six on August 3 with three to August 8 and singles to August 13.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female by Lust Road on December 2; it was with Boat-tailed Grackles and Brown-headed Cowbirds.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

There was a small breeding population, size not known. It was also a passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there were 31 on July 1 with 16 on July 6, nine on July 8 and three on July 11. There were 26 on July 13 with 22 on July 15 and three on July 18. There were six on July 20 with 31 on July 22, then 11 seen on July 27 with six on July 29. There were 45 on August 1 with 13 on August 3, four on August 5 and two on August 8. There were 13 on August 10 with 33 on August 12,* then eight seen on August 15. There were 11 on August 17 with 14 on August 19, then three seen on August 22 with two on August 24. There were five on August 26 with two on August 29. There were three on August 31 with 37 on September 2, then four seen to September 7. There were 33 on September 9 with three on September 12 and two on September 14. There were three on September 16 with five on September 21, then singles seen to October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 5 and October 7 with three on October 10, then one seen on October 12. There were two on October 14 with five to October 19, six on October 21, 56 on October 24 and 76 on October 26, then 61 seen on October 29 with 18 on November 2 and four on November 4. There were 105 on November 7 with 39 on November 11 and 29 on November 14. There were 87 on November 16 with 36 on November 18. There were 41 on November 21 with 260 on November 23, then 63 seen on November 25 with 16 on November 28. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 35 on November 30 with 42 on December 2, then seven seen on December 5 with two on December 7. There were 14 on December 9 with 85 on December 14, then ten seen on December 17. There were 14 on December 19 with 190 on December 21, then 22 seen on December 26 with 12 on December 28 and five on December 30. There were 25 on January 4 with five on January 6. This completed the winter passage. This species often has these one day influxes; this has to indicate that there are roving flocks that do not settle in any one place. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 9 with four on January 14 and one on January 16. There were 11 on January 18 with 23 on January 23 and 920 on January 25, then 360 seen on January 30 with 150 on February 1, 35 to February 8, 21 on February 10, 18 on February 12 and nine on February 15. This influx lasted for a month an unusual happening for this species. There were 13 on February 17 with 21 on February 20, then

20 seen on February 22 with 11 to February 26. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on February 29 with 15 on March 2, then 13 seen on March 4. There were 31 on March 15 with 13 on March 17 and five on March 19. There were 13 on March 21 with 23 on March 26, then 20 seen on March 28 with 15 on April 2 and nine on April 4. There were 23 on April 7 with 40 on April 9, then 16 seen on April 11 with nine to April 15, seven on April 20 and one on April 23. This was the end of the late spring passage and the start of the summer passage. There were eight on April 25 with 11 on April 27 and 20 on May 2, then 13 seen on May 7 with 11 on May 9, ten on May 14 and two on May 16. There were three on May 18 with 11 on May 20, then six seen to May 28 with five on May 30. There were ten on June 1 with 20 on June 4, then 15 seen on June 8 with 12 on June 11 and five on June 13. There were 16 on June 15 with 46 on June 18, then 31 seen on June 20 with 22 on June 22, 18 on June 25, eight on June 27 and two to July 2. This closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 6 with 210 on July 9, then two seen on July 11. There were five on July 13 with 12 on July 16, then 11 seen on July 19 with ten on July 21. There were 200 on July 24 with 25 on July 26, three on July 27 and two on July 30. There were four on August 1 with 21 on August 3, then 18 seen on August 6 with six on August 8 and three to August 13.

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; I have no information on the breeding population. On February 1 there were two sparring males at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh. One stood on the back of the other until it drowned. Early fall records: *there were 250 on June 29 with 350 on July 1, then 300 seen to July 6. There were 550 on July 8 with 600 on July 11, 650 on July 13, 800 to July 18 and 850 on July 20, then 400 seen to July 27 with 250 on July 29, 120 on August 3 and ten to August 10. This was the end of the very minor post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 26 on August 12* with 19 on August 15, 13 on August 19 and seven on August 22. There were ten on August 24 with 47 on August 26, then six seen to September 2 with three on September 5. There were 25 on September 7 with 32 on September 12 and 188 on September 16, then 120 seen on September 19 with ten on September 21. There were 22 on September 23 with 50 on September 26, then seven seen on September 28. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 16 on September 30 with 32 on October 3 and 104 on October 5, then seven seen on October 7. There were 12 on October 10 with 25 on October 12, then 15 seen on October 17 with 12 on October 19. There were 85 on October 21 with 97 on October 26, then 22 seen on October 29 with two on October 31. There were 36 on November 2 with 40 on November 4, then 15 seen on November 9 with seven on November 11. There were 94 on November 14 with 120 on November 16, then 40 seen on November 18 with 26 on November 21. This appeared to be the early end to the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 88 on November 23 with 100 on November 28 and 630 on November 30, then 550 seen on December 5 with 125 on December 7, 72 on December 9, 63 on December 14 and three on December 17. There were 260 on December 19 with 300 on December 26, then two seen on December 28. There were 26 on December 30 with 63 on January 2, then 57 seen on January 4 with one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 9 with

43 on January 11, then ten seen on January 14 with nine on January 16. There were 600 on January 18 with 485 on January 23, 260 on January 28, 65 on February 1 and 20 on February 4. There were 130 on February 6 with 13 on February 8. There were 45 on February 10 with 500 on February 12, then 440 seen on February 15 with 120 on February 17 and 105 on February 20. There were 140 on February 22 with 105 on February 24, 25 on February 26 and seven on February 29. This concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring or in this case the summer passage there were 19 on March 2 with 25 on March 4. I do not know how the counts went over the next 11 days. There were 200 on March 15 with 80 on March 17 and 50 to March 21. There were 70 on March 24 with 80 on March 26, then 30 seen to March 30. There were 110 on April 2 with 50 on April 4. There were 52 on April 7 with 130 on April 9, then 65 seen on April 11 with 60 to April 18 and 45 on April 20. There were 50 on April 23 with 70 on April 25 and 110 on April 30, then 66 seen on May 2 with 35 to May 7. There were 40 on May 9 with 25 on May 11. There were 35 on May 14 with 70 on May 16 and 130 on May 20, then 40 seen on May 23. This was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 50 on May 25 with 60 on May 28, 110 on May 30, 140 on June 4, 300 to June 13, 360 to June 18 and 650 on June 22, then 200 seen on June 25. There were 380 on June 27 with 400 on June 29, 460 on July 2, 550 on July 9, 600 on July 13 and 700 on July 16, then 610 seen on July 19 with 410 on July 24, 350 on July 26, 310 on July 27 and 300 on July 30. There were 380 on August 1 with 270 on August 3, 250 on August 6 and 240 on August 8. There were 600 on August 10 with *70 on August 15.*

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

This was a vagrant. There was a male at the Sand Farm on January 18. On July 2 there was an adult male and a juvenile by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

For this year it was an uncommon visitor with the exception of March when none seen. Early fall records: *there was one on July 1 with two on July 4 and 11 on July 6, then six seen on July 8 with one on July 11. There were seven on July 13 with singles to July 20. There were 12 on July 22 with 33 on July 27 and 34 on July 29, then one seen on August 1. There were six on August 3 with one on August 5. There were 70 on August 10 with three on August 12* and one on August 17. There were 20 on August 19 with one on August 22. There were five on August 29 with three to September 2. There were 150 on September 12 with 180 on September 19; there were no further sightings until October so that was the close of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 19 with nine on October 26, then one seen on November 2. There were 20 on November 9 and November 14 with four on November 23. There were 53 on November 25 with two on November 28. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 30 with 40 on December 2, then 75 seen on December 5 and December 7 with 43 on December 9, 40 on December 12, 35 on December 14 and 15 on December 17. There were 76 on December 19 with 54 on December 21

and six on December 26. There were 70 on December 28 with 30 on December 30. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 87 on January 9 with singles to January 14. There were ten on January 16 with 50 on January 20 and 90 on January 23, then one seen on January 25. There were four on January 28 with ten on January 30, then singles seen to February 4. There were two on February 6 with six on February 10, then two seen on February 15. There were 15 on February 26; however there were no further sightings until April. This therefore concluded the early spring passage. There was no late spring passage so we go straight to the summer passage there was one on April 2 with two on April 4 and three on April 7, then one seen on April 11. There were two on April 23 with later singles from May 2 to May 14. There were two on May 16 with singles on three dates to May 25. There were two on June 1 with one on June 8. Now juveniles come into the picture. I did not note down the location of any local pairs but I would expect the first juveniles at least to have been raised on the property. There was a juvenile by Hooper Farms Road gate on June 15. I did not note locations for the later sightings. There was an adult on June 25 with two adults and two juveniles on June 27. There was a juvenile on July 2 with three on July 6 and seven on July 9, then three seen on July 11 with one on July 13. The juveniles continued with three on July 16, one on July 19 and three on July 21. That was probably the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage no juveniles noted. There were singles on July 24 and July 26 with seven on July 27, then singles seen to August 3. There were two on August 6 and August 8 with three on August 10 and six on August 13, *then one seen on August 15.*

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

A summer visitor; it is possible that there were 17 adult or immature males on territory. Early fall records: *there were ten on July 8 with three on July 11 and singles to July 20. There were two on July 22 with four on July 25, then two seen on July 27 with one on July 29. There was an immature by the McDonald Canal on August 10 with one immature at the Sand Farm and two immatures by the Lust Road gate an August 12*. For this year there were immatures at the Lust Road gate; there was one on August 15 with four on August 17, then later two seen on August 26. In most years there are no sightings after August 14. Very exceptionally there were winter sightings. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 19 and December 21. For the spring passage there was one on April 9 with four on April 13 and eight on April 18, then six seen on April 20 with four on April 23. There were eight on April 25 and April 30 with 11 on May 4, then nine seen on May 7 with six on May 9. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on May 11 with 11 on May 14 and 13 on May 16, then seven seen on May 18. There were ten on May 20 with 11 on May 23, 13 on May 25 and 17 on May 30, then 12 seen on June 1 with 11 on June 6 and ten on June 8. There were 11 on June 11 with 16 on June 13, then ten seen on June 18 with seven on June 20. There were 11 including two juveniles (at the Sand Farm) on June 22 with one on June 25. There were five on June 27 with six on June 29 and seven on July 2, then four seen on July 9 with singles on four dates to July 26. There were three on August 1 with singles on August 6 and August 10. These last sightings were probably immatures.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This was a very rare fall passage migrant. There was an immature male by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 23 and September 26. There was a female at the Nursery on September 26 and September 30. Finally there was a female by Canal Road on October 3.

House Finch (*Carpodacus* mexicanus)

An increasing visitor especially in the fall and the winter. Early fall record: *there was a male by the Laughlin Road gate on August 10.* For the late fall passage there was a female by Hooper Farms Road gate on October 26. At the Sand Farm there was a female on November 4 with two females and a male on November 11, the male was seen again on November 14. Those were the late fall records. For the winter passage there was a female by the Lust Road gate on December 19 with another at the Sand Farm on December 30. That was the winter passage; there was no early spring passage. Finally for the late spring passage there was a male at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on May 11.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the spring. For the fall passage there were singles on November 11 and November 14 with six on November 16, then two seen to November 21. This ended the fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 23 with 12 on November 25, 19 on November 30 and 35 on December 2, then 15 seen on December 5 with 13 on December 7, six on December 9, five to December 14 and four on December 17. There were six on December 19 with one on December 21. There were two on December 26 with four on December 28 and 12 on December 30, then three seen on January 4 with one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 with five on January 14 and 72 on January 18, then four seen to January 23 with one on January 25. There were two on January 28 and January 30 with 16 on February 1 and 30 on February 4, then three seen on February 6. There were seven on February 8 with 11 on February 10, 28 on February 12, 41 on February 17 and 196 on February 20, then 55 seen on February 24 with 23 on February 26, 11 on March 2 and four on March 4. The count of 196 is still the highest count for Zellwood of these 185 were at the Nursery. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 50 on March 15 with two to March 19. There were 13 on March 21 with eight on March 24, four to March 28 and three on March 30. There were three on April 7 with five on April 9, then three seen on April 15.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on the northern border on July 9.

Table A

The Spreadsheet - August 15, 2007 to August 14, 2008.

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, these are in chronological order.

If a total is shown in brackets then that count relates to Duda and is not part of the survey.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	7	10	10	11	13	13	17	16	21	6	14	11	7	11	12	19
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	38	41	39	30	34	34	33	50	39	33	34	32	42	39	25	31
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	22	22	13	11	22	18	16	27	24	17	22	24	17	32	39	34
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
2	Great Egret	27	33	36	26	29	32	25	42	50	17	29	27	37	47	66	61
2	Snowy Egret	10	14	16	14	14	16	15	11	5	10	15	11	14	8	7	7
2	Little Blue Heron	18	19	16	18	16	23	19	28	22	9	23	14	12	15	10	17
2	Tricolored Heron	8	10	2	8	6	9	5	9	8	6	7	8	3	5	8	3
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	260	150	415	455	265	1,200	765	770	860	515	665	800	515	1,105	375	1,250
2	Green Heron	11	10	6	7	6	8	6	7	8	3	9	10	7	3	7	5
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	8	7	8	14	16	14	14	13	16	13	15	18	11	7	10	4
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	1	1	.
2	White Ibis	220	245	235	165	230	270	325	300	145	655	570	530	475	570	715	270
2	Glossy Ibis	210	265	270	275	72	170	320	160	410	485	540	350	120	385	145	2
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	5	.	2	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	2	2	1	.
7	Black Vulture	11	4	10	1	2	49	26	5	12	13	10	16	3	14	28	14
7	Turkey Vulture	145	110	87	180	80	70	130	270	120	220	110	285	50	730	105	580
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	6	6	5	2	.	2	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
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	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	4	.
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	26	8	10	10	14	9	8	6	6	4	6	13	4	7	4	7
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	144	114	49	9	12	22	12	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	6	6	9	15
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	4
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
8	Cooper's Hawk	19	18	23	8	19	12	20	31	17	18	11	12	14	9	4	6
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	19	16	14	16	21	16	26	29	27	20	13	28	26	16	38	24
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1j	1j	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1d	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	17	16	19	16	16	15	15	21	24	12	16	18	19	17	25	21
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	7	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	23	1	1	7	16	1
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	.	6	5	5	2	.	2	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2	Purple Gallinule	16	3	5	8	4	5	4	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	2	2
4	Common Moorhen	95	105	85	60	70	90	60	73	60	80	65	100	110	130	95	90
1	American Coot	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	1	4	2	7	7	1	9	.	.	1	50	108	80	110	78	94
4	Black-necked Stilt	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	1	1	3	2	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	1	1	26
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	2j	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	1	2	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson’s Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster’s Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	8
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	180	190	245	280	160	190	50	37	17	51	53	26	135	185	27	300
8	Common Ground-Dove	31	16	13	8	9	8	19	18	28	9	5	18	16	5	19	4
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	2	1	1	.	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	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	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	3	21	63	22	2	.	3	50	.	25	29	34	1	3	5	45
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	1	.	2	.	1	2	2	6	6	3	2	3	2	3	7	6
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	24	23	24	22	33	25	33	40	25	26	33	34	32	42	21
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	14	12	10	8	9	17	15	11	22	10	9	14	17	16	17	11
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	3	1

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	1
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	1	9	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	.	3	1	1	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	.	2	.	.	3	6	.	3	1	.	6	2	1	1	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	4	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	13	3	5	9	9	9	15	10
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	1	.	1	3	7	3	1	2	6	2	8	2	7	12	7
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	12	19	25	13	37	30	26	36	31	33	23	39	36	33	38	22
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	7	5	21	1
7	Fish Crow	6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	5	1	13	64	7	6	3	5	5	1	4	13	1	.	.	9

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
7	Cliff Swallow	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	570	285	220	570	150	395	48	160	90	85	105	490	110	3	70	135
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	8	2	2	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	42	43	42	37	37	41	38	48	38	24	36	46	43	36	42	40
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	10	3	9	6	9	5	5	11	11	20	21	33	30	36	13
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	24	22	15	10	12	17	28	21	20	31	21	22	17	7	26	19
8	Brown Thrasher	4	2	2	2	1	6	3	3	4	9	2	7	6	3	3	3
7	European Starling	1	26	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	25	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	2	.	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	6	8	5	6	3	1

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
7	Yellow Warbler	22	5	7	4	7	24	10	23	13	5	12	9	22	8	19	4
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	4	.	.	1	1	5	3	3	1	1	3	2	9	4	9	7
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	1
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	2
8	American Redstart	2	1	.	2	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	3	5	10	7	4
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	5	1	4	1	5
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	5	5	7	17	8	21	17
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	10	11	5	5	5	14	20	5	5	2	2	6	8	2	2	1
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	3	2	9	10	23	24	14	21	23
8	Hooded Warbler	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
7	Eastern Towhee	42	28	26	34	23	30	24	36	27	26	16	18	16	13	15	11
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	37	37	20	26	27	41	34	48	37	26	47	47	62	27	68	55
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	13	17	13	14	5	7	9	7	9	9	8	5	8	9	17	21
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	2	4	4	6	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	3
8	Painted Bunting	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	33	12	8	9	30	44	29	31
7	Red-winged Blackbird	585	1,100	550	400	650	450	400	1,800	400	450	450	850	600	600	350	800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	.			1		
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	8	11	14	3	2	5	2	3	37	4	4	33	3	2	3	1
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	19	7	13	7	10	47	5	6	6	3	25	24	32	30	188	120

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/19	8/22	8/24	8/26	8/29	8/31	9/2	9/5	9/7	9/9	9/12	9/14	9/16	9/19
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	1	20	1	.	.	5	3	3	.	.	.	150	.	.	180
8	Orchard Oriole	1	4	.	.	.	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	**78**	**77**	**78**	**68**	**72**	**77**	**76**	**76**	**81**	**79**	**80**	**81**	**81**	**86**	**82**	**85**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**3,056**	**3,196**	**2,786**	**2,930**	**2,199**	**3,549**	**2,712**	**4,306**	**2,839**	**3,112**	**3,268**	**4,328**	**3,081**	**4,493**	**3,034**	**4,559**

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	11	4	5	5	13	7	4	3	8	6	10	4	4	4	13	8
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	31	44	50	35	43	29	26	42	40	56	37	47	51	46	61	72
2	American Bittern	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	4	8	4	3	1	.	2
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	22	40	26	27	44	35	46	29	35	45	55	40	44	31	37	48
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
2	Great Egret	98	116	129	69	126	128	143	147	42	65	220	68	122	90	157	53
2	Snowy Egret	6	3	9	7	8	50	11	200	150	17	8	9	2	8	9	7
2	Little Blue Heron	9	10	20	9	15	25	17	17	38	49	22	8	13	11	19	12
2	Tricolored Heron	5	9	5	4	5	3	7	7	10	14	9	6	3	6	6	5
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	1,410	455	395	585	450	1,070	1,050	170	515	790	740	705	600	675	550	425
2	Green Heron	5	10	6	4	5	6	5	4	7	10	10	2	6	6	6	2
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	13	6	11	13	16	6	6	8	5	15	8	17	10	2	11
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	200	230	285	425	460	135	215	137	380	260	40	130	240	195	450	520
2	Glossy Ibis	15	18	2	12	42	15	120	26	255	355	1	120	200	280	270	390
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	1	3	2	.	1	3	8	5	.	.	1	.	1	7	1
7	Black Vulture	5	3	14	2	5	48	15	4	5	6	14	8	6	4	16	3
7	Turkey Vulture	180	240	385	51	160	205	270	55	82	40	20	38	115	67	130	20
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	3	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	1	.	1	3	2	2	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	.	1	2	.	.	7	10	37	14	4	4	.	3	.	2	.
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	6	8	7	7	14	8	6	13	10	12	15	14	13	15	16	13
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	16	15	11	6	6	5	15	9	18	8	13	9	13	11	41	36
7	Northern Harrier	8	10	23	.	17	8	65	nc	nc	61	71	123	108	nc	94	70
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	4	4	3	2
8	Cooper's Hawk	8	15	11	2	5	4	10	10	5	7	5	2	7	8	10	5
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	19	29	21	22	21	24	18	23	20	33	27	30	32	27	23	22
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	29	26	20	14	13	18	30	14	26	25	21	17	17	26	24	26
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	1	2	10	3	13	7	9	5	6	8	12	12	13	11	10	8
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	2	3	5	.	**8**	.	3	2	.	3	1	3	2	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	3	4	23	9	6	4	5	3	4	4	21	14	30	34	2	5
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
2	Sora	1	13	6	22	36	39	34	40	40	56	118	67	69	30	31	49
2	Purple Gallinule	3	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	.
4	Common Moorhen	120	70	100	70	90	120	110	80	120	90	110	110	120	100	135	160
1	American Coot	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	2	2	8
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	37	46	25	32	36	15	28	72	8	1	3	1	.	3	16	8
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	19	1	1	10	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	1	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	2	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Least Sandpiper	22	10	5	20	240	56	10	40	68	60	3	.	.	84	107	84
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	5	.	1	.	6	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	7	14	13	23	10	12	24	16	32
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	102	32	20	19	15	11	6	7	26	10	14	5	8	19	29	10
8	Common Ground-Dove	8	6	12	3	2	4	2	3	7	3	3	4	4	10	4	3
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	1	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	3	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	87	85	5	52	2	23	88	100	134	6	145	10	.	.	1
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	7	6	8	8	8	6	8	9	9	13	10	12	13	6	9	10
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	37	34	37	46	39	65	24	41	58	34	41	48	47	31	32	34
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	5	3	4	3	2	2
8	Downy Woodpecker	13	19	17	10	17	29	13	18	14	15	18	21	4	11	17	11
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	6
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	2	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	1	.	2	2	2	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	32	30	63	53	75	65	99
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	.	.
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	2	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	8	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	17	25	23	19	13	25	10	19	21	29	16	19	15	18	8	8
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	5	1	2	2	6	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	40	57	83	59	67	92	82	119	132	164	87	180	66	66	50	66
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	3	1	4	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	14	.	7
7	Fish Crow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	17	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	35	26	10	1	.	5	2	4	17	22	3	1	50	11
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	2	12	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
7	Cliff Swallow	2	.	2	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1mex
7	Barn Swallow	83	100	165	500	100	10	5	16	48	15	6	11	10	22	3	225
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	4	7	5	5	9	3	6	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	41	39	42	36	45	17	28	32	37	35	25	36	40	21	24	22
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	1	1	4	3	7	13	17	42	77	88	144	142	106	100	94
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	4	6
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	3	16	29	14	15	19	6	36
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	2
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	38	28	62	29	36	34	25	30	49	40	28	36	51	39	19	28
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	1	.	4	11	14	84	51	154	172	146	138	120	316	251	177	112
8	Northern Mockingbird	34	36	47	42	30	47	30	35	36	34	45	51	66	27	34	32
8	Brown Thrasher	16	14	41	18	46	27	19	23	8	16	8	6	14	5	10	4
7	European Starling	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
7	Yellow Warbler	27	14	13	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	3	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	2	1	1
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	2	1	8	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1
7	Prairie Warbler	10	5	10	7	2	4	2	1	4	1	2	1	3	4	2	1
7	Palm Warbler	39	17	36	39	108	33	35	40	61	161	60	41	62	85	73	73
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	1
8	American Redstart	8	7	5	3	2	5	3	4	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	5	3	6	4	5	11	3	3	12	15	6	8	12	9	7	7
7	Northern Waterthrush	36	26	24	26	32	34	18	26	19	15	16	17	20	25	19	29
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	50	108	109	58	50	145	66	86	109	98	80	78	61	61	74	72
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
7	Eastern Towhee	19	18	19	20	19	23	10	20	16	20	22	27	35	39	30	16
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	6	6	5	5	1	4	29	23
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	7	11	5
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	49	71	82	69	55	57	36	100	46	51	40	57	47	50	45	69
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	8	14	6	5	7	8	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	1	2	1
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	2	4	5	4	17	16	10	17	40	108	116	181	230	401	665	840
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1
7	Dickcissel	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	39	14	9	13	5	4	6	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	300	1,20	300	600	300	500	600	600	600	500	700	500	700	750	1,30	1,500
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	1	3	1	6	3	6	6	5	7	11	14	2	16	14	5
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	5	5	6	56	76
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	10	22	50	7	16	32	104	7	12	25	4	15	12	85	45	97

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/21	9/23	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/3	10/5	10/7	10/10	10/12	10/14	10/17	10/19	10/21	10/24	10/26
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**83**	**88**	**92**	**87**	**101**	**96**	**91**	**97**	**100**	**98**	**94**	**88**	**97**	**90**	**91**	**91**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**3,383**	**3,508**	**3,048**	**3,24**	**3,126**	**3,492**	**3,586**	**2,815**	**3,732**	**4,003**	**3,390**	**3,547**	**4,005**	**4,156**	**5,326**	**5,793**

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	.	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	6
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	46	43	17	57	57	72	104	46	93	113	70	64	57	68	190	100
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	66	38	62	58	43	49	55	73	46	72	59	42	69	77	95	101
2	American Bittern	5	.	2	10	5	9	16	18	4	16	23	19	16	16	15	25
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	28	47	41	88	47	83	83	82	67	112	61	151	89	86	109	111
2	Great White Heron	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1
2	Great Egret	54	60	62	66	67	134	127	86	49	137	120	121	92	51	76	48
2	Snowy Egret	8	9	11	6	12	12	12	8	12	9	11	5	4	8	8	12
2	Little Blue Heron	9	16	8	13	10	16	12	14	7	15	17	12	8	10	10	9
2	Tricolored Heron	8	3	3	10	6	7	8	6	11	11	3	9	6	4	2	6
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	550	405	740	590	775	750	650	340	375	400	485	410	110	195	450	385
2	Green Heron	4	3	3	6	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	3	6	4	6	5
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	7	1	11	10	2	7	9	8	3	5	13	13	12	13	10	18
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	140	37	250	305	87	530	685	555	530	280	480	495	310	285	155	300
2	Glossy Ibis	136	380	290	265	400	565	835	430	260	750	985	1,260	1,290	1,250	1,130	765
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	15	2	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
7	Black Vulture	22	21	2	9	9	27	38	11	1	28	13	9	2	14	22	5
7	Turkey Vulture	180	157	38	20	70	115	88	35	35	65	57	130	65	80	45	48
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
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	4	2	9	9	6	13	7	7	13	5	12	31	53	82	24
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
3	Blue-winged Teal	1	100	1	1	13	13	6	2	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	4
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	36	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	20	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,100
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	40	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	1	2	3	3
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	17	.	74	.	180	.	60	5	190	55	170	380	1,000
5	Osprey	12	16	14	13	17	23	23	23	22	18	15	28	17	25	22	19
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	5	21	12	5	29	11	15	21	22	8	21	16	12	31	39	9
7	Northern Harrier	87	nc	147	nc	177	190	203	.	130	.	93	76	.	95	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	4	9	6	8	11	16	10	9	18	17	21	15	16	26	20
8	Cooper's Hawk	10	3	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	32	14	21	46	29	45	44	40	66	80	66	89	77	50	53	52
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	1j	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	1al	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	14	14	17	22	24	65	68	70	121	133	137	151	162	116	175	128
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a	1	1	1	1	1
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1jl	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	10	14	13	14	15	17	14	16	13	18	19	15	17	8	12	16
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	5	14	4	7	2	10	7	5	.	10	.	30	28	14	4	6
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1
2	Sora	36	18	28	82	42	81	95	71	28	41	101	61	54	39	30	66
2	Purple Gallinule	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	130	100	160	150	175	190	120	120	110	170	110	160	140	140	160	155
1	American Coot	2	1	2	4	12	8	4	2	2	2	8	5	2	3	5	3

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	6	2	4	9	6	12	6	4	59	8	.	12	2	4	141	15
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	191	8	29	80	36	21	12	12	53	38	33	30	17	44	79	37
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	3	2	2	3	5	5	9	8	8	2	3	6	3	4	3	3
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	1	.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	16	137	55	73	22	28	5	56	2	18	.	8	.	2	35	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	49	12	30	39	1	32	14	11	26	49	9	62	50	17	122	150
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	17	33	25	2	7	43	17	10	14	2	2	10	1	.	2
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1j	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	6	11	3	3	6	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	14	3	1
5	Herring Gull	.	2	2	.	1	.	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	5
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	103	27	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	3ps	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	41	9	2	2	2	18	2	.	2	.	41	12	8	.	114
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	28	4	7	7	.	35	6	20	13	44	41	29	19	2	32	10
8	Common Ground-Dove	2	5	1	10	2	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	4
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	4	1	3	3	1	6	4	2	3	1	1	5	5	1	3	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	4	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	3
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	4	2	.	3
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	18	9	10	15	12	14	16	13	11	10	13	7	10	6	6	9
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	43	21	40	38	31	40	29	38	26	43	32	33	33	31	46	29
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	5	2	2	4	1
8	Downy Woodpecker	13	12	15	10	9	13	15	12	7	21	4	16	11	8	9	10
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	3	1	4	2	4	2	4	3	12	3	8	5	1	3	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	1	12	4	7	2	5	5	3	3	4	2	3	6	4

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	1	3	3	3	1	3	4	8	1	11	7	1	1	3	3	2
7	Eastern Phoebe	125	97	145	193	107	149	106	113	112	152	82	128	94	91	106	99
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	3	12	1	7	21	10	36
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	7	11	6	13	4	9	8	9	3	14	6	3	2	5	4	16
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	1	2	4	.	1	3	12	7	5	4	1	3	3	4	5
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	62	53	65	64	48	48	51	35	22	53	19	33	16	14	31	22
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	.	9	1	6	.	2	10	3	1	.	4	1	2	2	2
7	Fish Crow	.	.	.	.	.	27	5	5	.	1	.	2	3	4	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	40	54	70	23	44	70	160	18	10	43	110	.	15	19	3	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	2m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	15	8	275	61	1	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	.	2	4	3	1	3
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	28	17	27	46	17	31	25	39	12	43	32	19	18	22	30	51
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	124	111	118	192	104	171	230	218	89	210	121	160	152	133	182	147
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	8	5	9	8	3	6	20	38	9	25	22	18	12	22	33	34
7	Marsh Wren	20	17	21	43	24	67	136	60	19	115	55	66	59	39	45	72
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	6	4	8	24	20	20	41	30	22	22	23	24	28	18
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	30	21	33	63	33	49	38	44	57	66	62	73	50	43	56	106
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	.	.	3	3	3	1	1	2
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	20	5	3	2	2	20	3	.	3	65	102	4	32
8	Gray Catbird	145	151	145	208	90	297	228	202	48	186	134	112	107	85	159	224
8	Northern Mockingbird	15	27	11	17	8	19	21	12	7	14	6	10	10	3	11	13
8	Brown Thrasher	1	7	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	3	.	15	5	40	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	2	2	.	5	2	5	2	3	4	7	6	5	4	5	9	9
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	9	2	23	40	46	43	38	122	61	78	72	73	120	130	255	275
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1
7	Prairie Warbler	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	6
7	Palm Warbler	66	44	106	115	30	130	102	85	103	75	92	134	127	150	146	140
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
8	American Redstart	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	2	8	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	32	18	20	31	14	15	16	13	9	19	11	13	8	8	12	12
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	89	48	41	80	57	86	85	82	33	83	57	64	62	39	69	59
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
7	Eastern Towhee	28	29	26	30	12	24	25	39	13	39	11	16	22	20	29	34
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	2	3	2	4	6
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	16	39	51	73	33	60	35	29	27	34	37	61	53	53	62	41
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	6	32	65	110	45	219	260	320	58	170	109	85	69	51	122	207
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	59	41	43	55	21	54	42	39	42	45	29	38	38	28	62	53
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	82	54	24	23	3	1	5	6	2	2	.	2	.	1	1	15
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	700	700	700	600	600	700	500	500	1,100	600	700	800	1,100	1,200	2,000	400
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	6	10	5	5	1	9	9	4	10	8	21	24	9	20	17
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f
7	Common Grackle	61	17	18	4	105	21	39	29	87	36	41	260	63	16	35	42
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	22	2	36	40	3	15	7	94	120	40	26	88	73	100	630	300

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/21	11/23	11/25	11/28	11/30	12/2
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	1	.	.	20	.	20	.	.	.	4	53	2	5	40
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	2	2	6	12	9	19	35
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**95**	**99**	**101**	**99**	**99**	**102**	**110**	**104**	**99**	**102**	**91**	**104**	**101**	**107**	**104**	**103**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**3,833**	**3,693**	**4,400**	**4,445**	**3,818**	**5,798**	**5,836**	**4,772**	**4,437**	**5,172**	**5,083**	**6,238**	**5,462**	**5,572**	**8,133**	**8,555**

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	1	9	4	4	4	8	4	5	5	6	4	4	9	5	5	11
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	94	85	197	200	270	130	182	167	220	235	135	165	165	200	200	200
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	62	94	89	95	83	66	83	73	76	79	78	62	97	67	70	82
2	American Bittern	12	24	32	35	19	8	24	33	18	22	13	.	6	15	17	9
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	95	93	76	60	50	61	65	51	63	61	79	40	51	69	59	62
2	Great White Heron	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
2	Great Egret	72	128	100	125	236	35	110	75	93	61	22	28	52	49	39	32
2	Snowy Egret	7	8	7	7	12	6	6	4	9	16	12	10	6	9	13	13
2	Little Blue Heron	18	12	17	15	8	10	9	11	11	14	17	13	15	13	20	19
2	Tricolored Heron	5	10	8	9	8	8	6	7	6	10	9	3	7	10	8	11
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	450	240	205	130	420	330	270	250	220	46	20	120	670	83	31	34
2	Green Heron	5	2	4	5	7	3	3	2	6	9	5	2	3	5	5	4
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	19	15	12	16	27	34	50	17	26	17	2	6	14	17	16
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	102	160	230	93	285	215	285	295	180	240	240	140	105	115	107	206
2	Glossy Ibis	1,275	1,280	1,380	234	455	625	820	870	475	610	475	405	400	75	90	725
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	4	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	1
7	Black Vulture	8	4	8	4	1	18	7	5	23	18	2	11	7	51	1	1
7	Turkey Vulture	160	50	28	19	23	24	27	40	19	30	23	45	10	26	29	13
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
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	48	28	13	32	12	55	17	2	67	2	25	29	23	37	49	39
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	4	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	.	1	3	3
3	Mottled Duck	2	6	8	2	5	5	5	4	2	2	8	16	.	7	2	13
3	Blue-winged Teal	10	18	30	53	80	80	.	2	2	.	21	.	2	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	3	4	1	1	30	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	1	200	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	1
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	4	2	.	2	.	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	6
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	10	1,200	50	610	250	6	1,100	200	920	2,650	10	6	55	800	650	30
5	Osprey	21	24	18	15	18	19	27	20	27	19	26	9	17	26	18	25
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	26	16	9	6	7	20	17	15	11	3	8	6	2	6	9	5
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	108	79	78	57	.	122	.	124	.	.	123
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	8	15	9	13	12	11	13	10	9	9	5	1	8	6	3	4
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	.	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	65	47	45	40	28	28	40	22	43	34	24	15	20	34	26	19
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	148	132	113	73	86	65	81	68	103	63	74	36	57	45	61	68
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	14	14	11	14	11	13	8	10	14	13	12	5	12	14	8	12
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	2	19	15	14	17	18	13	9	4	3	5	25	5	14	2	2
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	3	3	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1
2	Sora	40	65	65	62	42	30	96	49	23	62	20	5	21	44	70	25
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	160	150	160	205	155	145	175	230	160	190	190	190	335	260	250	250
1	American Coot	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	9	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	35	69	63	28	15	2	18	2	7	.	.	2	3	2	2	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	46	55	40	135	445	145	133	250	33	17	205	122	85	14	65	190
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	5	1	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	4	2	2
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	3	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	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	20	21	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	9	80	138	280	280	116	36	163	220	190	65	1	21	21	22	190
4	American Woodcock	.	.	2	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	29	18	31	12	7	21	16	56
5	Ring-billed Gull	33	2	9	7	.	360	250	560	155	70	32	11	100	340	150	45
5	Herring Gull	3	.	3	1	.	1	1	3	4	3	1	2	1	9	6	2
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	6	6	2	7	5	3	2	2	1	18	2	1	.	2	1	2
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	65	22	2	35	1	57	57	82	230	235	213	143	165	90	90	25
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	1	1	11	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	3	2	2

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	3	2	11	182	7	2	8	31	22	11	21	.	2	6	33	30
8	Common Ground-Dove	5	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	.	1	2
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	4	4	2	2	2	4	17	9	5	11	1	8	3	3	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	2	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	3	2	2	1	.	2	1	.	6	1	1	2	4	1	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	6	10	8	9	7	11	8	8	12	12	10	12	9	9	9	13
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	30	46	49	30	45	34	40	32	51	39	28	16	32	35	30	40
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1	2	1	1	.	3	1	3	5	5	1	2	3	3	1
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	17	7	12	11	10	12	11	14	8	5	1	4	17	9	9
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	.	1	3	2	3

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	3	10	8	12	17	5	23	20	3	10	8	.	.	8	2	4
7	Eastern Phoebe	68	117	74	102	92	61	102	46	84	63	66	28	62	68	79	69
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	3	6	3	16	1	6	.	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	40	2	18	40	15	.	5	.	7	5	4	2	4	6	27	16
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	.	3	2	3	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	4	8	7	11	12	3	6	5	7	8	4	1	5	6	10	8
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	4	5	1	5	4	3	2	4	6	1	4	2	1	3	4	4
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	22	30	24	27	36	3	32	18	50	16	11	.	28	25	32	14
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	8	10	3	1	4	3	2	2	7	4	2	.	4	3	1	2
7	Fish Crow	51	.	43	.	18	26	18	.	40	4	1	.	1	5	1	45
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	9	65	39	41	16	12	7	2	47	38	110	.	5	1100	2	37
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	31	49	36	51	37	23	47	56	44	46	28	8	23	37	51	31
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	121	153	108	131	90	59	132	82	104	106	74	21	71	124	89	69
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	23	26	16	21	19	5	21	13	13	17	10	2	8	16	16	13
7	Marsh Wren	61	54	55	59	44	20	55	49	58	47	41	9	41	70	50	38
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	18	15	18	19	21	11	21	13	24	21	6	9	14	21	13	10
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	51	173	115	81	81	66	105	50	84	56	47	30	68	55	44	53
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	1	2	2	1	24	.	7	260	25	30	10	.	1	350	1500
8	Gray Catbird	112	159	105	132	118	20	139	78	77	135	64	2	65	123	60	60
8	Northern Mockingbird	14	20	8	22	17	10	18	9	9	5	8	2	7	14	6	6
8	Brown Thrasher	.	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	.	1	2	.	1
7	European Starling	.	.	3	.	18	.	.	.	35	18	.	5	110	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	1	.	1	350	1	12	1	15	70	40	1	.	32	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	7	6	5	6	4	5	7	6	8	5	7	1	7	10	5	7
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	155	235	200	150	170	170	175	110	130	135	85	35	85	125	125	130
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	3	.	6	.	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	.	2
7	Prairie Warbler	2	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	4	5	3	2
7	Palm Warbler	160	80	120	100	80	130	110	120	110	120	75	60	90	80	75	115
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	1	2	2	1	1	.	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
7	Northern Waterthrush	17	10	9	13	13	10	17	9	6	11	15	3	7	11	16	13
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	53	72	52	84	73	41	90	59	112	74	81	16	82	111	93	55
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	1jm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
7	Eastern Towhee	23	40	24	35	23	18	33	14	21	32	22	11	24	37	29	41
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	7	2	4	9	11	14	13	4	14	3	6	12	29	23	10
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	103	91	121	88	102	74	118	131	73	146	111	138	128	141	99	133
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	1	1	2	3	1	5	1	2	1	1	.		1	1	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	128	113	108	125	69	47	143	82	110	63	52	8	69	113	110	63
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	1	8	8	2	.	2	3	3	1	.	.	.	5	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	21	35	38	32	43	29	42	37	62	59	52	11	61	72	53	66
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	4	2	3	1	3	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1,000	800	500	400	700	800	500	750	500	400	2300	350	1000	600	400	1400
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	6	12	6	4	4	2	4	6	5	8	1	9	3	4	4
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	7	2	14	13	85	10	14	190	22	12	5	.	25	5	7	3
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	550	125	72	42	63	3	260	250	300	2	26	63	57	1	5	43

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/9	1/11
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	75	75	43	40	35	15	76	54	6	70	30	.	.	.	87	1
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	15	13	6	5	5	4	6	1	2	4	12	.	3	1	3	1
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**101**	**104**	**110**	**111**	**112**	**109**	**113**	**113**	**103**	**105**	**113**	**91**	**102**	**109**	**100**	**105**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**6,173**	**7,135**	**5,362**	**4,906**	**6,040**	**4,753**	**6,608**	**6,180**	**6,165**	**7,067**	**5,838**	**2,590**	**4,966**	**5,842**	**4,315**	**6,777**

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	9	7	6	8	7	6	7	10	10	9	10	6	8	2	6	10
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	15	.	.	.	.	11	100	37	39	42	38	1	22	20	22
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	195	155	250	210	280	100	185	140	155	155	145	225	160	195	110	245
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	77	84	106	62	131	45	48	92	115	91	72	96	73	118	107	78
2	American Bittern	17	14	22	11	5	9	16	6	10	20	8	12	10	15	20	11
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	60	54	72	64	52	34	44	58	53	66	42	47	54	51	48	59
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	28	49	47	64	55	15	12	22	31	21	25	22	17	13	15	18
2	Snowy Egret	11	15	17	45	7	6	7	15	16	16	13	26	11	16	14	13
2	Little Blue Heron	21	26	26	26	23	20	21	22	22	14	29	23	23	29	26	22
2	Tricolored Heron	12	9	18	15	7	6	7	9	9	14	11	9	10	12	9	7
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	170	200	175	160	460	140	115	260	205	90	58	85	95	120	165	20
2	Green Heron	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	9	6	4	6	1	6	1	5
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	21	25	21	11	18	5	15	23	32	21	8	12	12	24	14	11
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.
2	White Ibis	110	90	80	70	260	40	37	180	28	57	65	40	58	61	95	62
2	Glossy Ibis	335	360	850	655	905	440	420	650	30	52	167	380	200	31	22	95
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1
7	Black Vulture	14	15	7	8	54	3	54	48	2	40	102	120	46	15	36	39
7	Turkey Vulture	520	1340	30	1750	760	75	350	40	9	106	62	42	22	6	45	130
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	27	17	20	13	16	13	14	18	19	38	20	10	6	28	24	26
3	Gadwall	.	12	5	10	10	9	28	1	14	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	Mallard	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	6	3	3
3	Mottled Duck	12	6	10	24	12	13	13	20	21	12	12	9	8	14	16	12
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	8	.	6	.	6	2	17	3	12	16	17	7	21	24
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	.	5	3	3	3	1	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	760	260	25	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	2	3	.	8	.	12	12	7	.	2	3	5	3	11	9	10
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	10	22	150	.	20	200	7000	5	5	28000	1	2200	470	100	14000	.
5	Osprey	20	16	18	13	17	14	21	48	46	41	47	36	22	27	32	52
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	6	6	10	11	11	1	4	14	10	8	3	12	3	12	7	6
7	Northern Harrier	113	78	63	70	65	68	60	60	53	nc	61	72	73	60	101	nc
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	9	11	9	5	5	4	6	6	8	2	3	3	3	3	4
8	Cooper's Hawk	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	19	14	21	17	18	10	22	26	27	20	17	15	15	14	17	10
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	54	35	58	42	51	41	42	28	53	47	44	66	33	48	51	35
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	9	13	7	9	12	6	10	9	14	15	11	14	9	8	14	13
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	21	34	4	24	1	2	1	1	.	.	23	1	1	2	2
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	3	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.
2	Virginia Rail	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	Sora	23	35	27	18	16	15	21	18	27	28	3	26	20	17	19	16
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1
4	Common Moorhen	300	335	495	260	350	330	290	420	390	270	230	230	230	320	280	225
1	American Coot	4	6	7	8	11	5	10	11	15	8	12	15	7	12	11	31

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	9	2	2	23	2	2	4	2	2	1	.	4	3	4	4	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	3	.	13	1	18	1	8	12	13	2	.	.	4	1	2
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	125	96	170	92	125	17	57	31	100	68	92	160	31	73	31	85
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	4	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	2	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	Least Sandpiper	.	26	.	.	50	.	.	.	7	.	.	45	.	30	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	53	9	34	105	56	95	13	38	66	109	8	18	3	18	10	12
4	American Woodcock	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	10	149	94	215	18	4	465	19	10	10	4	1	10	2	3	2
5	Ring-billed Gull	20	97	55	15	23	7	250	15	76	260	50	350	41	6	800	10
5	Herring Gull	2	1	7	1	.	1	2	11	11	5	2	8	8	1	21	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1fw	.	1a	.	1a	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	8	14	1	15	.	1	19	7	32	8	15	42	9	7	6
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	32	611	131	260	35	355	205	325	94	73	29	107	90	76	57	87
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	7	2	2	5	3	1

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	8	11	126	21	72	29	9	62	124	14	21	25	27	46	19	21
8	Common Ground-Dove	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	5	2	1	6	4	1	6
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	3	2	7	1	9	2	4	2	7	3	3	8	4	1	9	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	.	.	2	1	1	3	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	2	.	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	10	12	7	11	9	11	11	13	10	13	12	13	9	12	12	10
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	33	54	24	51	31	51	51	47	45	35	43	29	50	40	35
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	5	8	3	5	2	5	2	6	3	1	3	2	7	3	2
8	Downy Woodpecker	6	9	26	4	23	12	11	15	13	18	14	7	3	18	13	6
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	3	6	1	5	3	4	2	4	1	2	6	2	5	4	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	4	4	3	2	7	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	1	3

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
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	3	2	.	4	1	3	4	1	2	2	3	.	1	3	3
7	Eastern Phoebe	84	51	86	56	86	49	56	68	59	63	60	83	63	78	86	54
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	3	1	1	.	13	2	3	3	.	12	5	15	1	5	25	11
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	1	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	4	14	4	12	7	16	6	7	21	7	6	8	15	24	19
8	Bell's Vireo	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	6	1	8	2	6	10	16	8	6	3	4	8	2	11	2	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	15	35	61	19	39	20	30	30	37	38	30	24	26	44	43	32
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	4	2	9	12	4	15	1	10	1	3	3	4	5	4	1
7	Fish Crow	133	11	4	.	1	70	1	84	250	6	3	4	280	33	90	19
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	1
7	Tree Swallow	19	145	7	23	37	20	32	67	27	10	108	31	1150	625	185	34
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	5	2	2	2	4	2	5	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	31	36	57	28	54	26	42	46	42	36	39	48	25	41	65	40
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	70	91	103	46	97	57	90	68	54	69	34	65	39	82	55	36
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	5	7	27	5	14	7	17	15	9	11	5	4	2	9	7	4
7	Marsh Wren	44	63	61	30	51	26	53	35	37	27	27	29	17	30	22	22
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	13	9	23	19	24	25	35	23	28	23	15	20	12	32	14	12
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	60	33	80	45	93	115	121	82	56	91	41	74	38	68	65	60
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	.	2	1	1	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	525	9	235	1350	10	9600	2	255	40	5	700	70	54	5	1	600
8	Gray Catbird	24	45	70	32	63	23	55	54	26	34	29	40	13	66	65	24
8	Northern Mockingbird	4	8	14	5	10	5	8	11	7	3	4	7	4	14	22	5
8	Brown Thrasher	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	5
7	European Starling	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	32	10	7	19	40	2	2	2	1	4	.	17	1	16	2	5
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	5	2	6	3	6	3	7	2	7	5	9	6	10	10	13	12
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	70	50	135	63	80	80	60	55	54	70	55	75	22	40	19	30
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	1	1	2	1	.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	3	.	2
7	Prairie Warbler	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
7	Palm Warbler	130	70	95	56	70	52	105	85	55	80	60	40	90	30	50	60
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	1	2	2	2	2	.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	9	7	16	9	20	10	16	17	14	10	11	18	9	15	21	10
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	69	92	116	62	109	65	106	99	67	82	64	81	53	87	82	67
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
7	Eastern Towhee	28	35	57	22	44	23	43	52	72	60	73	58	57	92	85	55
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	6	24	6	2	2	2	8	4	1	4	2	.	.	1	1	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	134	95	126	111	110	96	153	65	38	62	72	40	53	37	32	31
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	1	2	4	1	1	.	3	4	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	55	41	84	45	84	36	64	41	57	43	33	32	21	67	55	35
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	45	79	83	33	126	29	57	73	75	72	47	59	46	100	79	84
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	600	800	1400	900	1350	900	800	700	1500	500	900	900	600	800	800	700
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	12	18	4	15	4	6	4	8	3	5	2	2	24	10	6
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	[1m 26]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	4	1	11	5	23	920	29	360	150	9	35	35	21	18	9	13
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	10	9	600	145	485	73	260	12	65	20	130	13	45	500	440	120

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/14	1/16	1/18	1/20	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	2/10	2/12	2/15	2/17
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	10	1	50	90	1	4	10	1	1	2	.	6	.	2	.
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	5	3	72	4	4	1	2	2	16	30	3	7	11	28	19	41
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**109**	**110**	**115**	**109**	**106**	**109**	**114**	**110**	**113**	**104**	**102**	**111**	**109**	**106**	**109**	**101**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**4,830**	**6,106**	**7,182**	**7,743**	**7,496**	**14,689**	**12,385**	**5,478**	**5,025**	**31,538**	**4,282**	**6,714**	**5,612**	**5,117**	**18,955**	**3,882**

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	5	9	3	7	12	7	7	7	10	3	6	5	7	4	3	2
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	11	16	8	19	1	3	23	4	29	24	7	6	21	8	27	55
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	195	175	165	215	105	200	148	170	270	240	335	95	185	420	110	145
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	111	97	93	64	132	90	75	99	75	74	41	36	58	38	22	35
2	American Bittern	15	5	11	9	18	17	7	5	5	.	5	3	1	2	1	2
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	69	52	56	40	47	55	51	54	51	35	40	33	44	52	31	36
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	37	22	18	22	21	35	27	41	39	22	17	23	63	48	27	23
2	Snowy Egret	22	17	16	18	11	42	31	51	57	57	82	55	69	101	37	33
2	Little Blue Heron	32	26	32	22	28	27	19	34	47	45	46	58	44	49	34	23
2	Tricolored Heron	14	10	8	10	16	12	13	15	15	15	13	14	12	19	12	5
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	270	160	26	26	120	270	22	110	25	46	41	83	153	90	35	86
2	Green Heron	4	4	5	1	1	4	4	20	13	6	9	6	24	23	12	28
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	20	12	16	4	10	21	20	32	21	2	13	15	16	13	22	7
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	51	90	92	11	265	240	700	115	450	345	130	110	205	90	31	230
2	Glossy Ibis	71	68	175	54	62	75	490	180	170	168	140	150	220	160	51	76
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	[1, 23]	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	7	7	7	5	.	4	1	1	2	5	3	1	13	23	13	10
7	Black Vulture	20	53	10	73	40	120	7	45	23	44	17	13	50	33	5	54
7	Turkey Vulture	26	63	75	45	65	240	22	11	55	50	56	28	25	28	16	17
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	3	6	9	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	15	15	10	13	14	5	22	4	6	4	14	4	8	4	5
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	4	4	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	2
3	Mottled Duck	17	14	11	10	9	7	11	12	12	12	10	10	14	5	4	3
3	Blue-winged Teal	48	69	93	98	96	80	95	36	109	144	98	147	128	82	120	80
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	1	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	200	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	7	6	8	4	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	1600	.	1400	.	1900	155	250	20	800	20	260	20	860	710	15	385
5	Osprey	36	76	162	78	62	60	66	71	67	45	52	41	58	44	19	31
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	5	6	10	6	3	6	5	7	9	4	2	9	6	6	9	5
7	Northern Harrier	104	81	nc	78	88	nc	90	67	52	nc	65	53	68	nc	57	nc
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	7	2	5	1	5	5	2	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	.
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	8	10	14	12	14	12	4	7	8	5	2	5	5	7	4	2
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	52	42	53	49	41	39	30	38	32	27	23	34	30	27	20	18
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	8	17	17	12	17	21	17	13	14	8	11	14	13	4	10	3
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	3	1	3	5	13	1	1	8	2	6	11	7	11	13	15	10
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	2	1	.	3	1	4
2	Virginia Rail	1	2	.	2	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	12	10	14	3	17	25	23	34	19	7	12	5	15	21	13	21
2	Purple Gallinule	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	1	2	3	4	7
4	Common Moorhen	310	185	255	200	250	200	150	165	160	145	135	145	145	150	115	95
1	American Coot	15	12	18	36	15	38	17	18	26	14	16	14	16	5	7	6

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	[2, 23]	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	6	2	5	2	118	22	7	4	4	5	2	3	2	6	2	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	4	9	3	.	.	9	13	1	6	.	1	.	.	1
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	165	115	57	23	230	60	5	39	16	8	2	8	4	9	4	6
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	3	.	4	1	.	3	1	1	2	.	.	3	2	2	2	3
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	22	.	.	44	.	.	.	15	2
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	94	67	47	8	4	16	1	6	5	3	6	1	4	3	1	4
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson’s Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
5	Franklin’s Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte’s Gull	.	10	11	35	60	9	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
5	Ring-billed Gull	270	68	11	22	45	86	7	4	40	11	2	4	2	1	2	3
5	Herring Gull	8	5	4	7	1	2	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	2
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1a	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	2	7	10	9	1	9	3	5	5	10	3	8	5	10	15	5
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster’s Tern	24	524	254	6	11	16	2	93	154	19	1	4	10	24	120	11
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	2

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	21	19	23	10	28	16	17	28	30	18	22	74	40	26	47	28
8	Common Ground-Dove	1	10	10	6	1	4	1	2	3	2	7	2	6	5	17	16
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	6	6	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	7	5	4	4	4	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	3	4	3	1	.	1	3	1	.	3	2	2	.	2	3
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	10	8
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	12	6	11	7	11	10	10	18	7	6	8	8	14	8	6	6
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	51	33	44	22	50	52	37	44	40	12	27	24	45	55	37	45
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	6	1	7	.	5	6	1	4	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	22	8	17	6	11	11	6	13	30	4	16	3	16	13	11	21
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	7	4	4	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	3	1

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	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	3	1	2	3	3	5	3	3	3	.	1	.	4	2	1	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	90	52	55	48	66	62	53	66	39	2	7	7	4	1	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	15	17	10	7	.	14	1	.	7	3	4	1	4	15	.	9
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	18	21	21	20	24	33	36	22	20	8	19	12	18	13	17	19
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	4	5	4	1	7	18	4	2	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	50	33	53	25	36	41	31	54	36	11	24	21	30	27	36	21
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	3	.	4	.	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	.	3	2	4	2
7	Fish Crow	4	48	61	45	2	21	133	102	61	153	7	9	33	5	10	5
7	Purple Martin	4	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	2	11	5	2	2	1
7	Tree Swallow	445	11	155	700	530	55	10	84	26	40	1	450	35	10	475	39
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	2	5	2	4	8	25	38	50	47	44	53	56	55
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	6	6	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	4
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	52	43	49	40	54	53	42	34	58	19	47	35	60	58	56	59
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	60	50	49	25	56	66	39	52	38	8	40	20	76	80	60	91
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	16	4	8	5	6	4	6	6	3	2	4	2	9	15	9	15
7	Marsh Wren	36	24	25	16	20	17	26	15	11	7	16	9	16	33	20	22
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	16	16	20	8	16	12	17	13	9	2	7	1	8	5	7	5
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	68	82	82	37	90	47	32	4	8	.	1	1	1	3	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	41	9	50	12	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	59	22	62	32	29	36	24	66	44	6	26	11	36	53	72	116
8	Northern Mockingbird	9	14	11	5	7	14	18	12	9	3	3	9	7	16	8	13
8	Brown Thrasher	3	5	7	7	4	16	12	15	9	3	2	1	3	6	10	9
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	4	1	.	1	4	39	5	45	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	.	.	1
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	10	13	4	1	4	4	7	3	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	3	10	15	8	4	8	13	13	25	5	7	1	6	6	4	3

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	28	41	70	21	320	45	29	370	130	32	37	6	27	1	4	1
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
8	Pine Warbler	8	1	4	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	1	4	2	2	3	2
7	Prairie Warbler	4	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	9	4	3	5
7	Palm Warbler	50	45	65	30	70	50	17	45	25	14	50	34	98	52	44	51
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	15	7	14	8	9	12	10	11	9	3	8	5	4	5	3	3
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	2	5	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	5	3	4	6	8	5
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	80	45	75	40	64	63	62	63	50	9	36	20	36	31	27	18
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
7	Eastern Towhee	102	87	95	62	89	73	59	75	65	43	66	37	59	62	53	86
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	59	36	30	48	22	29	6	7	16	17	8	14	23	18	29	23
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	57	22	38	19	32	31	40	27	38	5	29	10	36	64	26	39
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	98	97	108	102	134	144	120	137	161	67	135	75	179	176	153	244
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	900	800	700	700	600	700	800	800	700	650	800	700	700	500	500	550
6	Eastern Meadowlark	15	18	17	14	7	11	11	29	3	18	9	11	18	6	14	18
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	21	20	11	11	13	15	13	31	13	5	13	5	23	20	13	15
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	105	140	105	25	7	19	25	200	80	50	50	70	80	30	30	110

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/20	2/22	2/24	2/26	2/29	3/2	3/4	3/15	3/17	3/19	3/21	3/24	3/26	3/28	3/30	4/2
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	196	18	55	23	10	11	4	50	2	2	13	8	4	4	3	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**103**	**105**	**104**	**101**	**103**	**103**	**101**	**108**	**105**	**93**	**103**	**99**	**109**	**102**	**107**	**102**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**6,901**	**4,288**	**5,597**	**3,626**	**6,471**	**4,267**	**4,296**	**4,359**	**4,805**	**2,990**	**3,422**	**3,087**	**4,507**	**3,891**	**3,002**	**3,401**

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	3	2	3	4	1	2	5	4	3	5	5	3	2	2	2	2
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	16	12	24	16	16	16	26	51	55	220	45	9	230	410	310	340
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	111	46	30	42	23	31	56	23	25	43	25	16	22	22	14	10
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	42	44	22	20	27	19	29	26	24	23	27	30	17	26	19	28
2	American Bittern	1	8	5	4	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	2	1	.	1	1	2	2	3	.	2	2	3	6	1	2	2
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	57	37	31	57	47	44	42	49	24	30	49	34	34	37	31	41
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	Great Egret	27	49	40	265	180	57	42	46	12	20	68	37	470	190	87	65
2	Snowy Egret	15	82	83	310	325	240	215	136	36	40	86	33	370	270	220	142
2	Little Blue Heron	46	26	38	140	65	55	21	46	23	10	18	53	45	20	24	22
2	Tricolored Heron	12	15	15	22	20	12	13	7	14	10	20	12	23	17	38	20
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	85	19	42	35	34	98	32	25	62	44	33	115	120	14	32	83
2	Green Heron	23	17	21	27	20	15	23	34	22	27	26	23	33	33	33	29
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	8	5	12	17	20	21	27	43	36	27	20	21	39	39	33	30
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	9	3	1	1	6	1	2	1	1
2	White Ibis	520	215	60	240	95	210	45	160	55	40	80	60	90	75	80	90
2	Glossy Ibis	1015	1310	370	360	270	355	190	505	360	355	105	160	280	150	125	295
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	[1]	[3]	1	2 [13]
2	Wood Stork	6	2	3	5	2	8	6	5	7	8	6	29	11	49	13	18
7	Black Vulture	3	16	13	45	4	13	43	32	17	5	26	7	68	5	4	26
7	Turkey Vulture	15	11	11	12	1	11	16	16	11	22	5	8	21	18	12	10
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	16	10	.	14	14	10	14	33	8	17	2	6	5	.	4	11
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	21	18	13	27	6	6	6	12	13	7	13	13	12	15	6	12
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	6	13	11	2	14	3	12	3	6	4	5	2	5	2	1
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
3	Mottled Duck	9	7	7	7	6	10	9	7	10	12	10	6	12	4	5	9
3	Blue-winged Teal	95	55	80	22	18	54	6	12	14	6	3	2	1	1	3	2
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	[1]	[1]	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	Ruddy Duck	250	50	55	65	9	9	5	3	.	4	4	1	4	30	1	.
5	Osprey	34	46	36	31	62	50	41	33	43	45	35	49	37	48	40	36
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	5	5	2	1	3	2	3	4	.	1	6	1	1	1	1	2
7	Northern Harrier	50	22	27	nc	nc	22	15	8	24	5	3	3	3	3	1	1
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	.	2	4	2	3
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	19	18	18	17	26	12	10	8	12	14	9	12	11	8	6	10
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	1	1	2	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	6	13	23	13	28	16	16	13	21	25	29	21	28	27	30	16
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	1	2	1	3	2	6	7	4	6	5	6	4	2	6	2
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	37	32	17	14	15	23	21	17	6	5	1	4	.	.	2	1
2	Purple Gallinule	17	20	10	36	31	30	27	37	11	16	30	25	24	27	24	27
4	Common Moorhen	90	100	70	90	130	78	85	75	70	90	90	100	110	80	70	90
1	American Coot	7	4	3	7	4	3	3	3	6	3	2	3	1	1	1	4

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	2	1	3	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[1]
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[11]	[18]	[21]	1 [12]
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	5	6	4	.	4	3	.	4	5	5	3	2	3	6	5	4
4	Black-necked Stilt	8	6	120	35	9	15	21	18	22	22	17	20	8	17	13	10
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	8	1	40	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	[1]	[2]	2
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	.	15	2	2	.	.	3	38	6	30	65	12 [40]	6 [60]	4 [73]	12 [26]
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	1	4	1	4	6	3	7	11	5	4	5	4	2	5 [1]	3
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	2 [3]	1
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	2 [53]	4 [15]	9 [67]	20 [90]
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	3	16 [85]	7 [60]	25 [75]	3 [140]
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	[11]	[3]	[5]
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[1]	[1]
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	[2]	[2]	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	12	25	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[120]	4 [87]	[6]	[91]

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	[4]	[1]	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6[30]	[17]	[6]	[18]
4	Wilson's Snipe	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson’s Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	1	15	.	.	11	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	3
5	Franklin’s Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte’s Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	2	3	1	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	1
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1
5	Caspian Tern	14	3	5	18	5	1	3	5	1	140	1	1	133	120	98	76
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster’s Tern	12	76	135	70	65	59	83	89	105	53	90	49	113	90	86	78
5	Least Tern	.	35	6	6	4	.	24	22	4	1	2	2	1[1]	1	3	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[45]	.	.	.	[83]	2 [90]	1 [94]
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	2	7

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	1
8	Mourning Dove	22	52	28	48	71	19	18	22	24	18	22	13	24	24	27	37
8	Common Ground-Dove	14	6	3	15	11	2	7	10	3	10	18	6	13	18	12	9
8	Cockatiel	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	2	8	5	3
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	3	6	4	2	2	3	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	2	3	6	3	1
8	Chuck-will's-widow	4	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	4	2	4	2	3
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	4	3	16	450	.	1	1	2	1	.	1	1	3	9
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	6	4	6	1	2	4	1	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	38	42	37	52	52	38	57	47	25	34	41	28	33	42	43	26
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	14	14	14	14	12	3	10	7	3	3	7	5	7	4	6	6
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
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	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	1	5	5	16	12	8	10	20	13	14	8	6	6	4	4	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	6	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	1	1	1	9	5	3	7	5	.	8	7	3	6	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	13	12	16	18	15	10	18	21	13	11	15	14	22	22	16	13
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	29	23	14	28	29	14	13	15	25	18	10	20	9	17	8	11
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	2	1	1	3	.	1	3	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	2
7	Fish Crow	7	13	5	3	30	3	5	6	7	4	11	9	5	3	6	6
7	Purple Martin	.	3	2	2	1	12	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	2	2
7	Tree Swallow	32	5	43	22	750	200	40	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	6

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	48	63	62	66	70	260	66	57	100	91	70	50	196	65	67	105
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	3	2	3	5	1	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	5	5	4
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	68	59	64	64	49	50	57	46	37	50	55	53	53	67	45	46
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	51	56	45	51	48	31	30	20	8	6	6	4	5	1	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	9	5	8	15	6	13	8	8	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	20	27	25	31	19	55	60	47	38	45	34	25	12	5	6	1
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	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	99	172	88	64	103	51	108	122	52	51	64	36	30	13	4	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	25	18	22	10	20	7	8	16	13	15	10	16	12	14	21	9
8	Brown Thrasher	6	11	20	7	7	6	11	6	10	10	10	9	8	5	7	3
7	European Starling	1	8	1	.	10	5	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	1	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	30	.	8	2	80	.	.	2	13	163	225	.	120	.	.	20
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	4	4	3	6	2	5	7	2	3	6	2	4	3	4	4	5

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	3	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
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	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Palm Warbler	15	20	31	14	27	11	16	10	8	3	2	8	1	1	1	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	.	1	1	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	15	5	6	10	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	3	6	14	6	5	7	8	7	10	8	10	10	2	3	4	2
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	32	18	5	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	4	10	18	7	16	14	14	15	15	17	15	16	14	12	19	6
8	Hooded Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	2	5	3	5	8	5	4	6	5	6	8	7	10	9	8
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
7	Eastern Towhee	88	86	93	64	70	33	66	76	53	52	70	32	49	65	52	42
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	35	9	22	27	32	23	21	15	12	5	5	9	3	4	3	.
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	22	33	27	32	29	36	49	22	15	13	8	17	9	7	2	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	171	222	344	296	293	150	256	239	194	184	170	121	131	133	123	111
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	2	1	6	2	5	11	7	11	14	7	10	7
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	1	2	1	12	3	6	13	8	15	14	19	13	20	15	8
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	7	23	210	305	420	1640	740	16,550	530	25	350	45
7	Red-winged Blackbird	600	400	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	700	600	600	600	600	600	600
6	Eastern Meadowlark	23	23	11	17	24	8	9	11	17	8	7	4	22	11	15	15
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	9	23	40	16	9	9	4	7	1	8	11	7	20	7	13	11
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	50	52	130	65	60	40	60	45	50	70	45	110	66	35	35	40

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	4/4	4/7	4/9	4/11	4/13	4/15	4/18	4/20	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/30	5/2	5/4	5/7	5/9
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	1	.	4	2	8	6	4	8	6	8	4	11	9	6
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	3	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**101**	**106**	**110**	**107**	**109**	**101**	**101**	**110**	**107**	**104**	**104**	**104**	**101**	**99**	**97**	**94**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**4,368**	**4,035**	**3,466**	**3,875**	**4,269**	**3,903**	**3,167**	**3,565**	**3,090**	**4,769**	**3,427**	**19,007**	**4,495**	**3,197**	**3,087**	**2,910**

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	.	4	4	4	4	6	14	15	10	7	5	8	12	10	13	9
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	400	200	215	243	175	213	185	64	106	70	79	23	3	3	2	2
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	13	10	9	11	12	9	8	7	6	28	10	15	9	12	11	13
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	22	34	53	102	130	169	145	166	217	187	166	192	216	201	258	273
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	3	2	3	6	7	12	22	33	15	20	14	17	12	14	21	14
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	26	36	34	30	32	40	27	52	23	28	29	36	43	38	26	32
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
2	Great Egret	61	209	83	268	68	89	187	106	230	133	370	350	325	115	137	380
2	Snowy Egret	240	238	360	600	103	190	140	255	510	425	560	520	530	127	118	175
2	Little Blue Heron	19	28	45	29	20	28	27	29	48	58	138	116	115	21	42	40
2	Tricolored Heron	27	25	36	44	6	19	16	16	33	43	88	88	87	10	11	42
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	13	45	22	240	236	400	297	450	400	375	350	400	390	310	485	500
2	Green Heron	27	36	45	58	75	59	66	61	70	100	67	104	114	108	110	143
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	48	35	23	58	40	33	27	34	32	41	40	14	13	26	25	13
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	6	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	1
2	White Ibis	50	26	85	68	105	77	115	10	130	76	135	100	80	37	38	160
2	Glossy Ibis	310	20	100	110	109	180	16	125	15	140	27	37	27	23	27	23
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	3 [15]	[21]	1 [26]	1 [24]	[20]	[15]	[66]	[62]	[41]	[50]	.	[7]	[1]	.	[1]	.
2	Wood Stork	9	.	2	3	.	6	2	.	8	.	.	3	2	4	4	1
7	Black Vulture	18	20	12	4	6	45	21	22	36	6	24	31	19	20	26	34
7	Turkey Vulture	7	12	13	3	8	16	13	27	4	17	11	15	16	37	80	39
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	22	5	9	16	5	12	17	16	15	10	5	15	17	12	24	8
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	15	16	20	7	5	6	2	8	6	7	.	3	2	.	2	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	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	10	3	3	1	1	3	3
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
3	Mottled Duck	10	8	3	9	4	5	5	10	7	6	3	3	6	4	.	5
3	Blue-winged Teal	3	1 [2]	[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	21	37	20	29	40	28	39	15	25	18	9	45	52	32	46	46
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	15	4

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
7	Northern Harrier	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	.	3	.	1	3	.	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	2	2	6	3	6	2	2	2	5	3	2	5	3	4	4	4
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	5	5	5	5	10	5	4	7	8	8	4	3	7	8	7	6
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1m	.	1m	.	.	1m	.
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	23	30	18	25	27	29	38	49	78	105	36	35	26	46	68	41
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	3	5	5	6	3	1	3	7	3	3	1	2	2	5	3	3
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	20	19	13	18	11	30	31	31	26	27	18	24	24	37	47	35
4	Common Moorhen	85	80	90	60	70	90	120	100	120	130	135	235	240	200	160	180
1	American Coot	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

Table A. Part 8

Ha	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	[4]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[2]	[2]	[1]	[1]	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	[13]	.	[21]	[21]	[26]	[11]	[8]	[11]	[17]	[6]	[15	[4]	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	4	7	3	4	5	6	9	7	6	6	2	8	4	6	3	1
4	Black-necked Stilt	15	19	11	9	12	14	13	27	14	28	21	26	14	23	14	11
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[2]	[2]	[2]	.	[1]	[1]	[1]
4	Greater Yellowlegs	4 [4]	2 [5]	[4]	2 [4]	[10]	[6]	[9]	[5]	[14]	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	12	15	1 [5]	1 [12]	1 [10]	[6]	[3]	[19]	[2]	[2]	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	3	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	2 [4]	1 [5]	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit																
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	1 [5]	.	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[2]	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated	13	9	14	31	9	62	140	1 [1050]	[420]	[260	[32	[16	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	[5]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	14	16	8 [30]	4 [175]	1 [60]	1 [4]	.	1 [1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	White-rumped	[7]	1 [29]	1 [47]	1 [46]	[16]	[8]	[6]	[5]	[8]	[5]	[3]	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	[6]	1	.	.	[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	[144]	13	[56]	[63]	6 [26]	[9]	[3]	[1]	[1]	[3]	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	[1]	.	[1]	[3]	.	[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	[11]	[2]	.	[3]	.	.	[3]	.	.	[1]	.	11	.	.	.	.
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	3	1	14	18	10	26	27	56	42	15	23	43	25	48	35	25
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	[1sa]	[1sa]	[1sa]	[1sa]	.	.	.	.	.	[1sa]	[1sa]	[1sa]
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	1	.	1 [1]	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	69	75	78	76	89	79	76	83	56	57	66	67	67	48	36	33
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	1fs	2a 1fs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	3	2	4	5	5	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	2	2	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1fs	1fs	.	1fs	.
5	Forster's Tern	95	102	92	105	117	138	121	123	139	126	122	92	123	96	85	92
5	Least Tern	.	5	3	5	1	8[8]	4[8]	4[11]	2[8]	3 [5]	2 [6]	10 [11]	11 [13]	11 [19]	4 [18]	11 [32]
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	7	2	3	3	2
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	[80]	.	[71]	[63]	[55]	[55]	[52]	[38]	[35]	[34]	[24]	[22]	[18]	[5]	[5]	[5]
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	7	9	3	6	2	12	11

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
8	Mourning Dove	12	31	55	36	31	100	51	77	70	95	54	75	100	106	56	120
8	Common Ground-Dove	11	11	12	8	11	23	32	20	23	34	13	23	11	44	30	37
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5	11	9	7	6	7	8	11	14	8	9	8	11	8	14	7
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	2	.	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	3	3	.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	1	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	2
8	Chuck-will's-widow	5	1	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	3	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	3	8	.	5
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	16	30	36	40	29	38	29	38	40	39	34	37	39	39	29	28
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	4	5	8	4	8	8	6	8	7	15	8	12	13	11	10
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	.	.	3	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	2	1	2

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
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	2	6	5	4	6	7	9	9	2	4	4	2	4	6	5	1
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	13	11	11	17	12	19	14	20	17	11	9	11	12	10	14	12
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	8	12	10	13	16	18	18	23	11	16	10	26	19	20	30	20
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	.	2
7	Fish Crow	5	6	7	6	4	4	7	5	3	5	7	5	11	3	4	8
7	Purple Martin	1	3	3	2	2	6	24	28	65	200	330	520	300	4	8	48
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	4	5	1	.
7	Bank Swallow	2	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	1mx	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	92	84	83	75	85	80	87	105	105	100	140	155	160	150	90	118
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	3	3	5	5	7	2	3	5	3	6	8	4	8	5	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	43	47	63	50	55	51	50	55	45	66	50	46	37	42	33	40
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	1	20	12	15	6	17	5	16	8	12	9	16	12	24	24	19
8	Brown Thrasher	2	10	6	11	3	11	6	5	5	6	3	3	8	8	7	10
7	European Starling	.	9	3	11	16	63	14	7	76	180	6	2	255	300	67	26
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	2	5	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	2	2

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	7	8	3	4	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	7	8	5	9	12	9	8	12	10	10	7	7	7	10	13	13
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
7	Eastern Towhee	40	45	70	81	73	74	70	70	54	72	42	56	52	69	49	64
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	94	100	95	109	88	120	104	108	102	113	65	93	72	94	77	74
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	4	11	12	6	6	16	14	10	11	13	8	14	16	13	16	14
8	Lazuli Bunting		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	12	19	19	19	17	20	20	26	20	26	18	16	18	24	19	26
8	Painted Bunting	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
7	Dickcissel		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	20	57	3	4	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	600	600	600	600	500	600	700	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
6	Eastern Meadowlark	12	12	10	16	18	17	21	29	22	19	16	15	14	11	15	19
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	5	10	2	3	11	5	6	6	5	10	20	13	15	12	5	16
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	25	35	70	50	130	40	50	60	110	90	140	130	300	250	300	360

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	5/11	5/14	5/16	5/18	5/20	5/23	5/25	5/28	5/30	6/1	6/4	6/6	6/8	6/11	6/13	6/15
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1
8	Orchard Oriole	9	11	13	7	10	11	13	6	17	12	8	11	10	11	16	4
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**91**	**91**	**87**	**83**	**91**	**87**	**84**	**80**	**81**	**83**	**76**	**82**	**79**	**77**	**79**	**81**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**2,794**	**2,660**	**2,800**	**3,524**	**2,761**	**3,481**	**3,242**	**3,408**	**3,931**	**4,124**	**4,221**	**4,629**	**4,761**	**3,610**	**3,568**	**4,141**

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	3	6	10	6	16	14	17	13	13	8	6	11	7	10	9	.
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	17	20	20	21	23	18	17	14	13	10	20	17	14	15	11	.
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	262	382	327	403	471	482	520	412	465	393	383	388	404	309	261	.
2	American Bittern	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	8	20	15	10	43	47	65	43	76	54	38	36	47	44	20	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	38	31	52	26	44	41	38	36	26	35	34	38	27	24	27	.
2	Great White Heron	.	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
2	Great Egret	100	115	250	110	250	450	255	200	300	200	450	160	175	44	150	.
2	Snowy Egret	28	335	450	32	180	600	470	450	500	315	550	325	330	90	300	.
2	Little Blue Heron	15	41	70	16	55	67	66	75	37	30	40	53	33	9	20	.
2	Tricolored Heron	16	47	40	12	28	41	67	60	35	33	19	37	51	14	14	.
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	675	665	715	1300	790	800	420	725	1200	630	485	870	925	770	910	.
2	Green Heron	102	162	88	99	133	126	77	113	173	72	108	98	127	153	71	.
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	13	26	25	4	14	9	11	12	8	10	8	26	13	1	3	.
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	4	7	2	2	1	1	5	1	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	.
2	White Ibis	185	240	195	140	220	210	460	670	650	660	145	560	1200	300	610	.
2	Glossy Ibis	620	600	170	575	105	570	1260	2310	305	625	15	15	1250	750	600	.
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1 [2]	1[2]	1 [1]	[6]	[9]	[14]	1 [12]	[14]	7 [7]	[12]	[10]	1 [13]	[7]	[14]	[16]	[16]
2	Wood Stork	.	.	2	3	3	2	1	1	10	3	3	3	10	6	2	.
7	Black Vulture	9	15	3	35	44	75	35	77	39	175	4	19	13	12	58	.
7	Turkey Vulture	60	80	127	83	120	108	135	67	145	110	45	22	70	30	110	.
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	3	7	10	22	27	5	7	4	17	17	4	11	15	14	16	24
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	.	.	2	2	.	1	2	4	4	.	7	9	8	7	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	3	2	4	1	.	8	1	12	2	6	1	2	8	1	.	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon																
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	3	5	7	4	3	4	.	6	11	6	.	4	2	.	2	.
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	32	13	45	15	43	38	35	51	41	23	39	30	55	35	26	.
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	3	48	21	24	101	92	331	358	110	70	68	20	540	382	280	320

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	1af	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	.	1	.	3	2	3	3	4	1	4	5	4	2	8	.
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	2	3	7	3	2	5	3	5	6	10	10	10	8	11	14	.
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	5	5	6	5	8	9	10	11	8	12	12	14	12	15	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	.	.	1m	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	27	39	20	28	23	34	13	20	35	21	14	12	4	16	5	.
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	18	24	25	11	25	29	37	23	27	21	23	16	20	17	16	.
4	Common Moorhen	150	140	130	170	190	160	160	180	215	180	180	210	210	200	210	.
1	American Coot	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	[1]	[3]	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	4	11	15	1	31	22	4	27	79	65	40	19	47	3	42	.
4	Black-necked Stilt	12	6	12	6	4	4	4	7	4	2	1	26	11	1	11	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	[4]	1 [1]	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	[1]	.	[1]	[2]	[1]	7 [1]	[16]	[10]	[5]	5 [3]	[3]	[12]	2 [16]	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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]	[2]	.	1 [9]	[15	[110]	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[2]	[2]	[2]	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 [7]	4 [2]	25 [3]	25	3 [140]	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[1]	[4]	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	[2]	[3]	[3]	[4]	[7]	[54]	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[1]	.	.	.	[2]	[6]	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	[1]	[1]	.	.	.	[2]	.
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	25	42	23	9	16	19	11	15	8	3	.	1	1	3	3	.
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	31	27	19	10	19	12	16	14	7	8	6	4	5	3	5	3
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Arctic Tern	1fs	.	1fs	1fs	.	1fs	1fs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster’s Tern	109	70	98	46	55	49	32	14	13	24	14	14	13	12	13	13
5	Least Tern	17 [82]	4 [76]	12 [113]	13 [127]	10 [176]	[176]	[134]	1 [65]	12 [45]	7 [25]	[13]	[20]	1 [21]	[16]	[13]	.
5	Black Tern	2	4	7	4	5	1	3	5	6	8	3	7	8	10	10	8
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	[6]	[7]	[2]	[4]	[4]	[3]	[1]	.	.	[1]	[2]	[4]	.	[1]	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	10	5	4	8	8	5	2	1	1	3	6	3	1	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Mourning Dove	46	154	285	179	230	675	515	325	385	280	360	385	300	1815	390	.
8	Common Ground-Dove	22	21	9	30	25	17	29	14	19	18	14	10	8	9	12	.
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	8	6	3	6	4	5	4	4	4	7	2	3	5	3	1	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	.	.	2	3	1	.
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	4	1	1	1	1	9	2	.	.	1	4	1	3	8	1	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	28	37	32	51	37	33	17	16	18	19	22	10	23	14	22	.
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	10	14	8	13	13	10	3	11	6	10	6	7	9	10	5	.
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	.	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
8	Pileated Woodpecker	.	.	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	.	1	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
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	5	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	3	5	1	6	3	2	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	13	11	9	9	12	5	8	7	4	8	7	4	10	5	3	.
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	29	26	24	23	18	18	15	16	18	10	19	20	18	13	18	.
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	American Crow	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	3	.	1	.
7	Fish Crow	62	75	105	420	145	120	200	825	70	37	160	9	50	215	34	.
7	Purple Martin	1	5	13	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	4	5	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	4	1	3	6	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	120	120	95	70	95	70	60	133	185	47	115	400	235	305	50	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	4	2	1	6	12	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	.	.
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	42	41	37	50	31	39	44	38	25	28	34	19	38	36	24	.
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	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	23	25	14	16	37	25	15	31	31	14	11	20	17	16	11	.
8	Brown Thrasher	7	11	9	3	9	6	4	8	4	5	2	2	1	1	2	.
7	European Starling	2	110	50	400	8	80	465	31	225	260	365	255	350	70	5	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	2	1	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler																
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	10	10	9	7	6	7	6	5	4	2	1	1	3	.	1	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
7	Eastern Towhee	39	55	66	58	46	52	40	50	48	49	32	48	53	34	42	.
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	62	74	88	78	70	75	83	64	61	58	48	80	54	44	44	.
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	12	8	12	12	14	16	13	14	15	16	12	19	8	8	9	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	18	20	29	27	23	25	19	19	18	20	23	17	24	9	11	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	.	1	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	1500	600	600	1000	1000	600	800	.
6	Eastern Meadowlark	25	20	23	17	22	11	10	11	15	11	6	5	6	7	5	
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	46	31	22	18	8	2	2	8	210	2	5	12	11	10	200	.
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	360	270	650	200	380	400	460	350	550	450	600	700	610	300	410	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/18	6/20	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/11	7/13	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/24	7/25
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a, 1j	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	3	7	3	1	3	1	3	1	.
8	Orchard Oriole	10	7	11	1	5	6	7	3	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**74**	**78**	**82**	**78**	**80**	**79**	**79**	**80**	**81**	**78**	**75**	**78**	**78**	**74**	**75**	**6**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**4,212**	**5,020**	**5,262**	**5,565**	**4,982**	**6,499**	**7,255**	**8,654**	**8,053**	**5,829**	**5,256**	**6,150**	**8,546**	**6,911**	**5,976**	**369**

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	5	4	4	3	7	9	2	3	4
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	11	9	10	16	7	10	14	10	12
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	226	201	182	269	189	136	124	149	150
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	8	5	17	5	8	2	2	3	2
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	26	27	31	30	22	21	22	24	16
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	200	30	28	100	35	44	48	48	42
2	Snowy Egret	305	25	43	200	135	110	170	200	160
2	Little Blue Heron	105	18	24	38	30	28	37	32	40
2	Tricolored Heron	150	9	26	48	9	33	32	36	32
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	575	600	1415	1220	900	1000	800	500	710
2	Green Heron	70	56	53	35	39	31	17	27	24
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	8	8	4	10	6	2	1	3	5
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	325	315	605	650	950	685	650	225	390
2	Glossy Ibis	580	640	550	450	45	650	405	47	40
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	[5]	[8]	[8]	[7]	[4]	[10]	[10]	[18]	.
2	Wood Stork	6	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	2
7	Black Vulture	107	53	18	12	121	31	63	37	21
7	Turkey Vulture	60	50	75	65	60	72	60	80	75
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	4	15	6	15	15	13	9	12	6
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	8
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	.	1	.	2	4	3	3
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon									
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
3	Mottled Duck	.	.	2	2	4	1	.	6	9
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	16	38	39	49	26	29	19	18	24
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	520	220	14	61	816	450	52	109	41

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	9	10	13	15	21	11	8	12	10
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	10	10	8	8	11	16	7	22	14
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	18	9	16	17	15	13	15	15	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	2	.	.	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	5	2	5	3	4	3	2	14	4
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	1	1	.	1	3	2	6	4	1
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	5	12	10	13	15	7	4	6	7
4	Common Moorhen	220	220	240	260	260	270	260	365	260
1	American Coot	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	[5]	[6]	[14]	[12]	[27]	[48]	[34]	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	7	.	5	12	1	3	11	2	3
4	Black-necked Stilt	14	6	12	9	6	5	4	4	1
4	American Avocet	.	[1]	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1 [1]	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	[18]	[48]	[21]	[22]	[15]	.	[1]	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
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	[220]	[260]	[80]	[120]	[160]	[6]	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	[25]	[35]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	[240]	[260]	[260]	[220]	[240]	3 [40]	[20]	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	[5]	[5]	[5]	[6]	[3]	[1]	.	.	[1]
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	[34]	[86]	[68]	[25]	[15]	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	[6]	.	.	[1]	[1]	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	[2]	.	[2]	[2]	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	[1]	[1]	[1]	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	4	3	6	3	1	.	2	3	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	12	5	13	18	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	[5]	[9]	[11]	[6]	[1]	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	6	8	10	20	4	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	[3]	[3]	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	1

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
8	Diamond Dove									
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Mourning Dove	660	1030	2370	355	470	255	90	130	32
8	Common Ground-Dove	10	3	19	13	14	10	6	9	7
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	2	14	4	85	.	13	60	.	106
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	28	17	21	16	15	26	19	17	15
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	10	4	4	5	11	6	9	12	2
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	2

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	6	6	3	6	1	3	1	4	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	2	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	4	4	5	6	7	4	3	5
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	23	10	12	25	10	13	13	15	16
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	1	.	2	2	1	1	2	1
7	Fish Crow	6	13	7	1	100	1	3	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	7	1	2	2	4	1	1	.	.

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	1
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	120	115	200	82	245	83	50	45	46
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	28	25	21	30	26	27	25	39	28
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	2	1	.	1	.	3	4	1	3
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	19	7	24	6	13	25	31	43	13
8	Brown Thrasher	1	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	1
7	European Starling	50	220	27	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	16	15
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	2	1	1	1	.	.	3	2	.
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	1	.	1	4	4	4	15
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	2	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	1
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
7	Eastern Towhee	42	28	36	45	26	37	38	27	36
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	46	36	42	37	29	30	42	31	29
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	6	8	13	11	9	6	15	9	6
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	18	5	8	3	9	11	5	9	2
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	800	1400	1500	900	900	1200	900	600
6	Eastern Meadowlark	3	9	3	1	6	3	3	1	1
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	25	3	2	4	21	18	6	3	3
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	350	310	300	380	270	250	240	600	10

Table A. Part 11

Hab	SPECIES	7/26	7/27	7/30	8/1	8/3	8/6	8/8	8/10	8/13
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	7	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
8	Orchard Oriole	1	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	**79**	**72**	**74**	**79**	**72**	**76**	**75**	**80**	**75**
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	**5,919**	**5,308**	**8,031**	**6,316**	**5,983**	**5,451**	**4,752**	**3,977**	**3,156**

Table B

Habitat usage on a daily basis

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

Habitat 1 Deep water

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

Habitat 2 Wetlands

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

Habitat 3 Shallow water

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

Habitat 4 Mud and water

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

Habitat 5 Over water

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

Habitat 6 Short Grass

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

Habitat 7 Weedy fields

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

Habitat 8 The eastern and northern borders of woodland and scrub

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

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15-Aug-07	46	556	6	97	27	267	1580	477
17-Aug-07	51	636	7	108	9	156	1735	494
19-Aug-07	50	610	5	97	22	418	1089	495
22-Aug-07	42	553	2	63	10	463	1306	491
24-Aug-07	48	419	1	72	16	273	955	415
26-Aug-07	48	570	10	91	12	1202	1121	495
29-Aug-07	51	753	11	60	11	775	697	354
31-Aug-07	67	604	2	74	13	772	2393	381
2-Sep-07	61	698	3	63	13	862	772	367
5-Sep-07	41	1224	7	85	13	519	893	330
7-Sep-07	49	1240	3	88	17	723	822	326
9-Sep-07	44	1003	1	119	22	918	1822	399
12-Sep-07	50	703	0	110	14	596	1089	519
14-Sep-07	52	1078	1	134	16	1218	1495	499
16-Sep-07	39	1014	4	106	20	453	917	481
19-Sep-07	52	406	0	119	38	1345	1990	609
21-Sep-07	43	372	3	149	31	1452	823	510
23-Sep-07	50	467	5	80	29	502	1884	491
26-Sep-07	56	501	2	111	26	423	1333	596
28-Sep-07	41	596	1	93	21	619	1424	452
30-Sep-07	57	762	21	363	28	492	912	491
3-Oct-07	37	459	11	187	19	1088	1065	626
5-Oct-07	31	610	15	131	29	1085	1246	439
7-Oct-07	46	629	42	144	31	248	973	702
10-Oct-07	49	974	44	209	37	528	1094	797
12-Oct-07	71	882	6	166	33	798	1163	884
14-Oct-07	50	513	6	139	38	754	1125	765
17-Oct-07	53	469	2	121	35	720	1147	1000
19-Oct-07	57	733	6	134	39	602	1273	1161
21-Oct-07	52	674	4	209	32	694	1331	1160
24-Oct-07	76	999	6	261	66	580	2020	1318
26-Oct-07	84	1109	2	278	59	438	2392	1431
29-Oct-07	114	444	10	200	35	751	1537	742
31-Oct-07	142	591	140	254	216	419	1320	611
2-Nov-07	83	715	3	250	118	780	1801	650
4-Nov-07	139	872	10	269	63	675	1466	951
7-Nov-07	114	691	27	205	76	817	1361	527
9-Nov-07	207	1467	19	258	63	772	2004	1008
11-Nov-07	182	1896	20	151	123	672	1854	938
14-Nov-07	302	1287	9	199	79	361	1529	1006
16-Nov-07	142	1041	7	148	68	432	1891	708
18-Nov-07	262	1393	13	242	57	448	1606	1151
21-Nov-07	149	1819	7	122	53	527	1546	860
23-Nov-07	303	2164	14	238	96	461	2012	950
25-Nov-07	186	1892	33	193	64	151	1948	995
28-Nov-07	321	1773	55	166	87	249	2038	883

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30-Nov-07	726	1693	85	322	72	550	3432	1253
2-Dec-07	3313	1383	30	312	159	441	1571	1346
5-Dec-07	175	1673	60	171	161	497	2522	914
7-Dec-07	1592	1871	58	237	80	302	1777	1218
9-Dec-07	343	2000	61	303	51	257	1371	976
12-Dec-07	915	690	88	509	80	272	1234	1118
14-Dec-07	610	1165	99	459	39	1219	1524	925
17-Dec-07	234	1031	174	263	475	480	1472	624
19-Dec-07	1377	1480	26	213	363	417	1726	1006
21-Dec-07	457	1451	19	397	693	505	1938	720
26-Dec-07	1222	909	71	381	469	274	1676	1163
28-Dec-07	2972	1132	6	386	378	138	1203	852
30-Dec-07	240	910	58	262	325	273	3120	650
2-Jan-08	240	657	46	196	196	244	788	224
4-Jan-08	339	676	26	358	303	764	1890	610
6-Jan-08	1125	422	45	296	503	132	2508	811
9-Jan-08	930	450	54	279	299	100	1139	1064
11-Jan-08	332	1127	59	444	173	228	2237	2177
14-Jan-08	300	658	43	358	101	331	1998	1041
16-Jan-08	292	691	41	373	900	318	2937	554
18-Jan-08	519	1189	50	532	336	370	2874	1312
20-Jan-08	310	1012	52	378	527	275	3379	1810
23-Jan-08	449	1357	51	459	128	640	3511	901
25-Jan-08	369	599	40	444	393	163	2513	10,168
28-Jan-08	7280	612	66	309	959	180	2249	730
30-Jan-08	368	1010	45	468	464	297	1883	943
1-Feb-08	338	272	80	477	264	314	2504	776
4-Feb-08	28,306	321	59	392	442	165	1156	697
6-Feb-08	285	378	52	241	155	155	1827	1189
8-Feb-08	2585	610	40	295	542	264	1649	729
10-Feb-08	1483	420	37	234	226	129	2628	455
12-Feb-08	720	282	55	373	145	233	2523	786
15-Feb-08	14,288	291	65	293	939	208	2175	696
17-Feb-08	396	325	67	239	175	116	1411	1153
20-Feb-08	2144	362	80	407	357	454	2157	940
22-Feb-08	396	329	103	252	703	294	1564	647
24-Feb-08	1695	457	124	313	474	100	1554	880
26-Feb-08	345	204	123	223	170	64	1994	503
29-Feb-08	2172	614	127	257	194	361	1767	979
2-Mar-08	495	582	105	219	203	380	1554	729
4-Mar-08	520	1397	128	153	93	43	1406	556
15-Mar-08	318	591	115	205	199	223	1692	1016
17-Mar-08	1210	899	126	180	292	47	1315	736
19-Mar-08	390	713	167	149	99	74	1149	249
21-Mar-08	665	516	116	191	69	54	1318	493
24-Mar-08	176	480	173	149	75	102	1552	380
26-Mar-08	1152	730	153	153	97	175	1388	659

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28-Mar-08	1187	615	107	160	93	105	992	633
30-Mar-08	184	292	139	133	172	53	1418	611
2-Apr-08	628	508	94	114	64	110	1133	750
4-Apr-08	429	1788	155	111	73	113	1056	643
7-Apr-08	158	1822	99	121	174	48	855	758
9-Apr-08	137	709	114	275	192	57	1215	767
11-Apr-08	160	1502	83	134	142	52	1058	744
13-Apr-08	81	1096	47	150	141	62	1813	879
15-Apr-08	80	1081	99	99	118	109	1876	441
18-Apr-08	125	690	39	113	166	41	1330	663
20-Apr-08	110	1111	78	106	160	40	1308	652
23-Apr-08	113	617	50	146	156	84	1428	496
25-Apr-08	298	599	49	131	240	57	2729	666
27-Apr-08	109	518	33	148	142	43	1694	740
30-Apr-08	62	508	34	205	102	121	17,498	477
2-May-08	277	1431	33	126	286	145	1643	554
4-May-08	493	915	27	105	263	31	901	462
7-May-08	347	720	22	84	233	52	1220	409
9-May-08	385	786	36	106	198	102	939	358
11-May-08	439	845	55	103	190	29	864	269
14-May-08	249	684	33	102	224	64	938	366
16-May-08	282	837	35	102	210	35	902	397
18-May-08	363	1301	35	69	239	260	882	375
20-May-08	323	582	16	83	268	259	890	340
23-May-08	398	767	27	105	281	423	979	501
25-May-08	353	685	28	133	268	327	1047	401
28-May-08	253	766	37	127	282	486	993	464
30-May-08	340	1147	33	134	267	428	1152	430
1-Jun-08	293	1099	34	158	225	400	1410	505
4-Jun-08	261	1489	11	156	226	368	1368	342
6-Jun-08	239	1416	24	273	257	423	1573	424
8-Jun-08	242	1377	27	254	271	408	1772	410
11-Jun-08	228	574	17	223	229	327	1515	497
13-Jun-08	286	616	29	174	210	503	1326	424
15-Jun-08	299	1065	23	191	199	520	1379	465
18-Jun-08	285	1149	11	162	201	704	1345	355
20-Jun-08	411	1652	14	146	159	696	1462	480
22-Jun-08	359	1391	22	142	196	753	1787	612
25-Jun-08	433	1043	31	176	85	1318	1947	532
27-Jun-08	514	1104	32	194	140	843	1584	571
29-Jun-08	517	2197	18	164	120	833	1651	999
2-Jul-08	557	2817	9	164	98	434	2352	824
6-Jul-08	441	3998	27	188	99	763	2530	608
9-Jul-08	493	2153	35	222	76	1294	3136	644
11-Jul-08	413	2066	33	182	68	706	1828	533
13-Jul-08	411	1438	5	182	64	531	2021	604
16-Jul-08	418	1372	24	239	57	894	2509	637

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-Jul-08	427	3288	34	221	83	978	2954	561
21-Jul-08	336	1457	23	226	63	780	1996	2030
24-Jul-08	284	1836	25	222	57	957	2001	594
25-Jul-08	0	0	24	0	25	0	320	0
26-Jul-08	245	1792	8	234	39	585	2101	915
27-Jul-08	217	1150	16	226	55	609	1840	1195
30-Jul-08	198	1394	8	252	69	1423	2097	2590
1-Aug-08	291	1585	18	269	93	1233	2250	577
3-Aug-08	206	1299	19	268	32	907	2576	676
6-Aug-08	158	1618	16	277	29	1006	1870	477
8-Aug-08	143	1396	15	265	21	814	1789	309
10-Aug-08	165	657	24	369	24	503	1845	390
13-Aug-08	168	764	27	261	26	714	983	213

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 ¼ hours i.e. a count of 11 hours 23 minutes has been treated as a count of 11 hours 15 minutes i.e. 11.25 hours.

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.15.07	11.50	78	3,056
8.17.07	11.00	77	3,196
8.19.07	10.75	78	2,786
8.22.07	11.00	68	2,930
8.24.07	9.25	72	2,199
8.26.07	10.75	77	3,549
8.29.07	11.25	76	2,712
8.31.07	10.00	76	4,306
9.2.07	11.25	81	2,839
9.5.07	10.25	79	3,112
9.7.07	12.25	80	3,268
9.9.07	10.75	81	4,328
9.12.07	11.75	81	3,081
9.14.07	11.50	86	4,493
9.16.07	12.00	82	3,034
9.19.07	11.25	85	4,559
9.21.07	11.75	83	3,383
9.23.07	12.25	88	3,508
9.26.07	13.00	92	3,048
9.28.07	11.00	87	3,247
9.30.07	12.75	101	3,126

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
10.3.07	12.25	96	3,492
10.5.07	11.75	91	3,586
10.7.07	12.25	97	2,815
10.10.07	12.00	100	3,732
10.12.07	12.00	98	4,003
10.14.07	12.25	94	3,390
10.17.07	11.75	88	3,547
10.19.07	12.00	97	4,005
10.21.07	10.00	90	4,156
10.24.07	11.25	91	5,326
10.26.07	12.00	91	5,793
10.29.07	12.00	95	3,833
10.31.07	11.25	99	3,693
11.2.07	11.50	101	4,400
11.4.07	12.00	99	4,445
11.7.07	11.50	99	3,818
11.9.07	12.25	102	5,798
11.11.07	12.00	110	5,836
11.14.07	11.75	104	4,772
11.16.07	11.50	99	4,437
11.18.07	11.50	102	5,172
11.21.07	11.75	91	5,083
11.23.07	11.50	104	6,238
11.25.07	11.50	101	5,462
11.28.07	11.50	107	5,572
11.30.07	11.25	104	8,133
12.2.07	12.00	103	8,555
12.5.07	11.25	101	6,173
12.7.07	11.50	104	7,135
12.9.07	11.75	110	5,362
12.12.07	11.75	111	4,966
12.14.07	11.75	112	6,040
12.17.07	11.75	109	4,753
12.19.07	12.00	113	6,608
12. 21.07	13.00	113	6,180
12.26.07	12.00	103	6,165
12.28.07	12.25	105	7,067
12.30.07	10.50	113	5,838
1.2.08	10.00	91	2,590
1.4.08	11.25	102	4,966
1.6.08	11.75	109	5,842
1.9.08	11.75	100	4,315

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
1.11.08	11.25	105	6,777
1.14.08	11.25	109	4,830
1.16.08	11.75	110	6,106
1.18.08	11.50	115	7,182
1.20.08	11.75	109	7,743
1.23.08	12.25	106	7,496
1.25.08	12.00	109	14,689
1.28.08	11.50	114	12,385
1.30.08	11.25	110	5,478
2.1.08	12.25	113	5,025
2.4.08	12.25	104	31,538
2.6.08	11.75	102	4,282
2.8.08	12.25	111	6,714
2.10.08	12.00	109	5,612
2.12.08	11.00	106	5,117
2.15.08	12.25	109	18,955
2.17.08	12.00	101	3,882
2.20.08	12.50	103	6,901
2.22.08	12.25	105	4,288
2.24.08	12.25	104	5,597
2.26.08	10.00	101	3,626
2.29.08	12.00	103	6,471
3.2.08	12.25	103	4,267
3.4.08	11.25	101	4,296
3.15.08	12.75	108	4,359
3.17.08	13.00	105	4,805
3.19.08	11.25	93	2,990
3.21.08	12.25	103	3,422
3.24.08	12.50	99	3,087
3.26.08	12.75	109	4,507
3.28.08	12.75	102	3,891
3.30.08	12.00	107	3,002
4.2.08	12.00	102	3,401
4.4.08	12.25	101	4,368
4.7.08	12.25	106	4,035
4.9.08	13.00	110	3,466
4.11.08	13.25	107	3,875
4.13.08	11.00	109	4,269
4.15.08	13.00	101	3,903
4.18.08	13.25	101	3,167
4.20.08	13.25	110	3,565
4.23.08	13.75	107	3,090

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
4.25.08	13.25	104	4,769
4.27.08	13.25	104	3,427
4.30.08	14.00	104	19,007
5.2.08	13.50	101	4,495
5.4.08	14.00	99	3,197
5.7.08	13.75	97	3,087
5.9.08	13.00	94	2,910
5.11.08	13.00	91	2,794
5.14.08	14.00	91	2,660
5.16.08	13.00	87	2,800
5.18.08	12.00	83	3,524
5.20.08	14.25	91	2,761
5.23.08	14.00	87	3,481
5.25.08	14.00	84	3,242
5.28.08	14.25	80	3,408
5.30.08	14.00	81	3,931
6.1.08	13.50	83	4,124
6.4.08	11.50	76	4,221
6.6.08	13.00	82	4,629
6.8.08	11.75	79	4,761
6.11.08	11.75	77	3,610
6.13.08	10.75	79	3,568
6.15.08	10.50	81	4,141
6.18.08	11.25	74	4,212
6.20.08	11.00	78	5,020
6.22.08	10.25	82	5,262
6.25.08	10.25	78	5,565
6.27.08	9.50	80	4,982
6.29.08	11.25	79	6,499
7.2.08	11.50	79	7,255
7.6.08	11.25	80	8,654
7.9.08	11.75	81	8,053
7.11.08	10.75	78	5,829
7.13.08	9.25	75	5,256
7.16.08	10.00	78	6,150
7.19.08	12.25	78	8,546
7.21.08	10.25	74	6,911
7.24.08	9.75	75	5,976
7.25.08	4.00	-	-
7.26.08	10.00	79	5,919
7.27.08	12.25	72	5,308
7.30.08	11.50	74	8,031

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.1.08	11.25	79	6,316
8.3.08	11.75	72	5,983
8.6.08	11.75	76	5,451
8.8.08	10.50	75	4,752
8.10.08	11.00	80	3,977
8.13.08	10.50	75	3,156

Total days = 152 Total hours = 1,801.50

Table D which follows deals with all the species seen during the first ten 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 ten 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

Table D

Systematic List of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2008

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

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Pacific Loon	1	12.11.05
Common Loon	3	12.8.06
Pied-billed Grebe	750	11.18.98
Horned Grebe	3	11.11.98
Red-necked Grebe	1	11.24.06
Eared Grebe	4	1.1.99
Sooty Shearwater	1	8.15.04
American White Pelican	4,370	1.29.99
Brown Pelican	6	4.30.05
Double-crested Cormorant	7,800	2.22.04
Anhinga	520	7.2.08
American Bittern	60	3.24.04
Least Bittern	76	7.9.08
Gray Heron	1	12.17.03
Great Blue Heron	395	12.3.98
Great White Heron	3	6.22.08
Great Egret	2,390	12.5.04
Snowy Egret	2,585	11.7.04
Little Blue Heron	735	12.1.04
Tricolored Heron	385	11.17.04
Reddish Egret	1	3.21.00

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Cattle Egret	6,400	9.16.04
Green Heron	236	8.16.04
Black-crowned Night-Heron	208	10.13.04
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	27	4.25.06
White Ibis	5,970	3.30.05
Glossy Ibis	3,825	12.1.04
White-faced Ibis	2	11.11.01
Roseate Spoonbill	30	6.26.02
Wood Stork	1,130	11.18.98
Black Vulture	1,340	2.28.07
Turkey Vulture	1,750	1.20.08
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	5.7.00
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	345	1.1.06
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	840	10.22.03
Greater White-fronted Goose	3	10.28.01
Snow Goose	90	12.18.98
Ross's Goose	2	12.7.98
Canada Goose	3	10.29.98
Egyptian Goose	3	7.23.06
Black Swan	1	6.10.02
Muscovy Duck	4	11.18.05
Wood Duck	288	12.27.06
Gadwall	222	11.22.99
American Wigeon	186	12.18.98
American Black Duck	3	12.7.98
Mallard	103	10.24.04
Mottled Duck	197	8.20.99
Blue-winged Teal	10,500	11.2.98
Cinnamon Teal	3	1.19.99
Northern Shoveler	770	1.27.99
Northern Pintail	420	12.16.98
"Common Teal"	1	1.22.06
Green-winged Teal	12,565	12.18.98
Canvasback	5	12.7.98
Redhead	18	1.3.02
Ring-necked Duck	11,900	12.3.98
Greater Scaup	12	12.17.07
Lesser Scaup	760	2.10.08
Black Scoter	2	11.22.06
Bufflehead	11	12.16.04
Common Goldeneye	2	11.22.05
Hooded Merganser	100	1.12.99
Red-breasted Merganser	6	1.7.99

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Ruddy Duck	34,000	1.4.06
Osprey	162	2.24.08
Swallow-tailed Kite	1,560	7.26.06
White-tailed Kite	1	6.30.00
Snail Kite	1	7.16.99
Mississippi Kite	1	5.5.04
Bald Eagle	109	11.13.05
Northern Harrier	305	12.12.04
Sharp-shinned Hawk	26	11.30.07
Cooper's Hawk	45	8.25.06
Red-shouldered Hawk	133	9.29.06
Broad-winged Hawk	3	9.29.06
Short-tailed Hawk	1	9.30.99
Swainson's Hawk	2	11.11.07
Red-tailed Hawk	175	11.30.07
Rough-legged Hawk	3	2.23.00
Golden Eagle	1	1.8.99
Crested Caracara	1	7.27.99
Eurasian Kestrel	1	2.26.03
American Kestrel	38	11.5.03
Merlin	8	9.30.07
Peregrine Falcon	4	10.12.99
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	5.6.02
Common Peafowl	1	9.10.06
Wild Turkey	2	10.16.05
Gray Partridge	2	9.14.03
Northern Bobwhite	105	6.1.08
Yellow Rail	1	3.9.03
Black Rail	1	6.4.03
Clapper Rail	1	11.28.03
King Rail	523	8.23.06
Virginia Rail	9	2.16.05
Sora	394	11.22.06
Purple Gallinule	97	4.25.04
Common Gallinule	2,370	10.11.06
American Coot	16,720	11.18.98
Limpkin	6	3.8.09
Sandhill Crane	227	11.30.05
Whooping Crane	8	3.21.00
Black-bellied Plover	346	12.3.98
American Golden Plover	6	10.26.99
Semipalmated Plover	134	5.15.02
Piping Plover	1	5.10.02

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Killdeer	1,935	2.9.03
Black-necked Stilt	368	9.17.98
American Avocet	75	1.11.99
Greater Yellowlegs	415	12.16.98
Lesser Yellowlegs	1,195	12.16.98
Solitary Sandpiper	76	5.7.06
Willet	8	7.27.99
Spotted Sandpiper	13	5.15.02
Upland Sandpiper	6	4.20.99
Whimbrel	2	4.23.08
Long-billed Curlew	1	6.25.99
Marbled Godwit	2	11.25.98
Ruddy Turnstone	8	5.6.02
Red Knot	12	5.14.01
Sanderling	5	5.20.02
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1,540	5.23.02
Western Sandpiper	965	9.11.98
Least Sandpiper	2,450	12.31.98
White-rumped Sandpiper	37	5.23.02
Baird's Sandpiper	2	8.6.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	690	9.16.01
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1	9.26.02
Dunlin	210	11.13.98
Curlew Sandpiper	1	9.2.98
Stilt Sandpiper	490	10.21.98
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	23	9.11.98
Ruff	2	11.25.98
Short-billed Dowitcher	670	10.29.98
Long-billed Dowitcher	1,890	1.12.99
Wilson's Snipe	1,090	1.4.04
American Woodcock	12	12.7.05
Wilson's Phalarope	21	9.2.98
Red-necked Phalarope	2	9.28.04
Red Phalarope	1	9.16.01
Pomarine Jaeger	2	5.6.01
Laughing Gull	114	4.11.01
Franklin's Gull	21	12.4.98
Little Gull	1	1.7.01
Bonaparte's Gull	465	1.28.08
Ring-billed Gull	18,000	2.8.05
Herring Gull	88	2.3.99
Thayer's Gull	1	3.31.04
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	12.11.98

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Great Black-backed Gull	1	1.27.06
Gull-billed Tern	4	4.20.99
Caspian Tern	208	2.10.99
Royal Tern	1	12.16.98
Sandwich Tern	4	5.7.07
Roseate Tern	1	5.20.08
Common Tern	103	10.31.07
Arctic Tern	3	10.31.07
Forster's Tern	611	1.16.08
Least Tern	92	6.10.09
Sooty Tern	1	6.12.05
Black Tern	500	9.2.98
Black Skimmer	120	2.3.99
Rock Pigeon	106	6.25.99
Eurasian Collared-Dove	36	6.7.99
White-winged Dove	24	9.19.01
Mourning Dove	2,370	7.30.08
Common Ground-Dove	111	5.21.03
Budgerigar	1	7.23.99
Cockatiel	1	9.2.02
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	5.10.99
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	52	6.8.06
Smooth-billed Ani	1	6.26.03
Groove-billed Ani	6	2.6.05
Barn Owl	25	12.22.06
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	12.20.98
Great Horned Owl	10	1.30.05
Burrowing Owl	1	6.18.03
Barred Owl	11	10.8.06
Long-eared Owl	1	1.11.04
Short-eared Owl	9	12.29.06
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	11.5.02
Lesser Nighthawk	1	12.16.98
Common Nighthawk	1,233	9.11.02
Chuck's-will's-widow	16	5.23.04
Eastern Whip-poor-will	4	11.5.06
Chimney Swift	6,800	10.11.04
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	10.13.02
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	12.19.99
Belted Kingfisher	24	11.3.04
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	9.10.03
Red-bellied Woodpecker	91	10.1.06
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10	12.13.06

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Downy Woodpecker	49	3.28.07
Hairy Woodpecker	1	3.13.99
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	6.23.03
Northern Flicker	16	10.8.06
Pileated Woodpecker	12	11.4.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	4.20.05
Eastern Wood-Pewee	7	9.27.06
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	10.11.04
Acadian Flycatcher	4	9.10.03
Alder Flycatcher	1	9.14.03
Willow Flycatcher	1	7.27.99
Least Flycatcher	23	12.19.07
Eastern Phoebe	416	10.26.03
Vermillion Flycatcher	2	3.4.02
Ash-throated Flycatcher	16	12.14.07
Great Crested Flycatcher	45	5.16.07
Brown-crested Flycatcher	2	3.1.06
Tropical Kingbird	1	12.9.01
Cassin's Kingbird	2	2.29.04
Western Kingbird	72	1.27.02
Eastern Kingbird	347	8.31.99
Gray Kingbird	2	10.21.98
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8	12.11.05
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1	7.23.00
Loggerhead Shrike	18	2.3.02
White-eyed Vireo	56	10.1.06
Bell's Vireo	1	2.6.00
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	4.3.02
Blue-headed Vireo	18	3.2.08
Philadelphia Vireo	1	10.14.99
Red-eyed Vireo	17	9.21.00
Black-whiskered Vireo	1	9.10.06
Blue Jay	180	10.17.07
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	4.17.02
American Crow	21	9.16.07
Fish Crow	4,400	1.27.02
Purple Martin	2,850	6.20.04
Tree Swallow	71,000	3.10.06
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	28	10.11.04
Bank Swallow	264	9.7.05
Cliff Swallow	71	10.1.06
Cave Swallow	14	10.28.05
Barn Swallow	3,530	7.28.06

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Carolina Chickadee	3	10.1.06
Tufted Titmouse	15	8.10.07
Brown-headed Nuthatch	1	12.17.03
Carolina Wren	103	4.24.03
Bewick's Wren	1	2.25.00
House Wren	674	11.5.00
Winter Wren	1	1.19.03
Sedge Wren	108	11.26.00
Marsh Wren	211	11.9.05
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	11.17.06
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	67	11.17.06
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	173	12.7.07
Eastern Bluebird	6	12.21.02
Veery	12	10.2.02
Gray-cheeked Thrush	6	10.15.98
Bicknell's Thrush	1	5.27.00
Swainson's Thrush	36	9.26.01
Hermit Thrush	9	12.12.04
Wood Thrush	1	10.19.99
American Robin	240,000	12.29.06
Gray Catbird	660	10.12.03
Northern Mockingbird	126	10.8.06
Brown Thrasher	46	9.30.07
European Starling	2,040	7.13.07
Common Myna	1	7.11.05
American Pipit	570	12.8.98
Cedar Waxwing	2,240	4.8.07
Blue-winged Warbler	2	9.3.00
Tennessee Warbler	29	10.21.04
Orange-crowned Warbler	36	12.15.00
Nashville Warbler	1	1.11.99
Northern Parula	52	3.18.05.
Yellow Warbler	232	9.15.06
Chestnut-sided Warbler	6	9.21.00
Magnolia Warbler	3	10.13.04
Cape May Warbler	16	4.30.08
Black-throated Blue Warbler	15	4.30.08
Yellow-rumped Warbler	10,220	2.23.07
Black-throated Green Warbler	2	12.20.98
Blackburnian Warbler	4	9.19.00
Yellow-throated Warbler	8	9.26.07
Pine Warbler	10	11.15.05
Prairie Warbler	83	9.10.03

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Palm Warbler	3,120	2.26.03
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	11.2.07
Blackpoll Warbler	73	5.5.06
Cerulean Warbler	2	9.21.00
Black-and-white Warbler	10	9.22.04
American Redstart	48	5.14.01
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4.14.02
Worm-eating Warbler	2	9.22.04
Swainson's Warbler	1	8.16.00
Ovenbird	92	9.27.06
Northern Waterthrush	188	9.28.04
Louisiana Waterthrush	68	8.26.04
Kentucky Warbler	1	4.14.99
Common Yellowthroat	856	9.22.04
Hooded Warbler	2	4.17.99
Wilson's Warbler	2	1.26.05
Canada Warbler	1	8.24.03
Yellow-breasted Chat	41	5.23.04
Summer Tanager	2	10.19.99
Scarlet Tanager	2	10.10.07
Western Tanager	1	12.9.07
Eastern Towhee	228	7.30.03
Bachman's Sparrow	1	1.16.05
Chipping Sparrow	4	4.14.02
Clay-colored Sparrow	46	2.3.99
Field Sparrow	13	2.12.06
Vesper Sparrow	29	1.6.08
Lark Sparrow	1	2.9.99
Savannah Sparrow	860	12.8.98
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	2.17.99
Henslow's Sparrow	1	11.20.98
LeConte's Sparrow	1	12.16.98
Nelson's Sparrow	1	11.5.00
Fox Sparrow	1	2.17.99
Song Sparrow	16	12.16.02
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	11.17.02
Swamp Sparrow	1,126	11.21.04
White-throated Sparrow	6	2.23.07
White-crowned Sparrow	51	2.3.99
Dark-eyed Junco	1	12.17.03
Lapland Longspur	1	10.16.98
Northern Cardinal	344	4.9.08
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	10.17.04

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Blue Grosbeak	72	10.1.06
Lazuli Bunting	1	1.7.02
Indigo Bunting	840	10.26.07
Painted Bunting	12	5.26.04
Dickcissel	143	5.22.05
Bobolink	16,550	4.30.08
Red-winged Blackbird	303,000	7.17.05
Eastern Meadowlark	62	1.24.02
Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	12.31.98
Rusty Blackbird	13	12.3.98
Brewer's Blackbird	1	12.11.01
Common Grackle	117,000	7.17.05
Boat-tailed Grackle	167,000	7.14.05
Shiny Cowbird	13	7.3.05
Bronzed Cowbird	1	11.23.98
Brown-headed Cowbird	3,500	1.29.06
Orchard Oriole	24	7.1.05
Baltimore Oriole	7	9.29.03
Bullock's Oriole	1	1.22.03
Purple Finch	1	11.26.06
House Finch	3	11.11.07
Pine Siskin	1	4.30.03
American Goldfinch	196	2.20.08
House Sparrow	7	12.8.98
Orange Bishop	1	4.6.03
Bronze Mannikin	1	11.18.01
Zebra Finch	1	9.7.05
Pin-tailed Whydah	2	9.22.05

That is a total of 350 species.

The following seven species were recorded by others at Zellwood prior to the start of the survey on August 15, 1998 and they have not been seen since. 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, 2009	350
Additional species pre-survey	7
Grand Total	357
Less exotics	14
Acceptable total	**343**

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

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)

On May 20th I saw a smallish tern fly to the west along the shore of Lake Apopka. I thought it was a Roseate when seen in flight. Bill appeared blackish; there was the usual black cap. Upperparts a very pale gray looking whitish, the primaries were all one color; underwing white no black or gray tips to the flight feathers. Tail was exceptionally long. The flight was distinctive with fast and shallow wing beats. I went to the Duda site where the terns were loafing and I luckily refound this bird. My identification was confirmed. I was able to study it with the aid of the Kowa telescope. The bill was in fact black with a touch of red at the base. It had a full black cap to the nape. Upperparts were a very pale gray and the underparts had a tinge of pink. The tail was exceptionally long extending way beyond the wings. Whilst I have seen a good number of these birds I have seen many Common and Arctic Terns. (probably in the thousands of each).

Western Tanager (*Piranga* ludo*vi*ciana)

I was at the western end of the Sand Farm on December 9 walking north from the Duda Bridge. A bird came out of the trees on my left crossed in front of me and luckily it landed in full view on a tree to my right. With the aid of Zeiss 10x42 I studied this bird. It had dull greenish/gray mantle with a contrasting pale yellow rump. The head was yellower, no supercilium. The underparts were tinged with yellow. There were two wing bars on grayish wings the first and shortest was a wide yellow band, the other was white. The bill was deep and very pale having the look of a Tanager's bill even if it was a bit smaller. I did not record leg color. The bird then dropped down out of sight.

Appendix C

Butterflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I am however only detailing the records for the years 2004 to 2008.

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Pipevine Swallowtail	8.4.04	6.5.05	5.31.06		7.2.08
Polydamus Swallowtail			9.27.06	8.5.07	5.25.08
Zebra Swallowtail				9.28.07	
Black Swallowtail	2.2.04	1.2.05	2.8.06	1.3.07	2.1.08
Giant Swallowtail	2.4.04	2.2.05	1.27.06	2.7.07	1.6.08
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	2.22.04	1.2.05	2.5.06	3.2.07	2.8.08
Spicebush Swallowtail	3.28.04	2.28.05	3.19.06	2.9.07	2.22.08
Palamedes Swallowtail	3.7.04	6.5.05	3.19.06	2.28.07	3.30.08
Checkered White	4.18.04	1.2.05	3.19.06	1.7.07	1.11.08
Cabbage White	5.26.04		5.10.06	3.23.07	3.19.08
Great Southern White	1.4.04	1.2.05	3.4.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Orange Sulphur	2.4.04	2.8.05	1.22.06	1.21.07	3.2.08
Southern Dogface	4.21.04	8.21.05	1.1.06	5.16.07	8.27.08
Cloudless Sulphur	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.4.06	1.2.07	1.6.08
Orange-barred Sulphur		8.21.05	9.1.06		
Large Orange Sulphur		8.7.05	5.31.06	3.9.07	5.11.08
Barred Yellow	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.4.08
Little Yellow	3.3.04	1.2.05	1.11.06	3.9.07	1.6.08
Sleepy Orange	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Dainty Sulphur	3.3.04	3.20.05	1.13.06	3.18.07	1.4.08
Great Purple Hairstreak					3.26.08
Banded Hairstreak		6.12.05			2.29.08

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
White M Hairstreak		1.19.05		1.21.07	2.8.08
Gray Hairstreak	1.11.04	1.19.05	1.8.06	1.12.07	1.6.08
Red-banded Hairstreak		2.20.05		1.26.07	2.20.08
Cassius Blue	7.24.04		11.12.06	1.14.07	
Ceraunus Blue				5.25.07	2.1.08
Spring Azure					5.4.08
American Snout	4.7.04	4.14.05	3.26.06	5.25.07	3.26.08
Gulf Fritillary	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.4.08
Zebra	1.11.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.4.08
Variegated Fritillary	5.5.04	3.30.05	4.14.06	5.7.07	1.11.08
Phaon Crescent	5.10.04	6.5.05	2.22.06	5.25.07	2.8.08
Pearl Crescent	3.3.04	1.6.05	2.1.06	1.7.07	1.6.08
Question Mark	4.18.04	2.28.05	2.22.06	2.14.07	2.26.08
American Lady	1.19.04	1.19.05	1.4.06	1.5.07	1.4.08
Painted Lady	3.22.04	3.30.05	1.8.06	6.27.07	1.4.08
Red Admiral	1.4.04	1.6.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.4.08
MIMIC				10.26.07	
Common Buckeye	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
White Peacock	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Red-spotted Purple				6.13.07	
Viceroy	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.8.06	1.3.07	2.15.08
Hackberry Emperor	4.28.04	4.10.05	3.22.06	4.11.07	4.11.08
Tawny Emperor	4.28.04	4.17.05	4.23.06	4.13.07	4.18.08
Carolina Satyr	3.3.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Little Wood-Satyr					
Monarch	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Queen	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.19.07	1.6.08
Silver-spotted Skipper		2.20.05	3.15.06	1.14.07	2.10.08
Long-tailed Skipper	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Dorantes Skipper	8.29.04	1.2.05	1.8.06	1.5.07	1.6.08
Southern Cloudywing					
Confused Cloudywing					
Juvenal's Duskywing				2.11.07	2.6.08
Horace's Duskywing	4.25.04	2.16.05	1.25.06	3.7.07	1.20.08
Zarucco Duskywing	7.4.04	6.26.05		5.18.07	2.15.08
Common Checkered-Skipper	2.11.04	1.19.05	1.6.06	1.3.07	1.4.08
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	1.4.04	1.12.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Swarthy Skipper					
Neamathla Skipper					9.5.08
Clouded Skipper	1.25.04	1.6.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.11.08
Least Skipper		2.28.05		7.4.07	
Southern Skipperling	3.14.04	5.22.05	6.4.06	5.18.07	1.23.08

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fiery Skipper	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.29.06	1.16.07	1.6.08
Dotted Skipper		10.28.05			
Tawny-edged Skipper					4.11.08
Whirlabout	8.11.04	2.28.05	3.19.06	3.30.07	1.6.08
Southern Broken-Dash				10.3.07	
Northern Broken-Dash					
Sachem	7.21.04	2.13.05	3.8.06	2.23.07	1.6.08
Delaware Skipper					8.6.08
Byssus Skipper			10.18.06	9.21.07	
Dun Skipper	5.10.04	8.31.05		8.8.07	3.19.08
Dusted Skipper				9.23.07	4.18.08
Eufalia Skipper			10.13.06	9.26.07	1.6.08
Twin-spot Skipper	5.14.04		9.13.06	1.16.07	8.10.08
Brazilian Skipper			10.4.06	9.16.07	9.19.08

There were 78 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2008.

Appendix D

Dragonflies and Damselflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen during the survey back to August 15, 1998. Here I detail the first dates for the years 2004 to 2008.

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ebony Jewelwing					
Common Spreadwing	3.31.04	4.14.05	9.23.06		
Variable Dancer				9.7.07	3.26.08
Powdered Dancer					4.23.08
Familiar Bluet	5.23.04	7.17.05	2.10.06	3.4.07	
Purple Bluet					
Cherry Bluet			3.22.06		
Atlantic Bluet	5.23.04	4.10.05	4.21.06	1.7.07	2.4.08
Florida Bluet	5.14.04	5.22.05		5.18.07	
Orange Bluet			3.17.06		
Vesper Bluet					
Citrine Forktail	4.7.04	1.2.05	1.6.06	5.20.07	1.6.08
Fragile Forktail	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.4.06	1.7.07	1.9.08
Rambur's Forktail	2.4.04	1.2.05	2.10.06	1.7.07	1.6.08
Southern Sprite	2.29.04	2.28.05	2.10.06	4.11.07	2.8.08
Duckweed Firetail				7.8.07	3.19.08
Comet Darner			5.19.06		2.29.08
Common Green Darner	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Blue-faced Darner	5.16.04	4.14.05	4.21.06	1.7.07	1.4.08
Regal Darner	3.14.04	4.10.05	3.24.06	4.1.07	4.15.08
Swamp Darner	3.7.04	3.16.05	3.22.06	3.23.07	3.2.08
Harlequin Darner					
Twilight Darner	6.6.04	2.6.05	10.22.06	8.29.07	1.6.08
Cyrano Darner	8.22.04	4.10.05	4.19.06	4.19.07	5.4.08
Phantom Darner	9.16.04	1.2.05	1.8.06	9.7.07	

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Two-striped Forceptail	5.16.04	6.12.05	5.19.06	6.29.07	4.4.08
Gray-green Clubtail	4.14.04	4.26.05	3.15.06	3.18.07	3.21.08
South-eastern Spinyleg					8.10.08
Sandhill Clubtail					
Cypress Clubtail		4.17.05			5.7.08
Dragonhunter	5.26.04	6.26.05		6.27.07	6.4.08
Russet-tipped Clubtail			4.25.06	7.1.07	7.2.08
Illinois River Cruiser			4.30.06		
Prince Baskettail	3.28.04	3.27.05	3.24.06	4.4.07	4.2.08
Common Baskettail	2.16.04	1.26.05		1.16.07	1.14.08
Sepia Baskettail					
Florida Baskettail		3.13.05	3.4.06	3.9.07	
Four-spotted Pennant	4.18.04	4.20.05	4.14.06	4.4.07	3.24.08
Amanda's Pennant				7.8.07	5.20.08
Red-veined Pennant		6.26.05	6.14.06		5.28.08
Halloween Pennant	4.14.04	4.6.05	3.19.06	5.13.07	5.2.08
Banded Pennant	5.10.04	6.19.05	5.21.06	5.23.07	5.14.08
Faded Pennant	3.19.04	6.26.05	3.22.06		6.29.08
Scarlet Skimmer	3.31.04	3.30.05	4.21.06	3.25.07	3.17.08
Pin-tailed Pondhawk	3.28.04	2.23.05	5.21.06	1.5.07	1.11.08
Eastern Pondhawk	1.4.04	2.23.05	2.22.06	3.2.07	2.8.08
GREAT PONDHAWK					3.28.08
Little Blue Dragonlet	4.28.04	4.17.05	4.23.06	5.23.07	4.9.08
Blue Corporal					4.25.08
Golden-winged Skimmer	5.14.04	4.30.05	4.23.06	5.16.07	5.2.08
Bar-winged Skimmer	6.13.04	4.24.05			4.30.08
Slaty Skimmer	6.2.04	4.10.05	4.14.06	4.16.07	3.17.08
Needham's Skimmer	5.10.04	4.24.05	4.23.06	5.9.07	4.27.08
Great Blue Skimmer	6.13.04	6.12.05	4.28.06	6.29.07	4.11.08
Marl Pennant		5.15.05	5.5.06	8.10.07	9.7.08
Hyacinth Glider	3.14.04	3.27.05	3.15.06	4.1.07	3.17.08
Roseate Skimmer	4.14.04	1.2.05	1.11.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Blue Dasher	3.7.04	1.19.05	2.27.06	1.21.07	1.14.08
Wandering Glider	5.5.04	5.22.05	4.21.06	4.8.07	1.20.08
Spot-winged Glider	4.28.04	6.12.05	6.14.06	7.1.07	5.11.08
Eastern Amberwing	3.7.04	3.27.05	3.22.06	3.2.07	2.26.08
Carolina Saddlebags	2.29.04	1.6.05	1.22.06	3.2.07	1.9.08
Black Saddlebags	2.22.04	2.23.05	3.12.06	3.9.07	2.8.08
Red Saddlebags	3.14.04	3.27.05	4.28.06	5.1.07	3.24.08

So far during the survey a total 63 species have been identified, of these 16 were damselflies.

Appendix E

Amphibians and Reptiles

I have not kept a daily log of these creatures. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed the species seen since August 15, 1998. I have detailed those seen in the years 2004 to 2008.

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Eastern Newt		1.21.05			
Southern Toad	1.4.04	1.9.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Oak Toad		7.17.05			4.2.08
Greenhouse Frog	3.3.04	2.8.05	1.11.06	1.12.07	1.11.08
Southern Cricket Frog	3.19.04	7.1.05	6.16.06	1.16.07	4.11.08
Spring Peeper	1.14.04	1.9.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Green Treefrog	1.4.04	1.6.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Barking Treefrog	3.10.04	2.23.05	2.17.06	3.16.07	2.17.08
Pinewoods Treefrog	9.28.04		5.14.06	6.10.07	2.17.08
Squirrel Treefrog	5.10.04	5.1.05	4.30.06	3.21.07	3.2.08
Cope's Gray Treefrog	1.4.04	1.16.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Southern Chorus Frog	5.10.04	3.13.05	1.18.06	1.16.07	1.23.08
Ornate Chorus Frog	3.19.04	3.27.05	1.20.06	1.7.07	1.23.08
Little Grass Frog	5.16.04	3.13.05	5.24.06	2.25.07	2.17.08
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog	5.2.04	4.24.05	5.31.06	6.8.07	4.9.08
Bull Frog	3.7.04	3.27.05	3.24.06	3.23.07	3.2.08
Pig Frog	3.3.04	2.23.05	2.24.06	1.7.07	1.23.08
Bronze Frog	4.23.04	4.6.05	4.19.06	7.4.07	3.30.08
Southern Leopard Frog	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
American Alligator	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Common Snapping Turtle	2.16.04	2.2.05	6.28.06	4.11.07	5.23.08

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Stinkpot				4.11.07	4.2.08
Loggerhead Musk Turtle					5.30.08
Mud Turtle			5.31.06		
Striped Mud Turtle	2.16.04	4.3.05	3.22.06	1.5.07	3.19.08
Box Turtle	11.7.04	6.12.05	10.13.06		
Florida Cooter	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Florida Redbelly Turtle	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.6.08
Chicken Turtle	2.16.04	1.2.05	2.5.06	1.19.07	5.14.08
Gopher Tortoise	1.16.04		8.18.06		7.24.08
Florida Softshell	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Green Anole	3.14.04	4.3.05	2.22.06	2.21.07	3.17.08
Brown Anole	3.19.04	1.24.05	3.15.06	1.31.07	3.2.08
Six-lined Racerunner	3.24.04			3.23.07	7.24.08
Ground Skink			4.21.06	9.5.07	6.11.08
Broad-headed Skink	3.31.04		3.19.06	5.18.07	4.25.08
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	8.11.04	7.1.05	3.22.06	1.7.07	3.19.08
Mole Skink					
Eastern Glass Lizard				5.18.07	5.18.08
Island Glass Lizard				9.16.07	
Florida Green Water Snake		7.20.05		3.23.07	4.7.08
Brown Water Snake					
Banded Water Snake	4.25.04	1.9.05	3.10.06	1.3.07	1.9.08
Swamp Snake			2.19.06	3.18.07	7.9.08
Brown Snake	6.6.04	2.16.05	8.16.06	8.3.07	1.9.08
Striped Crawfish Snake				4.24.07	1.14.08
Garter Snake	1.11.04	1.6.05	1.22.06	2.25.07	2.17.08
Ribbon Snake		4.26.05	2.8.06	3.2.07	2.6.08
Eastern Hognose Snake		8.28.05	5.17.06		
Ring-neck Snake		4.20.05	7.16.06	7.25.07	7.6.08
Mud Snake			11.3.06		
Racer	2.16.04	1.6.05	1.22.06	2.14.07	3.30.08
Eastern Coachwhip		3.30.05			4.20.08
Rough Green Snake	11.14.04	3.24.05	3.17.06	4.4.07	4.11.08
Indigo Snake					8.3.08
Corn Snake	9.16.04	3.6.05	1.1.06	4.1.07	2.1.08
Rat Snake	1.11.04	3.24.05	3.12.06	1.7.07	6.8.08
Cottonmouth		3.13.05	4.23.06	3.25.07	4.7.08
Pygmy Rattlesnake			5.31.06		
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake					

There were 20 Amphibians and 41 Reptiles seen since August 15, 1998.

Appendix F

Mammals

I have not kept a daily log of these mammals. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2004 to 2008.

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Virginia Opossum	1.16.04	1.6.05	1.8.06	1.14.07	1.2.08
Southern Short-tailed Shrew			1.15.06	2.16.07	1.16.08
Least Shrew			7.2.06		
Nine-banded Armadillo	5.16.04	2.28.05	4.21.06	8.10.07	4.2.08
Eastern Cottontail	1.4.04	7.3.05	2.27.06	1.3.07	1.28.08
Marsh Rabbit	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Gray Squirrel	2.4.04	3.6.05	1.8.06	3.16.07	1.28.08
Southern Flying Squirrel	2.29.04	4.30.05	9.3.06	5.18.07	4.7.08
South-eastern Pocket Gopher			1.15.06		
Marsh Rice Rat	10.3.04	3.2.05	7.2.06	5.1.07	7.6.08
Eastern Harvest Mouth				5.30.07	5.23.08
Cotton Mouse					
Hispid Cotton Rat	3.31.04	4.26.05	1.18.06	1.12.07	1.16.08
Eastern Wood Rat				4.27.07	
Round-tailed Muskrat				7.15.07	5.11.08
Norway Rat	11.14.04			7.22.07	
House Mouse			10.13.06		
Coyote	1.14.04	1.6.05	1.6.06	1.3.07	1.2.08
Red Fox	1.16.04	7.14.05	1.10.06	4.1.07	2.15.08
Gray Fox	4.7.04	8.7.05	1.8.06	3.11.07	
Black Bear	2.22.04			12.19.07	10.26.08

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Raccoon	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06	1.7.07	1.6.08
Long-tailed Weasel			2.5.06	5.27.07	9.3.08
Spotted Skunk	7.4.04	10.30.05			
Striped Skunk		1.30.05	1.1.06	2.23.07	
River Otter	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.11.06	1.26.07	1.2.08
Bobcat	1.21.04	1.19.05	1.6.06	1.5.07	1.4.08
Wild Boar			9.21.06		

There have been 29 species seen since August 15, 1998.