



# The 11<sup>th</sup> Zellwood Bird Report

August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2009

By

Harry Robinson

# THE 11<sup>TH</sup> ZELLWOOD BIRD REPORT

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

**Specifically**

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

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**Front Cover:** The photograph of the Neotropic Cormorant with a Double-crested Cormorant was taken by the author on June 3, 2009.

## INTRODUCTION

This is the 11<sup>th</sup> report on the birds that visited the Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Unit 1 and Unit 2 together with the Zellwin Sand Farm property. Also included is the property previously owned by W.F.R. off Jewel Foliage Road this I identify as the Nursery, all are located in Orange County, Florida.

This detailed summary covers the period from August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2009. The survey is ongoing. At the end of this survey year a total of 1,290 surveys had been completed involving at least 15,950 hours of fieldwork. The first ten years of the survey have been analyzed in two five year segments and this is all detailed in the works: Bird Migration, a Florida Study and Bird Migration, a Second Florida Study.

Table C gives details of the day's site visited; the hours spent doing the fieldwork together with the number of birds and species seen. During this year a total of 1,829 hours were spent on fieldwork during over 157 visits. Normally there were three surveys a week; they were 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.

The long term drought came to an end with Tropical Storm Fay that visited the area from August 20 to August 24; it dumped 12 inches of rain on the fields on August 22 alone. It took until September 24 for the District to drain the flooded fields. In mid-May there was a major depression that hung around dropping some 15 inches of rain on the fields. Again this took time to drain. The summer of 2009 has been wetter than normal and some fields have been regularly flooded despite the best efforts of the District's staff.

The Sand Farm Cattail Marsh has remained fully flooded but the cattails were damaged by three freezes that occurred this winter. These periods of intense (for Florida) cold meant that plant growth was slow and late which has to have had an effect on the creatures that rely on the plants as a food source.

The District has continued to add water to Phase One. This area is bordered by Laughlin Road, the McDonald Canal, the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka. The flooded area covers

approximately 1 ½ square miles. In some areas there are extensive stands of willows whilst other areas are now mostly open water.

In the summer the District flooded a second area, this is known as Phase Two. It extends south of Lust Road to the southern border then back north to Hooper Farms Road and from the western end of that road back to Lust Road via Airport Road. A map is provided on page 6 which shows the location of Phases One and Two. Again in Phase Two there are extensive stands of willows. To date there are only limited areas of open water, little will change until the non-aquatic vegetation dies.

The first area (Phase One) is already a major breeding site for Anhinga's, herons, ibis, night-herons and Least Bitterns. The southern area should prove to be equally attractive.

The program to bury the surface soil four foot down has been completed and alum has been added to the fields to neutralize the phosphorus. Before long the District hopes to flood the rest of Unit Two and all of Unit One. Some mowing is still taking place but for the most part it is now confined to Unit One.

At the Sand Farm the pine planting last year was only partially successful. Large tracts were later mowed and replanted during the winter of 2008/2009. During both winters there was very little rainfall which is probably the major cause of the failure to get this project going. The Sand Farm is a very shallow dome. Those pines that did take are doing well; they tended to be on the lower slopes of the dome. The comparative lack of activity has helped the ground nesting birds such as the Northern Bobwhite and the Eastern Meadowlark.

The water at the Nursery gradually dried up through the winter but the depression in May re-flooded the wood and it has been unreachable as both of the access tracks across the Sand Farm are under water.

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 and the wood that stretches south from the Workshops to the eastern end of Interceptor Road. The wood that lay between the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka is no more. There are a number of remnant trees along the canal. My belief is that the very long term high water levels in Lake Apopka weakened the trees and a virus then took them out. This was a significant disaster.

In all some 10,200 acres surveyed (1,200 at the Sand Farm, 200 at the Nursery, 2,800 in Unit One and 6,000 in Unit Two).

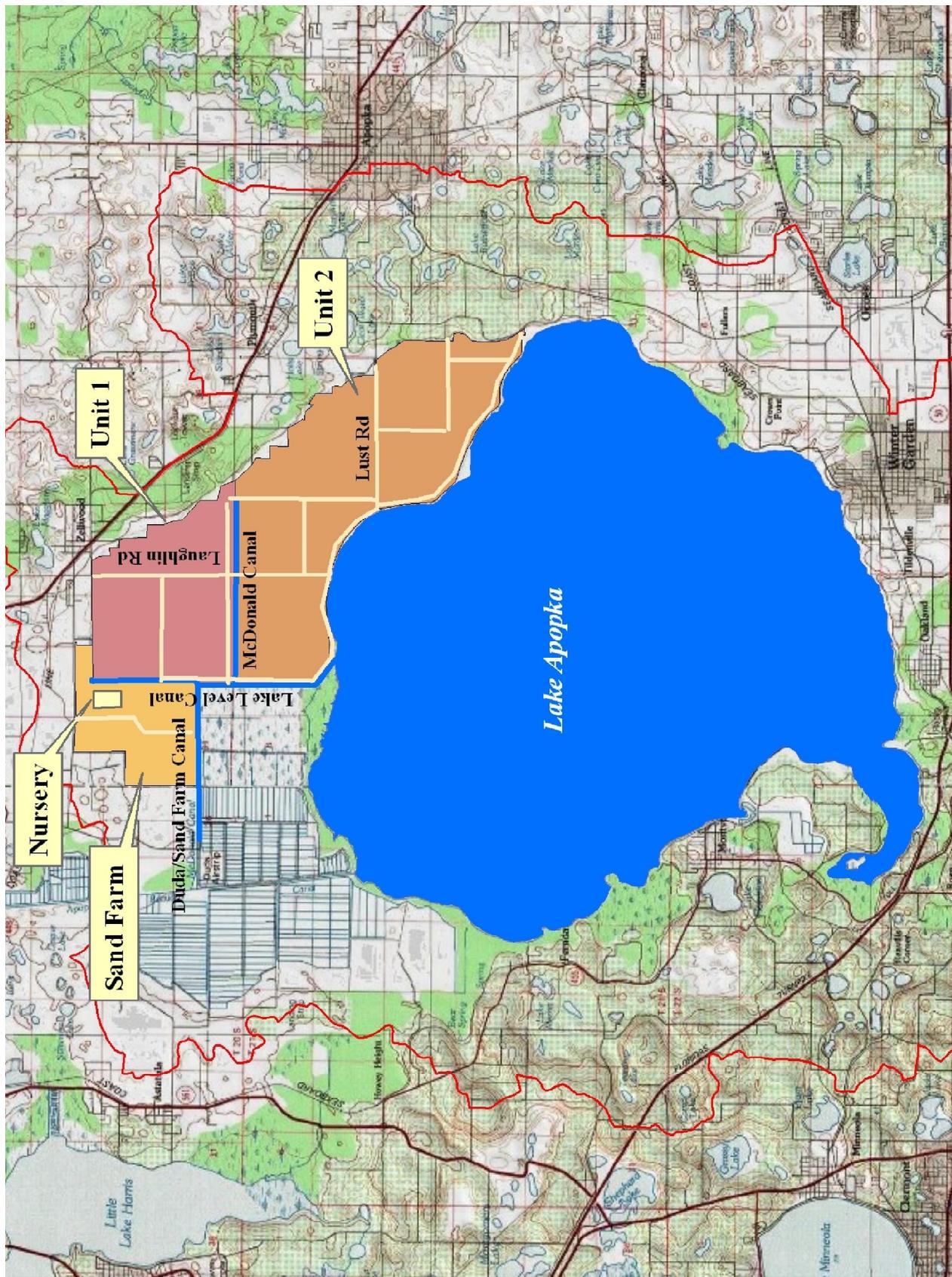
I have tried to identify all butterflies, dragonflies, damselflies, amphibians, reptiles and mammals that I came across. I have listed all species seen during the 11 years but only those seen in 2008 and 2009 have the first date for those years shown. Details are included in Appendices D to G.

Also included is a list of all bird species seen during the 11 years together with the highest daily count for each species. This is in Table D.

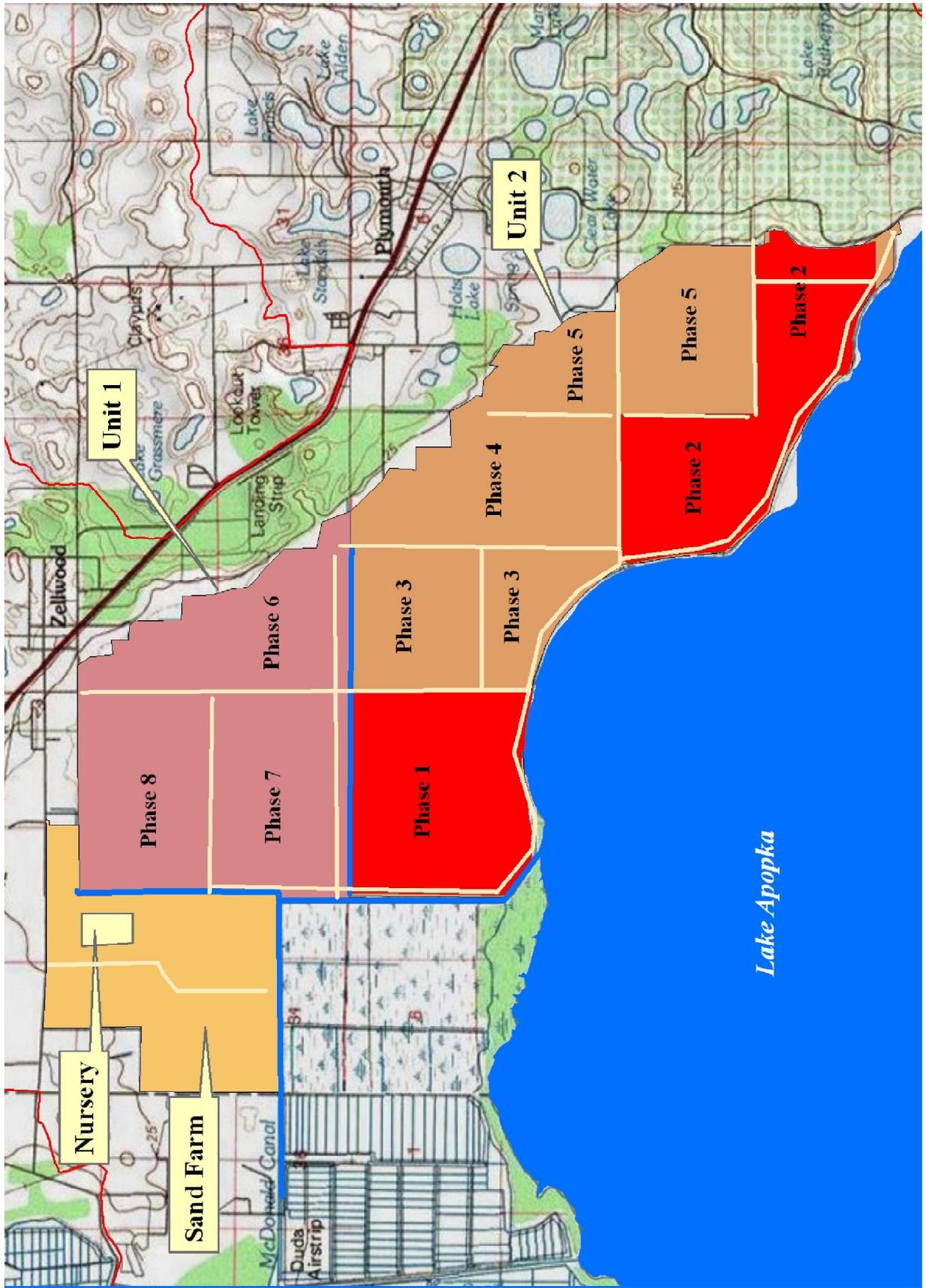
The American Birding Association in its reports lists these records under LANSRA or Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area. This title is properly given to over 20,000 acres that the St. John's River Water Management District purchased on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Apopka. My survey is limited to some 10,000 acres to the east and the north-east of the lake. To avoid later confusion I treat "my area" as being Zellwood – the old ornithological name for this area rather than LANSRA.

There is no longer a breeding bird survey. Such a survey was conducted from 1999 to 2004. Please see the reports for those years or the first five year analysis.

For reasons of space the historical records are not included in this report. They are detailed in both of the five year analysis.



This map shows the watershed of Lake Apopka, the Sand Farm, the Nursery, Units 1 and 2 are shown. This map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District.



This map shows the segments that will be flooded in due course. Phase 1 is already flooded and Phase 2 is being flooded. The District will not flood the other segments in numerical order. The next to flood will be Phases 6 and then 7. This map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

Whilst I have managed to type the text it is the secondary items that are way beyond my capabilities. Kacy Ray has again come to my assistance with the cover, insertion of the maps page numbering etc. In her own right she is exceptionally busy so I really appreciate her finding the time to solve my problems.

For the annual reports there is an added problem and that is the spreadsheet. Kacy has been able to take the excel document cut it up into segments and place it into a word document, that is no small feat. For years I had wanted to do a simple analysis of the daily counts to identify how many birds were using the various habitats. No one I approached knew how to do this. Through Kacy I now know about pivot tables, the problem is solved. Without her help and guidance these reports would not be completed. Thank you Kacy for all that you have done.

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

### **West Volusia Audubon Society**

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

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

## THE SURVEY ROUTES

During the year the survey route has varied because of the weather i.e. tropical storm force winds and flooded fields also during the winter with the shorter days the route had to be shortened.

The basic survey starts before daylight at the Sand Farm Bridge in order to estimate the number of rails and bitterns. After the initial dispersal from the various roosts I walked west from the Sand Farm Bridge for 1.5 miles. I then returned to the Duda Bridge and walked north for half a mile before turning east past the pine copse before returning to the outward route. This is probably a total distance of four miles. I then drove to the Nursery through the Sand Farm. The side of the Nursery that I checked depended on the prevailing wind. From the Nursery I drove back to the Sand Farm Bridge and I then continued on to the Workshop area. After I had worked that area I did a circuit of Phase 1 before making my way gradually to the southern border. Finally I drove up the side of Lake Apopka for some four miles to the Laughlin Road extension. If there was time I might rework an area if I felt it would be useful.

During the longer summer days I varied this by driving from the Sand Farm Bridge (after the initial dispersal) to what had been the junction of the Roach Road extension and the Lake Level Canal. I parked there and walked south down the side of the remnant wood to the lake. I then returned north and walked as far as the McDonald Canal checking each field as I went. I then returned to the Roach Road extension and drove back to the Sand Farm Bridge and continued as before.

From mid-June to late August the route was varied so that I could count the Swallow-tailed Kites. At about 1.00pm I would break off the survey and drive through Duda to the A-B Canal Bridge where I parked. I counted the kites in that area. I then drove east for one mile and counted again. Next I drove down the Duda East-West Road and counted again near the eastern end of that road. It is hard counting kites accurately when they are spread over such a wide area. I am always concerned about over-counting so I try hard to only count those that are close by. If a storm should come in before the count is completed the kites will move ahead of the storm and the count is over. I then leave Duda and head towards the Sand Farm Bridge. I stop about half way along the track and count the kites that are hunting over the Sand Farm. I then go to the junction of the Lake Level Canal and Interceptor Road and check the Sand Farm again; I also check the western end of Unit One. I then go to the workshops to see if any are still coming in from the north. Next I go to the junction of Laughlin Road and Interceptor Road and do a 360 degree check. Then I go on to the Laughlin Road and McDonald Canal junction and do the same. I then travel east by the McDonald Canal for a mile and I then do another 360 degree

check. Next I took the Pole Road extension to its junction with Hogshead Road here I check to the east. I then drove to the junction of Pole Road and Roach Road to do another 360 degree check. I am doing all of this with as little delay as possible, no other birding. The next stop was the junction of Lust Road and Airport Road where I do another 360 degree check. I then drive towards the Lust Road gate but stop at the point where I can see the border to the north. At that point I check to the north and the east. Onward again down Airport Road to the junction with Hooper Farms Road where I do another 360 degree check. Finally I drive to Hooper Farms Road gate where I do a final count. At every stop I tried to estimate just how far away I am counting so that when I look back at the next stop I only count the area that I believe I did not count before. Twice having completed the route I reversed the process and counted all over again. Whilst the numbers were not identical they were very similar which makes me think that I may be reasonably accurate. During the kite season I do not visit the Nursery which probably effects the counts of warblers in the early fall.

There has only been one Tropical Storm since I have been free to pick the days that I conduct the survey on. Free is probably the wrong way to say it but my wife passed away in late 2005 and since then I have only myself to take into account. During Tropical Storm Fay I was at the lake from August 20 to August 24 daily. The occurrence of pelagic birds at Lake Apopka is something I have little information on so this was important. Later the flooded fields were important for all the shorebirds and wildfowl they held. The same thing happened with the May depression and the flooded fields that resulted. Shorebirds as a group are poorly represented so any flooded fields are a bonus. So during these events I change the system to concentrate on these areas.

As time goes on and more areas are flooded the survey will change to reflect the areas with the greatest number of birds i.e. the flooded fields. I am actually writing this in 2011 and the walk at the Sand Farm has already come to an end.

# AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF

## ZELLWOOD

**AUGUST 15, 2008 to AUGUST 14, 2009**

This checklist covers the 11<sup>th</sup> year of the survey; the previous ten years will be published later. The survey covered Units One and Two together with the Nursery and the Sand Farm, in all some 10,200 acres surveyed. During the year I carried out 157 surveys (counts) and spent 1,829 hours on the fieldwork.

A brief description is given for each species indicating its Zellwood status for this particular year. The description in earlier and later reports may differ as the habitat changes year on year. In the text I try 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, 2008 but the fall passage and any post-breeding gatherings do not respect such dates. I am therefore providing data from earlier in 2008 where this helps to provide a clearer picture. The same situation could arise in August 2009 in which case I will detail the records proper to the following report. **These entries are all in italics to show that they do not belong to this survey year.**

### Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

This was a rare migrant. There was an adult still in breeding plumage on November 2. There was another this time in winter plumage on November 7, exceptionally it was calling.

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

A resident, a passage migrant and a winter visitor with pairs at the Sand Farm and in both Phases One and Two; there were two pairs at the Sand Farm with at least four pairs in Phase Two. The number of pairs in Phase One not known, a count was not possible due to size and complexity of that area. I did see young, there were broods of five on August 15, one on November 5, one on December 9 and two broods of one on March 8. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering 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. There were 13 on August 23 with 14 on August 24, then 11 seen on August 29 with nine on August 31. There were 13 on September 3 with five to September 10 and four on September 12. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were five on September 14 with eight on September 17 and nine on September 21, then eight seen on September 26 with five on October 1, four to October 8, three to October 12 and one on October 15. There were six on October 17 with eight on October 19, then six seen on October 22 with five on October 24. There were eight on October 26 with 21 on October 29, then 14 seen on November 2 with ten on November 5. There were 14 on November 7 with 27 on November 9, then 11 seen on November 12. There were 12 on November 14 with 19 on November 16 and 25 on November 19, then nine seen on November 21. There were 23 on November 23 with 25 on November 26 and 31 on November 28, then 15 seen on November 30. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 18 on December 3 with 29 on December 5 and 32 on December 7, then 18 seen on December 9. There were 19 on December 12 with 27 on December 14 and 29 on December 17, then 18 seen to December 21. There were 20 on December 24 with 21 to December 31, 25 on January 2 and 36 on January 9, then 34 seen on January 14 with 16 on January 16. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 29 on January 18 with 30 on January 23 and 43 on January 28, then 28 seen on February 1 with 23 on February 4. The count of 43 was the highest count for the year; this is as nothing when compared to the actual high count of 750 on November 18, 1998. There were 31 on February 6 with 23 on February 8, 19 on February 11 and 15 on February 13. There were 25 on February 15 with 19 to February 20, 13 on February 22 and 12 on February 25. There*

were 25 on February 27 with 17 on March 4 and 14 on March 6. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 19 on March 8 with six on March 11. There were 15 on March 13 with 22 on March 15, then 16 seen on March 18 with 11 on March 20, eight on March 25, six on March 27, five on March 30 and three on April 1. That appeared to be the end of the actual passage. There were seven on April 5 with ten on April 8 and 14 on April 10, then eight seen on April 12. There were nine on April 15 with 12 to April 19, then eight seen to April 26 with seven to May 1, four on May 3 and three on May 6. As this species may breed at any time of the year the seasons may have little meaning. The late spring passage may end here if so for the summer passage there were five on May 8 with four on May 10 and two on May 13. There were four on May 15 with 11 on May 21, then seven seen on May 22 with six on May 23. There were 16 on May 27 with 12 on May 29 and eight on May 31. There were ten on June 3 with 11 on June 5 and 12 on June 7, then ten seen on June 10 with eight on June 12. There were 12 on June 14 with nine on June 17, four on June 21 and two on June 24. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on June 26 with six on June 28 and ten on July 3, then six seen on July 5 with two on July 8. There were ten on July 10 with six on July 15, five on July 19 and one on July 22. There were two on July 24 with eight on July 26, then two seen on July 29. There were four on July 31 with eight on August 5 and ten on August 7, then nine seen on August 9 with three to August 14.

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

This was a rare passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one on November 23 with for the winter passage one on December 28. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on January 16.

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

This year this was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there was one present from June 29 to August 10*. There were two on August 17 with one on August 20. There were no further sightings until 25 flew to the east on October 19. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 30 with later seven on December 17 and eight on December 19, then one seen on December 21. Finally for the winter passage there were singles on December 26 and December 28. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 14 with one on January 18. There were five on February 1 with later 36 on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 6 and March 8. Finally there were two on March 30. There were no summer records.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Just one sighting this year, there was an immature on Lake Apopka on May 3.

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*)

This is a vagrant to Florida; it is just possible that its range is expanding eastward into this State. There was an adult in breeding plumage by Lake Apopka near the end of Fish Ponds Road on June 3, June 5 and June 7. Some 40 birdwatchers were able to see this bird on the 7<sup>th</sup>. This is the first record for Zellwood. There is a photograph of this bird on the front cover.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Present all year with the greatest numbers in the winter and the early spring. Early fall records: *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 ten seen on August 10. There were 12 on August 13 with 14 on August 15, then five seen on August 17. There were eight on August 20 with 11 on August 23 and 15 on August 24, then five seen on August 27 with four on August 29. There were ten on August 31 with 15 on September 5, then eight seen on September 7 with six on September 10. There were eight on September 12 with four on September 17, three on September 19 and one on September 21. There were two on September 24 with five on September 26 and six on September 28, then three seen on October 1 with two on October 3. That marks the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four from October 5 to October 8 with seven on October 12, then six seen on October 15 with one on October 17. There were ten on October 19 with 22 on October 24, 43 on October 26, 52 on October 29, 66 on October 31, 72 on November 2, 75 on November 9 and 115 on November 12, then 112 seen on November 14 with 88 on November 16. There were 145 on November 19 with 241 on November 23, then 217 seen on November 26 with 142 on November 28, 120 on November 30 and 105 on December 3. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 108 on December 5 with 140 on December 7, then 46 seen on December 9. There were 86 on December 12 with 119 on December 14 and 140 on December 17, then 130 seen on December 19 with 110 on December 21. There were 300 on December 24 with 210 on December 26, 176 on December 28 and 155 on December 31. There were 182 on January 2 with 207 on January 7, then 155 seen on January 9 with 130 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 185 on January 14 with 490 on January 16, then 130 seen on January 18 with 60 on January 21. There were 125 on January 23 with 150 on January 25, then 140 seen on*

January 28 with 90 on January 30. There were 170 on February 1 with 160 on February 6, 145 on February 11 and 140 on February 13. There were 175 on February 15 with 125 on February 18 and 50 on February 20. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 190 on February 22 with 205 on February 25, 275 on February 27 and 280 on March 4, then 155 seen on March 6. There were 265 on March 8 with 327 on March 11, then 270 seen on March 15 with 130 on March 18 and 95 on March 20. There were 110 on March 22 with 185 on March 25, then 115 seen on March 27 with 60 on March 30. There were 168 on April 1 with 109 on April 8, 59 on April 10, 38 on April 12 and 25 on April 15. There were 32 on April 17 with 52 on April 19, then 46 seen on April 22 with 28 on April 24 and 24 on April 26. There were 32 on April 29 with 23 on May 1, 11 on May 3 and ten on May 6. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 on May 8 and May 10 with 25 on May 15, then 12 seen on May 17. There were 19 on May 21 with 28 on May 22, 32 on May 23 and 33 on May 27, then 23 seen on May 31 with 21 on June 3. There were 22 on June 5 and June 7 with 25 on June 10 and June 12, then 23 seen on June 14 with 20 on June 17. There were 24 on June 19 with 28 on June 24, 29 on June 26 and 35 on June 28, then 30 seen on July 3 with 27 on July 5, 26 on July 8, 25 on July 10 and 19 on July 12. There were 24 on July 15 with 28 on July 17 and 36 on July 19, then 27 seen on July 22 with 24 on July 24 and 16 on July 26. There were 42 on July 29 with 31 on August 2, 27 on August 5, 26 on August 7 and 18 on August 9. There were 32 on August 12 *with 31 on August 15, 24 on August 17 and 18 on August 19*. The summer passage in reality continues until the migrants arrive in the late fall. This year I did not see many migrating flocks. A total of 80 flew to the south on December 24. All the other sightings were from the spring. Flying to the north there were 82 on March 11, 100 on March 15, 65 on March 25, 125 on April 1, 35 on April 5, 24 on April 8, nine on April 10 and seven on April 29. These totals are included in the numbers shown above. The only notes I have this year on the type of ear tufts relate to the race *P.a. auritus*. There was one on March 4 with two on March 8 and four on March 22.

### Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

A resident, a passage migrant and a winter visitor with a very large post-breeding gathering, there was a very large breeding population; it could be in the range of 100 to 150 pairs. Nesting noted from February 13 and pairs were still on eggs on August 14. Most pairs raised two to three young and it appeared that nearly every pair nested again raising a second brood of the same size. Early fall records: *there were 520 on July 2 with 465 on July 9, 393 on July 11 and 383 on July 13. There were 388 on July 16 with 404 on July 19, then 309 seen on July 21, 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 on September 12 and 32 on September 14. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. The decline lasted a month! For the fall passage there were 46 on September 17 with 39 on September 21 and 29 on September 24. There were 44 on September 26 with 54 on September 28 and 63 on October 5, then 48 seen on October 8 with 30 on October 10 and 23 on October 12. There were 28 on October 15 with 34 on October 17, 47 on October 19 and 52 on October 22, then 44 seen on October 24 with 37 on October 26. There were 41 on October 29 with 42 on October 31, 48 on November 2 and 63 on November 5, then 46 seen on November 7 with 43 on November 9. There were 48 on November 12 and November 14 with 44 on November 16, 35 on November 19 and 32 on November 21. There were 38 on November 23 with 42 on November 26 and 50 on November 28, then 44 seen on November 30 with 30 on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 74 on December 5 with 64 on December 9, 63 on December 14 and 57 on December 17. There were 60 on December 19 with 101 on December 21, then 39 seen on December 24 with 23 on December 26. There were 100 on December 28 with 98 on January 2, 52 on January 7 and 51 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 65 on January 11 with 49 on January 14 and 25 on January 16. There were 62 on January 18 with 87 on January 23, 120 on January 28 and 123 on January 30, then 92 seen on February 1 with 19 on February 4. There were 66 on February 6 with 75 on February 8, 83 on February 11, 99 on February 13 and 144 on February 15, then 75 seen on February 18 with 68 on February 20, 67 on February 22, 64 on February 27 and 56 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 62 on March 4 with 68 on March 6, 76 on March 8, 132 on March 11, 164 on March 15, 221 on March 18 and 225 on March 20, then 140 seen on March 22. There were 178 from March 25 to March 30 with 211 on April 1, then 168 seen on April 5. This is such an early nester that it is possible that the main spring passage ended here to be followed by the summer passage if so there were 188 on April 8 with 295 on April 10, then 275 seen on April 12 with 247 on April 15. There were 290 on April 17 with 314 on April 19, 406 on April 22, 496 on April 24 and 542 on April 29, then 503 seen on May 3 with 492 on May 8, 481 on May 10 and 454 on May 13. That was a very significant event. For the post-breeding gathering there were 553 on May 15 with 591 on May 22 and 621 on May 23, then 598 seen on May 29 with 561 on June 3 and 556 on June 5. The count of 621 was the highest count for Zellwood; since that date the high count has risen to 873 on July 2, 2010. There were 580 on June 7 with 486 on June 12, 449 on June 17, 366 on June 19 and 313 on June 21. This is a difficult species in that the first broods were still around (hence the gathering) but the adults were still nesting which means that the summer for them continues. In reality both events appear to be running together. There were 354 on June 24 with 426 on June 26 and 469 on July 1, then 390 seen on July 3 with 388 on July 8, 372 on July 10, 342 on July 12 and 274 on

July 15. There were 301 on July 17 with 440 on July 19, then 285 seen on July 22 with 278 on July 24, 251 on July 26 and 250 on July 29. There were 367 on July 31 with 347 on August 5, then 313 seen on August 7 with 266 on August 9. There were 290 on August 12 with 364 on August 14, 374 on August 17 and 461 on August 19, then 368 seen on August 21 with 297 on August 23. The post-breeding gathering ended on September 25.

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

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor. Early record: *there was one on June 20, it flew from Duda into Phase One*. For the fall passage there were two on September 26 and September 28 with five on October 1, eight on October 3, 11 on October 5, 12 on October 10, 22 on October 12 and 26 on October 17, then 19 seen on October 19 with 16 on October 22 and six on October 24. There were 35 on October 26 with nine on October 29. There were 18 on October 31 with 19 on November 2, 31 on November 5 and 43 on November 7, then 37 seen on November 9 with 36 on November 12, 34 on November 14, 22 on November 16 and seven on November 19. That was the fall passage. The winter passage started very early this year there were 58 on November 21 with 61 on November 23, 66 on November 28 and 71 on December 5, then 35 seen on December 9 with 33 on December 14. The count of 71 was the highest count for Zellwood; at least it was up to that point. The high count now stands at 105 on December 30, 2009. There were 48 on December 17 with 35 on December 19. There were 37 on December 21 with 44 on December 24 and 54 on December 26, then 46 seen on December 28 with 40 on December 31, 29 on January 4 and 14 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 37 on January 9 with 30 on January 11, 23 on January 14 and three on January 16. There were 33 on January 18 with 32 on January 25, 17 on January 28 and ten on January 30. There were 31 on February 1 with 27 on February 4 and 24 on February 6. There were 46 on February 8 with 33 on February 13, seven on February 18 and five on February 20. There were 25 on February 22 with six on February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were nine on February 27 with ten on March 4 and 12 on March 6, then eight seen on March 11 with six on March 13. There were nine on March 15 with ten on March 20, then six seen on March 22 with three on March 25 and one on March 27. There were three on March 30 with two to April 5 and one on April 8. There were two on April 10 and April 12 with three on April 15, then singles seen to April 22. Finally there was one in Phase One on May 3.

### Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

Passage migrant and summer visitor; I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *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. That is still the highest count for Zellwood. Counts then lower with 54 on July 11, 47 on July 19, 44 on July 21, 20 on July 24, 17 on July 30, eight on August 3, three on August 10 and two on August 13.* That was a very significant post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were six on August 15 with seven on August 17, then one seen on August 23. There were three on August 24 and August 29 with later one on September 7. That was the very limited early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on March 8 with two on March 11, then one seen on March 13. There were two from March 15 to March 20 with three on March 25 and five on March 30, then four seen to April 5 with two on April 8 and one on April 10. There were seven on April 12 with ten on April 17, then five seen on April 19. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on April 22 and April 24 with 11 from April 26 to May 6, 14 on May 8 and 35 on May 10, then 13 seen to May 17 with ten on May 21 and seven to May 23. There were 13 on May 27 with 20 on May 29, then 14 seen on May 31 with 12 on June 3 and five on June 5. There were seven on June 7 with 22 on June 10, then 19 seen on June 12 with 16 on June 14 and 15 on June 17. There were 27 on June 19 with 14 on June 21 and ten on June 24. There were 15 on June 26 with ten on July 1 and four on July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were nine on July 5 with 11 on July 8, then six seen to July 12. There were 11 on July 15 with seven on July 17. There were eight on July 19 with 15 on July 22, then eight seen on July 24 with two on July 26. There were six on July 29 with nine on July 31, 11 on August 2 and 12 on August 7, then 11 seen on August 9 with eight on August 14 *and six to August 26.* There was no suggestion of a post-breeding gathering this year.

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

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, there were at least four nests this year. Two nests were in Phase One with two more by Lake Apopka. The latter nests failed and they probably tried again as four pairs eventually raised one to two young a pair in Phase One. Nesting first noted on December 24, 2008, however broods of young noted from March 25 to April 15. Early fall records: *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. There were 22 on August 23 with 26 on August 24 and 43 on August 27, then 31 seen on August 29 with 28 on August 31. There were 37 on*

September 3 with 38 on September 7, then 12 seen on September 10. There were 16 on September 12 with 38 on September 14, 41 on September 19 and 56 on September 21, then 36 seen on September 24. There were 49 on September 26 with 52 on September 28, then 25 seen on October 1. The seasons are somewhat meaningless for this species as it is a winter nester. The records also show little difference in the numbers during the year however for the sake of uniformity I am creating the seasons here. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 29 on October 3 with 35 on October 5, then 23 seen on October 8. There were 26 on October 10 with 35 on October 12, then 26 seen on October 15. Up to this point the "influxes" do not appear to be real, I am more comfortable with the ones that follow. There were 30 on October 17 with 53 on October 19, then 29 seen to October 26 with 27 on October 29. There were 44 on October 31 with 47 on November 5, then 38 seen on November 9 with 23 on November 12. There were 33 on November 14 with 35 from November 16 to November 21 and 54 on November 23, then 44 seen on November 28 with 31 on December 3. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 48 on December 5 with 40 on December 7, 36 to December 12 and 27 on December 14. There were 33 on December 17 with 38 on December 19, then 34 seen on December 21 with 29 on December 24. There were 41 on December 26 with 44 on December 28, then 38 seen on January 2 with 32 on January 4 and 29 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 39 on January 9 with 47 on January 11, then 38 seen to January 18 with 36 on January 21. There were 38 on January 23 with 69 on January 25, then 49 seen on January 28 with 38 on January 30. There were 58 on February 1 with 53 on February 8, 52 on February 11 and 43 on February 13. There were 58 on February 15 with 42 on February 18. This appeared to be the early end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage or perhaps the summer passage seeing when the young were in the nests there were 46 on February 20 with 49 on February 22, 52 on February 25, 53 on February 27 and 55 on March 1, then 54 seen on March 4 with 49 on March 6. There were 61 on March 8 with 38 on March 11 and 37 on March 13. There were 39 on March 15 with 37 on March 20 and 36 on March 22. There were 46 on March 25 with 51 on March 27 and 57 on March 30, then 45 seen on April 5 with 36 on April 8. There were 54 on April 10 with 55 on April 12, 64 on April 15, 65 on April 22 and 67 on April 26, then 40 seen on April 29. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 50 on May 1 with 61 on May 3 and 67 on May 6, then 48 seen on May 8 with 36 on May 10. There were 51 on May 13 with 50 on May 15, 39 on May 17 and 28 on May 21. There were 29 on May 22 with 56 on May 23, then 37 seen on May 27 with 33 on May 29. There were 44 on May 31 with 32 on June 3. There were 38 on June 5 with 49 on June 7 and 75 on June 12, then 40 seen to June 19 with 35 on June 21 and 33 on June 24. There were 45 on June 26 with 24 on June 28. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 37 on July 1 with 39 on July 3 and 61 on July 8, then 45 seen on July 12 with 31 on July 15 and 25 on July 17. There were 37 on July 19 with 33 on July 24, 28 on July 26 and 25 on July 29. There were 52 on July 31 with 37 on

August 5 and 29 on August 7. There were 49 on August 9 with 45 on August 14 *and 26 to August 17*

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

This was a long term non-breeding visitor. There was an immature by Lake Apopka west of the Laughlin Road extension from May 9, 2008 to September 17, 2008. I believe this particular individual had been seen intermittently from June 22, 2007. On September 19, 2008 this bird was in the Pole Road canal but it was back at the lake on September 21, 2008. On that date there was another immature at the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. There had been one previously at that site on June 15, 2008. The bird at the lake continued to be seen to October 3, 2008. Higher water levels may have forced it to leave. This was the probable cause of an earlier departure from this site. On December 12, 2008 there was an immature at the Stormwater Ponds it stayed to March 15, 2009. An American Alligator had been stalking it so perhaps it met its demise. Then on April 1, 2009 a bird was back by Lake Apopka in the exact location used since June 2007. This bird stayed to May 23, 2009 when it was again forced to leave by rising water levels in the lake. I believe that all these northern Lake Apopka sightings relate to one individual and that all the Stormwater Ponds sightings relate to a second individual. This is all very exceptional as these birds should be in the Keys.

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

A non-breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, this species regularly spreads out over newly mown fields to search for Hispid Cotton Rats. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 209 on May 14 with 268 on May 18, 370 on June 4, 380 on June 15 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 the post-breeding gathering. 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. There were 43 on August 20 with 24 on August 23 and 21 on August 24. There were 131 on August 27 with 18 on August 29. There was now an unexpected passage caused by Tropical Storm Fay. There were 100 on August 31 with 130 on September 5, 170 on September 10, 215 on September 12, 250 on September 14, 290 on September 17, 365 on September 19, 370 on September 21 and 510 on September 24, then 365 seen on September 28 with 105 on October 3, 33 on October 5, 22 on October 10, 20 on October 12, 18 on October 15 and 16 on October 17. That was an unusual event it also caused the early fall passage to over-run. For the late fall*

passage there were 26 on October 19 and October 22 with 40 on October 24, then 22 seen on October 26. There were 28 on October 29 with 43 on October 31 and 84 on November 5, then 26 seen on November 7. There were 38 on November 9 with 45 on November 12 and 46 on November 16, then 39 seen on November 19 with 31 on November 21. There were 33 on November 23 with 39 on November 26 and 55 on December 3, then 32 seen on December 5 with 31 on December 7. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 60 on December 9 with 34 on December 14 and 20 on December 17. There were 39 on December 19 with 27 to December 24. There were 29 on December 26 with 33 on December 31, 41 on January 4 and 46 on January 7, then 36 seen on January 11 with 33 on January 14 and 27 on January 16. The winter passage also lasted longer than normal. For the early spring passage there were 70 on January 18 with 69 on January 21 and 65 on January 23. There were 80 on January 25 with 46 on January 28 and 20 on January 30. There were 59 on February 1 with 27 on February 4. There were 40 on February 6 with 64 on February 8, then 21 seen on February 13 with 17 on February 15. There were 23 on February 18 with 32 on February 20, then 24 seen to February 25. There were 33 on February 27 with 46 on March 4, then 30 seen on March 6. That was the end of the early spring passage. Numbers were now significantly higher with the main spring passage. There were 180 on March 8 with 220 from March 11 to March 15, then 200 seen to March 20. There were 470 on March 22 with 380 to March 27, 330 on March 30, 320 on April 5, 55 on April 10 and 48 on April 12. There were 69 on April 15 with 460 on April 17, 620 on April 19 and 750 on April 22, then 300 seen on April 24 with 170 on April 26. There were 440 on April 29 with 380 on May 3, 60 on May 6, 56 on May 8 and 50 on May 10. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 55 on May 13 with 205 on May 15, then 110 seen on May 17 with 105 on May 21. During this event there was a feeding frenzy in Phase One at first light, the birds later dispersed through the area. There were 245 on May 22 with 175 on May 27, 80 on May 29 and 35 on May 31. There were 330 on June 3 with 350 on June 7 and 550 on June 10, then 490 seen to June 14 with 130 on June 17 and 110 on June 19. There were 135 on June 21 with 73 on June 24 and nine on June 26. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 43 on June 28 with 90 on July 1, then 16 seen on July 3. There were 18 on July 5 with 33 on July 8, then 28 seen on July 12 with 16 on July 15 and ten on July 17. There were 50 on July 19 with 23 on July 22. There were 37 on July 24 with 62 on July 26, then 38 seen on July 29 with 34 on July 31. There were 47 on August 2 with 54 on August 5, then 42 seen on August 9 with 37 on August 12. There were 56 on August 14 *with 34 on August 15*. The early fall passage was exceptionally light this year.

## Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

A non-breeding resident, a passage migrant and there was after the passage of Tropical Storm Fay a major invasion. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering 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 200 seen on August 1 with 135 on August 3 and 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. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 184 on August 23 with 290 on August 24 and 645 on August 27, then 280 seen on August 31 with 145 on September 3. Now the invasion started after Tropical Storm Fay there were 950 on September 5 with 1,025 on September 12 and 1,590 on September 14, then 1,380 seen on September 17 with 1,240 on September 19, 1,195 on September 24, 955 on September 26, 660 on September 28, 206 on October 1, 195 on October 3, 100 on October 5, 90 on October 10, 50 on October 17 and 35 on October 19. If the District had not drained the fields this event would probably have been larger and lasted much longer. The actual high count is that of 2,585 on November 7, 2004 and that was after the three hurricanes. This event is second only to the 2004 invasion. With this event the early fall passage overran so for the late fall passage there were 40 on October 22 with 119 on October 24, then 85 seen on October 29 with 65 on October 31 and 34 on November 2. There were 190 on November 5 with 125 on November 9 and 55 on November 12. There were 69 on November 14 with 236 on November 16, then 97 seen on November 19 with 77 on November 21. There were 165 on November 23 with 75 on November 26, 74 on November 28 and 44 on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 102 on December 5 with 67 on December 7. There were 100 on December 9 with 180 on December 12, then 87 seen on December 14 with 50 on December 17. There were 153 on December 19 with 61 on December 21. There were 65 on December 24 with 117 on December 26, then 85 seen on December 28 with 80 on January 2 and 72 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 171 on January 7 with 45 on January 9. There were 70 on January 11 with 90 from January 14 to January 18 and 115 on January 21, then 95 seen on January 23 with 55 on January 25. There were 100 on January 28 with 120 on January 30, then 75 seen on February 1 with 70 on February 6 and 53 on February 8. There were 70 on February 11 with 80 on February 13 and February 15, then 60 seen on February 18. There were 63 on February 20 with 115 on February 22, then 80 seen to February 27. That was the end of the weakest event of the year the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 105 on March 1 with 75 on March 4 and 36 on March 6. There were 520 on March 8 with 570 on March 11 and 780 on March 13, then 760 seen on March 15 with 750 on March 18, 550 to March 25 and 520 on March 27. There were 730 on March 30 with 350 on April 1, 270 on April 5 and 33 on April 8. There were 280 on April 10 with 445 on April 17, 550 on April 19 and 600 on April 22, then 360 seen on April 24 with 250 on April 26. There were 455 on April 29 with 410 on May 3 and 75 on May 6.*

This marked the end of the main spring passage therefore for the summer passage there were 125 on May 8 with 275 on May 10, 305 on May 15, 445 on May 17 and 470 on May 22, then 330 seen on May 23 with 125 on May 27. This species also took part in the early morning feeding frenzy in Phase One. There were 380 on May 29 with 98 on May 31. There were 150 on June 3 with 210 on June 5, 540 on June 10 and 860 on June 14, then 135 seen to June 19. There were 385 on June 21 with 380 on June 26, 315 on July 1, 60 on July 3 and 52 on July 5. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 55 on July 8 with 90 on July 10, then 48 seen on July 12 with 23 on July 15 and 22 on July 17. There were 45 on July 19 with 13 on July 22. There were 42 on July 24 with 54 on July 26, 90 on July 31, 140 on August 2 and 255 on August 7, then 245 seen on August 12 with 190 on August 14 and 103 on August 15.

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

Resident and passage migrant, this species bred on the southern border but the vegetation was too thick to identify the number of pairs. Some pairs will have raised two broods of young; there were often two young a pair. Young were still at the nests in mid-August. Early fall passage: *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. There were 33 on August 23 with 35 on August 24 and 77 on August 27, then 56 seen on August 29. Now we come to the higher numbers after Tropical Storm Fay. There were 58 on August 31 with 153 on September 5, then 82 seen on September 10 with 60 on September 12. There were 171 on September 14 with 155 on September 17. There were 170 on September 19 with 225 on September 21, then 108 seen on September 24 with 90 on September 26, 80 on September 28, 76 on October 1, 58 on October 3, 38 on October 8, 23 on October 10, 18 on October 12 and 13 on October 15. The early fall passage over-ran this year. For the late fall passage there were 55 on October 17 with 43 on October 19 and 29 on October 22. There were 32 on October 24 with 37 on October 26, then 27 seen on October 29 with 20 on October 31. There were 40 on November 2 with 28 on November 5 and 20 on November 7. There were 35 on November 9 with 27 on November 12 and 14 on November 14. There were 23 on November 16 with 27 on November 19, 39 on November 21 and 42 on November 23, then 27 seen on November 26 with 18 on November 28. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 23 on December 3 with 29 on December 5 and 39 on December 7, then 32 seen on December 9 with 11 on December 12. There were 15 on December 14 with 16 on December 17, 19 on December 19, 22 on December*

21 and 24 on December 26, then 20 seen on December 28 with 15 on December 31 and 12 on January 2. The winter passage ended very early this year. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 4 with 23 on January 7, 24 to January 14 and 26 on January 16, then 20 seen on January 18 with 17 on January 21. There were 34 on January 23 with 54 on January 28, then 32 seen on February 1 with 28 on February 4 and 24 on February 6. There were 36 on February 8 with 17 on February 11. There were 22 on February 13 with 26 on February 15 and 33 on February 20, then 18 seen on February 22 with 17 on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 28 on February 27 with 40 on March 1, then 36 seen on March 6 with 28 on March 11 and 26 on March 13. There were 35 on March 15 with 31 on March 18 and 24 on March 20. There were 49 on March 22 with 26 on March 25 and 19 on March 27. There were 25 on March 30 and April 1 with 34 on April 5, then 22 seen on April 8. There were 25 on April 10 with 35 on April 12, then 33 seen on April 15 with 29 on April 17 and 20 on April 19. There were 29 on April 22 and April 24 with 35 on April 26, then 31 seen on May 1. For the summer passage there were 22 on May 10 with 38 on May 15 and May 17, then 22 seen on May 21 with 18 on May 22. There were 23 on May 23 with 24 on May 27 and 28 on May 29, then 27 seen on May 31 with 22 on June 3. There were 26 on June 5 with 32 on June 7, 47 on June 10 and 65 on June 12, then 44 seen on June 17 with 21 on June 19. There were 25 on June 21 with 34 on June 24, then 30 seen on June 26 with 24 on June 28. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 43 on July 1 with 20 on July 3. There were 30 on July 5 with 52 on July 8 and 53 on July 12, then 33 seen to July 19 with 18 to July 24. There were 29 on July 26 with 37 on July 31 and 107 on August 2, then 67 seen on August 7 with 55 on August 9. There were 72 on August 12 *with 52 on August 15 and 27 on August 17.*

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

Resident, passage migrant and summer visitor, a few pairs nested on the southern border but the majority nested outside the area at Duda or the Marsh Flow-Way. Each morning after the feeding frenzy in Phase One they left to the west and later in the day they were to be seen flying to and from the west. Early fall records: *there were 12 on June 25 with 28 on June 27, 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, then 14 seen to July 24. There were 150 on July 26 with nine 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. There were 40 on August 23 with 30 on August 27, 17 on August 31 and 14 on September 3. There were 24 on September 5 with 28 on September 7, then 16 seen on September 10. Now the effect of Tropical Storm Fay could be seen. There*

were 28 on September 12 with 126 on September 14 and 170 on September 19, then 125 seen on September 21 with 80 on September 24, 75 on September 26, 37 on September 28, 33 on October 3, 14 to October 10 and seven on October 12. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were eight on October 15 with 11 on October 17, 12 on October 19 and 13 on October 26, then 12 seen on October 29 with ten on October 31 and eight on November 2. There were 11 on November 5 with 13 on November 7, 16 on November 9 and 24 on November 14, then 20 seen on November 16 with 19 on November 19 and 13 on November 21. There were 20 on November 23 with 15 on November 28 and 12 on December 3. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 28 on December 5 with 34 on December 9, then 21 seen on December 12 with 13 to December 19 and seven on December 21. There were 11 on December 24 with 17 on December 26 and 19 on December 31, then 17 seen on January 4 with 12 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 9 with 23 on January 11 and January 14, then 15 seen on January 16. There were 17 on January 18 with 35 on January 21, then 24 seen on January 23 with 19 on January 25. There were 42 on January 28 with ten on January 30 and nine on February 1. There were 14 on February 4 with 18 on February 6, then 12 seen on February 8. There were 16 on February 11 with 18 on February 13 and 23 to February 18, then 20 seen on February 20 with 17 on February 22. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 22 on February 25 with 30 on March 1, then 26 seen on March 4 with 14 on March 6. there were 46 on March 8 with 48 on March 11 and 56 on March 13, then 54 seen on March 15 with 29 on March 18 and 25 on March 20. There were 62 on March 22 with 66 on March 27 and 75 on March 30, then 64 seen on April 1 with 47 on April 5, 16 on April 8, 15 on April 10 and 12 on April 12. There were 13 on April 15 with 55 on April 17 and 66 on April 19, then 60 seen on April 22 with 19 on April 24. There were 32 on April 26 with 70 on April 29 and 85 on May 3, then 14 seen on May 6 with nine on May 8. That completed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 33 on May 10 with 53 on May 15, then 21 seen on May 21 with ten on May 22 and eight on May 23. There were 21 on May 27 with 23 to May 31, then 20 seen on June 3 with 16 on June 5. There were 36 on June 7 with 48 on June 12 and 56 on June 14, then 34 seen on June 17 with 33 on June 19, 23 to June 24 and 20 on June 26. There were 41 on June 28 with 17 on July 1 and 15 on July 3. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 19 on July 5 with 28 on July 10, then 23 seen on July 12 with 16 on July 15. There were 18 on July 17 with 21 on July 19, then nine seen on July 22 with seven on July 24. There were 18 on July 26 with 32 on July 29, then 22 seen on August 2 with 15 on August 5. There were 35 on August 7 with 40 on August 9, then 39 seen on August 12 with 33 on August 14, 18 on August 15 and 16 on August 17.

## Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, there was a breeding colony with some 250 pairs on the southern border that count was done on May 6. Later a second colony formed, this was in the northern fields of Phase One. The nests were in lines of willows and there were approximately 50 pairs. The first juveniles were seen out in the fields on June 12. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 310 on June 11 with 485 on June 13, 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 1,415 on July 30, then 1,220 seen on August 1 with 1,000 on August 6, 800 on August 8 and 500 on August 10. There were 710 on August 13 with 980 on August 15, 1,610 on August 17 and 1,675 on August 23, then 1,180 seen on August 24. There were 1,430 on August 27 with 1,900 on August 29, 3,100 on August 31 and 3,200 on September 3, then 2,900 seen on September 5 with 1,550 to September 12 and 530 on September 14. There were 895 on September 17 with 975 on September 19 and 1,700 on September 21, then 1,630 seen on September 26 with 1,170 on September 28, 1100 on October 3 and 400 to October 8. In this case the post-breeding gathering took over the whole of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 560 on October 10 with 185 on October 12 and 106 on October 15. There were 405 on October 17 with 70 on October 19 and 56 on October 22. There were 285 on October 24 with 155 on October 26. There were 195 on October 29 with 450 on October 31, 675 on November 2 and 880 on November 5, then 605 seen on November 7 with 420 on November 9. There were 550 on November 12 with 600 on November 14, then 450 seen on November 16 with 240 on November 19. There were 600 on November 21 with 650 on November 23 and November 26, then 585 seen on November 28 with 475 on December 3. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 885 on December 5 with 30 on December 7. There were 250 on December 9 with 545 on December 12, then 480 seen on December 14 with 200 on December 17, 106 on December 21 and 66 on December 24. There were 68 on December 26 with 240 on December 28, 310 on December 31 and 490 on January 4, then 330 seen on January 7 with 315 on January 9 and 200 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 435 on January 14 with 420 on January 18, 360 on January 23, 290 on January 28 and 160 on January 30. There were 190 on February 1 with 210 on February 4, then 65 seen on February 6 with 50 on February 8. There were 70 on February 11 with 300 on February 13, 345 on February 15, 480 on February 20 and 500 on February 25, then 450 seen on February 27 with 65 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 125 on March 4 with 165 on March 6, then 100 seen on March 8 with 80 on March 11. There were 130 on March 13 with 20 on March 15. There were 110 on March 18 with 220 on March 20 and 260 on March 25, then 220 seen on March 27 with 195 on March 26 and 190 on April 1. It is just possible that the late*

spring passage ends very early at this point, if so for the summer passage there were 215 on April 5 with 515 on April 8, then 95 seen on April 10 with 52 on April 12. There were 360 on April 15 with 470 on April 17, then 310 seen on April 19 with 220 on April 22. There were 365 on April 24 with 250 on April 29 and 180 on May 1. There were 270 on May 3 with 285 on May 6 and 350 on May 8, then 340 seen on May 14 with 220 on May 15. There were 260 on May 17 with 325 on May 21 and 440 on May 23, then 430 seen on May 27 with 410 on May 31, 370 on June 3 and 145 on June 5. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 150 on June 7 with 350 on June 10, 730 on June 14, 900 on June 17, 965 on June 19, 1,230 on June 24, 1,350 on June 26 and 1,720 on July 1, then 1,015 seen on July 3. There were 1,100 on July 5 with 1,350 on July 8 and 1,970 on July 10, then 360 seen on July 12. There were 665 on July 15 with 1,150 on July 17, 1,530 on July 22 and 2,000 on July 24, then 1,060 seen on July 29 with 700 on July 31 and 680 on August 2. There were 945 on August 5 with 1,035 on August 9, then 985 seen on August 14 *with 680 on August 15.*

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

A summer visitor and passage migrant with a few staying for the winter, they bred in Phase One, the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh, the shore of Lake Apopka and some of the canals. This was an early nester so the post-breeding gathering started very early. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 59 on May 23 with 66 on May 25, 70 on May 30, 100 on June 1, 104 on June 6, 114 on June 8, 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.* That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 35 on August 15 with 27 on August 17 and seven on August 20. Thanks to Tropical Storm Fay there was a major influx of 242 on August 23 with 74 on August 27, 47 on August 29, 42 on August 31, 36 on September 3, 30 on September 7 and nine on September 10. The count of 242 is the highest count for Zellwood. There were 12 on September 12 with 28 on September 14, then 27 seen on September 17 with 15 on September 21 and six on September 24. There were 18 on September 26 with 14 on September 28, seven on October 1 and one on October 3. That concluded the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were nine on October 5 with four to October 12. There were five on October 15 with 11 on October 17, then ten seen on October 19 with four to October 26 and two on October 29. There were three on October 31 with four on November 2, six to November 9 and 11 on November 14, then nine seen on November 16 with six on November 19, four on November 21, three on November 23 and one on November 26.

That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 28 with six on December 5 and December 9, then three seen on December 12 with two on December 14. There were five on December 17 with nine on December 19, then six seen on December 21 with four on December 24. There were nine on December 26 with six on December 28, five on January 2, three on January 7 and one on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 11 with six on January 14, three on January 16 and two on January 18. There were three on January 21 and January 23 with four to February 1, then one seen on February 4. There were three on February 6 and February 8 with four on February 11 and five on February 15, then one seen on February 18. There were three on February 20 with four on February 22 and seven on February 27, then one seen on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the summer passage (this species nests so early) there were four on March 4 with ten on March 6, 11 on March 8, 18 on March 11 and 21 on March 18, then 20 seen on March 20 with 11 on March 22. There were 18 on March 25 with 36 on March 27, then 30 seen on April 1 with 28 on April 5. There were 46 on April 8 with 51 on April 10, 54 on April 17, 58 on April 19, 59 on April 22 and 64 on April 26, then 56 seen on May 1 with 52 to May 6 and 44 to May 10. That ended the summer passage. The first fledged young (one) was seen on May 10. For the post-breeding gathering there were 45 on May 13 with 85 on May 15 and 95 on May 17, then 31 seen on May 21. There were 45 on May 22 with 49 on May 23, 87 on May 27 and 107 on May 29, then 91 seen on May 31 with 80 on June 5, 65 on June 7 and 50 on June 10. There were 75 on June 12 with 117 on June 14, then 115 seen on June 19 with 74 on June 21, 68 on June 24, 61 on June 28, 53 to July 3, 44 on July 8, 42 on July 10, 40 on July 12 and 27 on July 15. Such a long decline is a good indicator that a passage had ended. That was therefore the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 31 on July 17 with 89 on July 19, then 24 seen on July 22. There were 36 on July 24 with 42 on July 26, 47 on July 29 and 53 on July 31, then 41 seen on August 2 with 36 on August 5. There were 46 on August 7 with 82 on August 9, then 62 seen on August 14 *with 48 on August 15, 43 on August 19, 36 to August 26 and 22 on August 28.*

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

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, because this is basically a nocturnal species it is difficult to get an accurate picture. This species bred in Phase Two; there were probably at least 25 pairs. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 29 with 11 on July 2 and 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 to 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 two seen on August 15. There were three on August 17*

but none seen on August 20. There were two on August 22 with 17 on August 23, then 15 seen on August 24 with 11 on August 27, two on August 29 and one to September 3. There were three on September 7 with five on September 10, 14 on September 12, 23 on September 17 and 41 on September 19, then 29 seen on September 26 with nine on September 28 and one on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 5 with 21 on October 8, then nine seen on October 10 with seven on October 12 and four on October 15. There were eight on October 17 with one to October 22. There were two on October 24 with four on October 26 and seven on October 29, then one seen on October 31. There were five on November 2 with nine on November 5, then five seen to November 12. There were 24 on November 14 with six to November 26 and four on November 28. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on December 3 with one on December 5. There were three on December 7 with eight on December 9, then seven seen on December 12 with three on December 14. There were 14 on December 18 with 12 on December 19 and two on December 21. There were 12 on December 24 with 20 on December 26, then five seen on December 28. There were six on December 31 with nine on January 2 and 11 on January 7, then five seen to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 14 with 11 on January 18, then five seen on January 23 with three on January 25. There were 11 on January 28 with four on February 1 and one on February 4. There were two on February 6 with nine on February 8 and 13 on February 13, then seven seen on February 18 with two to February 25. That was the early spring passage. For this year at least this species was first and foremost a summer visitor. For the main spring passage there were 15 on February 27 and March 6 with 19 on March 8 and 32 on March 11, then 30 seen on March 15 with 20 on March 18 and 13 on March 20. There were 19 on March 22 with 26 on March 25 and 42 on March 27, then 29 seen on March 30 with 26 on April 5 and 22 on April 8. There were 23 on April 10 with 28 on April 12, then 18 seen on April 15 with 17 on April 17. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 19 on April 19 with 33 to April 26, 34 on April 29 and 35 on May 6, then 34 seen on May 8 with 29 on May 10 and 18 on May 13. There were 33 on May 15 with 27 on May 17 and two on May 21. There were six on May 22 with 18 on May 23, 53 on May 27 and 62 on May 29, then 42 seen on June 3 with 30 on June 5 and 25 on June 7. There were 34 on June 10 with 90 on June 12, then 45 seen on June 14 with 22 on June 17, 13 on June 19, 12 on June 24, seven on June 28, two on July 1 and one on July 3. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 5 with 11 on July 8, then six seen on July 12 with three on July 15 and two on July 17. There were 16 on July 19 with 22 on July 26, then four seen on July 29. There were six on July 31 with 15 on August 2, 19 on August 5, 27 on August 9 and 30 on August 14, *then 25 seen on August 15 with four on August 17.*

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

Summer visitor, there were at least five pairs in Phase One and it is likely that they all raised young, a pair by the Lake Level Canal did in fact raise one young. Early fall records: *there were five on July 2 with three to July 19, then two seen on July 21 with singles to July 30. There were two on August 1 with singles on August 3 and August 6.* There was an immature by the Lake Level Canal from August 27 to August 29. There was an immature by Lust Road on September 17 with two on September 19, then one seen on September 21. Finally for the early fall there was an immature by Hooper Farms Road on September 26. There were no further records until March. In the spring there were singles on March 20 and April 1 with three on April 5, then two seen on April 8. There were three on April 10 with eight on April 15, then six seen to April 19 with four on April 24 and three on April 26. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on April 29 with eight on May 1 and ten on May 3, then eight seen to May 8. There were 16 on May 10 with 20 on May 15 and 27 on May 17, then nine seen on May 22 with four on May 23. There were ten on May 27 with 13 on May 29, then ten seen on May 31 with four on June 3 and two on June 5. There were five on June 7 with four on June 10 and one on June 12. There were three on June 14 with five on June 17, then four seen to June 24. There were six on June 26 with four to July 1 and one on July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 5 with three to July 12. There were four on July 15 with three on July 17 and singles to July 24. There were three on July 26 with singles on July 29 and July 31. There were two on August 2 and August 7 with singles on August 9 and August 14. Juveniles were seen from July 5.

### White Ibis (*Eudocimus chihi*)

Resident, a passage migrant with this year a heavy winter passage, there was a small colony on the southern border, perhaps ten or so pairs. The first fledged young (one) was seen on May 15. Early fall records: *there were 140 on June 25 with 220 on June 27, 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 and ten on August 20.* There were 100 on August 23 with 130 on August 24, 335 on August 29 and 865 on August 31, then 725 seen on September 3 with 470 on September 5, 160 on September 7 and 150 on September 10. There were 460 on September 12 with 465 on September 14, 615 on September 17 and 1,050 on September 21, then 890 seen on September 26 with 405 on October 1, 210 on October 3, 57 on October 5 and 50 on October 8. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 100 on October 10 with 215 on October 12, then 150 seen on

October 15 with 90 on October 17. There were 205 on October 19 with 60 on October 22. There were 135 on October 24 with 225 on October 26, 470 on October 29 and 835 on October 31, then 810 seen on November 2 with 640 on November 5. There were 675 on November 7 with 735 on November 9 and 1,240 on November 12, then 580 seen on November 14 with 535 on November 16, 195 on November 19 and 90 on November 21. There were 350 on November 23 with 445 on November 26, then 290 seen on November 28 with 250 on December 3. That concluded the main fall passage. Now to the major winter passage there were 2,200 on December 5 with 2,000 on December 9. There were 2,500 on December 12 with 2,300 on December 14 and 2,000 on December 17. There were also 2,500 on December 28 and January 2. Excluding these counts there were 285 on December 7 with 345 on December 19 and 595 on December 24, then 215 seen on December 26. There 255 on December 31 with 145 on January 4. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 600 on January 7 with 630 on January 11 and 650 on January 16, then 580 seen on January 21 with 190 on January 23 and 175 on January 25. There were 1,750 on January 28 with 805 on January 30, 410 on February 1, 370 on February 4, 335 on February 8, 305 on February 13, 55 on February 15, 36 on February 18 and 27 on February 20. There were 305 on February 22 with seven on February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 185 on February 27 with 275 on March 1 and 385 on March 4, then 195 seen on March 6 with 110 on March 11, 105 on March 15, 65 on March 18 and 60 on March 20. There were 490 on March 22 with 250 on March 25 and 25 on March 27. There were 280 on March 30 with 110 on April 1, 80 on April 5 and 59 on April 8. That was probably the end of a very short late spring passage therefore for the summer passage there were 105 on April 10 with 27 on April 12, 22 on April 15 and 20 on April 17. There were 125 on April 19 with 45 on April 22 and 16 on April 24. There were 35 on April 26 with 50 on April 29, then 35 seen on May 1 with 34 on May 6 and 26 on May 8. There were 90 on May 10 with 26 on May 13. There were 33 on May 15 with 55 on May 17 and 130 on May 22, then 90 seen on May 23 with 80 on May 27. Numbers now slightly higher which may indicate a minimal post-breeding gathering, there were 200 on May 29 with 105 on May 31, 57 on June 3 and 47 on June 5. There were 70 on June 7 with 300 on June 10, then 175 seen on June 14 with 150 on June 17 and 105 on June 19. There were 160 on June 21 with 105 on June 24, 85 on June 26, 75 on June 28, 35 on July 3 and 15 on July 5. This closed the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 580 on July 8 with 600 on July 10, then 285 seen on July 12 with 20 on July 15. There were 380 on July 17 with 155 on July 22, 52 on July 24, 36 on July 29 and 15 on July 31. There were 35 on August 2 with 370 on August 5, then 73 seen on August 7 with 68 on August 9 and 11 on August 12. There were 170 on August 14 with 125 on August 15, 21 on August 19 and 16 on August 21.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor they nested initially on the southern border, probably no more than ten pairs. Later they started nesting in Phase One near the McDonald Canal; there were perhaps 25 pairs at this site. The young from Phase One were leaving their nests in mid-August. This extended nesting season makes it hard to sort out the various passages. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 23 on June 15 with 620 on June 18, then 600 seen on June 20 with 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. There were 130 on August 15 with 340 on August 20, 405 on August 23, 465 on August 24, 600 on August 27, 785 on August 29 and 1,020 on August 31, then 455 seen on September 5 with 240 on September 7. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 570 on September 10 with 530 on September 12 and 440 on September 14. There were 665 on September 17 with 560 on September 19 and 250 on September 21. There were 775 on September 24 with 500 on September 26, 215 on September 28 and eight on October 1. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 42 on October 3 with 105 on October 5, then 40 seen on October 8. There were 70 on October 10 with 135 on October 12, then 98 seen on October 15. That appeared to be a minor interlude between two strong events. There were 135 on October 17 with 145 on October 19, 275 on October 24, 400 on October 29, 465 on October 31, 545 on November 2, 670 on November 5, 905 on November 7, 1,045 on November 12 and 1,315 on November 14, then 395 seen on November 19 with 195 on November 23 and 135 on November 26. That influx lasted over a month; it started with 135 and ended with 135. That also was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 190 on November 28 with 205 on December 3 and 1,100 on December 5, then 200 seen on December 7. There were 250 on December 9 with 840 on December 12, then 570 seen on December 14 with 280 on December 19, 205 on December 21 and 70 on December 24. There were 450 on December 26 with 120 on December 28 and 40 on December 31. There were 125 on January 2 with 115 on January 7 and 60 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 135 on January 11 with 150 on January 16 and 295 on January 21, then 250 seen on January 23 with 215 on January 25. There were 380 on January 28 with 350 on January 30, 150 on February 4, 90 on February 6 and 43 on February 8. There were 135 on February 11 with 95 on February 15, 75 on February 20, 60 on February 22 and 42 on February 25. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 45 on February 27 with 50 on March 1 and 90 on March 4, then 30 seen on March 6. There were 75 on March 8 with 150 on March 11, then 105 seen on March 13 with 45 on March 15 and 30 on March 18. There were 55 on March 20 with 295 on March 22 and 460 on March 25, then 260*

seen on March 30 with 130 on April 5 and 58 on April 8. There were 140 on April 10 with 170 on April 15 and 320 on April 19, then 150 seen on April 24 with 145 on April 26. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 190 on April 29 with 340 on May 3, then 65 seen on May 6 with 54 on May 8, 47 on May 10 and 25 on May 13. There were 70 on May 15 with 80 on May 21 and 145 to May 23, then 95 seen on May 27. There were 120 on May 29 with 230 on May 31, then 195 seen on June 5 with 180 on June 7, 105 on June 12, 90 on June 14 and 75 on June 17. There were 195 on June 19 with 205 on June 21, then 85 seen on June 26 with 80 on June 28, 75 on July 1 and 17 on July 3. The summer passage ended here. For the post-breeding gathering there were 37 on July 5 with 920 on July 8, then 750 seen on July 12 with 190 on July 17, 80 on July 19 and 35 on July 22. There were 280 on July 24 with 125 on July 26 and 48 on July 29. There were 53 on July 31 with 260 on August 2 and 300 on August 5, then 225 seen on August 7 with 115 on August 9 and 70 on August 14.

#### White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

This year it was a vagrant. The only record related to an adult by Pole Road on July 8.

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

An increasing visitor from the spring to the fall, there were no winter records. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with seven on July 9, then one seen on July 16.* There were two on August 15. There were singles on August 29 and September 5 with four on September 10, five to September 14, eight on September 19, nine on September 21 and 13 on September 24, then 11 seen on September 26 with two on September 28. Finally for the fall passage there were four on October 5. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the early spring passage there was one on February 15 with two on February 18, then singles seen to February 25. There were two on February 27 and March 1. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 30. There were ten on April 24 with four on April 29 and two to May 3. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 6 with 19 on May 8 and May 10, then two seen on May 13. There were three on May 15 with two on May 17 and one on May 22. There were two on May 23 and May 31 with four on June 3 and June 5 then five seen on June 7 with ten on June 10. Counts then lower with two on June 12. There were four on June 17 with three on June 19, two to June 24 and one on June 26. This closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 26 with two on July 31.

### Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Present throughout the year but normally only low numbers seen. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 2 and July 6 with ten on July 9, then three seen to July 16. There were ten on July 19 with six to July 26, two on July 27 and singles to August 1. Later there were singles on August 8 and August 10 with two on August 13, then one seen on August 15. There were six on August 17 with ten on August 29, then two seen on August 31. There were three on September 12 with 11 on September 14, 17 on September 17, 29 on September 19, 55 on September 21 and 100 on September 24, then 19 seen on September 26 with seven on September 28 and six on October 1. That was the most significant event of the year. That was also the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 27 on October 3 with 12 on October 5 and one on October 15. There were three on October 17 with 16 on October 19, then singles seen to October 29. There were two on November 5 with later two on November 16, ten on November 19, then one seen on November 21. There were seven on November 23 with 13 on November 26 however none could be found on November 28. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were just four records. There were four on December 3, two on December 9, one on December 24 and five on January 2. This was the weakest event of the year. The early spring passage followed, this passage was also very limited. There were two on January 14 with three on January 16. There were singles on January 25 and January 28 with two on January 30. There were three on February 18 with later two on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 15. There were no further sightings until one seen on April 8 with two on April 10 and six on April 12, then four seen on April 15 with two on April 17. There were six on April 24 with seven on April 29, then four seen to May 3 with two to May 8 and one on May 10. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 13 and May 15 with four to May 21, seven on May 22 and 69 on May 23, then 52 seen on May 27 with 33 on May 29 and three on May 31. There were six on June 3 with 11 to June 7 and 40 on June 10, then 35 seen on June 12 with 19 on June 14, 13 on June 19, 11 on June 21 and seven on June 24. There were nine on June 26 followed by singles on five dates to July 12. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 17 and July 22 with one on July 24. There were two on July 29 with six on July 31, then three seen to August 7 with one on August 9. There were five on August 14 with singles to August 19.*

### Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Non-breeding resident there were somewhat higher numbers in the winter and the early spring. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 18 with 15 on June 20, 35 on June 25, 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. There were 69 on August 27 with 19 on August 29, 14 on August 31, five on September 3 and singles to September 10. There were 17 on September 12 with 52 on September 14, then 19 seen on September 17 with 11 on September 21, seven on September 24, five on September 28, four to October 3 and one to October 10. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 12 with seven on October 15, ten on October 19 and 12 on October 26, then 11 seen on October 29 with eight on October 31 and four on November 2. There were 37 on November 5 with 14 on November 9, nine on November 14 and two on November 16. There were 12 on November 19 with five on November 21. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on November 23 with eight on November 26, nine on November 28 and 24 on December 3, then 16 seen on December 5 with one on December 7. There were nine on December 9 with 41 on December 12, then four seen on December 14. There were six on December 17 with 21 on December 19, then nine seen on December 21 with six on December 24. There were 63 on December 26 with 31 on December 28 and seven on December 31. There were 71 on January 2 with 12 on January 4 and two on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 9 with 17 on January 11, then 15 seen on January 16 with eight on January 18, seven on January 21 and one on January 23. There were six on January 25 with 34 on January 28 and 172 on February 1, then 13 seen on February 6 with seven on February 8. There were 93 on February 11 with ten on February 13. There were 16 on February 15 with 18 on February 18 and 28 on February 22, then eight seen on February 27 with two on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on March 4 with six to March 8. There were eight on March 11 with 24 on March 15, then 15 seen on March 20 with eight on March 22. There were 16 on March 25 with 17 on March 27, then three seen to April 1. There were ten on April 5 with 23 on April 8, then eight seen on April 10 with five on April 12. There were 13 on April 15 with 12 to April 22 and seven on April 24. There were eight on April 26 with nine on April 29, then eight seen on May 1 with five on May 3. That was the end of the late spring passage. As this species nests very early, perhaps as early as January all the seasons that I quote are to a degree meaningless with this species. For the summer passage there were 15 on May 6 with 25 on May 8, then six seen on May 10 with three on May 13. There were 18 on May 15 with ten on May 17 and six on May 21. There were ten on May 22 with 21 on May 27, then five seen on May 29 with four on May 31. There were five on June 3 with 28 on June 5, then seven seen on June 7 with six on June 12 and four on June 14. There were 14 on June 17 with six on June 19. There were nine on June 21 with ten to June 26, then three seen to July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 11 on July 3 with 31 on July 5, then nine seen on July 8. There were 20 on July 10 with 29 on July 19 and 33 on July 26, then seven seen on July*

29 with two on July 31. There were 14 on August 2 with three on August 5. There were seven on August 7 with ten on August 9, then nine seen on August 14 *with seven on August 17 and one on August 19.*

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

Non-breeding resident, winter visitor and especially a spring passage migrant. Early fall records: *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. There were 83 on August 24 with 70 on August 27, 33 on August 31 and 28 on September 3. There were 40 on September 5 with 62 on September 7, then 25 seen to September 12. There were 30 on September 14 and September 17 with 34 on September 19, 60 on September 24 and 105 on September 26, then 52 seen on October 1 with 15 on October 3. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 18 on October 5 with 20 on October 8, then 12 seen on October 12 with three on October 15. There were 23 on October 17 and October 19 with 26 on October 22, then 12 seen on October 24. There were 13 on October 26 with 18 on October 29 and 50 on October 31, then 20 seen on November 2 with eight on November 5. There were 60 on November 7 with 26 on November 9 and 21 on November 12. There were 39 on November 14 with 38 on November 16, 30 on November 19, 27 on November 21 and 23 on November 23. On November 21 a total of 41 also flew to the south. That was the end of the late fall passage. With the winter passage there was a major change in the numbers. There were 27 on November 26 with 151 on November 28, 260 on December 3, 300 on December 7 and 770 on December 9, then 465 seen on December 12 with 400 on December 14. There were 2,230 on December 17 with 1,880 on December 19, 305 on December 21, 300 on December 24, 285 to December 31 and 215 on January 2. There were 610 on January 4 with 415 on January 9, 305 on January 11, 250 on January 14 and 18 on January 16. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 420 on January 18 with 1,140 on January 23, then 555 seen on January 25. There were 710 on January 28 with 950 on February 1, then 580 seen on February 4 with 575 on February 6 and 565 on February 8. There were 2,800 on February 11 with 805 on February 13, 710 on February 18, 400 on February 20, 330 on February 22 and 265 on February 25. The count of 2,800 is the highest count for Zellwood. Prior to this year the high count was that of 1,750 on January 20, 2008. There were three counts this year that were higher. It always surprises me when there are these one day major influxes. This was also the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 310 on February 27 with 485 on March 1 and 575 on March 6, then*

290 seen on March 8 with 55 on March 11. There were 120 on March 13 with 165 on March 15, then 27 seen on March 18. That was the end of the event that started on November 28, 2008. It is just possible that the higher counts fit in with the roller-chopping season. There were 35 on March 20 with 36 on March 22 and 85 on March 25, then 60 seen on March 30 with 40 on April 5, 37 on April 8 and 15 on April 10. There were 73 on April 12 with 32 to April 17, 19 on April 19, 13 on April 22 and nine on April 24. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 14 on April 26 with three on April 29. There were 13 on May 1 with 15 on May 3, then 13 seen on May 8 with seven to May 13. There were 11 on May 15 and May 17 with 16 on May 22, 21 on May 23 and 29 on May 29, then 24 seen on June 3 with 13 on June 5. There were 15 on June 7 with 21 on June 10, then 18 seen on June 12 with 13 on June 21. There were 21 on June 24 with 13 on June 26. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 16 on June 28 and July 1 with 40 on July 3, 44 on July 5, 45 on July 8 and 85 on July 10, then 65 seen on July 12 with 37 on July 15 and 27 on July 17. There were 29 on July 19 with 47 on July 22, then 41 seen to July 26. There were 53 on July 29 with 30 on August 2 and 25 on August 5. There were 44 on August 7 with 37 on August 12, 35 on August 14 *and 33 on August 15.*

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

Very nearly a year round resident now, with the first known nesting attempt in the survey area. Four pairs nested at the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. There were eggs in the nests in August but Tropical Storm Fay appears to have flooded the nest sites. Early fall records: *there were five on June 29 with seven on July 2, 17 on July 9 and July 11, then four seen 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.* There were 22 on August 15 with nine on August 17, three on August 20 and two to August 23. There were 19 on August 24 with 28 on August 29, then 20 seen on August 31 with 12 on September 3. There were 24 on September 5 with seven on September 10 and six on September 12. There were 16 on September 14 with five on September 17. There were 13 on September 19 with 20 on September 21, then 17 seen on September 24 with 14 on September 26, ten on October 1, eight on October 3 and one to October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 45 on October 10 with 34 on October 15, 27 on October 19 and 16 on October 22. There were 22 on October 24 with 41 on October 26, then 22 seen to October 31 with 14 on November 2. Numbers now significantly higher with 106 on November 5, 232 on November 7, 279 on November 9 and 313 on November 12, then 306 seen on November 14 with 135 on November 16 and 94 on November 19. There were 104 on November 21 with 188 on November 23, then 120 seen on November 26 with 84 on November 28. That was the end of

the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 310 on November 30 with 351 on December 3, then 141 seen on December 5 with 58 on December 7. The count of 351 was the highest count for Zellwood however since then the high count has risen to that of 1,660 on February 5, 2010. There were 262 on December 9 with 235 on December 12, 184 on December 17 and 141 on December 19. There were 217 on December 21 with 176 on December 24 and 105 on December 26. There were 107 on December 28 with 119 on December 31, then 14 seen on January 2. The next influx could be either a winter or an early spring influx. There were 16 on January 4 with 35 on January 7 and 170 on January 11, then 136 seen on January 14 with 131 on January 16. In any case for the early spring passage there were 310 on January 18 with 250 on January 21, 29 on January 23, 13 on January 25 and eight on January 28. There were 17 on January 30 with 15 on February 1. That was the end of the early spring passage as there were no further sightings until March. From November to February these birds were using a series of vegetated and shallow flooded fields in Phase One as their daytime roosting site. At dusk they took off for Duda. What a change a few years make, in the 1999/2000 report just one party of three seen! Back to this year for the main spring passage there were two on March 6 with 245 on March 18 and 335 on March 20, then 125 seen on March 22 with 100 on March 25 and ten on March 27. There were 160 on March 30 with 95 on April 1, 24 on April 5 and five to April 10. There were 56 on April 12 with two on April 15. That may be the end of the main spring passage if so for the summer passage there were two on April 24 with three on May 3, six on May 8 and 36 on May 10, then 19 seen on May 15 with one on May 17. There were three on May 21 with seven on May 22 and 27 on May 23, then five seen on May 27. There were nine on May 29 with 27 on May 31 and 62 on June 3, then 17 seen on June 5 with 12 on June 7. There were 42 on June 10 with 38 on June 12, 33 on June 14 and 19 on June 17. There were 50 on June 19 with 19 on June 21. There were 26 on June 24 with 30 on June 26, then 13 seen on July 1 with five on July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 5 with 19 on July 8 and 22 to July 15, then 12 seen on July 17. There were 18 on July 19 with 27 on July 22 and 30 on July 24, then 25 seen on July 26 with 24 on July 29. There were 31 on July 31 with 25 on August 2, 21 on August 5 and 13 on August 7. There were 27 on August 9 with 34 on August 14, *then 27 seen on August 17 with 20 on August 19 and 11 on August 21.*

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

With the increasing area of land under water this species is coming back again, it is now only absent in the early spring. See Black-bellied Whistling-Duck. I saw no young this year but this species was present in both Phases One and Two. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with two on July 6, 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 and 24 on August 17, then 13 seen on August 23 with eight on August 24. There were 14 on August 27 with 48 on August 29, then 38 seen on August 31 with 28 on September 3. There were 110 on September 5 with 72 on September 10 and 36 on September 12. There were 78 on September 14 with 88 on September 17 and 211 on September 19, then 85 seen on September 21 with two on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 19 on October 1 with 60 on October 3 and 65 on October 10, then two seen on October 12. There were ten on October 15 and October 17 with 18 on October 19, then four seen on October 24. There were nine on October 26 with 12 on October 31 but none seen on November 2. Later there were four on November 14 with two on November 16. There was one on November 21 with two on November 23, nine on November 26 and 47 on November 30, then seven seen on December 3 with four on December 5. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 7 with 12 on December 9, 59 on December 12 and 65 on December 14, then nine seen on December 17 with five on December 19 and one to December 24. There were 12 on December 26 and December 31 however none seen on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the very limited early spring passage there were two on January 11 with ten on January 14, 40 on January 16 and 45 on January 18, then 40 seen on January 21. That was it; the early spring passage was over. There were no further sightings until mid-April; it is likely that the summer passage should be treated as starting here. There were eight on April 15 with two to April 26 and one on April 29. There were two on May 1 with 11 on May 3, then four seen on May 6 with singles to May 10. There were five on May 15 with seven on May 17, then five seen on May 21 with four on May 22. There were five on May 23 with seven on May 27, eight on May 29, 12 on May 31 and 35 on June 3, then 14 seen on June 7 with seven on June 10. There were 19 on June 12 with 11 on June 14 and eight on June 17. There were 16 on June 19 with ten on June 24, seven on June 28 and one on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 3 with six on July 5, then five seen on July 10 with two on July 12. There were five on July 15 with nine on July 17, then eight seen on July 22 with two on July 24. There were three on July 26 with 11 on July 29, 12 on July 31, 14 on August 2, 24 on August 7, 27 on August 12 and 39 on August 17, then ten seen on August 19 with two on August 21. In the next year there was no spring break they were present all year.*

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

An irregular winter visitor and passage migrant, a total of 15 birds were seen this year. A juvenile blue morph flew south over Phase One on November 30. There were six adult blue morphs by Laughlin Road on December 5 with five there on December 7. There were six white morphs (four adults and two immatures) at Lake Apopka on December 9. All the above were

winter records. For the early spring passage there were two adult blue morphs on Lake Apopka on January 25. That all makes for a good year.

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

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor there was no evidence of a post-breeding gathering this year and there was no information on any breeding pairs. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with 12 on July 6, then six seen on July 11 with one on July 13. There were two on July 16 with eight on July 19, then two seen on July 26 with singles to August 1. There were two on August 6 with four on August 8, then three seen to August 13 with one on August 15. There were two on August 22 and August 23 with 15 on August 24 and 32 on August 29, then 18 seen on August 31 with 12 on September 3, four on September 5 and two on September 7. There were five on September 10 with four on September 12 and two on September 14. There were five on September 17 with 16 on September 19, then six seen to September 28 with two to October 5. That concluded the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were three on October 8 with five on October 10 and seven to October 15, then two seen to October 22. There were four on October 24 and October 26 with five on October 31, then three seen to November 7 with two to November 12. There were 13 on November 14 with 19 on November 19, then 15 seen on November 21 with six on November 23 and three on November 26. There were six on November 28 with 14 on November 30, then six seen on December 5 with two on December 7. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on December 9 with two on December 12. There were six on December 14 with eight on December 17, 21 to December 21 and 25 on December 28, then four seen to January 4. There were 13 on January 7 with six on January 9 and two to January 16. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 18 with four to January 28. There were seven on February 1 with ten on February 6 and 17 on February 8, then two seen on February 11. There were four on February 15 with two to February 25. There were six on February 27 with five on March 1, none seen on March 4. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 8 and March 11 with singles to March 18. There were two from March 20 to April 8 with four on April 10, then two seen on April 12. There were three on April 15 with four on April 17, then two seen on April 19. There were three on April 24 with singles to May 1. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 6 with one on May 10. There were four on May 21 with two to May 23. There were four on May 27 with seven on May 29 and May 31, then six seen on June 3 with five on June 5, four on June 7 and one on June 10. There were six on June 12 with two on June 14 and one on June 17. There were six on June 19 with two on June 21 and singles to June 26. There were three from June 28 to July 3 with two on July 5 and one to July*

10. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 12 with six on July 15, then three seen to July 22 with one to July 26. There were five on July 29 with two on July 31. There was one on August 5 with two on August 7, then singles seen to August 14.

#### Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor with the flooding of Phase One this species along with the other freshwater wildfowl are becoming a regular feature. For the late fall passage there was one on October 12. Later there were five on November 19 with 17 on November 21, then four seen on November 26. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 28 with 21 on November 30, then 15 seen on December 5 with one on December 7. There were 26 on December 9 with 29 on December 12, then 17 seen on December 14. There were 20 on December 17 with 27 on December 19, then 16 seen on December 21 with eight on December 24 and two to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 16 with 12 on January 21, then seven seen on January 23 with two on January 25. There were seven on January 28 with five on February 1, four on February 4 and one on February 6. There were ten on February 8 with 20 from February 11 to February 15, 30 on February 18, 46 on February 20, 62 on February 27 and 92 on March 1, then eight seen on March 6 with five on March 8 and one on March 11. The early spring passage over-ran this year so for the late spring passage there were six on March 13 with seven on March 15 and 13 on March 18, then one seen on March 20. That was the extent of the late spring passage. Finally there was a female by Laughlin Road on May 31.

#### American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

A winter visitor there were only limited sightings in the fall and the spring. For the late fall passage there were two on November 2. Later there was one on November 12 with seven on November 19 and 12 on November 28, then four seen on November 30. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 5 with three on December 9 and 22 on December 12, then seven seen on December 14 with two on December 17. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 11 with 12 on January 16 and 16 on January 18, then eight seen on January 21. There were two on February 6 with four on February 11 and February 15, then two seen to March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. There were two later records as singles seen on April 8 and April 19.

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

This was an irregular winter visitor. This year there were six sightings in Phase One of singles on December 9, December 12, December 21, January 2, January 9 and January 28. There is so much of Phase One that cannot be seen from the border roads that these sightings could all relate to a single individual.

### Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Resident but in very low numbers, any hybrids with the Mottled Duck are included in these totals. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 6, July 9 and August 10.* There was one on August 15 with two to August 23 and four on August 24, then three seen on August 29 with one on August 31. There were two on September 3 with 14 on September 5 and September 10, then five seen on September 12 with four on September 14. There were seven on September 17 with five on September 19, four on September 21 and three on September 24. There were eight on September 26 with singles to October 1. There were also three on October 3. That was the end of the early fall “passage” and the end of all passage for the year! From October 12 to November 5 only singles seen, then one to two seen to the end of the survey year, there were higher counts but there was little pattern to them. There were six on December 9 with eight on December 14, three on December 24, four on January 16, five on January 18, six on January 21, three on January 28, three on April 1, three on May 8, three on May 22, three on May 23, four on June 3, three on June 17, four on August 9 and four on August 14.

### Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

Resident with an exceptional early fall invasion, a pair at Potter’s Farm raised two young. Early fall records: *there were six on July 6 with 11 on July 9, then six seen on July 11 with four on July 16 and two to August 1.* There were four on August 3 with one on August 6. There were six on August 10 with nine on August 13, then one seen on August 15. There were two on August 17 with 19 on August 22, 39 on August 24, 75 on August 22 and 95 on August 29, then nine seen on August 31. There were 60 on September 3 with 92 on September 7, 208 on September 10 and 217 on September 14, then 87 seen on September 17. The count of 217 was the highest count for Zellwood up to this point. The actual high count is now that of 397 on September 2, 2011. There were 97 on September 19 with 134 on September 21, then 71 seen on September 24 with 41 on September 26, nine to October 1, three on October 3 and one on October 5. Perhaps that was a post-breeding gathering. Passage was now minimal for the rest of the survey year. For the fall passage there were five on October 10 with nine on October 12,

then five seen on October 15 with two on October 17. There were 17 on October 24 with two on October 26. There were 20 on October 31 with seven on November 2, five on November 5 and one on November 7. There were two on November 9 with five on November 14, eight on November 19 and nine on November 23, then seven seen on November 28 with four on November 30 and one on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 7 with five on December 12 and six to December 17, then five seen to December 21 with two on December 24. There were 15 on December 28 with 11 on January 2, eight on January 7 and three to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with 20 on January 16, then 14 seen on January 21 with six on January 23 and four on January 25. There were 21 on January 28 with nine on January 30. There were 12 on February 1 and February 4 with 14 on February 8 and 20 on February 11, then 18 seen on February 15 with 11 on February 18 and eight on February 20. There were 15 on February 22 with 17 on February 25, then eight seen on February 27 with five on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on March 4 with 12 on March 6 and 20 on March 11, then 15 seen on March 15 with ten to March 20. There were 12 on March 22 with 11 on March 25, six on March 27 and one on March 30. There were 16 on April 1 with 19 on April 8, then nine seen to April 12. There were 15 on April 15 and April 17 with 13 on April 22, nine on April 24, seven on April 26 and six on April 29. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on May 1 with ten on May 6, then five seen to May 10. There were six on May 13 with seven to May 17 and 11 on May 21, then nine seen on May 22 with six on May 23. There were 11 on May 27 with 13 on May 31 and 17 to June 10, then nine seen on June 12. There were ten on June 14 with 12 on June 17 and 16 on June 19, then two seen to June 24. There were five on June 26 with two to July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 5 with 22 on July 8; there were no further sightings until one seen on July 17 and July 19. There were three from July 26 to July 31 with 33 on August 2, then two seen to August 7. There were six on August 9 with 16 on August 14 *and 33 on August 17, then three seen on August 19.*

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor, there was a major influx after Tropical Storm Fay. Early fall records: *there were two males in breeding plumage on June 25 and July 6 with one male on August 13.* Age/sex not noted after these sightings. There were two on August 17 and August 21 with six on August 22, 72 on August 24, 109 on August 27, 225 on August 29, 530 on September 3, 630 on September 5, 825 on September 7, 1,210 on September 10 and 3,135 on September 12, then 2,000 seen on September 14, There were 2,350 on September 17 with

3,580 on September 19 and 8,875 on September 21, then 450 seen on September 26 with 120 on October 1 and 75 on October 3. The count of 8,875 is an exceptionally high count but the actual high count is that of 10,500 on November 2, 1998. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 180 on October 5 with eight on October 8. There were 56 on October 10 with 290 to October 15, 550 on October 17 and 750 on October 19, then 530 seen on October 22 with 470 on October 24. There were 595 on October 26 with 110 on October 29. There were 260 on October 31 with 730 on November 2, then 215 seen on November 7 with 185 on November 9 and 100 on November 12. There were 106 on November 14 with 340 on November 16 and 980 on November 19, then 670 seen on November 21 with 315 on November 23, 290 on November 26 and 195 on November 28. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 970 on November 30 with 260 on December 3, 205 on December 5 and 195 on December 7. There were 210 on December 9 with 405 on December 12 and 445 on December 14, then 70 seen on December 17 with 45 on December 19. There were 100 on December 21 with 60 on December 24. There were 82 on December 26 with 150 on December 28 and 275 on December 31, then 110 seen on January 2. There were 120 on January 4 with 410 on January 7, then 390 seen to January 11 with 180 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 510 on January 16 with 655 on January 21, then 530 seen on January 23 with 445 on January 25. There were 685 on January 28 with 640 on February 1 and 265 on February 4. There were 370 on February 6 with 525 on February 8, then 395 seen on February 11 with 340 on February 13. There were 825 on February 15 with 810 on February 18, 520 on February 20 and 420 on February 22. This was probably the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 600 on February 25 with 590 on March 1, 385 on March 4, 315 on March 8 and 215 on March 11. There were 225 on March 13 with 370 on March 15, then 355 seen on March 20 with 235 on March 22. There were 320 on March 25 with 425 on March 27, then 310 seen on March 30 with 140 on April 1, 114 on April 8, 86 on April 12, 20 on April 15, 16 on April 17, 14 on April 19, eight on April 22, six on April 26 and two to May 6. There were three on May 8 with four on May 10, then two seen to May 15 with one on May 17. That was the end of the late spring passage. There was a male in breeding plumage in Phase One on June 10, June 12 and June 14. In the early fall there were singles on August 7 and August 14, this was also an adult male.

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

This was a vagrant. There was a male in Phase One on October 29.

### Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

A winter visitor there were smaller numbers on passage in the fall and the spring. For the fall passage there were three on September 5 with four on September 7, then two seen on September 10. There were four on September 12 with eight to September 17, 11 on September 21 and 16 on September 26. Later there were two on October 12 with three on October 19, then two seen on October 22 with one to October 26. There were three on October 29 with four on October 31, then two seen on November 2. There was one on November 9 with four to November 19, then three seen on November 26. There were eight on November 28 with 11 on November 30, then six seen on December 3. That completed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 5 with 27 on December 9, then ten seen on December 12. There were 20 on December 14 with 73 on December 17, then one seen on December 19. There were 14 on December 21 with 16 on December 26 and 20 on December 28, then 11 seen on January 2 with one on January 4. There were 21 on January 7 with five on January 11. That closed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one from January 16 to January 21 with four on January 23, then three seen on January 25 with singles to February 1. There were three on February 4 with two to February 11 and one to February 15. There were four on February 18 with two on February 20 and singles to February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 1 with singles to March 13. There was also one on March 18. Later there were two on April 8 with four on April 10. Finally there was a male in breeding plumage in Phase 1 on May 23.

### Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

Winter visitor and spring passage migrant there were very few fall sightings. For the fall passage there were singles on October 1 and October 3 with later singles on October 17, October 19, October 26 and October 29. There were three on November 19 with six on November 30, then one seen on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 5 with ten on December 9, then six seen on December 12 with three on December 14. There were three on December 19 with 28 on December 21 and 76 on December 24, then six seen on December 26. There were four on December 31 with 12 on January 2, then six seen on January 4 with three on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 11 with two on January 14. There were eight on January 16 with 15 on January 18, then 14 seen on January 21 with 11 on January 23. There were 19 on January 25 with 29 on January 30, then 28 seen on February 4 with 27 on February 8 and four to February 13. There were nine on February 15 with 19 on February 18, then six seen on February 20. There were nine on February 22 with 14 on February 25, then four seen on February 27 with singles to March 4. Finally there were two on March 15.

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor, there was a significant early spring passage. For the fall passage there were singles on September 3, September 12 and September 21. There were three on October 22 with four to October 29 and 52 on November 2, then two seen on November 5. There were 15 on November 7 and November 9 with 35 on November 12 and 170 on November 16, then 95 seen on November 21 with 21 on November 23. There were 95 on November 26 with 950 on November 28 and 3,900 on November 30, then 75 seen on December 3 with 40 on December 5, 16 on December 7 and three on December 9. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 31 on December 12 with 25 on December 14. Later there were five on December 21 with one on December 24. There were ten on December 28 with five on December 31, January 7 and January 9. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 350 on January 11 with 60 on January 14 and 15 on January 16. There were 155 on January 18 with 28 on January 23 and 13 on January 25. This was another example as to why the winter passage ends/early spring passage starts where they do. There were 140 on January 28 with 155 on February 1 and 680 on February 4, then 570 seen on February 6 with 340 on February 8. There were 440 on February 11 with 900 on February 13, 1,140 on February 15, 1,320 on February 18, 1,740 on February 22 and 1,980 on February 27, then 1,310 seen on March 1 with 810 on March 6, 340 on March 8, 130 on March 11 and five on March 13. The early spring passage over-ran by ten days. For the late spring passage there were 30 on March 15 with 40 on March 18, then 30 seen on March 20 with 26 on March 25 and 12 to April 1. Very exceptionally there was an adult male in breeding plumage by Interceptor Road on May 23.

### Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

This was a vagrant; there was an adult male in Phase One on December 17.

### Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

This was a vagrant this year. There was a female in Phase One on December 12.

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

This species was first and foremost a winter visitor with much smaller numbers on passage. For the fall passage there were three on October 22 with seven to October 26 and one

on October 29. There were 24 on October 31 with seven on November 2 and two on November 5. There were four on November 7 with eight on November 9 and 42 on November 12, then 14 seen on November 14 with ten on November 16. There were 19 on November 19 with five on November 21. There were 12 on November 23 with 61 on November 26, then 24 seen on November 28. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 180 on November 30 with 143 on December 3 and 95 on December 5. There were 123 on December 7 with 305 on December 9, then 240 seen on December 14 with 220 on December 17, 110 on December 21 and 105 on December 24. There were 300 on December 26 with 175 on December 31, 100 on January 2, 58 on January 4 and 55 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 245 on January 9 with 230 on January 11, 104 on January 14, 96 on January 18, 17 on January 21, 12 on January 23 and nine on January 25. There were 39 on January 28 with 22 on January 30. There were 27 on February 1 with 30 on February 4, 35 on February 8 and 67 on February 11, then 40 seen to February 18 with 35 on February 20 and 32 on February 22. There were 82 on February 25 with 37 on March 1 and 18 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 42 on March 6 with 51 on March 11, then five seen to March 15 with two on March 20 and one on March 22. Exceptionally there was an early fall record as there was an adult male in breeding plumage in Phase One on July 19.

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

A spring passage migrant there was only a trace of passage in the fall and the winter. There were two present from November 2 to November 19. That was it for the fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on November 28 with two to December 3 and one on December 5. There were later 35 on December 28 with two on December 31. That completed the winter passage. For the sole spring passage there were 530 on January 9 with 80 on January 11. There were 3,300 on January 23 with 350 on January 25. The count of 3,300 is by far the highest count for Zellwood; the previous high count was only that of 760 on February 10, 2008. The flock of 3,300 was feeding close to the shore of Lake Apopka just to the east of where the Lake Level Canal enters the lake. This is a favorite site for this species. There were also 350 on February 15 but only one seen on February 18. There were 30 on February 20 with 150 on February 22 and 220 on February 27, then five seen on March 1.

#### Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

This was a vagrant; there was a female/immature in Phase One on December 9.

### Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, unusually it can be found on the lake, the flooded fields and even the narrowest of ditches. For the fall passage there were two on October 31 with later two on November 12, five on November 19, six on November 26 and 16 on November 28, then eight seen on November 30 with seven to December 5 and five to December 9. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 12 with ten on December 14, then four seen to December 19 with two on December 21. There were three on December 24 with four on December 26 and six on December 31, then five seen on January 2 with four on January 4. There were 11 on January 7 with five to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 14 with seven to January 18 and six on January 21. There were eight on January 23 with two on January 25. There were six on January 28 with 11 on January 30, then eight seen on February 1 with six on February 4, three on February 6 and two on February 8. There were eight on February 11 with four on February 15 and two to February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were six on March 4 with seven on March 6, then two seen on March 13. There were six on March 15 with eight on March 18, then one seen on March 20. Finally there were singles on March 27 and March 30.

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

This was an irregular passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on November 26 however there were no winter or early spring sightings. For the later spring passage there was a flock of 14 on Lake Apopka on March 15. This is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were also three there on April 26 with eight on May 1. This was probably the best year yet!

### Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor; this is a very small duck that stays way out in the middle of Lake Apopka with a small number visiting Phase One. For the fall passage there was one on October 22 with six on October 24, then five seen on October 26 with three on October 29. There were four on October 31 with 55 on November 2 and 56 on November 7, then 32 seen on November 12 with three on November 14. There were 15 on November 16 with 19 on November 21, then 11 seen on November 30. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 3 with 33 on December 9, then 27 seen on December 14 with three to December 24. There were 25 on December 26 with 13 on December 31. There were 24 on January 7 with one on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early

spring passage there were two on January 16 with 35 on January 18 and 85 on January 21, then ten seen on January 28 with one on January 30. There were 90 on February 11 with 40 on February 20 and one on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 18 and March 20 with 30 on March 22, then 15 seen on March 25. All of the above are the counts from Phase One.

I am separating out the counts from Lake Apopka in the hope that this will give a clearer picture. On the lake there were 280 on November 19 with 490 on November 23 and 525 on November 28, then 520 seen on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 850 on December 17 with 1,020 on December 19, 1,400 on December 28 and 4,100 on January 4. I arrive at the lake in the afternoon when there is often a breeze. It is only on calm days that I get to counts these ducks hence the scattered nature of the quoted counts. There were 360 on January 9 which could be the final winter count after the 4,100 or it could be the first early spring count. For the early spring passage there were 500 on January 14 with 1,900 on January 23, then 1,600 seen on January 25 with 335 on February 1 and 110 on February 4. There were 290 on February 6 with 825 on February 13, then 320 seen on February 15 with 280 on February 22 and 140 on February 25. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 1,340 on February 27 with 1,300 on March 8, 630 on March 11, 370 on March 13, 260 on March 15, 165 on March 27, 116 on March 30, 80 on April 1 and 55 on April 5. There were 79 on April 8 with 82 on April 10, then 15 seen on April 19 with five on April 22 and one on April 10. This was a dismal year as there are often counts of over 10,000 in the spring.

#### Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

A non-breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers appear to be increasing each year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 13 on June 20 with 45 on June 22, then 43 seen on June 27 with 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. 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. The post-breeding gathering came to an end here. There appeared to be a single fall passage there were seven on August 29 with 21 on August 31, then 12 seen to September 5 with four on September 7. There were 14 on September 10 with 16 on September 12, then 14 seen on September 14 with ten on September 17. There were 11 on September 19 with 12 on September 21, 15 to September 26, 18 on October 1 and 26 on October 3, then 21 seen to October 17 with 20 on October 19. There were 29 on October 22 with 30 on October 24, 31 on*

October 26 and 45 on October 29, then 33 seen on November 2 with 32 on November 5, 27 on November 7, 25 on November 9 and 23 on November 12. There were 25 on November 14 with 37 on November 16, then 23 seen on November 19 with 19 on November 21. There were 27 on November 23 with 28 on November 26 and 32 on November 28, then 31 seen on December 5 with 12 on December 7. This concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 23 on December 9 with 25 on December 12 and December 14, then 20 seen on December 19 with 12 on December 21. There were 20 on December 24 with 21 on December 26 and 31 on December 28, then 20 seen on January 2 with 19 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 20 on January 7 with 26 on January 9 and 27 on January 14, then 23 seen on January 16 with 14 on January 18 and 12 to January 23. There were 13 on January 25 with 21 on January 28 and 23 on February 1, then 19 seen on February 4. There were 20 on February 6 with 35 on February 8, 43 on February 11, 46 on February 13 and 53 on February 15, then 30 seen on February 18 with 26 on February 20. There were 33 on February 22 with 67 on February 25, then 44 seen on February 27 with 14 on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 47 on March 4 with 74 on March 6, then 41 seen on March 8. There were 50 on March 11 with 69 on March 13, then 41 seen on March 18 with 30 on March 20 and 23 on March 22. There were 76 on March 25 with 65 on March 2, 55 on April 1 and 42 on April 5. There were 54 on April 8 with 76 on April 10 and 88 on April 12, then 87 seen on April 17 with 53 on April 19, 47 on April 22, 38 on April 24 and 34 on April 26. There were 44 on April 29 with 39 on May 3, 36 to May 8 and 15 on May 10. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 16 on May 13 with 33 on May 15, 42 on May 17, 48 on May 21 and 71 on May 23, then 29 seen on May 27 with 23 on May 29. There were 30 on May 31 with 25 to June 5. There were 34 on June 7 with 30 on June 10, 27 on June 12 and 26 on June 14. The summer passage may end here if so for the post-breeding gathering there were 29 on June 17 and June 21 with 40 on June 24, 73 on June 28 and 85 on July 1, then 70 seen on July 3 with 54 on July 5 and 52 on July 8. There were 70 on July 10 with 39 on July 12 and 34 on July 15. There were 55 on July 17 with 80 on July 19, then 25 seen on July 22. There were 30 on July 24 with 37 to July 29, 40 on July 31 and 51 on August 2, then 28 seen to August 7 with 18 on August 9 and 16 to August 14. Last year the highest count for the post-breeding gathering was only that of 55 on July 19 whereas this year the high count is that of 85 on July 1.

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

In the spring and summer this species was only seen occasionally along the eastern border but that all changed in late June with the start of a major post-breeding gathering. It seems that when conditions are right the birds that roost at Lake Woodruff in Volusia County

travel daily to the Zellwood fields to feed. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering 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 a very poor event. There were no further sightings until the spring. In the spring there were singles on April 4, April 10 and April 12 with three on April 15 and seven on April 19, then two seen on April 22 with one on April 24. There were two on April 26 with four on May 1. Later there were two on May 15, May 17 and May 22 with one on May 27. As usual I cannot separate out any spring passage from the summer passage. Now we come to the post-breeding gathering, numbers were significantly higher this year. There were 145 on May 31 with eight on June 3 and one on June 5. There were 85 on June 7 with 38 on June 10 and 33 on June 12. There were 56 on June 14 with 153 on June 17, then 65 seen on June 19 with 36 on June 21. There were 139 on June 24 with 102 on June 28 and 81 on July 1. Last year this event did not start until June 20. It is possible that the early start this year indicated that a portion of the population failed to raise any young this year. Now we come to the peak passage. There were 378 on July 3 with 539 on July 5, 1,180 on July 10 and 1,270 on July 12, then 712 seen on July 15 with 67 on July 17. There were 72 on July 19 with 1,060 on July 22, then 365 seen on July 24 with 155 on July 26. There were 189 on July 29 with 413 on July 31, then 161 seen on August 2 with 101 on August 5. There were 315 on August 7 with 228 on August 9, 71 on August 12, 59 on August 15, 24 on August 17, 16 on August 21 and 11 on August 23. There were 34 on August 26 with 26 on August 28, 12 on August 30 and five on September 2. There were 14 on September 4 with two on September 6 with one on September 9. It is perhaps worth contrasting the two years. In 2008 this event ran from June 20 to August 31 with a high count of 816 on August 3. This year (2009) the event ran from May 31 to September 9 with a high count of 1,270 on July 12. The following year (2010) was absolutely abysmal!*

#### Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)

This was a vagrant; there have been only three previous sightings. There were singles on July 16, 1999, August 20, 2000 and August 14, 2002. On September 14, 2008 a juvenile drifted north at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal at 1245 hours. *Just to complete the picture there was also a juvenile by Lake Apopka near the southern border on September 4, 2011.*

### Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

There were two pairs in the survey area one at the Sand Farm and the other on the southern border. There were suggestions of both fall and winter passages. The pair at the Sand Farm raised two young with the pair on the southern border raising one. The young at the Sand Farm fledged on March 25. None were seen from August 15 to August 23 then one to two seen from August 24 to September 19 with three on September 10. In essence there was no early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on September 21 with seven on September 24 and 11 on September 26, then nine seen on October 1 with eight on October 3 and six on October 5. There were 13 on October 8 with nine on October 10 and four on October 12. A total of six seen from October 15 to October 26 with 12 on October 29, then seven seen on October 31 with six on November 2. There were ten on November 5 with two on November 7. There were six on November 9 with eight on November 14, then seven seen on November 16 with five on November 19 and two to November 23. There were seven on November 26 and December 3 with four on December 5. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 9 with one on December 12. There were three on December 14 with six on December 17, then four seen to December 21 with three on December 24 and two on December 26. There were 11 on December 28 with nine on December 31 and three to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 7 with seven on January 11, six on January 14 and one on January 16. There were eight on January 18 with three on January 21 and two to January 25. There were six on January 28 with five on February 1 and three on February 4. That appeared to be the end of all passage. There were up to five a day in the area from February 6 to April 5 with higher counts of seven on March 6, six on March 13, six on March 18, ten on March 20, seven on March 25, six on March 27 and seven on April 5. There were seven on April 8 with six on April 10, five to April 17, four on April 22 and three to April 29. There were four on May 1 with five on May 3 and May 10, then two seen on May 15 with singles on May 23 (adult), May 31 (immature), June 10 (immature), June 14 (immature) and July 31 (adult).

### Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, the roost here is probably the largest roost in the United States. *There was a female by the McDonald Canal on June 27; this is best treated as a fall record.* Early fall records: there was an adult male on August 17, age/sex not noted after that date. There were three on August 22 with singles to August 27. There were two on August 29 with one on August 31. There were two on September 3 with three on September 5, then two seen on September 10 with singles to September 17. There were three on September 19 and September 21 with four on September 24 and six on September 26, then

three seen on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on October 1 and eight on October 3, then seven seen on October 5 with four on October 8. There were six on October 10 with 18 on October 12, then 15 seen on October 15 with 12 on October 17. There were 34 on October 19 with 18 on October 22 and ten on October 24. There were 47 on October 26 with 95 on October 29 and 117 on October 31, then 87 seen on November 2. There were 89 on November 5 with 104 on November 9, then 65 seen on November 12. There were 89 on November 14 with 116 on November 16, then 99 seen on November 23. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 109 on November 26 with 117 on December 3 and 121 on December 7, then 86 seen on December 9 with 56 on December 14. There were 77 on December 24 and December 26 with 80 on January 2 and 101 on January 7. On many mornings this year there was fog and on those days I was not able to count the birds leaving the roost. This is what happened here I do not know how the counts went after January 7 as there were no counts on January 9 and January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 80 on January 14 with 87 on January 16, then 61 seen on January 28. There were 65 on January 30 with 64 on February 4 and 60 on February 8. There were 85 on February 11 with 80 on February 18. There were 90 on February 20 with 70 on February 22. There were 85 on February 27 with 82 on March 4 and 63 on March 6. This completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 73 on March 15 with 77 on March 22, then 65 seen on March 27 with 12 on April 1. There were 23 on April 5 with 29 on April 8, then 23 seen on April 10 with eight on April 15, seven on April 17, four to April 22, three to April 26 and singles to May 3. There were two on May 6 with one on May 8. In all there were 28 mornings with fog from November 7 to March 30 with just 32 counts during the same period. This all means that the influxes as detailed are very questionable as I am missing nearly half of the information. There were six counts of over 100 birds; these were probably the highest counts in the United States this year.

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

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers were especially low in the spring. For the fall passage there was one on September 24 and September 26 with two from October 3 to October 8, then singles seen to October 12. There were two on October 17 and October 19 with three on October 22, four to October 29 and ten on November 2, then six seen to November 9 with five on November 12. There were seven on November 14 with three to November 19 and two on November 21. There were eight on November 23 with five on November 28 and two on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 5 and December 9 with three on December 14 and two to December 19. There were three on December 21 with six on December 24, then four seen on December

26 with two to January 2 and one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 9 and January 14 with three to January 23. That is the end of all discernible passage. There were one to two from January 28 to March 1. There were up to three a day from March 6 to March 20 with two on March 22 and singles to April 12. Finally for the spring there were three on April 15 with two on April 17. As with some other raptors an occasional adult migrated south early; this year there was an adult female on the northern border on July 29 with adult males at the Workshops on August 12 and by the McDonald Canal on August 14.

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

This was a resident with the possibility of a fall and winter passage. There was in 2008 a significant post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were three from June 27 to July 6 with four on July 9 and July 13, then five seen on July 16 with four on July 19 and 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 end of the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were four on September 12 and September 14 with six on September 17, then five seen on September 19 with three to September 26. There were five on September 28 with two on October 1. There were four on October 3 with five on October 5, then four seen on October 10 with three to October 15 and one on October 17. There were two on October 19 and October 22 with four on October 24 and five on October 26, then two seen to October 31. There were three on November 2 and November 5 with four on November 7 and five on November 12, then four seen on November 16 with two to November 23 and one on November 26. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 28 with six on December 5, then three seen on December 9 with two on December 14 and one on December 17. There were three on December 19 with two to December 24. There were three on December 26 with singles to January 7. That completed the winter passage. Sightings from January to May were intermittent and there was no evidence of passage i.e. any influxes. When present up to three a day seen to the end of June. This year there was only a minor post-breeding gathering. There were two on July 10 and July 12 with three on July 15, then two seen to July 19. There were three on July 22 and July 24 with four on July 2 and seven to August 2, then four seen on August 5 with two on August 7. There were nine on August 9 with seven on August 14 and August 15. There were ten on August 17 with eight to*

*August 21, six on August 26 and three to September 9. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

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

May 29 with five on June 3 and seven on June 5, then one seen on June 7. There were four on June 10 with six on June 12, then three seen on June 14 with one on June 17. There were three on June 19 with four on June 26, six to July 3, seven on July 5 and eight on July 8, then seven seen on July 10 with five on July 12. This was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were seven on July 15 with eight from July 17 to July 24, 11 on July 26, 16 to August 7, 17 on August 9 and 21 on August 14, *then ten seen on August 15.*

#### Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

This was a vagrant; there was a juvenile at the Nursery on October 17.

#### Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

This was another vagrant; there was an adult dark morph at the Sand Farm on August 9.

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

This was also a vagrant; there was a juvenile light morph to the north of Lust Road on November 28.

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

Resident, passage migrant and winter visitor but in only small numbers this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were five on June 20 with six on June 22, eight on June 27, nine on June 29, ten on July 2, 11 on July 6, 12 on July 11, 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 on August 3 with 13 on August 6. There were 15 from August 8 to August 13 with 22 on August 15, then 19 seen on August 17 with four on August 20. There were seven on August 23 with 15 on August 24, then 12 seen on August 27. There were 13 on August 29 with 14 on August 31, 17 on September 3 and 19 on September 5, then ten seen on September 7. There were 12 on September 10 with 13 on September 12, 14 on September 14, 16 on September 19 and 18 on September 26, then 17 seen to October 1 with 15 on October 5, 11 on October 8 and eight on October 10. The post-breeding gathering probably morphed into the early fall passage; I cannot separate the two events. For the main fall passage there were 11 on*

October 12 with 12 on October 15, then 11 seen on October 19 with nine to October 24. There were 11 on October 26 with 18 on October 29 and October 31, then 16 seen on November 2 with 14 to November 7. There were 20 on November 9 with 24 on November 14, then 23 seen on November 16 with 20 on November 19 and 16 on November 21. This was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 25 on November 23 with 33 on November 26, then 27 seen on December 3 with 23 on December 7, 16 on December 9 and 14 on December 12. There were 23 on December 14 with 20 on December 17 and 16 on December 19. There were 21 on December 21 with 23 on December 24, then 21 seen on December 28 with 16 on December 31. There were 22 on January 2 with 24 on January 4 and 29 on January 7, then 16 seen on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 19 on January 11 with 24 on January 14, then 20 seen on January 18 with 19 on January 21. There were 21 on January 23 with 22 on January 25, then 17 seen on January 28. There were 20 on January 30 with 28 on February 1, then eight seen on February 4. There were 20 on February 6 with 24 on February 8, then 19 seen on February 11 with 17 on February 13. There were 20 on February 15 with 19 on February 20 and 16 to February 25. There were 21 on February 27 with 14 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 16 on March 4 with 20 on March 6, then 12 seen to March 11. There were 13 on March 13 with 14 on March 15, then seven seen to March 22. There were 16 on March 25 with 15 on March 27, 12 on April 1 and five on April 5. There were 11 on April 8 with ten to April 17, five on April 19 and four on April 22. There did not appear to be any passage from this point so the summer passage may start here. There were seven from April 24 to May 3 with six on May 6, five on May 8, four to May 17 and three to May 27. There were nine on May 29 with three on May 31 and two on June 3. There were six on June 5 with nine on June 7, then four seen on June 10 with three to June 14. There were five on June 17 with four on June 21, three on June 24 and two on June 26. There were eight on June 28 with six on July 3 and two on July 5. The summer passage ended at this point. For the minimal post-breeding gathering there were four on July 8 with five on July 10 and nine on July 15, then eight seen on July 19 with four on July 22. There were eight on July 24 with ten on July 26, then eight seen on July 29. There were nine on July 31 with 16 on August 2, then 18 seen on August 5 and August 7 with 15 seen on August 9, 13 on August 12 and eight on August 14. Individuals showing the characteristics of the "Kriders" form of the Red-tailed Hawk were seen on December 3, December 12, December 14 and December 19.

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor; a pair nested just to the north of the survey area. Early fall records: *a juvenile was seen at the Workshops from June 13 with the pair there on*

*August 1. The male was seen on a number of dates. The actual nest site is not known it could be on District property but it is more likely that the nest site was just outside the property line.* There were two on August 15 with four on August 24; the latter were probably the first fall migrants. There were singles from August 29 to September 17. There were two on September 21 with five on September 24, then four seen on September 28 with two on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 3 with seven to October 8, eight to October 15, 12 to October 24, 14 on October 26 and 18 from October 29 to November 7, then 15 seen on November 9 with 12 on November 12. There were 16 on November 14 with 15 to November 21, 13 on November 23, 11 on November 28 and seven on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were ten on December 5 with 11 on December 7, then nine seen to December 14. There were 11 on December 17 with 12 on December 21, then eight seen on December 24 with seven on December 26. There were nine on December 28 with ten on January 2, then eight seen on January 4 with seven on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 9 and January 11 with three on January 14. There were four on January 16 with eight on January 18, nine on January 21 and 11 on January 23, then ten seen to February 1 with six to February 6. There were ten on February 8 with six on February 11. There were seven on February 13 with eight on February 18 and nine on February 20, then five seen to February 25. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 27 with eight on March 4, then six seen on March 6. There were seven on March 8 with ten on March 11, then nine seen to March 15 with six on March 18. There were 11 on March 20 with seven on March 22 and five to March 27. There were seven on March 30 with five to April 8 and two on April 10. Finally there were three on April 17. That was the end of the late spring passage. A pair bred near the workshops and the two juveniles were first seen on June 12. Last year the juvenile was first seen from June 13.

#### Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor most sightings were in the fall. For the fall passage there was one on September 19 with two on September 24, then one seen on October 1. There were two on October 3 with singles on October 5 and October 8. There were four on October 10 with one on October 12. Later there was one on October 26 with two on October 29 and October 31. Finally for the fall passage there was one on November 21. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, December 31 and January 7. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 28 and February 25.

### Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

Another uncommon passage migrant there was a single winter sighting. For the fall passage there were singles on September 19, September 24 and September 26 with two on October 3. One of these a juvenile was feeding on a Cattle Egret kill. There was one on October 5 with two on October 8 and October 12. There were also singles on October 17 and October 22 with two on October 29. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 12. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 11 and February 27. Finally for the late spring passage one flew to the north on April 8.

### Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

There were occasional sightings in the spring. This year there were two (an immature male and a female) by the Lake Level Canal on April 8. There were also two females on Lust Road on May 8; they were walking towards the lake...

### Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

Resident, the main population is now at the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *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 seven on August 15, five on August 17 and one on August 23.* The decline in numbers does not relate to their departure rather it related to the cessation of song. From August 29 to September 24 no more than three a day located. After that date coveys started to be seen. It had to have been a very good breeding season as there were numerous coveys through to March. To select out the highest counts there were 19 on September 26, 22 on October 5, 36 on October 26, 31 on November 5, 29 on November 26, 33 on December 9, 40 on January 16, 29 on January 25, 26 on February 22, 25 on March 4 and 29 on March 6. With the spring the calls started again. There were four on March 30 with 11 on April 5, 16 on April 10, then nine seen on April 12. There were ten on April 15 with 12 on April 17 and 21 on April 22, then 20 seen on April 26 with 14 on April 29. There were 21 on May 1 with 22 on May 3, 26 on May 6 and 27 on May 8, then 26 seen on May 10 with 25 on May 13. There were 33 on May 15 with 27 on May 17 and five on May 21. There were 15 on May 22 with 17 on May 23 and 23 on May 27, then 18 seen on May 31 with 17 on June 3. There were 30 on June 5 with 16 on June 7 and eight to June 12. There were 14 on June 14 with 18 on June 17, then 13 seen on June 21 with 12 on June 26 and 11 on June 28. There were 27 on July 1

with 12 on July 3, 11 to July 10, ten on July 12, nine on July 15 and seven on July 17. There were 14 on July 19 with six on July 22. There were 11 on July 24 with 15 on July 26, then eight seen on July 29 with five on July 31, three on August 2 and two to August 7. There were four from August 9 to *August 15 with seven on August 17 and eight on August 19, then seven seen on August 23 with four on August 26, two on August 30 and one on September 2.* I have not shown any “passages” as this is just a resident. Last year the high count was 89 on June 1, 2008, this year it was 33 on May 15, 2009 and next year the high count fell again to 27 on May 28, 2010. That is a trend that I do not like.

### King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

A late fall passage migrant and winter visitor whilst it was present throughout the year numbers were much lower for the rest of the year. I do not know how many pairs bred but I did see two young chicks by the Lake Level Canal on May 22 and a very small chick dashed across Laughlin Road extension on June 21. Early fall records: *there were two on June 29 with four on July 2, then three seen on July 6 with two to July 11 and one on July 13. A pair on July 16 had one young by the Lake Level Canal. There were two on July 19 and July 21 with singles to August 1. There were three on August 3 with six on August 8, then four seen on August 10 with one on August 13.* There were two on August 15 with four on August 17, then one seen on August 29. There were no further sightings until one seen on September 17; this was the start of the fall passage. There were three on September 21 with 23 on September 26 and 34 on September 28, then 27 seen to October 3. There were 41 on October 5 with 17 on October 10 and six on October 12. There were 24 on October 15 with 18 on October 17, nine on October 19, seven on October 22 and one on October 24. There were ten on October 26 with one on October 29. There was one on November 2 with four on November 5, eight on November 7 and nine on November 9, then eight seen on November 14 with one on November 16. There were 24 on November 21 with 12 on November 23 and 11 on November 26. There were 27 on November 28 with 25 on December 5, seven on December 9 and two on December 12. That closed the fall passage. For the winter there were five on December 14 with 16 on December 17 and 24 on December 21, then 14 seen on December 24. There were 15 on December 26 with 21 on December 28, then 15 seen to January 4 with eight on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 9 with 26 on January 11, then 15 seen on January 14 with eight on January 18. Numbers now lower. There were two on January 25 with seven on January 28 and January 30, then ten seen on February 1 with five on February 4 and one on February 6. There were 13 on February 8 with 11 on February 13, seven on February 18, six on February 22 and two on February 25. There were eight on February 27 with six on March 4 and four on March 6. That ended the early spring passage. For the late

spring passage there were 13 on March 8 with nine on March 11, seven on March 13 and one on March 15. There were six on March 18 with 12 on March 20 and March 22, then three seen on March 25. There were seven on March 27 with 23 on March 30, then seven seen to April 12 with four on April 15 and two on April 17. There were nine on April 19 with ten on April 26 and 13 on April 29, then three seen on May 1 with two on May 3 and one on May 6. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 8 with five on May 10, then three seen on May 13. There were four on May 15 with eight on May 17, then one seen on May 21. The rise and fall in the numbers suggests passage to this point then one to two a day seen to June 24 with four on June 19, singles then seen to the end of the survey year. Whilst the numbers this year are still low they are so very much better than last year.

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

This was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on October 1 and November 9. On the 9<sup>th</sup> there was also one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension. Finally for the fall passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on November 14. For the winter passage at the Sand Farm there were singles on December 21, December 24, December 26, December 28, December 31 and January 2. There were also singles at the Sand Farm on January 7 and January 9 with two on January 11. These last records could relate to either the winter or the early spring passages. There were no later records.

#### Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, this year there was a very heavy late fall passage. There was one on September 21 with 13 on September 26, 23 on September 28, 43 on October 1, 51 on October 3 and 58 on October 5, then 52 seen on October 10 with 14 on October 12. There were 29 on October 15 with 76 on October 17, then 42 seen on October 19 with 33 on October 22 and three on October 24. There were 73 on October 26 with 36 on October 31 and 33 on November 2. Numbers started to climb during November. There were 58 on November 5 with 125 on November 7 and 170 on November 9, then 89 seen on November 14 with 70 on November 16 and 31 on November 19. There were 326 on November 21 with 281 on November 23 and 180 on November 26. There were 415 on November 28 with 408 on December 5, 168 on December 9 and 32 on December 12. The count of 415 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 106 on December 14 with 132 on December 17, 173 on December 21, 175 to December 28 and 193 on

December 31, then 150 seen on January 4 with 133 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 145 on January 9 with 190 on January 11, then 151 seen on January 14 with 133 on January 18 and three on January 21. The main event was now over. There were eight on January 23 with 86 on January 25, then 31 seen on January 28 with 21 on January 30. There were 37 on February 1 with 47 on February 4 and 114 on February 8, then 37 seen on February 13 with 27 on February 18 and 17 on February 20. There were 42 on February 22 with 17 on February 27 and one on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 33 on March 4 with 41 on March 6, then 25 seen on March 11 with 11 on March 13 and nine on March 15. There were 15 on March 18 and March 20 with 21 on March 22, then 14 seen on March 25. There were 19 on March 27 with 44 on March 30, then 22 seen on April 1 with eight on April 5. There were 28 on April 8 with 24 on April 12, 20 on April 15, 19 on April 17, 17 on April 19, 13 on April 24, nine on April 29, three to May 3, two on May 6 and one on May 8.

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

A summer visitor that for the most part leaves at the end of the breeding season, I have no information on the size of the breeding population but the first young were seen on July 1. Early fall records: *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 were three on August 20 with four to August 24 and five on August 27, then singles seen to August 31. That was the end of the summer passage, the visitors have departed. So for the fall passage there were three on September 12 with singles to September 21. There was one on October 3 with three on October 8, then singles seen to October 15, these October sightings were all at the Sand Farm. There was one by the McDonald Canal on October 22. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 9 and November 14. Later there was one there from November 23 to November 28. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage the only record relates to one in Phase One on December 7. There were no early spring sightings. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 11 and March 25 with three on March 27, six on March 30, 12 on April 1 and 14 on April 5, then 11 seen on April 8 with eight on April 10. There were 12 on April 12 with 14 on April 15, 25 on April 19, 27 on April 24 and 28 on May 1, then 25 seen on May 3 with 22 on May 6, 17 on May 8 and eight on May 10. That was the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on May 13 with 13 on May 15 and 18 on May 17, then four seen to May 22. There were six on May 23 with 18 on May 27, then 17 seen on May 29 with 15 on May 31, 14 on June 3 and eight on June*

5. There were nine on June 7 with 12 on June 10, 15 on June 12, 18 on June 17 and 20 on June 19, then 16 seen on June 21 with 13 on June 26 and six on June 28. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 16 on July 1 with 17 on July 5 and 19 on July 10, then 14 seen to July 15 with 12 on July 17. There were 15 on July 19 with 11 on July 22, ten on July 24, eight on July 26 and six on July 29. There were seven on July 31 with 12 on August 2, then eight seen on August 5 with seven on August 7. There were ten on August 9 with 11 on August 14 and *August 17, then ten seen to August 26 with seven to August 30.*

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

A common resident with this year a strong passage during the winter, I have no information on the size of the breeding population however the first young (four) were seen on May 8. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 160 on June 29 and July 2 with 180 on July 6 and 215 on July 9, then 180 seen to July 13. There were 210 from July 16 to 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.* This appeared to be the end of a minor post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 190 on August 23 with 265 on August 24, then 210 seen on August 29 with 140 on August 31. There were 220 on September 3 with 130 on September 7, 100 on September 10 and 95 on September 12. There were 150 on September 14 with 165 on September 17, 180 on September 19, 250 on September 21 and 260 on September 26, then 185 seen on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 190 on October 1 with 200 on October 3 and 260 on October 5, then 220 seen on October 8 with 190 on October 10 and 80 on October 12. There were 120 on October 15 with 390 on October 19, 460 on October 22 and 480 on October 24, then 450 seen on October 26 with 310 on October 29. There were 410 on October 31 with 620 on November 2, 790 on November 5 and 840 on November 9, then 330 seen on November 12. There were 500 on November 14 with 560 on November 16, 640 on November 19, 1,000 on November 21, 1,030 on November 23 and 1,270 on November 26, then 1,070 seen on November 28. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 2,640 on November 30 with 1,850 on December 3 and 1,225 on December 5. There were 2,000 on December 7 with 3100 on December 12, then 2,500 seen on December 14 with 2,140 on December 17, 1,550 on December 21, 760 on December 24 and 540 on December 26. The count of 3,100 was the highest count for Zellwood up to the end of this survey year; the highest count is now that of 6,600 on September 18, 2011. There were 850 on December 28 with 980 on January 2 and 1,160 on January 7, then 400 seen on January 9 with 390 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,460 on January 14 with 1,520 on January 16 and 1,660 on January 21, then 1,280 seen on January 25 with 1,000 on

January 28, 700 on February 1, 670 on February 6 and 425 on February 8. There were 450 on February 11 with 490 on February 13, 610 on February 15 and 660 on February 22, then 590 seen on February 25 with 480 on February 27, 450 on March 4, 440 on March 6, 275 on March 8 and 240 on March 11. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 340 on March 13 with 325 on March 18 and 255 on March 20. There were 265 on March 22 with 385 on March 25, 405 on March 27, 425 on April 1, 480 on April 5 and 510 on April 12, then 390 seen on April 15 with 370 on April 19, 335 on April 22, 290 on April 26, 230 on April 29, 225 on May 1 and 210 on May 3. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 250 on May 6 with 225 on May 10, 220 to May 17, 140 on May 21 and 135 on May 22. There were 150 on May 23 and May 27 with 160 on May 29, then 155 seen on June 3 with 140 on June 7, 130 to June 12 and 100 on June 14. There were 195 on June 17 with 185 on June 19, 160 on June 21, 130 on June 24 and 110 on June 26. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 120 on June 28 with 140 to July 3, 150 on July 8, 160 on July 10 and 220 on July 12, then 170 seen on July 17 with 160 on July 19 and 120 on July 22. There were 170 on July 24 and July 29 with 220 to August 7, 230 on August 9, 285 on August 12, 330 on August 14, 435 on August 17, 455 on August 19, 460 on August 21, 500 on August 23 and 600 on August 26, then 560 seen on August 28 with 550 on August 30.

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

A non-breeding summer visitor in very low numbers, numbers remained low through the early fall, there were however significant winter and spring passages. Early fall records: *there were two present from June 27 to August 13 with three on August 1*. Two continued to be seen to September 5 with singles to October 10. There was no early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were ten on October 12 with 38 on October 19, 85 on October 24, 240 on October 26, 545 on October 29, 755 on October 31, 1,040 on November 5, 1,540 on November 9, 1,700 on November 12, 2,000 on November 16, 3,900 on November 19 and 5,200 on November 21, then 3,890 seen on November 23 with 2,430 on November 26 and 2,300 on November 28. That influx took up the whole of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 4,600 on November 30 with 1,190 on December 3. There were 1,200 on December 5 with 1,480 on December 7, 1,670 on December 9 and 3,600 on December 12, then 2,950 seen on December 14 with 1,940 on December 17 and 1,400 on December 19. There were 1,530 on December 21 with 1,550 on December 24, then 1,400 seen on December 26 with 1,170 on December 28, 1,120 on January 2, 1,110 on January 4 and 940 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,200 on January 9 with 770 on January 11 and 745 on January 14. There were 1,590 on January 16 with 900 on January 18.

There were 1,230 on January 21 with 1,480 on January 23, then 1,200 seen on January 25 with 1010 on January 28, 880 on January 30, 850 on February 1 and 465 on February 4. Numbers were now much lower. There were 470 on February 6 with 570 on February 8, then 280 seen on February 11 with 130 on February 13. There were 480 on February 15 with 555 on February 20 and 580 on February 25, then 370 seen on February 27 with 290 on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 400 on March 4 with 260 on March 8 and 220 on March 11. There were 380 on March 13 with 195 on March 15 and 190 on March 18. There were 245 on March 20 with 200 on March 22, 190 on March 27, 160 on March 30, 140 on April 1, 135 on April 8 and 75 on April 10. There were 150 on April 12 with 80 on April 15, 20 to April 22, 15 on April 26 and five on April 29. This appeared to be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 1 with eight on May 3, then five seen on May 6 with three on May 8, two to May 13 and one to May 21. There were four on May 22 with six on May 23, then four seen to May 29 with three on May 31. There were five on June 3 and June 7 with nine on June 12 and 11 to June 17, then nine seen on June 19 with three on June 21 and one on June 24. There were three on June 26 with two to July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 5 and July 8 with four on July 12, then three seen to July 19 with two on July 22. There were three on July 24 with six on July 29, then four seen on August 2 with three on August 5. There were eight on August 7 and August 9 with six on August 12 and three on August 14.

#### Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

Status uncertain seen in all months bar October and November. Early fall records: *there was one at the Lake Level Canal on July 11, July 26 and August 6 with one at the Sand Farm on August 1.* There was one in Phase One on August 15, August 20, August 24 and August 29. On the 29<sup>th</sup> there were also singles by Lust Road and the Pole Road extension. There was one in Phase One on September 14 with two at the Pole Road extension on September 17. Those were the only fall sightings. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 5, December 7 and December 14. On the 14<sup>th</sup> there were two by the Lake Level Canal and one by the McDonald Canal. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on December 17 with three on December 26. On the 26<sup>th</sup> there was also one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension. Finally for the winter passage there were singles on the southern border on December 28, the Sand Farm on January 2 and in Phase One on January 7. For the early spring passage there were two at the Sand Farm on February 8. There were also singles in Phase One on February 11 and by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on February 22. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were five in Phase One with one at the Sand Farm on March 8. There was one in Phase One on March 15 with three on

March 18 and four on March 20, then one seen on March 22. These were all in Phase One. For whatever reason I stopped noting localities from this point on. There were six on March 27 with two on April 10 and singles to April 19. The two counts of six are still the highest counts for Zellwood. There were two on April 22 with one on April 26. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there was one on May 13 with two on May 15. There was one on May 23 with one on June 3. Those were the only summer records. For the early fall passage there were two on July 1 with one on July 24.

#### Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

Present all year round but they did not breed in the survey area; there was a significant invasion in the early spring. Early fall records: *there were two on August 13*. For this year there were two on August 17 with three on August 24, six on August 27 and seven on August 29, then three seen on August 31 with two to September 7. There were four on September 10 with six on September 14, then two seen to September 24. There were seven on September 26 with four to October 1 and two on October 3. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two from October 15 to November 7 i.e. there was no actual passage during this period. There were eight on November 9 with four on November 12 and two on November 14. There were five on November 16 with 18 on November 19, then 14 seen on November 21 with ten on November 23 and two to November 28. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 30 on December 3 with four to December 7 and two on December 9. There were 61 on December 12 with seven on December 14, four to December 21, three on December 24 and one on December 26. There were 58 on December 31 with 66 on January and 134 from January 7 to January 9, then 132 seen on January 11 with three on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 375 on January 16 with 350 on January 18 but none could be found on January 21. This flock was in a field by the Sand Farm they took off and circled around over the Sand Farm and Duda before leaving to the west. The count of 375 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were two on January 23 with 31 on January 25, then two seen on January 28. There were seven on January 30 with 13 on February 1, then four seen on February 4. There were five on February 6 with six on February 8 and 48 on February 11, then two seen on February 13. There were four on February 15 with 29 on February 18, then 12 seen on February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 4 with four on March 6 and six on March 8, then two seen on March 11. There were 12 on March 15 with two on March 20. There were two on April 5 with four to April 12 and five to April 19, then four seen on April 24 with two on April 26. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 1 with three on May 3 and four to May 10, then two

seen to May 17 with one on May 22. There were five on May 31 and June 10 with four on June 12, three on June 19 and one on June 24. There were two on June 28 and July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two from July 10 to July 17. There were four on July 19 with three on July 22 and two on July 24. There were four on August 2 with five to August 7, then two seen on August 9. In the fall flocks were only seen flying to the south on five dates. There were 16 on November 19 with 14 on November 21, six on November 23, 61 on December 12 and three on December 14. There were also four records of birds flying to the north in the spring. There were 48 on February 11 with 29 on February 18, 12 on February 25 and 12 on March 15. All these counts are included in the totals detailed earlier.

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

A species that has been re-introduced into Florida, they are now at best irregular visitors. There was one in Phase One on January 15. There were two adults at the Sand Farm on May 3 and May 8. One had a yellow band on the left leg and the other had a black over a red band on the right leg.

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

An uncommon visitor to the area, the problem was the lack of suitable habitat. For the fall passage there was one on September 12, September 17 and September 21. There was also one on October 15. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on December 5 with seven on December 7. There were also singles on January 4, January 7, January 9 and January 11. These were best treated as winter records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 25. Later there were two on February 1 with 12 on February 11. That was it for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one on March 4. There were no April sightings. There were 11 on May 21 and nine of these were in breeding plumage. There was one in winter/first-summer plumage on May 22. On June 3 there were three in winter/first summer plumage and one in breeding plumage. Finally there were two in winter/first-summer plumage on June 5 with singles on June 7 and June 10.

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

Normally this is a vagrant but this year there was a significant fall passage. For the early fall passage there was an adult in partial summer plumage by Lust Road on September 3. There

was an adult by Pole Road on September 7. There was a juvenile by Pole Road extension on September 10. There was an adult and a juvenile along Pole Road and Pole Road extension on September 12. The juvenile was also seen by Pole Road extension on September 14 and September 17. On September 17 there was also an adult in partial summer plumage at Pole Road with another adult with less of the summer plumage showing by Laughlin Road. There was an adult in partial summer plumage on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on September 19. Finally for the early fall passage there was a juvenile on September 26 by Lust Road. Perhaps just four birds involved in the above. For the winter passage there were two at the Sand Farm on December 5, they were with the flock of 12 Black-bellied Plovers.

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

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in a flooded field at the junction of Laughlin Road and the McDonald Canal on September 10. This is a new species for the survey and just the second record overall. There had been one on August 3, 1974. There will be a description in Appendix B.

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

Passage migrant but in quite low numbers, even with the flooded fields in the fall the habitat was not really suitable for this species. Early fall records: *there was one on July 13*. There were three on August 22 with one on August 29. There were two on September 3 and September 7 with eight on September 10, then five seen on September 12 with singles to September 19. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on September 26. For the spring passage there was one on May 1 with two on May 10, then one seen on May 17. There were nine on May 21 with six on May 22, five on May 23 and one on May 27. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 19 with five on July 24, then three seen on July 26 with two to August 2 and one on August 5. There were also two on August 7 and August 9.

#### Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

Resident and passage migrant in low numbers there was however a very strong late winter and early spring passage. There was a pair by Laughlin Road that had two chicks on May 21 and there was a pair by the Sand Farm to Duda Road on May 31 they had one chick. Early fall

records: 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. 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. There were four on August 17 but none seen on August 20. There were three on August 22 with eight on August 23, 13 to August 27 and 51 on August 29, then eight seen on August 31. There were 31 on September 3 with 33 on September 5, then 26 seen on September 7. There were 31 on September 10 with 48 on September 12 and 70 on September 17, then 15 seen on September 19 with 13 on September 21 and seven on September 24. There were 29 on September 26 with 20 on September 28, four on October 1 and one on October 3. That was the end of the early fall passage. Numbers now very low so for the late fall passage there were two on October 5 with five on October 8 and October 10, then four seen on October 15 with two on October 17. There were six on October 19 with three on October 24 and one on October 26. Counts now higher again, there were three on October 29 with four to November 2 and 350 on November 5, then two seen on November 7 with one on November 9. There were 27 on November 12 with 49 on November 14 and 365 on November 19, then 146 seen on November 23 with 50 on November 26 and 33 on November 28. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 113 on December 3 with 222 on December 7 and 322 on December 12, then 39 seen on December 14. There were 51 on December 17 with 56 on December 19 and 560 on December 21, then 65 seen on December 26 with five on December 28. Now the major passage started. There were 2,420 on December 31 with 2,815 on January 2, then 300 seen on January 4. The count of 2,815 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 980 on January 7 with 1,600 on January 9 and 2,560 on January 11, then 1,700 seen on January 14 with 1,250 on January 18, 670 on January 21, 300 on January 23 and 265 on January 25. There were 870 on January 28 with 230 on January 30, 145 on February 1 and 41 on February 4. There were 930 on February 6 with 240 on February 11 and 115 on February 13. There were 160 on February 15 and 170 on February 18, then 52 seen on February 20 with 14 on February 22. There were 175 on February 25 with 86 on February 27, 34 on March 1 and ten on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. After one more influx passage comes to an end so for the late spring passage there were 46 on March 6 with 48 on March 8, then 24 seen on March 13 with 16 on March 15, four on March 18 and one on March 20. Numbers now much lower there were three on March 22 with 14 on March 25, then five seen on March 27 with three to April 1. There were five on April 5 with nine on April 10, then seven seen to April 17 with two to April 22. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on April 24 with nine on April 26 and May 1, then six seen on May 3 with three on May 6. There were seven on May 8 with eight on May 13, then six seen on May 15 with three on May 17. There were 23 on May 21 with 36 on May 22, then 19 seen on May 23 with ten on May 27. There were 11 on May 29 with 29 on May 31 and 35 on June 3,

then 31 seen on June 5 with 29 on June 10, 25 on June 12 and eight on June 14. This passage from May 21 seemed unusual perhaps it involved adults that had failed to raise any young in the local area. There were ten on June 17 with 11 on June 19, 29 on June 21 and 45 on June 24, then 25 seen on June 28 with 19 on July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 26 on July 3 with 19 to July 8, 14 on July 12 and 12 on July 15. There were 20 on July 17 and July 22 with 62 on July 24, then 39 seen on July 26 with 21 on July 29. There were 40 on July 31 with 68 on August 2, then 20 seen on August 5. There were 25 on August 7 with 45 on August 9, 46 on August 12 and 48 on August 15, then five seen on August 17.

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

Summer visitor, passage migrant and this year there was a significant post-breeding gathering. There were five pairs this year, there was one nest (February 27) in Phase One with later a nest by Interceptor Road and three nests by Lust Road. The first young were seen on June 28. Early fall records: *there were four from June 27 to July 2 with seven on July 6, then four seen on July 9 with two on July 11 and one on July 13. There were 26 on July 16 with 11 on July 19 and July 24. There were 14 on July 26 with 12 on July 30, nine on August 1, six on August 3, five on August 6, four to August 10 and one on August 13.* There were four on August 15 with three on August 17. This was probably the end of a weak post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were four on August 22 with 41 on August 23, then 25 seen on August 24 with four on August 27. There were 22 on August 29 with 29 on August 31, 33 on September 5 and 35 on September 10, then 11 seen to September 17. There were 44 on September 19 with 22 on September 21 and eight on September 26. That was the end of the early fall passage in fact it was the end of all passage until the spring. For the early spring passage there were four on February 6 and February 8 with 11 from February 13 to February 18, 13 to February 25, 14 on February 27 and 20 on March 1, then 16 seen on March 4 with 12 on March 6, six on March 8 and four on March 11. That was the early spring passage. As with other summer visitors passage continued with birds going further north whilst others are breeding or considering breeding. For the main spring passage there were 14 on March 13 with 36 on March 18 and 42 on March 22, then 35 seen on March 25. There were 38 on March 27 with 48 on March 30 and 54 on April 1, then 27 seen on April 5 with 25 on April 8, 20 on April 10, 16 on April 15, 11 on April 17, eight to April 24 and two on April 26. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on April 29 with nine on May 1 and 25 on May 3, then 14 seen on May 6 with four on May 8. There were six on May 10 with 17 on May 13, then 13 seen to May 17. It is possible that our local "summer should be taken as running from February (there was a nest on February 21) to this point. I say that as the post-breeding gathering started. There were 30 on May 21 with 73 on May 22, then 61 seen on May 23 with 50 on May

27. There were 58 on May 29 with 64 on May 31, 103 on June 3, 104 on June 5, 113 on June 7 and 123 on June 10, then 83 seen on June 12 with 30 on June 14, 25 on June 17 and 14 on June 19. There were 26 on June 21 with 13 on June 24 and nine on June 26. There were 27 on June 28 with 14 on July 1, 13 on July 5, four on July 8 and two on July 10. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering even though young were being seen from June 28 locally. For the early fall there were five on July 12 with six on July 15, then five seen to July 24. There were 11 on July 26 with 32 on July 31, then 20 seen on August 2. There were 25 on August 5 with 32 on August 7, then 20 seen on August 9 with ten on August 12 and three on August 14.

### Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

Seen in every month with minor gaps in November and June, there was a light passage in the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 16, July 24 and July 26*. There were two on August 22 and August 23 with singles to August 27. There were four on August 29 with 12 on September 3, then seven seen on September 5 with five on September 7. There were seven on September 10 with 14 on September 12, 18 on September 17 and 22 on September 19, then three seen on September 21. There were five on September 26 with one on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 10 and October 12 with singles on October 22 and October 29. The only sighting for November was that of one on November 16. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 7 with two on December 9, then singles seen on five dates to January 2. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 21, January 23 and January 28 with two on January 30, then singles seen to February 6. There were two on February 8 with singles to February 13. There were five on February 15 with three to February 20 and singles to February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 1 with three on March 6, then one seen on March 8. There were two on March 11 with four from March 13 to March 18, six on March 20 and eight on March 22, then six seen on March 25 with five on March 27. There were 11 on March 30 with four on April 5, two to April 10 and singles to April 19. There were two on May 1 with singles to May 21. Later there was one on May 27 with three on May 29, then two seen on May 31 with one to June 5. There were two on June 7 with five on June 10, then one seen on June 12. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on June 26 with one on June 28 and July 3. There were two on July 22 with three on July 24, then two seen on July 26 with one on July 29. There were 23 on July 31 with two to August 9. There was only a two week gap between the end of the main spring passage and the start of the early fall passage.

### Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor, numbers were comparatively high in the fall after the passage of Tropical Storm Fay. Early fall records: *there were seven in breeding plumage on July 6 with five on July 16 and two on July 24. After that first date ages/plumage not noted.* There were 35 on August 22 with 30 on August 24 and 16 on August 27. There were 89 on August 29 with 285 on August 31, then 240 seen on September 3 with 176 on September 5. There were 185 on September 7 with 430 on September 10, 490 on September 14, 725 on September 19 and 760 on September 21, then 245 seen on September 24 with 150 on September 26, nine on October 1 and one on October 8. That was the end of the early fall passage, it was also the end of any meaningful passage for the year. For the late fall passage there were 35 on October 10 with five on October 12. There were no further sightings until mid-November. There were two from November 19 to November 26 with one on November 28. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 5 with two on December 12 that was it. For the early spring passage there were two on January 21 with five on January 23, then two seen on January 30 with one to February 11. There were six on February 15 with 13 on February 20, then seven seen to March 1 with six on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 11 on March 6 with nine on March 9. There were ten on March 11 with 15 on March 15, then 13 seen on March 13 with six on March 20. There were 30 on March 22 with 13 on March 25. There were 19 on March 27 with 25 on March 30, then seven seen on April 5 with three to April 10. There were four on April 12 with three on April 15 and one on April 17. There were no further sightings until one seen on May 1. There were four on May 3 with six on May 8 and seven on May 10, then five seen on May 13 with singles to May 17. There were two on May 21 with singles on May 27 and May 31. There were also singles on June 10 and June 14. That was the end of the main spring passage. There was a month long gap before the early fall passage got underway. There were 21 on July 12 with 20 on July 15 and three on July 17. There were eight on July 19 with nine on July 22, ten on July 24, 11 on July 26, 15 on July 29 and 100 on July 31, then 22 seen to August 5 with 17 on August 7 and three on August 9.

### Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

A passage migrant, there were no major influxes this year. Early fall records: *there were two on July 16 with two later on August 6 and one on August 8.* There was one on August 15 with two on August 17, seven on August 22 and nine on August 23, then two seen on August 24. There were six on August 27 with eight on August 29 and 14 on September 3, then seven seen to September 7. There were nine on September 10 with 12 on September 12 and

September 17, then seven seen on September 21 with singles on September 24, September 28 and October 3. Finally for the fall there were singles on October 24 (the Sand Farm) and November 5 (Laughlin Road). There were no winter records. In the spring there were singles on April 8 and April 10 with three on April 12, six on April 17 and 14 on April 22, then two seen on April 24 with singles to May 3. There were two on May 8 with singles to May 13. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 17 with singles on seven dates to August 2. There were five on August 5 with four on August 7 and two on August 9.

#### Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall records: *there were two by Lake Apopka north-west of the Lust Road pump house on July 9, they were of the Eastern race T.s.semipalmatus*. This survey year there was one near Airport Road on August 22.

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

An uncommon passage migrant, they are perhaps more likely to be seen by Lake Apopka than in any flooded field. Early fall records: *there was one on July 24 with two on August 3*. There were singles on August 20, August 22, August 23, August 27, August 29 and September 3. There were two on September 5 with four on September 10, then two seen on September 12 with singles on September 14, September 17 and September 19. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on April 22 with one on April 26. There were two on May 10 with later three on May 21 and four on May 23, then two seen on May 27. That concluded the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 22 with three on July 24, then one seen on July 26. There were two on July 29 with one on August 2.

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

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. For the fall passage there were singles at the Sod Farm and by Laughlin Road on September 14. There was also one at the Sand Farm on September 17. In the spring at the Sand Farm there were two on April 10 with one on April 29. For the early fall passage there were two on August 9 by Laughlin Road with one there on August 12, August 14 *and August 15*. Another flew south at Lake Apopka to the south of the

Hooper Farms Road extension on August 12. That was an exceptional showing for what is now a rarity.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one near Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on July 12.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)

This was another vagrant. There was one by Lust Road on September 3 and September 5.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. There were four in breeding plumage by Laughlin Road on September 7. There were also two in winter plumage by Pole Road on September 19. In the spring there was one in breeding plumage by Laughlin Road on May 21.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

This was also a very uncommon passage migrant. There was an adult in breeding plumage on May 21 by Laughlin Road. There was also one in winter/first-summer plumage on May 27 by Interceptor Road.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

A passage migrant which if the conditions were right had a much heavier passage in the spring than in the fall. Early fall records: *there was one on July 19*. There were three on August 22 with four on August 23, then three seen on August 24 with one on August 27. There were four on August 29 with 16 on August 31 and 26 on September 5, then five seen on September 7. There were 25 on September 10 with 55 on September 12, then 45 seen on September 17 with 40 on September 19. There were 50 on September 21 with six on September 26. That was

the early fall passage. For the spring passage there were four on May 6 with 24 on May 10 and 75 on May 13, then 11 seen on May 15. There were 35 on May 17 with 100 on May 21, then 20 seen on May 22 with nine on May 23 and eight on May 27. Finally for the spring passage there were 11 on May 31. For the early fall passage there was one on July 15 with three on July 19, July 24 and July 26, then one seen on July 29. There were three on July 31 with singles on August 2 and August 5.

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

A passage migrant its numbers depended on the habitat being available. For the early fall passage there was one on August 23 and September 3 with 54 on September 5, 235 on September 10 and 435 on September 12, then 200 seen on September 14 with 40 on September 19 and September 21. That was the early fall passage; there were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on May 13 with three on May 15 and 90 on May 21, then seven seen on May 22 with three on May 23 and two on May 27. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on August 14.

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

Predominately a fall passage migrant with much smaller numbers in the spring. Early fall records: *there were six on July 13 with 25 on July 19 and July 21, then three seen to August 6.* There were 37 on August 22 with six on August 23. There were 17 on August 24 with 19 on August 27, then 17 seen on August 29 with four on August 31. There were 105 on September 3 with 120 on September 5 and 460 on September 10, then 255 seen on September 14 with 145 on September 17. There were 230 on September 19 with 415 on September 21, then 210 seen on September 24 with 80 on September 26 and one on September 28. This was another species where the actual passage stopped just as the early fall passage came to an end. For the late fall passage there were three on October 1 and October 3 with 14 on October 10, then one seen on October 17. There were no further sightings until one seen on November 14. That was the end of all passage in the fall. For the winter passage there were two on December 14 with 20 on January 9 that was it. For the early spring passage there were five on January 23 with ten on January 30. There were no other early spring sightings. For the main spring passage there were ten on March 15 and 18 on March 18, then three seen on March 25 with two on April 8. There were four on April 19 with two to April 24. There were four on April 26 with 21 on May 8 and 40 on May 10, then 18 seen on May 13 with 12 on May 15 and five to May 21. There were eight on

May 22 with two to May 27 and one on May 31. That completed the main spring passage. There was one in breeding plumage on June 24 and this I treat as an early fall record. There were also for the early fall passage six on July 12 with seven on July 15, 27 on July 19 and July 24, 38 on July 26, 41 on July 31, 42 on August 2 and 43 on August 5, then seven seen on August 7 with six on August 12, five on August 14 *and two to August 21.*

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

This year there was a strong spring passage thanks to the depression in May that flooded the fields with some 15 inches of rain. For the fall passage there was one by Pole Road on August 22 with three by Lust Road on September 5. Finally for the fall passage there were two by Pole Road and Pole Road extension on September 10. Now to the main event the spring passage, there was one on May 15 with 112 on May 21 these were by Laughlin Road. Counts then lower with 28 on May 22, 27 on May 23, 19 on May 27 and 17 on May 31. The count of 112 was the highest count for Zellwood but there has now been a higher count of 118 on May 21, 2011. Note that the highest counts both occurred on May 21. There were no later records.

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

This was a vagrant. There was a juvenile by Airport Road on August 23.

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

Thanks to Tropical Storm Fay this was a common passage migrant this fall, there were only two spring records. For the early fall passage there were 87 on August 22 with 11 on August 23. There were 15 on August 24 with 21 on August 27, 36 on August 29 and 138 on September 3, then 105 seen on September 5. There were 106 on September 7 with 530 on September 10 and 965 on September 12, then 550 seen on September 14 with 170 on September 17. There were 320 on September 19 with 500 on September 21, then 240 seen on September 24 with 90 on September 26 and six on September 28. The count of 965 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That was the end of a very strong early fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on May 6 and May 21. For the early fall passage there were two on July 15 with six on July 17, then one seen on July 19. There were three on July 22 with two on July 24. There were three on July 26 with 16 on July 31 and 23 on August 2, then 12 seen on August 5 with two on August 7 and one on August 9.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

This was a vagrant. There were two on October 10 that was the only record.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

A fall passage migrant there were much smaller numbers in the spring. Early fall records: *there was one in breeding plumage on July 6*. For this year there were 13 on August 23 with six on August 24 and two on August 27. There were nine on August 29 with none on August 31. There were four on September 3 with five to September 7 and 87 on September 10, then three seen on September 12 with two on September 14. There were 11 on September 17 with 24 on September 21, then six seen on September 26 with two on September 28. That was the early fall passage. There was no late fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on April 24, May 10 and May 13. There were eight on May 17 with one on May 21. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two adults in breeding plumage on July 15. Plumage not noted after that date. There were two on July 19 and July 24 with singles on July 26 and July 29. There were four on July 31 with three on August 2 and singles on August 5 and August 7.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

This is now a vagrant. There was one by Airport Road on September 3.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

At this time it is an uncommon passage migrant. There were two on August 29 and September 3 with five on September 5, then two seen on September 10. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on May 21. Later there were two in first-summer plumage on June 10. For the early fall passage there were two in breeding plumage on July 15 with singles in breeding plumage on July 17, July 24 and July 26.. There were no later records.

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

Currently this is a very rare passage migrant with no winter sightings. Early fall records: *there was one by Lake Apopka in breeding plumage on July 9*. There was one on September 21 with four on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 16 on October 10 with two on October 12. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on February 27 with later two on March 27. Just two records for the whole of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was an adult in breeding plumage on July 12 and July 15. Both sightings were from fields near the northern border.

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

The greatest numbers were seen from the late fall to the early spring with a much lighter passage in the early fall and the late spring. For the early fall passage there was one on August 22 with later two on September 7, four on September 12 and 27 on September 17, then eight seen on September 19. There were 17 on September 21 with 19 on September 24, then two seen to September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 1 with six on October 5 and three on October 8. There were 12 on October 10 with 14 on October 12 and 18 on October 22, then 17 seen on October 26 with one to October 31. There were five on November 2 with 17 on November 5, 35 on November 7, 73 on November 9 and 83 on November 12, then 18 seen on November 14 with nine on November 16. There were 61 on November 21 with 73 on November 23, then 22 seen on November 28 with two on December 3. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 32 on December 5 with 36 on December 9 and 69 on December 14, then 68 seen on December 17 with 53 on December 19, 42 on December 21 and 36 on December 24. There were 46 on December 26 with 36 on December 28 and 29 on December 31. There were 54 on January 2 with 64 on January 4, then 19 seen on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 41 on January 9 with 105 on January 11, then 34 seen on January 16 with 24 on January 18 and two to January 23. There were 18 on January 25 with 38 on January 28, then 31 seen on January 30 with 18 on February 1. There were 32 on February 4 with 50 on February 8, then 38 seen on February 13 with 24 on February 18 and 17 on February 20. There were 64 on February 22 with 20 on February 27, 17 on March 4 and 14 on March 6. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 21 on March 8 with 12 on March 11, five on March 13 and two on March 15. There were seven on March 18 with 23 on March 20, then one seen on March 22. There were seven on March 25 with 19 on March 27, then seven seen on March 30 with four on April 1. There were no later records. For the early fall passage there was one on August 12.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

This was a very uncommon late fall and winter passage migrant, at least that is what the records show. It was however probably a quite common visitor feeding out in the fields and flying to the wooded borders at first light. All the sightings this year were from the Sand Farm. In the fall there were singles on October 17 and October 22 with two on November 7, then one seen on November 21. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 5, December 26, December 28 and January 2. There were no early spring records.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

Thanks to Tropical Storm Fay there were more sightings this year. For the early fall passage there was one near the western end of the McDonald Canal on August 31. Later there were seven by Airport Road on September 3 with two there on September 5. There were also singles by Laughlin Road on September 10 and September 12. Finally for the early fall passage there were three on September 21 by Pole Road. Surprisingly there was an adult in breeding plumage on June 24 north of Interceptor Road. This I treat as a fall record.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

This was a vagrant. During the passage of Tropical Storm Fay a party of five flew to the south down the side of Lake Apopka on August 22.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

This was a vagrant. Tropical Storm Fay did not just pass through it hung around for a few days. On August 20 an adult pale phase was at Lake Apopka. This is the first record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

Principally a late spring passage migrant and an early fall passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were 19 on June 29 with 15 on July 6, eight on July 9, three on July 11 and one to July 19. There were three on July 21 and July 24 with singles on July 26, August 10 and August*

13. From June 29 to July 24 all were in first-summer plumage with the exception of an adult in breeding plumage on June 29; then from July 26 only juveniles seen. There was also a juvenile on August 15. I did not note plumage details again until the late spring. There were 27 on August 20 with 70 on August 22 and 121 on August 24, then singles seen on August 27 and August 31. The count of 121 was the highest count for Zellwood however there were 174 on February 14, 2010. There were two on September 5 with one on September 10. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 41 on October 24 with two on October 26. There were three on November 12 with singles on November 19, November 23 and November 30. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 14 and December 26. The individual on the 14<sup>th</sup> was noted as being in first-winter plumage. A feature of the late spring is a passage of adults in breeding plumage to the east. There were four on February 25 with six on March 4, two on March 15, 23 on March 22, three on March 25, ten on April 5, one on April 10, two on April 12, six on April 19, one on April 26, ten on May 3, one on May 6, 50 on May 23, seven on May 27 and seven on May 29. Included in the above counts were a number in first-summer plumage. There was one on March 15 with two on March 22, 44 on May 23, six on May 27 and May 29. After May 29 only birds in first-summer plumage seen. There were singles on May 31, June 5, June 7 and June 10. There were three on June 21 with a late one on August 2.

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

This was a vagrant. There was a sub-adult by Pole Road on August 22.

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

Above all this was a spring passage migrant with lesser numbers in the late fall and the winter. There were two on November 21 with 39 on November 23, then eight seen on November 26. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on November 30 with three on December 3 and 12 on December 7, then five seen on December 9 with later two on December 26. There were also 21 on January 7 with three on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 11 and January 14 with 36 on January 16, then 12 seen on January 18. There were 12 on January 23 with 280 on January 25, then two seen on January 28. There were ten on January 30 with three on February 1. There were six on February 4 with 12 on February 6 and 190 on February 8. There were no later sightings. This species has a habit of not hanging around after a significant influx.

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

A common winter and early spring passage migrant there were smaller numbers through the late spring and the fall. There were five on August 22 with singles on August 23 and August 24. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 29 with 33 on October 31 and 47 on November 2, then nine seen on November 5. There were 13 on November 7 with 14 on November 9, then five seen on November 12. There were eight on November 14 with 12 on November 16, 44 on November 21, 88 on November 23 and 315 on November 26, then 67 seen on November 28 with 57 on November 30 and 17 on December 3. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 19 on December 5 with 175 on December 7, then 46 seen on December 12 with 33 on December 14. There were 620 on December 17 with 160 on December 19, 39 on December 21 and 17 on December 24. There were 410 on December 26 with 245 on December 28. There were 350 on December 31 with 920 on January 2, 2,300 on January 7, 3,050 on January 9 and 4,400 on January 11, then 1,500 seen on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,650 on January 16 with 5,000 on January 18, then 3,300 seen on January 21 with 1,200 on January 23 and 900 on January 25. There were 6,500 on January 28 with 2,300 on February 1, 600 on February 4 and 500 on February 6. There were 4,000 on February 8 with 770 on February 13, 685 on February 15, 260 on February 20 and 140 on February 22. There were 1,250 on February 25 with 1,060 on February 27, 800 on March 4 and 87 on March 6. That closed the early spring passage. The 1,250 on February 25 involved adults in breeding plumage. For the late spring passage there were 105 on March 8 with 185 on March 11, then 60 seen on March 13 with 19 on March 15 and two on March 18. There were three on March 20 with 18 on March 22, then four seen on March 25. There were five on March 27 with 13 on March 30, then 11 seen on April 5 with ten on April 8 and one on April 10. The last individuals for the spring were all in first-summer plumage and they were all flying to the east. There were five on April 19 with three on April 29 and six on May 23. During February in the late afternoon many adults took off from the lake calling as they headed out to the north.

### Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Present in very small numbers on Lake Apopka from November to March. There were singles in first-winter plumage on seven dates from October 31 to November 19. There were two on November 23 and November 26 with one on November 28 and November 30. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with singles on December 5, December 7 and December 9. There were two on December 12 with one on December 14. There were also two on December 19 and December 21. All the above

were in first-winter plumage. There was an adult on December 24 with one in first-winter plumage on December 26. There was an adult on December 28 and December 31 with two in first-winter plumage on December 28. There were singles in first-winter plumage on January 4 and January 7 with two on January 9. There were adults on January 11 and January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was an adult on January 16 with singles in first-winter plumage on January 16, January 18 and January 21. There was an adult with two in first-winter plumage on January 23 with one in first-winter plumage on January 25. There was an adult and two in first-winter plumage on January 28 with an adult and one in first-winter plumage on January 30. There were two in first-winter plumage on February 1 with two adults and three in first-winter plumage on February 4. There was an adult on February 6 with two adults and two in first-winter plumage on February 8. There was one in first-winter plumage on February 11 with an adult on February 13. There were three in first-winter plumage on February 15 with single adults on February 18 and February 20. There was an adult and two in first-winter plumage on February 22 with two in first-winter plumage on February 25. There was an adult on February 27 with on March 1 an adult and two in first-winter plumage. There was an adult and one in first-winter plumage on March 4 with an adult on March 11. The latter I am treating as an early spring sighting.

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

This was a very uncommon winter visitor and early spring passage migrant. There was an adult of the British race (*L.f.graellsii*) on December 14 with singles in first-winter plumage on December 28 and January 2. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were adults of the British race on January 16 and February 15.

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

A very uncommon passage migrant most were seen during the spring and summer passages. For the fall passage there was an adult on August 15. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 15, May 1 and May 3. For the summer passage there were two in breeding plumage on June 3, June 5, June 7 and June 10. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 24 and July 31. That is a good year.

### Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Present in low numbers in every month bar October, there was a more significant presence from mid-May to mid-June. Early fall records: *there were 19 on June 27 with 16 on July 2, 14 on July 6, eight on July 11, six on July 13, five on July 19 and three on July 21. There were five on July 24 with four on July 26 and three on July 27. 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 and six on August 20, then singles seen to August 31. There were five on September 7 with three on September 10 and singles to September 21. That was the end of the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until November. For the late fall passage there were two on November 14 with one on November 19, that was it. For the winter passage there were two on November 26, November 30 and December 3 with eight on December 5, then one seen on December 7. There were two on December 9 with six on December 17 and seven on December 19, then one seen on December 21. There were two on December 24 with 18 on December 26, then seven seen on December 28 with four on January 2 and one to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 9 with singles to January 14. There were six on January 18 with three to January 28 and two on January 30. There were 13 on February 1 with eight on February 8 and one on February 11. There were two on February 13 with 12 on February 15, then two seen to March 1 with one on March 6. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 11 with four on March 13, then singles seen to March 18. There were four on March 20 and March 25 with six on March 30, nine on April 5 and 11 on April 8, then seven seen on April 10 with four to April 17, two to April 26 and one on April 29. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 1 with three on May 3 and one on May 6. There were two on May 8 with four on May 10 and 41 on May 13, then 26 seen on May 17 with 13 on May 21 and eight on May 22. There were 16 on May 23 with 18 on May 27, 25 on May 29 and 33 on May 31, then 28 seen on June 3 with 17 on June 5. One of the 17 on June 5 was in breeding plumage. There were 19 on June 7 with 31 on June 10, then 18 seen on June 12 with four on June 14. There was one on June 19 with ten on June 21 and 13 on June 24, then seven seen on June 28 with four on July 1, two on July 3 and singles to July 8. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 10 with singles on five dates to July 26. Finally there were two on July 29 with singles on July 31 and August 2.*

### Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

A coastal species that visited the lake in August compliments of Tropical Storm Fay. There was an adult and an immature on August 21. On August 22 a total of eight seen, this is

the highest count for Zellwood. There was also one on August 23. In the following year there were two on August 12 that circled the northern edge of Lake Apopka calling before setting off to the north over Phase One.

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

This was a vagrant. There were three on August 21 during Tropical Storm Fay. There was also one on September 24.

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

A very irregular visitor they were seen daily during the passage of Tropical Storm Fay. Early fall records: *there was one in first-summer plumage on July 25 with another that was not aged on August 1.* There was an adult and one in first-summer plumage on August 20. There were 17 adults on August 22 with two on August 23 and one on August 24. Very exceptionally there was an adult in winter plumage on January 16, this I treat as an early spring record. Finally there were singles in adult and first-summer plumage on May 17.

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

This is meant to be a vagrant. Whilst there were no sightings this year *there was one in first-summer plumage from June 6 to July 2. It loafed and presumably roosted at Duda but could be seen feeding out over Lake Apopka.*

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, there were large numbers present during the winter and the early spring. *Last year there was a strong non-breeding population through the summer at Duda, they were constantly on the move to and from Lake Apopka. These were all in first-summer plumage. There were 109 on June 18 with 98 on June 22, 55 on June 27, 49 on June 29, 32 on July 2, 14 on July 6 and 13 on July 9. There were 24 on July 11 with 14 to July 16, 13 on July 19 and 12 on July 21. There were 13 on July 24 and July 25 with 12 on July 26 and five on July 27. There were 13 on July 30 with 18 on August 1. There were no further sightings until the next survey year. During this period there were adults in breeding plumage on July 11,*

*July 16 with two on July 25 and three on August 1. These are included in the totals given above.* For this year there was one on August 15 with two on August 20 and August 21, then 37 seen on August 22 with seven on September 5 and one to September 12. That was an early finish to the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until October 31, so for the main fall passage there were 38 on October 31 with one on November 2. There were five on November 5 with 16 on November 7, 21 on November 9 and 54 on November 12, then 27 seen on November 16 with 26 on November 19. There were 78 on November 21 and November 23 with 156 on November 26, then 56 seen on November 28 with 16 on November 30 and nine on December 3. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 27 on December 5 with 36 on December 7, 40 on December 9 and 107 on December 14, then 65 seen on December 17 with 26 on December 19, 19 on December 21 and seven on December 24. There were 38 on December 26 with 22 on December 28, seven on December 31 and three on January 2. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 4 with 16 on January 7 and 48 on January 9, then 44 seen on January 11 with 40 on January 16, nine on January 21 and six on January 23. There were 14 on January 25, January 28 and January 30 with 72 on February 4, then 25 seen on February 8 with 16 on February 11. There were 22 on February 13 with 53 on February 15, then 21 seen on February 18 with ten on February 20. There were 143 on February 22 with 45 on February 25, 24 on February 27, 13 on March 4 and five on March 6. That closed the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 8 with 78 on March 11, then 32 seen on March 15 with six on March 18. There were 32 on March 20 with 122 on March 22, then 14 seen on March 25. There were 23 on March 27 with 34 on March 30, then 25 seen on April 5 with ten on April 8 and three on April 10. There were 27 on April 12 with 31 on April 17 and 40 on April 19, then 26 seen on April 22 and April 26 with 21 on April 29, 20 on May 1, 19 on May 3, five on May 6 and three on May 8. That appeared to be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 13 with 18 on May 17, then three seen on May 21 with singles on May 22 and May 27. There were eight on June 10 with seven on June 12 and three on June 14. There were five on June 21 and June 24. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one in first-summer plumage on July 5, July 8 and July 10 with two adults in winter plumage on August 7.

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

For the first time this can be described as a summer visitor as there was a colony by Interceptor Road. It was too far out to see whether any young raised and I was loath to disturb them so breeding not proved. It is even possible that this was in fact a post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there were 17 on June 18 with four on June 20. There were 12 on June 22 with*

13 on June 25, then ten seen on June 27. There was one on July 6 with 12 on July 9, then seven seen on July 11 with one on July 19. There were nine on August 20 with six on August 22 and one on August 23. These sightings were compliments of Tropical Storm Fay. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 5, April 8 and April 10 with four on April 12 and six on April 15, then three seen to April 19. There were 12 on April 22 with six on April 24 and three on April 26. There were seven on April 29 with three to May 3. There were 12 on May 6 with nine on May 10 but none could be found on May 13. Now we come to the "colony" by Interceptor Road. There were two on May 29 with five on May 31, 11 on June 3, 28 on June 5 and 92 on June 10, then 65 seen on June 12 with 37 on June 14. The count of 92 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 48 on June 17 with 66 on June 19, then four seen on June 24 with two on June 26. There were 44 on June 28 with 46 on July 1, then 28 seen on July 5 with eight on July 10, five on July 12 and two on July 15. There were eight on July 17 with seven on July 19 and two on July 22. On June 28 there were four of the 44 that appeared to be in first-summer plumage.

#### Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

This was a vagrant in fact this species does not normally get carried inland by the tropical weather systems. On August 20 during the passage of Tropical Storm Fay a total of six seen flying to the north. There was another one on August 21. These are the first records for Zellwood. There will be a description in Appendix B.

#### Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscata*)

This was a vagrant but unlike the last species this is a regular visitor to inland lakes during the passage of tropical weather systems. Tropical Storm Fay was around from August 20 to August 23. There was one on August 20 with 12 on August 21. There were 16 on August 22; these were all noted as flying to the north. On August 23 just one seen flying to the north. This made for a total of 30 birds. They were all adults with the exception of a single juvenile on August 22. The count of 16 on that date is still the highest count for Zellwood. This was one of the special events of the year. The Bridled Terns peaked on the 20<sup>th</sup> whereas this species peaked on the 22<sup>nd</sup>; a significant difference.

### Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

This year this was a common fall passage migrant thanks to Tropical Storm Fay. Early fall records: *there were three in first-summer plumage on July 2 with five on July 6 and six on July 9. I did not note age/plumage after this. There were eight on July 11 with three on July 13. There were seven on July 16 with eight on July 19 and ten to July 24, then eight seen on July 25 with six on July 26. There were eight on July 27 with ten on July 30 and 20 on August 1, then four seen on August 3.* There were three on August 15 (one was an adult in breeding plumage) with 27 on August 20, 61 on August 22, 148 on August 23 and 532 on August 24, then 145 seen on August 27 with ten on August 31. The count of 532 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The majority were in the fields along Pole Road, many were calling something that I have not noted before. There were 26 on September 5 with 45 on September 7, 106 on September 10 and 214 on September 12, then 16 seen on September 17 with two on September 19. That completed the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until late May. For the spring passage there was one in breeding plumage on May 21 with eight flying to the east on May 23. Those were the only spring records. For the summer passage there was one in first-summer plumage on June 19. Then there was the early fall passage. From July 5 a small influx took place with birds in first-summer plumage in Phase One. There were two on July 5 with three on July 8, then singles seen to July 12. There were three on July 15 and July 17. On July 19 there were two in breeding plumage with one in first-summer plumage. There were three in first-summer plumage on July 22, July 24 and July 26 with two in breeding plumage on July 24. The three individuals in first-summer plumage were also seen on July 26, July 31, August 5 and August 9 with two adults in breeding plumage on July 31 and August 5. Finally there were two in first-summer plumage on August 12.

### Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

An irregular visitor to the Workshop area, there were no winter records. Early fall records: *there were two on August 10 and August 13.* For this year there was one on August 15 with two to September 3, three on September 21, four to October 17 and five on October 19, then four seen to November 5. That was the only feature this year. There were no further sightings until the late spring when there was one on April 24 with singles on May 15 and May 21. There were three on May 23 with two seen to May 31 and singles to June 10. There were two on June 12 with singles to June 17. There were two on June 19 with three on June 26, then two seen on July 1 with singles to August 14. I have shown the general pattern even if in some cases the records were too far apart to really constitute an influx.

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

Present through the year with the greatest numbers during the summer months, it was likely that two to three pairs bred on the northern border. For the early fall passage there were four on August 15 with one on August 17. There were three from August 23 to August 29 with two to September 3 and one on September 5. There were six on September 7 with five to September 12. There were nine on September 14 with two to September 21. There were five on September 24 with four on September 26, three on September 28 and two to October 3. There were four on October 5 with one on October 8. That was the end of the influxes and the end of any early fall passage. From October 8 to May 22 only one to two a day seen with higher counts of five on November 2, four on January 21, three on January 23, five on February 4, five on February 15 and three on March 1. That covered the late fall passage, the winter passage, the early spring passage and the late spring passage. So for the summer passage there were three on May 23 with one on May 27. There were two on May 29 with five on May 31, then two seen on June 3 with one on June 5. There were two on June 7 with six on June 10, then four seen on June 12 with two to June 17 and one to June 21. There were two on June 24 with singles to June 28. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 1 and July 3 with two to July 10. There were three on July 12 with five on July 15 and six on July 19, then five seen to July 29 with two to August 5. There were three on August 7 with five on August 9, then three seen on August 14 *with one on August 15*.

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

An increasing visitor which will in later years started breeding at the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *there were three on July 2 with singles on July 6, July 21, July 24, August 8 and August 10*. This year for the early fall passage there were singles on August 15 and August 29. There were no further sightings until for the early spring passage two were seen flying to the east on February 11. For the late spring passage there were two from March 27 to April 12 with singles to April 26. There were two on April 29 with singles to May 3. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 6 and May 8 with three on May 13, then singles seen to May 21. There were two on May 27 with four on May 29. The majority of the sightings detailed above relate to a male that was on territory at the Sand Farm. There were no further sightings until the early fall passage when there was one at the Sand Farm on July 1 and July 3. There were two by Hooper Farms Road gate on July 8 with one at the Sand Farm on July 17. All the other sightings came from the Workshops area. There was one on July 10 with two on July 24. A total of 35 flew to the east on August 12; this is the highest count for Zellwood. Finally there were four on August 14.

## Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

A resident with in the early fall of 2008 a major post-breeding gathering. This year there was only a minor event. The early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 95 on June 1 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. 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.* 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 a major post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage or what's left of it there were 30 on September 14 with 15 on September 17. There were 17 on September 19 and September 21 with 30 on September 24, then 24 seen on September 26 with eight on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were nine on October 1 with ten on October 3 and 25 on October 5, then 17 seen on October 8 with ten on October 10 and five on October 15. There were ten from October 17 to October 22 with 23 on October 24, then four seen on October 26 with two on October 29. There were 20 on October 31 with 39 on November 2, then 34 seen on November 5 with 16 on November 7. There were 74 on November 9 with 202 on November 12, then 177 seen on November 16 with 85 on November 19, 47 on November 23 and six on November 26. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 28 with 32 on December 3 and 190 on December 7, then 110 seen on December 12 with 26 on December 14, 24 on December 19 and 11 on December 21. There were 25 on December 24 with 29 on December 26, 75 on December 28 and 575 on December 31, then 160 seen on January 2 with 21 on January 4. There were 460 on January 7 with 93 on January 11 and 15 on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 165 on January 16 with 65 on January 21 and 54 on January 23. There were 77 on January 25 with 90 on January 28, 190 on January 30 and 450 on February 4, then 28 seen on February 6 with 13 on February 8. There were 22 on February 11 with 58 on February 13, 150 on February 15 and 310 on February 18, then 105 seen on February 20 with 100 on February 22, 40 on February 27 and 37 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 135 on March 4 with 87 on March 6, 65 on March 11 and 31 on March 13. There were 130 on March 15 with 25 on March 18 and 15 on March 20. There were 69 on March 22 with 57 on March 25 and 42 on March 27. There were 85 on March 30 with 100 on April 5, then 58 seen on April 8. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 67 on April 10 with 95 on April 12, then 32 seen on April

15. There were 90 on April 17 with 92 on April 19, then 35 seen to April 24. There were 37 on April 26 with 155 on April 29, then 125 seen on May 1. There were 155 on May 3 with 140 on May 8, 110 on May 10 and 68 on May 13. There were 112 on May 15 with 132 on May 17, then 90 seen on May 21 with 16 on May 22. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 93 on May 23 with 97 on May 27, 161 on May 29 and 193 on May 31, then 42 seen on June 3. There were 145 on June 5 with 475 on June 7, then 135 seen on June 10 with 83 on June 12 and 66 on June 14. There were 270 on June 17 with 228 on June 19, 95 on June 21 and 90 on June 24. There were 170 on June 26 with 310 on July 1, then 265 seen on July 3 with 153 on July 5. There were 630 on July 8 with 345 on July 10 and 300 on July 12. There were 305 on July 15 with 365 on July 17 and 490 on July 19, then 275 seen on July 24 with 255 on July 26 and 85 on July 29. There were 175 on July 31 with 280 on August 2 and 345 on August 5, then 210 seen on August 7 with 190 on August 9 and 144 on August 12. There were 285 on August 14 with 194 on August 17 and 106 on August 19. There were 300 on August 21 with 275 on August 23, 235 on August 26, 165 on August 28 and 45 on August 30. There were 240 on September 2 with 75 on September 4. That appeared to be the end of a weak post-breeding gathering.

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

This was one of the problem species in that I do not know whether the majority leave the area at the end of the breeding season or whether they hide away. The Brown Thrasher causes me the same problems. Early fall records: *there were 30 on June 25 with 29 on July 2, 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 were ten on August 17 with two to August 23. There were eight on August 24 with ten on August 27, then four seen to September 3 with one on September 7. There were two from September 10 to September 14 with four on September 17, then three seen on September 19 with two on September 21. There were three on September 26 with five on September 28 and October 3, then three seen on October 5 with one on October 8. That was the end of the early fall passage. This also appeared to be the end of the influxes. From October 8 to December 3 i.e. the whole of the late fall passage there were one to two in the area with higher counts of six on October 26, three on October 29 and three on November 19. For the winter passage there were three on December 5 with five on December 9, then two seen to December 14. There were four on December 17 with three on December 19 and one on December 21. There were two on December 24 with four on December 26, then one seen to January 2. There were five on January 7 with three on January 9 and one on January 14. That*

completed the winter passage. Although the numbers were low there was a sharp contrast with the very low numbers seen during the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there were two from January 16 to January 23 with five on January 25 and eight on January 30, then seven seen on February 1 with one on February 4. There were two on February 6 with three on February 8, four on February 11, seven on February 13 and 12 on February 15, then six seen on February 18 with four to February 25, two on February 27 and one on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 4 with nine on March 6, then eight seen on March 8 with seven to March 15, five to March 22 and one on March 25. There were three on March 27 with 15 on March 30 and April 5, then six seen on April 8 with five on April 10. There were 15 on April 12 with 11 on April 15. There were 12 on April 17 with 20 on April 19 and 25 to April 24, then 16 seen on April 29 with 12 on May 1. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 18 on May 3 and May 6 with 28 on May 8, then 19 seen on May 10 with 14 to May 15. There were 19 on May 17 with 11 to May 23. There were 26 on May 27 with 22 on May 31, 20 on June 3, 18 on June 5, 15 to June 12 and 13 on June 14. There were 25 on June 17 with 18 on June 19 and 14 on June 21. There were 23 on June 24 and June 28 with 18 on July 1 and 17 on July 3. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 20 on July 5 with 12 on July 8. There were 18 on July 10 with 23 on July 12, then 19 seen on July 15 with 17 on July 19 and 13 on July 22. There were 17 on July 24 with 21 on July 26, then eight seen on July 29 with five on July 31 and August 2. There were 16 on August 5 with 15 on August 9 and eight to August 14.

#### Cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*)

This will have been an escaped cage bird. One flew on July 15 from Phase One to Duda.

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

This was a vagrant. There was an adult at the Workshops on October 15 and October 17.

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

A summer visitor but I have no information on the number of pairs that bred this year. Early fall records: *there were five on June 29 with four to July 9. 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.* There was

also one on August 17. Perhaps that was the last of the locally breeding birds. For the late fall passage there was one on September 26 with two on October 1, then singles seen to October 12. There were two on October 15 with singles on October 17 and October 22. There were no further sightings until the spring. In the spring there were singles on April 10 and April 17 with two to April 26, three on April 29, five to May 3, six on May 8 and seven on May 13, then six seen on May 15 with five on May 17, two on May 21 and one on May 22. This was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 23 with four on May 27, six on May 29 and June 3, then four seen to June 7 with three on June 10 and one on June 12. There were six on June 14 with seven on June 19, then five seen to June 24 with four on June 26 and three to July 1. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were eight on July 3 with six on July 8 and two to July 12. There were four on July 15 with three to July 19 and singles to July 29. There were two on July 31 with four on August 2, then two seen on August 7. Again the summer visitors just drifted away.

#### Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Workshops on December 7.

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

The District has placed a series of nest boxes through the property and most if not all were occupied. Initially there were singles from August 15 to September 24. There were five on September 26 with nine on October 1, 12 on October 3 and 13 on October 5, then nine seen to October 10. There were 13 on October 12 with 14 on October 15, then six seen to October 24 with five on October 26 and one on October 29. That had all the markings of a real fall passage. For the rest of the survey year up to two a day seen with higher counts of three on November 9, three on November 12, four on December 12, three on January 11, three on January 30 and four on February 18. There were no higher counts from February 20 to August 14.

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

This will be a resident species but as I do not use recordings I have no idea as to just how common they are. The following were all heard calling. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 31 that was the only fall record. There were no winter records. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 14. On February 1 there were three; two were

at the Sand Farm with one by the Lust Road gate. The count of three is still the highest count for Zellwood. There was also one at the Sand Farm on February 11. That ended the early spring passage. Finally for the early fall there was one at the Workshops on July 29.

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

A resident in the larger pieces of woodland, I do not know the size of the breeding population. Normally seen or heard on most visits except for the months from June to August. During these months they were very hard to locate. Normally one to two a day recorded but there were higher counts of three on October 17, three on October 26, five on November 23, three on December 21, three on December 24, three on January 2, six on January 4, five on January 21, three on February 1 and four on May 3.

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

Another resident of the wooded borders this species was hard to find from June to the end of September. That was a month longer than the Great Horned Owl. Counts often in the range of one to three with higher counts of five on October 12, five on December 21, four on December 24, five on December 26, four on December 28 and four on December 31. Perhaps there was an actual influx from December 19 to January 2. Whilst this is a woodland species they often hunt out over the flooded fields presumably looking for frogs.

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

This was an uncommon winter and early spring visitor. For the winter passage there were two by Airport Road on November 28. There were singles by the McDonald Canal on December 3, December 7 and December 9. There was one by Interceptor Road on December 12. Later there was one by Laughlin Road on December 26. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 2. For the early spring passage there was one by Interceptor Road on January 16. I have no idea how many birds involved in the above

### Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

A summer resident and fall passage migrant there will be fewer breeding birds now that roller-chopping has ceased. Early fall records: *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. There was one on August 31 with two flying to the south-east on September 10. There were 70 on September 14 with 35 flying to the south on September 17. There were 12 on September 19 with 13 on September 26 and 102 on October 1, then 29 seen on October 3. There were 45 on October 10 with 22 on October 12, 14 on October 15, five on October 17 and one on October 19. In September most observations were in the early morning at the Sand Farm Bridge. In October observations were at dusk by the Lust Road gate. The birds at Lust Road gate flew out to the fields from the east i.e. their daytime roosts before leaving to the south. There were no later fall records. To my surprise I heard one calling by the Laughlin Road gate before light on January 25. I heard it again on January 28 and February 8. During this period I heard one calling at the Sand Farm on January 30. On cooler nights it did not call. There were no further records until the spring. For the spring passage there were two on April 17 with three on April 19, then singles seen to April 26. There were two on April 29 with three on May 1, seven on May 3 and eight on May 6, then three seen to May 10. That ended the spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 13 with four on May 15, three on May 21 and two on May 22. There were five on May 23 with three on May 29 and one on May 31. There were two on June 3 with five on June 5 and June 7, then three seen on June 10 with singles to June 17. There were three on June 19 and June 24 with one on June 26. There now appeared to be a minor passage to the south-west with birds flying out across the fields from the Workshops, they were not seen to stop and feed. There were three on June 28, two on July 8, one on July 10, four on July 15 and one on July 31. Whilst this was going on there were in the area three on July 1, July 5, July 24 and July 26. There were two on August 2 with four on August 5, seven on August 9 and 18 on August 14, *then four seen on August 15*.

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

Summer visitor I do not know how many pairs bred this year. There were no early fall records. In the spring there were two on March 13 with four on March 18, five on March 20 and ten on March 22, then two seen on March 25. There were three on March 27 with seven on March 30 and four on April 1. There were five on April 5 with eight on April 10, then seven seen to April 15 with four to April 19 and two to May 3. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 6 and May 10 with two on May 13 and singles on May 15 and May 17. There were two on May 27 with one on May 29. For this species I altered

my route to cover that part of Canal Road that ran parallel to Jones Avenue. This particular stretch of road has the highest numbers of this species in the survey area. All the sightings detailed above were from this one location. I would have expected there to be June records so perhaps I changed my route at this point.

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

This is often a difficult species to locate on passage unless they are calling. The majority of the records were from Canal Road in the spring when they were heard singing. For the fall passage there was one on October 5 with later singles on November 7 and November 21. There were no winter sightings. For the spring passage there were five on March 8 with one on March 11. There were two on March 13 with seven on March 15, then two seen to March 20 with singles on March 25 and March 27. The count of seven is still the highest count for Zellwood.

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

There was a major fall passage this year, otherwise seen in small numbers from April to October. Early fall records: *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, none seen on August 3. There were 13 on August 6 with 60 on August 8 and 106 on August 13, then two seen on August 15. There were seven on August 17 with one on August 22. There were three on August 24 with five to August 29, 26 on August 31, 33 on September 3, 36 on September 5 and 210 on September 7, then 36 seen on September 10 with one on September 12. There were 20 on September 14 with 360 on September 17, then 33 seen on September 19 with 12 on September 21. There was a major invasion on September 24 as there were 8,100 over the fields from the northern border to Lust Road. Why they stopped at that point I do not know I had been hoping for 10,000! Even so the count of 8,100 is by far the highest count for Zellwood. The earlier high counts were 1,510 on October 2, 1999, 1,840 on September 10, 2003 and 6,800 on October 11 2004. It is unusual in that there is no pattern to these peak counts. There were still 1,600 on September 26 but only 100 found on September 28 with six on October 1. That was an exceptional early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 46 on October 3 with 485 on October 5, then 16 seen on October 8 with three on October 10. There were 235 on October 12 with 56 on October 15 and two on October 17. That was the end of the late fall passage. In the spring the first were four on April 8 however there were no further sightings until two seen on April 22. There were three on April 29 with singles to May 3. There were two on May 10 and May 13 with three on May 15,*

then two seen to May 21. This closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 22 with seven on May 23, then three seen on May 27 with two on May 29. There were six on May 31 with five on June 3 and two on June 5. There were five on June 10 with three on June 14, then singles seen on June 24 and June 28. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 3 with five on July 5 and two on July 8. There were nine on July 17 with 11 on July 24, 20 on July 26 and 52 on July 29, then 32 seen on August 2 with seven on August 5. There were 15 on August 7 with 44 on August 9, then 15 seen on August 12 with four on August 14 *and one on August 15.*

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

This was a vagrant, this species does not like wide open spaces. There was one at the Workshops on October 10 with one at the Nursery on May 1.

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

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were seen from November to December. Early fall records: *there was one on June 20 and June 22, these may be fall records. In any case for the early fall passage there were singles on July 13, August 10 and August 13.* There were also singles on August 15, August 23 and August 24. There were two on August 27 and August 29 with three on August 31 and September 3, then singles seen to September 7. There were three on September 10 with four on September 17, six on September 19, eight on September 21 and 23 on September 26, then five seen to October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 3 with nine from October 8 to October 15 and ten on October 19, then eight seen on October 22 with seven on October 24. There were 13 on October 26 with ten on October 29 and seven on October 31. There were 11 on November 2 with 13 on November 5 and November 7, then 12 seen on November 9 with 11 on November 14 and six on November 16. There were seven on November 19 with ten on November 21 and 11 on November 23, then six seen on November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on November 28 and December 3 with nine on December 5 and 11 on December 7, then eight seen on December 9 with seven on December 12 and five on December 14. There were 11 on December 17 with eight on December 19 and three on December 21. There were five on December 24 with seven on December 26 and eight to January 2, then seven seen on January 4 with four on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 9 with eight on January 11 and 12 on January 14, then eight seen on January 18 with five on

January 21. There were six on January 23 with seven to January 30 and nine on February 1, then two seen on February 4. There were five on February 6 with nine on February 8, then eight seen on February 11 with seven on February 13. There were ten on February 15 with six on February 20 and five on February 22. There were eight on February 25 with 12 on February 27, then six seen on March 1 with four on March 4. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 6 with six on March 8 and nine on March 11, then six seen on March 13 with five on March 15 and four to March 20. There were eight on March 22 with seven on March 25, five on March 27 and three on March 30. There were eight on April 1 with four to April 8, three on April 10, two on April 12 and singles to April 22. There were no further sightings until the fall. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 31 and August 7 with five on August 12 *and August 19, then singles seen to August 26.*

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

A fall passage migrant, this has to be the best year yet for this species. There was an adult at the Workshops on August 27 with an adult on the southern border on September 7. There were single adult and juveniles by Canal Road on September 12 with an adult at the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue on September 14. Finally at the Sand Farm there was an adult on October 1 with a juvenile flying to the east there on October 10.

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

A resident in the wooded borders but it could turn up anywhere. It is possible that it was a late fall, winter and early spring visitor. Early fall records: *there were 51 on June 25 with 37 on June 27, 33 on June 29, 17 on July 2 and 16 on July 6. There were 18 on July 9 with 19 on July 11, 22 on July 13, 23 on July 19 and 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. There were 27 on August 15 with 22 on August 17, five on August 20 and one on August 23. There were nine on August 24 with 11 on August 27 and 18 on August 29, then 14 seen on August 31. There were 17 on September 3 with 24 on September 7, then 17 seen on September 10. There were 22 on September 12 with 32 on September 14, then 30 seen on September 19 with 28 on September 21 and 24 on September 24. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 37 on September 26 and September 28 with 46 on October 1, 47 to October 8 and 54 on October 10, then 39 seen on October 12. There were 43 on October 15 with 50 on October 17, then 49 seen on October 19 with 37 on October 22 and 21 on October 24. There were 47 on October 26 with 40 on October 29, 30 on October 31*

and 27 on November 2. There were 29 on November 5 with 37 on November 7, then 35 seen on November 12 with 17 on November 14. There were 23 on November 16 with 28 on November 19, 33 on November 21 and 39 on November 23, then 27 seen on November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 34 on November 28 with 42 on December 3, then 38 seen on December 5 with 26 on December 7. There were 41 on December 9 with 40 on December 14 and 31 on December 17. There were 51 on December 19 with 40 on December 21 and 33 on December 24. There were 55 on December 26 with 44 on December 28, 30 on December 31 and 26 on January 2. There were 35 on January 4 with 23 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 9 with 34 on January 11, then 30 seen to January 18 with 27 on January 21 and 25 on January 23. There were 48 on January 25 with 30 on January 28 and 22 on January 30. There were 55 on February 1 with 23 on February 4. There were 44 on February 6 with 45 on February 8, then 23 seen on February 11. There were 34 on February 13 with 61 on February 15 and 63 on February 22, then 31 seen on February 27 with 13 on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 31 on March 4 with 42 on March 6, then 27 seen on March 8. There were 32 on March 11 with 33 on March 13, then 30 seen on March 15 with 25 on March 20 and 15 on March 22. There were 22 on March 25 with 23 on March 27, 25 on March 30 and 28 on April 1, then 33 seen on April 8 and April 10 with 27 on April 15 and 23 on April 17. There were 36 on April 19 with 45 on April 24, then 19 seen on April 26. That appeared to be the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 33 on April 29 with 46 on May 1, then 36 seen on May 3 with 33 on May 6 and 31 on May 8. There were 39 on May 10 and May 15 with 27 on May 17 and six on May 21. There were 11 on May 22 and May 23 with 22 on May 27, then 19 seen on May 31 with 15 on June 3 and ten on June 5. There were 20 on June 7 with 16 on June 10, 13 on June 14, ten on June 17 and seven on June 19. There were 11 on June 21 with 15 on June 24 and 19 on June 28, then 18 seen to July 5 with 13 on July 8. That finished the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 10 with 19 on July 12, then 13 seen on July 15. There were 16 on July 17 with 18 from July 19 to July 26 and 23 on July 31, then 19 seen on August 2 with 13 on August 5. There were 17 on August 7 with 19 on August 12, then 11 seen on August 14 *with eight on August 15*. It seems strange to me that in the late spring when birds should be setting up their territories and the early fall when the young should be at their noisiest that the counts are at their lowest. It is this fact that makes me believe that there is actual passage from the late fall to the early spring.

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

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor; it was only seen in small numbers in the wooded borders. There was one at the Nursery on September 26. The fall passage however did

not get underway until mid-October. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 17 with one at the Workshops and four at the Nursery on October 19. On October 22 there were two at the Nursery with singles at the Sand Farm and the Workshops. There were singles at the Sand Farm on October 24, on the southern border on October 26 and the Nursery on October 29, November 2 and November 5. On November 19 there were two at the Nursery with one by the Hooper Farms Road gate. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on November 21 with on November 23 singles at the Nursery and by the Hooper Farms Road gate. On November 26 there were three at the Nursery with one at the Sand Farm, then four seen at the Nursery on November 28. There were two at the Sand Farm with two at the Nursery on December 3. On December 5 there was one at both of these sites. That was the fall passage. It is possible that 14 birds involved in the above. For the winter passage there were three at the Nursery on December 7 with singles there on December 9 and December 12. There were three at the Nursery on December 14 with one at the Sand Farm. On December 17 there were singles at the Sand Farm and the Workshops with two at the Nursery. There was one on December 19 at the Nursery with singles at the Nursery and the Sand Farm on December 21, December 24 and December 26. There were two at the Sand Farm with one at the Nursery on December 28 then one seen at the Sand Farm on January 2 with at the Nursery singles on January 4 and January 7. Finally for the winter passage there were two at the Nursery on January 9 with one at the Sand Farm on January 11. This appeared to come to a count of eight birds for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there three at the Nursery on January 14 with two on January 16 and one on January 18. On January 14 there was also one at the Sand Farm. There were three at the Nursery from January 21 to January 25. There was also one by Lust Road gate on January 23 with one at the Sand Farm on January 25. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on January 28 with one at the Sand Farm on January 30. At the Nursery there were two on February 1 with three on February 6, then two seen on February 8. There were singles at the Sand Farm on February 8 and February 13. On the latter date there were five at the Nursery. There were singles at the Sand Farm on February 15, February 18, February 20 and February 22. There were also singles at the Nursery on February 18 and February 20 with two there on February 22. There were two at the Nursery on February 26 and February 27 with one at the Sand Farm on March 1. There were singles at the Nursery on March 4, March 6 and March 8. That was the early spring passage. Finally there was a late individual a male at the Nursery on April 29. There appear to be 11 birds seen in the spring making for a total of 33 birds for the year.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A resident in the wooded borders; there did appear to be passage in the fall and the early spring. Early fall records: *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 and ten to 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. There were six on August 29 with five on September 3 and one on September 5. There were seven on September 7 and September 12 with eight on September 14, ten on September 17 and 13 on September 19, then 12 seen to September 24 with eight on September 26. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 14 on September 28 and October 3 with 18 on October 5, then ten seen on October 8. There were 14 on October 10 and October 12 with 17 on October 15, 23 on October 17 and 47 on October 22, then 26 seen on October 26 with 16 on October 29, nine on October 1, eight on November 5 and four on November 7. The count of 47 is only two shy of the record; there were 49 on March 28, 2007. There were 13 on November 9 with six on November 12 and four on November 14. There were six on November 16 and November 19 with seven on November 21, 19 on November 23 and 21 on November 28, then 16 seen on December 5 with 13 on December 7, five on December 9 and four on December 12. This last influx straddled the main fall and the winter passages; I do not know where to place it. In any case for the winter passage there were ten on December 14 with 11 on December 17 and 14 to December 21, then nine seen on December 24. There were 11 on December 26 with 15 on December 28, 18 on January 2 and 21 on January 4, then 14 seen on January 9 with 11 on January 11 and nine on January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were ten on January 16 with 16 on January 18, then six seen on January 21. There were ten on January 23 with 15 on January 25, then eight seen on January 28 with four on January 30. There were 17 on February 1 with seven on February 4. There were 15 on February 6 with 18 on February 8, then 11 seen on February 11. There were 13 on February 13 with 26 on February 15, then ten seen on February 18. There were 13 on February 20 with 16 on February 22, then 14 seen to February 27 with ten on March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on March 4 with 23 on March 6, then 13 seen to March 13 with 11 on March 18, ten on March 22 and five on March 25. There were ten on March 27 with 13 on April 1, then nine seen on April 5 with five to April 10. There were nine on April 12 with six on April 15, four on April 17 and three on April 19. There were seven on April 22 and April 24 with 11 on April 26, then ten seen on May 1 with five to May 8 and four on May 10. That closed the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on May 13 with three to May 22 and two on May 23. There were nine on May 27 with one on May 29. There were three on May 31 and June 3 with five on June 5, then three seen to June 10 with two on June 12. There were four on June 14*

with three on June 17 and two on June 19. There were three on June 21 with singles to June 26. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on June 28 with six to July 3, then four seen on July 5 with three on July 8. There were eight on July 10 with four on July 15, two on July 17 and one on July 19. There were two on July 22 with three on July 24 and July 29, then two seen on July 31 with singles to August 7. There were two on August 9 with six on August 12, then three seen on August 14.

#### Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

A resident even so there appeared to be influxes for at least parts of the survey year. For the early fall passage there were two from August 17 to August 29 with four on August 31, then three seen on September 3. There were five on September 7 with three to September 12. There were six on September 14 with five on September 19, four on September 24, three to September 28 and two on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 3 with four on October 5 and five on October 10, then three seen to October 15. There were four on October 17 with five on October 19 and October 22, then four seen to October 26 with three on October 29. There were five on October 31 with four to November 7, three to November 12 and one to November 28. That event really finished on November 12. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with four on December 5, then three seen on December 9 with one on December 12. There were five on December 14 with four on December 17 and three on December 19. There were five on December 21 and December 26 with two to January 4 and singles to January 11. That completed the winter passage. Passage now appeared to come to an end. From January 14 to June 28 up to three a day seen, there were higher counts of four on February 22, four on April 19, four on May 1 and four on May 31. The influxes were back in July with the early fall passage as there were three on July 1 with one on July 3. There were two on July 5 with three on July 8, then singles seen to July 12. There were two from July 15 to July 19 with four to July 29 and five on August 2, then four seen on August 7 with two on August 9. There were five on August 12 with three on August 14 *and two to August 19*.

#### Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

A resident in the wooded borders, as with the last species there appeared to be a series of influxes. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 17 and August 24 with two on August 27 and three on August 29, then singles seen to September 5. There were four on September 7 with one on September 10. There were two on September 12 with five on

September 14 and seven on September 17, then five seen on September 19 with three on September 21 and two on September 24. There were four on September 26 with five on September 28, then three seen on October 1. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 3 with five on October 5, then four seen on October 8 with three on October 10 and one on October 12. There were two from October 15 to October 19 with three to October 26, four to October 31 and seven on November 5, then two seen on November 7. There were four on November 9 with five on November 12 and November 14, then three seen on November 16 with two on November 19. There were three on November 21 with five on November 23, then two seen on November 26. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 28 with four on December 3, then one seen on December 5. There were three on December 7 with four on December 9, then one seen to December 12. There were two on December 14 with three to December 19 and four on December 21, then three seen on December 24 with two on December 28 and singles to January 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two from January 4 to January 9 with three on January 11 and January 14, then two seen on January 16 with one to January 23. There were two on January 25 with three on January 28 and January 30, then four seen on February 1 with three on February 6 and singles to February 11. There were four on February 13 with two to February 18. There were three on February 20 with four on February 22 and five on February 27, then two seen to March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. That also appeared to be the end of the influxes. From March 6 to May 15 up to three a day seen with five on March 11 and five on March 30, counts then lower from May 17 to July 26 as no more than two a day seen during this period. The influxes may start again with the early fall passage. There were two on July 29 and July 31 with three on August 2, four on August 7, then five seen on August 9 and August 12. *Counts then lower with four on August 15 and two to August 19.*

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

This was an uncommon passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one by Canal Road on September 17. At the Nursery there was one on September 19 with two there on September 24, then singles seen there on September 28, October 8 and October 10. There was one on the southern border on October 15 with one at the Nursery on October 17. On October 19 there were three with singles at the Sand Farm, the Nursery and by the Hooper Farms Road gate. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 29. For the spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on May 13.

### Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on the southern border on September 7 with one at the Sand Farm on September 14. There was also one by the Lake Level Canal on September 21. Finally for the fall passage at the Nursery there were singles on September 24 and September 28. There was a spring record as there was one by the Lake Level Canal on April 22.

### Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 10, it was calling.*

### Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

Above all this was a quite common winter visitor with lesser numbers on passage. Whilst I noted down all the locations it will make more sense to details the counts and not the locations. This species was seen or heard on a total of 64 dates from October 3 to March 25. On only 11 days during this period none were recorded. Of the 71 sightings 59 were along the canal that is the border between Duda and the Sand Farm. This particular area is not likely to be altered so hopefully this habitat is safe. For the fall passage there were two on October 3 and October 5 with three on October 8, then two seen on October 10. There was one on October 15 with two on October 17 and three on October 19, then two seen to October 24. There were five on October 26 with six on October 31, then two seen on November 2 with one on November 5. There were five on November 7 with six on November 9, then two seen to November 16 with singles to November 21. There were three on November 23 with four on November 28, then one seen on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 5 and December 7 with three on December 9, then two seen on December 12. There were two on December 17 with four on December 19, six to December 24 and 11 on December 26, then three seen on December 28 with singles to January 2. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 4 and January 9 with five on January 11, then three seen on January 14 with singles to January 18. There was one on January 23 with five on January 25, then two seen on January 28 with one on January 30. There were six on February 1 with two to February 6. There were four on February 8 and February 11 with singles to February 18. There were two on February 25 and February 27. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4 and March 6

with two on March 8 and March 11, then one seen on March 13. There were two on March 18 with singles on March 22 and March 25. Each year I try to estimate the number of birds; it was the winter that let us down this year.

2007/08	Fall	22	Winter	24	Spring	27	Totals	73
2008/09	Fall	22	Winter	15	Spring	25	Totals	62

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

A common fall passage migrant and winter visitor with lesser numbers in the spring; so for the fall passage there was one on October 3 with eight on October 5, ten on October 8, 19 on October 12, 76 on October 17, 171 on October 19, 172 on October 24 and 257 on October 26, then 194 seen on October 29 with 167 on October 31. There were 198 on November 2 with 188 on November 7, 147 on November 9, 123 on November 12, 118 on November 14, 93 on November 16 and 87 on November 19. There were 115 on November 21 with 151 on November 23 and 178 on November 28, then 171 seen on December 5 with 119 on December 9 and 52 on December 12. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 122 on December 14 with 113 on December 17, 94 on December 19, 93 on December 21 and 89 on December 24. There were 93 on December 26 with 91 on December 28 and 85 on December 31. There were 107 on January 2 with 98 on January 4 and 66 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 114 on January 9 with 75 on January 14, 63 on January 18 and 32 on January 21. There were 54 on January 23 with 80 on January 25, then 66 seen to February 1 with 40 on February 4. There were 71 on February 6 with 78 on February 8, then 49 seen on February 11. There were 62 on February 13 with 103 on February 15, then 58 seen on February 18 with 50 on February 20. There were 66 on February 22 with 71 on February 27, then 69 seen on March 4 with 59 on March 6, 26 on March 8, 23 to March 13, 19 on March 15, ten on March 18, seven on March 20, four on March 22, two to March 30 and one on April 1. That is a most interesting situation. The early spring passage continued through the late spring passage as there was no influx in the late spring passage just the declining numbers of the last early spring influx.

#### Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female by Canal Road on November 21.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

Passage migrant and winter visitor this may be the best site in Florida for seeing this species. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 17, which is an exceptionally early date. Later there were singles on November 9, November 16 and November 19. There were four on November 23. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 7 and December 9 with three on December 12, four on December 17 and five on December 19, then three seen to December 24. There were six on December 26 with four on December 28 and singles to January 2. There were two on January 4 with one on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 and January 14 with two to January 18 and one to January 25. There were three on January 28 with two to February 11 and singles on four dates to February 22. There was a break in the records which coincides with the switch from early spring to late spring passages. For the late spring passage there was an individual that stayed by the Lust Road gate through to April 29. It is likely that this bird had been present from November 19. There were no later records. Each year I try to estimate the number of individuals passing through the area. Below I detail the counts for the last two years.

2007/08	Fall	1	Winter	19	Spring	9	Totals	29
2008/09	Fall	6	Winter	6	Spring	8	Totals	20

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue on October 29 with one on November 28 by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

A summer resident that nested in the wooded borders I have no information on the number of breeding pairs. Early fall records: *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 from July 26 to August 1 with one on August 3. There were three on August 6 with four on August 10,* then three seen to August 15 with one on August 17. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on August 27. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were two from April 1 to April 10 with five on April 12, six on April 15, eight on April 17 and 12 on April 19, then seven seen on April 22. There were nine on April 24 with 11 on April 26, then

six seen to May 1 with four on May 3. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 6 with one on May 8. There were three on May 10 with five on May 13 and nine on May 15, then one seen on May 17. There were two on May 21 with four on May 22 and six to May 27, then five seen to June 5 with one on June 7. There were two on June 10 with three on June 14, then two seen to June 26 with singles to July 1. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 3 with three to July 8 and five on July 12, then three seen on July 15. Later there were singles on July 26 and July 31 with three from August 2 to August 12, then two seen on August 14 *with singles to August 17. The fall passage in 2009 continued through to September 25, very different from 2008.*

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

There was a major roost just outside the property over CR 437 from Hooper Farms Road. This species was commonest in the late winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there were singles on October 19 and October 22. For the winter passage there was one on November 28 with six on December 3, then five seen on December 5 with two to December 12. There were eight on December 14 with 11 on December 17, then six seen on December 19 with two on December 26. There were 39 on December 31 with 49 on January 4, then four seen on January 9 with one on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 14 with 58 on January 16, then 39 seen on January 18. There were 49 on January 25 with ten on January 28 and two on February 8. There were seven on February 11 with 17 on February 13, then five seen on February 15 with one on February 18. There were four on February 22 with five on February 25 and six on February 27 however none seen on March 1 and March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on March 6 and March 8 with 13 on March 13, then six seen on March 15 with one on March 20. There were two on March 25 with six on March 27, then five seen on March 30 with two to April 10. The count of 58 on January 16 is one of the highest Zellwood counts however the actual high count is that of 72 on January 27, 2002.

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

For the first time ever a nest located, a pair raised three young in Phase One. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with two on July 21, then singles seen on August 10 and August 13.* There was also one on August 22 with 20 on August 23, then four seen on August 24. On August 31 a total of 316 flew to the south-east. This is not the highest count but it is up there. The actual high count is that of 347 on August 31, 1999. August 31 is obviously the date to

watch. Counts now lower with three on September 3 and two to September 10. There were 30 on September 17 with four on September 19. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were singles on April 1 and April 12 with six on April 15 and seven on April 22, then six seen on April 24 with one on April 26. There were two on May 10. That completed the spring passage. For the summer a pair took up residence in Phase One from May 22. There were also singles at Lust Road on May 31 and June 5. I found the nest on June 24 and saw the three fledged young on July 17. For the fall passage there was one at Lust Road from July 12 to July 17. The family party was seen again on July 19 but they had moved to the very back of the field. On July 22 and July 24 there were two with singles on August 2 and August 9. Finally a party of 15 flew to the south on August 14.

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

This was a vagrant. For the spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on April 15 with one near the Lust Road gate on May 6.

#### Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Now an exceptionally rare visitor, it is possible that more than one bird involved in the following. At the roost by CR 437 there were singles on December 31, January 4, January 16, January 18 and January 25. At Lust Road there were singles on February 13 and February 15. That was it.

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

There used to be six breeding pairs but not so this year, this species was absent through the summer. For the rest of the year singles seen for the most part with scattered counts of two and one count of three. Early fall records: *there was one on June 22 and June 27 with two on July 9, then singles seen to August 8. There were two on August 10 with one on August 13.* There were two on August 17 with singles on seven dates to September 17. There were two on September 21, September 24 and September 28, then singles seen to October 12. There were two on October 15 with singles to October 24. There were two on October 26 with singles to November 14. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from November 28 to December 17. There were two on December 21 and December 24 with singles to January 9. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two

on January 11 with singles to January 23. There were two on January 25 with one on January 28. There were singles on February 20, February 27 and March 1. This closed the early spring passage. Up to this point there were sightings on nearly every visit but that changed with what had been the late spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 25 with two on March 30. There were two on April 10 with one on April 15. That was the late spring passage. There were no further sightings until the fall. For the fall passage there was one on June 21 with two on June 24. There were singles on July 3, July 10 and July 12 with three on July 15, then one seen on July 17. There were two on July 19 with singles on five dates to August 7. I have gone into this in some detail as I wish to fully document the decline of this species.

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

A resident and a passage migrant, the fall passage was particularly strong. Early fall records: *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 singles to September 3. Now the fall passage really started there were four on September 7 with 11 on September 12, 13 on September 17 and 19 on September 19, then 17 seen on September 21 with 13 on September 24. There were 38 on September 26 with 34 on September 28 and 32 on October 1. There were 42 on October 3 with 74 on October 5, then 62 seen on October 8 with 46 on October 10 and 43 to October 15. There were 53 on October 17 with 29 to October 26, 21 on October 29, 18 on October 31 and two on November 2. That was the end of the heaviest passage. The count of 74 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were five on November 5 with 17 on November 7, then 11 seen on November 9 with seven on November 12 and four to November 19. There were five on November 21 with 11 on November 23 and 13 on November 28, then 11 seen on December 5 with four to December 9 and two on December 12. That appeared to be the very early end to a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 14 with 13 on December 17, then eight seen on December 19 with seven to December 24. There were 19 on December 26 with 13 on December 28, ten on December 31 and nine on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 4 with 17 on January 9, then 15 seen to January 14 with 11 on January 18, three on January 21 and one on January 23. There were 15 on January 25 with ten on January 28 and eight on January 30. There were 11 on February 1 with five on February 4. There were seven on February 6 with 14 on February 8, 19 on February 11 and 22 to February 15, then 13 seen on February 18 with eight on February 20. There were 14 on February 22 with 21 on February 25, then 19 seen on February 27 with one*

on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 19 on March 4 with 37 on March 6, then 29 seen on March 8 with 23 on March 13, 22 on March 15, 18 on March 18, 15 to March 22 and four on March 25. There were nine on March 27 with 12 on March 30, then ten seen to April 8 with six on April 10. There were 11 on April 12 with 14 on April 15, then nine seen on April 17. There were 12 on April 19 with 15 on April 22 and 22 on April 24, then 16 seen on April 26 with 13 on April 29. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 17 on May 1 with ten on May 3. There were 14 on May 6 and May 8 with 15 on May 10 and 16 on May 13, then 14 seen on May 17 with two on May 21. There were seven on May 22 and May 23 with ten to May 31, then eight seen on June 3 with seven on June 5 and five on June 7. There were eight on June 10 with 11 on June 12, then ten seen to June 19 with eight on June 21 and five on June 24. There were 13 on June 26 with ten to July 1, seven on July 5 and four on July 8. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were nine on July 10 with four on July 12. There were five on July 15 with seven to July 29, then six seen on August 2 with two on August 5. There were three from August 7 to August 12 with four on August 14 and August 15, then three seen on August 19 with one on August 21. I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year.

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

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one at the Sand Farm on August 6*. This year there was one at the Nursery on April 8.

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

A passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded border initially for the fall passage only singles seen from October 22 to November 7 with two on November 9 and singles again to November 16. There were four on November 19 with seven on November 21 and 19 on November 23, then five seen on November 26. The count of 19 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were eight on November 28 and December 3 with nine on December 5, then seven seen on December 9 with four on December 12 and two on December 14. There were four on December 17 with five on December 21 and seven on December 24, then four seen on December 26 with three on December 28. There were six on December 31 with seven on January 2, then three seen to January 7. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 9 and January 14 with five to January 21, four on January 23, three on January 25, two

on January 28 and one on January 30. There were three on February 1 with five on February 4, six on February 6 and eight on February 8, then four seen on February 11. There were five on February 13 with six on February 15, then five seen to February 20 with three on February 22, two on February 25 and one to March 1. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 4 with four on March 8. There were five on March 11 with two on March 13 then singles seen on March 15, March 18, March 22 and March 27.

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

An uncommon passage migrant, I always expect this species to be present in larger numbers. Early fall records: *there was one at the Nursery on July 16*. Later there were singles on August 17, August 24, September 7, September 12, September 14, September 17 and September 19. There were two on September 24 with singles again on September 26, September 28 and October 3. There were three on October 8 with singles on October 17 and October 19. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on March 15 with two on March 22, then singles seen on March 25, March 27 and March 30. There were two on April 1 with three on April 8 and April 10, then four seen on April 12 with three on April 15, two to April 22 and singles on April 24, April 26 and April 29. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on August 12 *with singles to August 23. The next year was even worse!*

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

A common resident in the wooded borders there was a significant fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 16 on July 6 with 18 on July 9, 19 on July 13 and 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 nine on August 24. There were 22 on August 27 and August 29 with 23 on September 3, 25 on September 7, 27 on September 10, 32 on September 12, 38 on September 14, 41 on September 19, 42 on September 21, 47 on September 24 and 100 on September 26, then 98 seen on September 28 with 43 on October 1. This is the normal break between the two fall passages in which case for the main fall passage there were 175 on October 3 with 116 on October 5, 113 on October 10, 81 to October 15, 74 on October 17, 70 on October 19 and 50 on October 22. The count of 175 was nearly a new high count but there were 180 on October 17, 2007. This whole event ran for approximately 11 weeks. There were*

60 on October 24 with 90 on October 26, then 60 seen on October 31 with 56 on November 5, 54 on November 7, 51 on November 9, 33 on November 12, 25 on November 14 and 21 on November 16. There were 35 on November 19 with 44 on November 21, 46 on November 23 and 49 on November 26, then 44 seen on November 28 with 42 on December 5 and 22 on December 7. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 31 on December 9 with 35 on December 14 and 36 on December 19, then 35 seen on December 24 with 22 on December 26. There were 38 on December 28 with 33 on December 31, 25 on January 4 and 22 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 39 on January 9 with 34 to January 18 and 18 on January 21. There were 27 on January 23 with 52 on January 25, then 35 seen on January 28 with 34 on January 30. There were 56 on February 1 with 54 on February 6, 43 on February 8 and 28 on February 11. There were 56 on February 13 with 81 on February 15, then 22 seen on February 18. There were 28 on February 20 with 61 on February 22, then 41 seen to February 27 with 26 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage; March 1 does seem to be the prevailing last date. For the late spring passage there were 64 on March 4 with 34 on March 6 and 32 on March 8. There were 35 on March 11 with 36 on March 13, then 31 seen on March 18 with 27 on March 22 and eight on March 25. There were 28 on March 27 with 27 on April 1, 26 on April 5 and 14 on April 8. There were 16 on April 10 with 25 on April 12 and 33 on April 17, then 18 seen to April 24 with 15 on April 26. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 16 on April 29 and May 1 with 22 on May 3, then 19 seen on May 6 with 16 on May 8. There were 17 on May 10 with 21 on May 13 and 23 on May 15, then 18 seen on May 17 with 14 on May 22 and 11 on May 23. There were 19 on May 27 with 16 on May 29 and 14 to June 3. There were 16 on June 5 with 19 on June 7, then 16 seen on June 12 with nine on June 14. There were 15 on June 17 with 17 on June 19, then six seen on June 21. There were eight on June 24 with 16 on June 26 and 18 to July 5, then 14 seen on July 10 with 12 on July 12. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on July 15 with 24 on July 19, then 19 seen on July 22 with 16 on July 24. There were 19 on July 26 with 20 on July 31, then 18 seen on August 5 with nine on August 7. There were 16 on August 9 with 25 on August 12, then 23 seen on August 14 *with 20 on August 17, 16 on August 19 and 11 on August 21.*

#### Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

This was a vagrant even though there is a colony within ten miles. Early fall record: *there was one at the Sand Farm on July 24, 2008.* There were no records for this survey year.

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

Present through the year but there was no evidence that it bred in the survey area. Early fall records: *just one to two a day seen to August 13*. There were four on August 15 with five on August 17, then four seen on August 27 with one to September 3. There were two from September 7 to September 12 with eight on September 14, then three seen on September 19. There were four on September 21 with 18 on September 24, then two seen to September 28. There were two on October 8 with singles to October 15. There were five on October 17 with four on October 19 but none seen on October 22. There were two on October 26 with six on October 29, then two seen to November 2. There were four on November 5 with five on November 7 and 38 on November 9, then one seen on November 12. The count of 38 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were three on November 16 with five on November 19, then four seen on November 21 with one on November 23. There were five on November 26 with six on November 28, then two seen on December 3 with one on December 5. That was the end of the fall passage. I had not really expected there to be a passage but with counts of 18 and 38 something was going on. For the winter passage there was one on December 5 with four on December 7, then three seen on December 9 with one on December 12. There were three on December 14 with four on December 19, then three seen to December 26 with one to December 31. There were two on January 2 with one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 7 and January 9 with four on January 11, then three seen on January 14 with two to January 18. There were two from January 23 to January 28 with three to February 1 and four on February 4, then two seen on February 6. There were three on February 8 with five on February 11, then three seen to February 15 with two on February 18. There were three on February 20 with nine on February 22, then seven seen on February 25 with one on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 1 with three on March 4 and four on March 6, then two seen on March 11 with one on March 13. There were five on March 18 with four on March 20, three on March 22, two to March 27 and singles to April 5. That appeared to be the end of any passage for the spring and the summer. From March 30 to July 3 there were one to two a day seen with higher counts of four on May 10 and May 27. The influxes appear to resume from July 5 with the early fall passage. There were eight on July 5 with seven on July 10 and two on July 12. There were four on July 15 and July 17 with five to July 24 and eight on July 19, then two seen to August 14.

## Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Resident for much of the year but basically absent from August to late October, there was a minor post-breeding gathering this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 62 on June 18 with 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. That closed the post-breeding gathering.* For this year's early fall passage there was one on August 15 with 11 on August 20, then one seen on August 27. That was it. The main fall passage did not start until late October. There was one on October 22 with three on October 26, then singles seen to October 31. There were 25 on November 2 with singles to November 7. There were two on November 9 with 12 on November 12 and 53 on November 14, then one seen on November 16. There were two on November 23 with seven on November 28, then five seen on December 3. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 5 and December 9 with 70 on December 14, then 57 seen on December 17 with one on December 21. There were 22 on December 24 with 160 on December 26 and 1,700 on December 31, only two seen on January 2. The next influx may be either a winter or early spring event. There were 350 on January 4 with 1,500 on January 7, then 1,000 seen on January 11 with 190 on January 14 and two on January 16. In any case for the early spring passage there were four on January 18 with 3,000 on January 21 and 4,200 on January 23, then 184 seen on January 25. The count of 4,200 was an exceptionally high count; the actual high count is that of 4400 on January 27, 2002. Note again the closeness in the dates. There were 440 on January 28 with 630 on January 30, then 48 seen on February 1. There were 90 on February 4 with 280 on February 6 and 610 on February 11, then 266 seen on February 13 with 59 on February 15, 40 on February 18 and eight on February 20. There were 238 on February 22 with 710 on February 27, then one seen on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. Historically the early spring has been the strongest passage for this species. For the late spring passage there were 125 on March 4 with 80 on March 6, 32 on March 8, 20 on March 13 and 12 on March 15. There were 27 on March 18 with 35 on March 20, then four seen on March 22. There were 27 on March 25 with 39 on March 27, 85 on March 30, 230 on April 5 and 340 on April 10, then 70 seen on April 15 with 18 on April 17. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 20 on April 19 with 68 on April 22, then ten seen on April 24 with eight on April 26. There were 17 on April 29 with eight on May 3, six on May 6, four on May 8, three on May 10 and two on May 13. There were six on May 15 with 14 on May 21, then eight seen on May 23 with five on May 27 and three on May 29. There were 13 on May 31 with nine on June 3 and four on June 5. It is possible that a very minor post-breeding gathering started here. Compare it to the gathering

detailed earlier. There were 39 on June 7 with 17 on June 10 and 12 on June 12. There were 54 on June 14 with 76 on June 19, then 37 seen on June 21 with 16 on June 26 and eight on June 28. There were 58 on July 1 with 92 on July 5, then 51 seen on July 8 with 42 on July 10. There were 66 on July 12 with 18 on July 17, seven on July 19 and two on July 22. There were 16 on July 24 with 43 on July 26, then two seen on July 29. There were three on August 2 with 100 on August 9, none seen on August 12.

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

This year only seen in very low numbers there was just a trace through the summer. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with two on August 12 and August 13. There were two on August 22 and August 23.* Finally for the early fall passage there were three at the Sod Farm on September 14. For the early spring passage there was a male by Hooper Farms Road on January 16, then two seen on January 18 with three on January 25. There was only one on January 30. There were three on February 1 with 25 on February 4, then seven seen on February 6 with two on February 8. There were five on February 15 with 18 on February 20, then seven seen on February 25 with three on February 27. There were nine on March 1 with six on March 4, two on March 6 and one on March 8. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage from March 13 to May 8 just one to two seen regularly with higher counts of five on March 22, three on April 1, seven on April 8 and four on April 10. These April records form an influx but it is totally isolated. The fall passage started with four on May 10 and 15 on May 13, then nine seen on May 15. There were 38 on May 17 with four on May 21. There were six on May 22 with 13 on May 23, then three seen on May 29 with two on May 31. There were nine on June 3 with 17 on June 5 and June 7, then 12 seen on June 12 with two on June 14 and one on June 17. There were two on June 19 with 32 on June 21, then nine seen on June 26 with five on June 28, two on July 1 and one on July 3. There were two on July 8 with six on July 15, then singles seen on July 22 and July 26. There were no further sightings.

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

Passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the winter and the spring. Early fall record: *there was an adult by Interceptor Road on July 19.* There was another adult on August 20. The fall passage started with singles on September 26 and September 28, with two on October 1, six on October 3, 50 on October 10 and 52 on October 15, then 21 seen on October 19 with 11 on October 22. There were 70 on October 24 with 47 on October 26, 32 on October 29 and eight on October 31. There were 345 on November 2 with 250 on November

7, 24 on November 9 and 23 on November 12. There were 48 on November 14 with two on November 16. There were 60 on November 23 but none could be found on November 26. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on November 28 with three on December 5, six on December 7, 39 on December 9, 60 on December 12, 315 on December 17 and 850 on December 19, then 105 seen on December 21. There were 210 on December 24 with 480 on December 26, then 285 seen on December 31 with ten on January 2 and four on January 4. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 7 with 500 on January 9, then 350 seen on January 14 with 300 on January 16, 265 on January 18, 60 on January 23, 26 on January 25, 19 on January 28 and three on January 30. There were 140 on February 1 with 350 on February 4 and February 6, then 50 seen to February 15. There were 390 on February 18 with 340 on February 20 and 34 on February 22. There were 450 on February 25 with 350 on February 27 and 320 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 360 on March 4 with 100 on March 6 and 15 on March 8. There were 165 on March 11 with 670 on March 13, then 34 seen on March 15. There were 180 on March 18 with 265 on March 20 and 470 on March 22, then 200 seen on March 27. There were 2,500 on April 1 with 95 on April 8, 30 on April 10, three on April 12 and one on April 15. Whilst the high count of 2,500 may seem high the actual high count is that of 71,000 on March 10, 2006. There were 36 on April 17 with 22 on April 19 and ten on April 2. There were 20 on April 26 with one on April 29. That concluded the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was a juvenile on July 5 with an adult and a juvenile on July 12. There was one (not aged) on July 19 with an adult on July 26.

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

This was an uncommon passage migrant. Early fall records: *there were two at Lust Road on August 1*. There was also one on August 27. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until October. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5 with three on October 8. Finally for the late fall passage there were four on October 24. For the spring passage there was one on February 26 with two on March 1. There were singles on March 13, March 20 and March 27. There were four on April 1 with one on April 5. There were four on April 8 with one on April 12. There were two on April 15 with later two on April 24. That was the end of the spring passage. For the early fall passage at Hooper Farms Road gate there were three on June 7 with one on June 10. There was one by Lust Road on July 26.

### Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

A fall passage migrant there were just a few sightings in the spring. Early fall records: *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 to August 8.* There were four on August 15 with 265 on August 20, then seven seen on August 22. The count of 265 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 15 on August 23 with 24 on August 27, then two seen on August 29. There were 12 on August 31 with 43 on September 3 and 48 on September 7, then 24 seen on September 12 with two to September 19 and singles to September 24. There were two on September 28. That was the close of the early fall passage. There was however a late individual on October 12. For the spring passage there were singles on May 6 and May 15 with five on May 21, then one seen on May 27. That was the extent of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 5 and July 12 with five on July 17, then three seen on July 19 with two on July 22 and one on July 24. There were 11 on July 26 with three on July 29 and one on August 2. There were two on August 12 with five on August 14, *then four seen on August 19 with two on August 26.*

### Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

A very uncommon fall passage migrant there were a few spring records. Early fall records: *there was a juvenile on July 2 and July 6 with two on July 9. I did not record their ages after this date. There were four on July 13 with one on July 16. There were three on July 19 with six on July 21, but none seen on July 24. There were two on August 3 with three on August 6. There was one on August 13 with two on August 15, four on August 20 and August 22, then singles seen to August 24.* There were three on August 27 with singles on August 31, September 5 and September 7. There were also two on September 12 with later two on September 28. That was the early fall passage. For the spring passage there was one by the Lake Level Canal on March 27. Later there was one on May 6 with two on May 21. Those were the spring records. For the early fall passage there was an adult on July 15 with two (not aged) on August 14.

### Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This was a vagrant. There was a juvenile on October 1 near the Hooper Farms Road gate.

## Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

A summer visitor and passage migrant the fall passage being especially strong, I have no information on the number of pairs but the first fledged young (three) were seen at the Sand Farm Bridge on June 10. Early fall records: *there were 60 on July 2 with 133 on July 6 and 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 45 on August 10. There were 46 on August 13 with 90 on August 15, then two seen on August 17. Tropical Storm Fay now enters the picture with 3,850 on August 20 and 9,300 on August 22, then 4,100 seen on August 23 with 1,300 on August 24, 150 on August 27 and 42 on August 29. The count of 9,300 is still the highest count for Zellwood. Before this year the high count for Zellwood was that of 3,530 on July 28, 2006. In all four counts exceeded that total this year! To continue there were 307 on August 31 with 635 on September 3, 1,150 on September 5, 2,350 on September 7 and 3,900 on September 10 (that was the 4<sup>th</sup> higher count), then 1,150 seen on September 12 with 470 on September 14. There were 535 on September 17 with 715 on September 19, then 320 seen on September 24 with 210 on September 26 and 160 on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 400 on October 1 with 140 on October 3 and 90 on October 5. There were 102 on October 8 with 265 on October 10, then 54 seen on October 12 with 43 on October 15 and 21 on October 17. There were 25 on October 19 with 30 on October 22 and 585 on October 24, then 50 seen on October 26 with 15 on October 29. There were 120 on October 31 with 305 on November 2, then 58 seen on November 5 with seven on November 7. Finally for the late fall passage there were 12 on November 12. This has to have been the heaviest overall fall passage. In the spring there was one on March 4 with four on March 6 and ten on March 11, then seven seen on March 13. There were eight on March 15 with 17 on March 18, 18 on March 20 and 29 on March 22, then ten seen on March 25. There were 19 on March 27 with 28 on March 30 and 47 on April 1, then 32 seen on April 5. The local breeding birds may have all arrived at this point but the passage continued for those breeding further north. There were 38 on April 8 with 51 on April 10 and 54 on April 15, then 42 seen on April 17. There were 49 on April 19 with 60 on April 22 and 71 on April 24, then 70 seen on April 26 with 60 on May 1 and 45 on May 3. There were 46 on May 6 with 80 on May 8, then 72 seen on May 10 with 65 on May 13. There were 88 on May 15 and 420 on May 21, then 95 seen on May 23 with 83 on May 27. There were 97 on May 29 with 150 on June 3, then 100 seen on June 5 with 95 on July 7, 75 on June 12 and 60 on June 14. It was hard to know when the spring passage came to an end but it could be at this point. Just to emphasize how strange this is the first fledged young of the locally breeding birds were seen on June 10. So for the summer passage there were 82 on June 17 with 75 on June 19 and 30 on June 21. There were 85 on June 24 with 55 on June 26. That was the end of the summer passage. The bulk of this event was covered up*

by the continuing northward passage of the more northerly breeding birds. For the early fall passage there were 65 on June 28 with 75 on July 1, 90 on July 3 and 102 on July 5, then 65 seen on July 8. There were 75 on July 10 with 135 on July 12, then 115 seen on July 17 with 105 on July 19 and 55 on July 22. There were 95 on July 24 with 115 on July 26, then 85 seen on July 29 with 35 on July 31 and 31 on August 2. There were 41 on August 5 with 89 on August 9, 160 on August 12, 220 on August 17 and 330 on August 19, then 13 seen on August 21 with 11 on August 23. Just to show the difference the highest fall count in 2009/2010 was only that of 780 on September 9, by date that ties in with the second major influx.

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

This has always been a vagrant but this year a pair bred at the Nursery! This all started with a pair on the northern border on March 25, one was singing. They were seen again on March 27. On April 8 there were two at the Sand Farm. From April 15 a pair took up residence in the Nursery (eastern side) culminating with a family party of seven there on May 3. An adult was seen to feed one of the young. Needless to say this is the highest count for Zellwood. There were five in the Nursery on May 13. All later sightings were from other locations. There were four on the northern border on May 23. There was one on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on June 5. Finally there was one by the Lake Level Canal on June 17.

#### Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

A resident in the wooded borders, there was nothing this year to suggest passage. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Normally one to two a day seen but there were regular counts of three. The higher counts were: four on October 3, five on December 21, four on December 24, five on January 14, four on February 15, six on April 29, four on June 10, four on June 12, four on June 19, four on July 5, four on July 10 and five on July 19.

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

A resident but as always there were the influxes. I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 31 on June 27 with 39 on June 29 and 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. There were eight on August 23 with 15 on August 24 and 19 on August 27, then eight seen on August 29. There were ten on August 31 with 16 on September 3 and 30 on September 7, then 11 seen on September 10. There were 24 on September 12 with 30 on September 14, then 25 seen on September 17. There were 28 on September 19 with 30 on September 21, 37 on September 26, 44 on September 28 and 51 on October 1, then 42 seen on October 3. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 47 on October 5 with 54 on October 8, then 49 seen on October 10 with 25 on October 12. There were 34 on October 15 with 59 on October 17, then 34 seen on October 19 with 28 on October 22 and 20 on October 24. There were 36 on October 26 with 27 on October 29, 24 on October 31, 18 on November 2 and 15 on November 5. There were 45 on November 7 with 42 on November 9, 28 on November 14 and 18 to November 19. That closed the main fall passage. Whilst it is very early the next influx had to belong to the winter passage. There were 36 on November 21 with 40 on November 23, 50 on November 28 and 57 on December 5, then 46 seen on December 9 with five on December 12. There were 30 on December 14 with 33 on December 17, 37 on December 19, 45 on December 24 and 54 on December 26, then 45 seen on December 28 with 41 on January 2, 32 on January 4 and 23 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 30 on January 9 with 40 on January 11, then 27 seen on January 14 with nine on January 16. There were 52 on January 18 with nine to January 23. The counts of nine occurred during the first of the very cold spells. There were 35 on January 25 with 37 on January 28, 45 on February 1 and 52 on February 6, then 43 seen on February 8 with 35 on February 11. There were 37 on February 13 with 43 on February 15, then 25 seen on February 18 with 14 on February 20. There were 49 on February 22 with 33 on February 27 and 11 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 38 on March 4 and March 6 with 47 on March 8, then 35 seen on March 11 with 34 on March 13. There were 37 on March 15 with 29 on March 18, 26 on March 20 and 19 on March 22. There were 30 on March 25 with 32 on March 27, 35 on March 30 and 42 on April 1, then 38 seen on April 5 with 32 on April 8. There were 59 on April 10 with 47 on April 12, 42 on April 15 and 37 on April 17. There were 56 on April 19 with 62 on April 22 and 67 on April 24, then 43 seen on April 26. That was the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 57 on April 29 and May 1 with 60 on May 3, then 55 seen on May 6 with 47 on May 8. There were 59 on May 10 with 56 on May 13, 52 on May 15, 50 on May 17 and 12 on May 21. There were 16 on May 22 with 25 on May 23 and 53 on May 27, then 34 seen on May 31 with 21 on June 3 and 16 on June 5. There were 20 on June 7 with 33 on June 10, then 27 seen on June 12 with 18 on June 14. There were 19 on June 17 with 24 on June 19 and 27 on June 24, then 23 seen on June 26 with 20 on June 28. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 39 on July 1 with 19 on July 5 and 11 on July 8. There were 25 on July 10 with 29 on July

15, then 14 seen on July 17 and 12 on July 19. There were 22 on July 22 and July 24 with 23 on July 29, then 20 seen on August 2 with 17 on August 5 and nine on August 7. There were 23 on August 9 with 25 on August 12, *then 20 seen on August 15 with 19 on August 17.*

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

A very common fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through the winter and the spring, could be seen more or less anywhere. For the fall passage there were two on September 26 with seven on September 28, 20 on October 1, 32 on October 3, 41 on October 5, 80 on October 8, 131 on October 10, 133 on October 12, 139 on October 15 and 230 on October 17, then 193 seen on October 19. There were 198 on October 22 with 251 on October 24, 271 on October 26, 273 on October 31, 314 on November 2 and 443 on November 7, then 261 seen on November 9 with 200 on November 14, 136 on November 16 and 134 on November 19. The count of 443 was an exceptionally high count but the actual high count is that of 674 on November 5, 2000. Again note the closeness of the dates. There were 180 on November 21 with 212 on November 23, then 185 seen on November 28 with 105 on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 140 on December 5 with 101 on December 9 and 48 on December 12. There were 118 on December 14 with 119 on December 19, then 78 seen on December 21. There were 82 on December 24 with 98 on December 26, then 80 seen on December 28 with 68 on December 31. There were 87 on January 2 with 73 on January 4 and 47 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 56 on January 9 with 71 on January 11, then 67 seen on January 14 with 62 on January 18 and 24 on January 21. There were 36 on January 23 with 66 on January 25, then 47 seen on January 28 with 30 on January 30. There were 53 on February 1 with 61 on February 6, then 52 seen on February 8 with 36 on February 11 and 33 on February 13. There were 61 on February 15 with 28 on February 18. There were 42 on February 20 with 60 on February 22, then 40 seen on February 27 with 15 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 49 on March 4 with 48 on March 6 and 32 on March 8. There were 33 on March 11 with 36 on March 13, then 34 seen on March 15 with 28 to March 20 and 22 on March 22. There were 38 on March 25 with 45 on March 30 and 47 on April 1, then 42 seen on April 5 with 35 on April 8, 33 on April 10, 32 on April 15, 24 on April 19, 17 on April 22, 12 on April 24, seven on April 26 and singles to May 3. With a long decline such as this in all probability the last arrival was on or before April 1, the decline lasted a month.

### Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

This was the least common of the three migrant wrens; the greatest numbers occurred in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there was one on October 1 with two on October 5 and four to October 10, then two seen on October 12. There were four on October 15 with ten on October 19 and 14 on October 24, then 12 seen on October 26. There were 13 on October 29 with 20 on October 31 and 25 on November 2, then 23 seen on November 7 with 19 to November 14 and nine on November 16. There were 16 on November 19 with 19 on November 21, then 15 seen on November 26 with 14 on November 28 and 13 on December 3. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 17 on December 5 with ten on December 9 and three on December 12. There were 17 on December 14 with 16 to December 19, 14 on December 21 and ten on December 24. There were 14 on December 26 with 16 on December 28, then eight seen to January 2 with seven to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight from January 9 to January 14 with 12 on January 18, then three seen on January 21. There were four on January 23 with 12 on January 25, then five seen on January 28. There were eight on January 30 with 17 on February 1, then eight seen to February 8 with three on February 11. There were eight on February 13 with 12 on February 15, then six seen to February 20. This was the early close of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on February 22 with 12 on February 27 and 15 on March 4, then 11 seen on March 8 with four to March 13 and three on March 15. There were five on March 18 with ten on March 20, then six seen to March 25. There were seven on March 27 with five on March 30. There were six on April 1 with 13 on April 5 and 15 on April 10, then 14 seen on April 15 with eight to April 19, six on April 22, five to April 26 and one on April 29. There were two on May 3 with one on May 6.

### Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there were two on October 1 with four on October 3 and ten on October 8, then eight seen to October 12. There were 16 on October 15 with 19 on October 17 and 28 on October 19, then 23 seen on October 22 with 21 on October 24 and 20 on October 26. There were 29 on October 29 with 37 on October 31, 42 on November 5 and 53 on November 7, then 34 seen on November 9 with 30 on November 14 and 18 on November 16. There were 23 on November 19 with 24 on November 21 and 35 on November 23, then 31 seen on November 26 with 28 on December 3, 25 on December 5 and ten on December 7. That concluded the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 25 on December 9 with 29 on December 14, then 21 seen on December 17 with 15 on December 19. There were 16 on

December 21 with 27 on December 24 and 28 on December 28, then 21 seen on December 31 with 16 on January 2. There were 30 on January 4 with 21 on January 9 and 15 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 30 on January 14 with 28 on January 18 and 12 on January 23. There were 14 on January 25 with 20 on January 28 and 25 on February 1, then 21 seen on February 6 with 20 on February 11, 14 on February 15 and nine on February 18. There were 11 on February 20 with 22 on February 22, then 13 seen to March 4 with 12 on March 6. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on March 8 with 16 on March 11, nine on March 13, seven on March 15 and six on March 18. There were 23 on March 20 with 22 on March 22 and 16 on March 25. There were 17 on March 27 with 30 on March 30, then 28 seen on April 5 with 13 on April 8. There were 25 on April 10 with 33 on April 12, then 32 seen on April 15 with 21 on April 17, 17 on April 19, 12 on April 22, 11 on April 24, eight on April 29, six on May 3, two on May 6 and one on May 8. Finally there were three on May 10. This really did appear to be a separate and strong late spring event.

#### Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)

This was a vagrant. There were singles at the Nursery on December 9, December 14 and December 26. It was likely that just one bird involved in the above records.

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

A passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders the greatest numbers were seen during the winter. For the fall passage there were three on October 22 with six to October 29 and seven on October 31, then four seen to November 5. There were nine on November 7 with 18 on November 9, then nine seen on November 12 with two on November 14. There were ten on November 16 with 12 on November 19, 18 on November 21 and 30 on November 23, then 17 seen on November 26. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 21 on November 28 with 26 on December 3, then 18 seen on December 5. There were 19 on December 7 with 21 on December 9, the five seen on December 12. There were 12 on December 14 with 17 on December 17 and 20 on December 19, then 17 seen on December 21 with 12 on December 24. There were 22 on December 26 with 16 on December 31 and eight on January 2. There were 19 on January 4 with 16 on January 9, 15 on January 11 and 14 on January 14. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 17 on January 16 with 19 on January 18, then 13 seen on January 21 with 11 on January 23, ten on January 25, seven on January 28 and two on January 30. There were 12 on February 1 with 14

on February 4, then 11 seen to February 8. There were 12 on February 11 and February 13 with 13 on February 15, then 11 seen on February 18 with seven on February 20. There were 18 on February 22 with 11 on February 27 and eight on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on March 4 with 12 on March 6, seven on March 8 and six on March 11. There were eight on March 13 with 11 on March 15, then six seen on March 18. There were seven on March 20 with 13 on March 22, then seven seen on March 25 with four on March 27. There were eight on March 30 with two on April 1 and one on April 5. There were two on April 8 with one on April 10. This species leaves quite early in the spring.

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; they leave early in the spring but once again there were the isolated summer sightings. Early fall records: *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.* This could be considered to be a light early fall passage so for the main fall passage there was one on August 27 with two on August 29, three on August 31, 14 on September 3 and 44 on September 7, then 17 seen on September 10. There were 25 on September 12 with 30 on September 14, 35 on September 17, 42 on September 19, 61 on September 21, 67 on September 26, 84 on September 28 and 85 on October 1, then 70 seen on October 3 with 67 on October 5. There were 75 on October 8 with 92 on October 10, then 75 seen on October 15 with 70 on October 17. There were 82 on October 19 with 56 on October 22 and 22 on October 24. There were 87 on October 26 with 56 on October 29, 39 on October 31, 21 on November 2 and 15 on November 5. There were 62 on November 7 with 61 on November 9, 37 on November 12 and 36 on November 14. There were 52 on November 16 with 71 on November 19, 72 on November 23 and 77 on November 28, then 66 seen on December 3 with 55 on December 5. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 70 on December 7 with 41 on December 9 and 22 on December 12. There were 24 on December 14 with 87 on December 17, then 68 seen on December 19 with 60 on December 21 and 57 on December 24. There were 78 on December 26 with 68 on December 31, then 51 seen on January 4 with 31 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 63 on January 9 with 125 on January 14, then 74 seen on January 16 with 66 on January 18, 39 on January 21, 29 to January 25, 28 on January 28 and 21 on January 30. Whilst the count of 125 was a high count the actual high count is that of 173 on December 7, 2007. The highest counts for this species are scattered from October to February. There were 39 on February 1 with 55 on February 6, then 37 seen on February 8 with 24 on February 11. There were 46 on February 13 with 52 on February 15, then 29 seen on February 18. There

were 41 on February 20 with 43 on February 22, then 32 seen on February 27 with 15 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 53 on March 4 with 41 on March 6, 21 on March 8, 13 on March 11, six on March 13, three on March 15 and two on March 20. That was the extent of the late spring passage. As usual there were summer sightings. This year there was one on the northern border on June 3 with one by the Lake Level Canal on June 12. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 19 and July 22 with two on July 29, then singles seen on July 31, August 5, August 7 and August 9. There were also two on August 12 with one on August 14.

#### Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

This was a vagrant. There was a male at the Sand Farm on March 8.

#### Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. There was one by Canal Road on September 28. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on October 1 with the one at the Nursery being seen again on October 3. Finally there were five at the Sand Farm on October 15.

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

This was also a rare fall passage migrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 10 with one at the Workshops on October 12. There were six on October 15; one was at the Sand Farm with five at the Nursery.

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

This was a very uncommon fall passage migrant. There was one by Canal Road on September 21 with two at the Nursery on October 1. There was one at the Workshops on October 3 with another at the Nursery on October 8. On October 15 there were three at the Sand Farm and three at the Nursery. I cannot tell how many individuals I saw at the Nursery.

### Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders. To detail the sightings by location, for the fall passage there were singles at the Nursery on November 5 and November 7 with two on November 14 and six on November 16, then four seen on November 19 with two to November 26. There were three there on November 28 with one on December 3. At the Sand Farm there was one on November 2 with later one on November 16 and November 19. There was also one there on November 26; this was treated as a new bird. That made for a total of ten for the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 5 and December 7 with two on December 12, then singles seen on four dates to January 2. At the Sand Farm there was one on December 5 with another there on December 28 and December 31. Finally there was one at the Workshops on December 17 and December 19. That made for a total of five for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were at the Nursery three on January 4 with two to January 14 and singles to January 25. There were later two there on February 6 with three on February 13, then singles seen to February 25. There were also singles at the Sand Farm on January 16 and the southern border on January 9. That made for a total of eight for the early spring passage. There was also a late individual on March 8 at the Nursery, in all that came to a total of 24 birds.

### American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

For the most part a winter and early spring visitor, I am going to detail the counts from the roost east of CR 437 separately. There were a few late fall sightings. There were six on November 9 with four on November 12. There were 14 on November 16 with nine on November 21 and two on November 23. There were six on November 26 with one on November 28. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 3 with one on December 5. There were two on December 7 with 400 on December 14, then 105 seen on December 19 with two on December 21. There were three on December 26 and January 2. That appeared to be the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 190 on January 7 with 90 on January 9, 14 on January 11 and ten on January 14. There were 2,700 on January 21 with 350 on January 25 and 84 on January 29. There were 110 on January 30 with 140 on February 2, then three seen on February 4. There were 11 on February 8 with 31 on February 11 and 2,250 on February 13, then 90 seen on February 20 with 15 on February 22. There were 57 on February 25 with 15 on February 27 and five on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were ten on March 4 with four on March 6 and two on March 8. There were three on March 11 with four on March 13, then two seen on March 15 and one on March 18. There were no later

records. Now back to the counts from the roost. Some of the birds will have visited the fields but many will have not. There were 250 on December 24 with 2,500 on December 31 and January 4, 6,000 on January 16, then 1,500 seen on January 18. There were 15,000 on February 6 with 12,000 on February 15. Those are the only counts. I may have counted the birds going into this roost from either Lust Road or Hooper Farms Road. As the birds fly in from both directions these counts at the most are likely to cover half the birds at the roost.

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

A very common fall passage migrant there were smaller numbers in the winter and the spring. Early fall records: *there was one by Interceptor Road on July 30 and August 1*. There was also one on August 20, this was by Canal Road. For the main fall passage there were two on September 21 with three on September 24, 19 on September 26, 41 on September 28, 124 on October 3, 139 on October 5, 286 on October 8 and 678 on October 10, then 301 seen on October 12. There were 581 on October 15 with 713 on October 17, then 287 seen on October 19 with 286 on October 22, 271 on October 24, 223 on October 26, 207 on October 29, 175 on November 2 and 97 on November 5. The count of 713 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high counts were those of 270 on October 13, 2002 and 660 on October 12, 2003. Note the closeness in the dates. There were 244 on November 7 with 164 on November 9, 103 on November 12, 92 on November 14 and 44 on November 16. There were 63 on November 19 with 94 on November 21 and 192 on November 23, then 185 seen on November 28 with 141 on December 3, 122 on December 5 and 36 on December 7. That completed a very strong fall passage. Counts now much lower as for the winter passage there were 109 on December 9 with 118 on December 14, then 105 seen on December 19 with 53 on December 21. There were 64 on December 24 with 93 on December 26, then 85 seen on December 28 with 58 on December 31 and 51 on January 2. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 59 on January 4 with 72 on January 9, then 42 seen on January 14 with 19 on January 16. There were 84 on January 18 with ten on January 21. There were 11 on January 23 with 72 on January 25, then 54 seen on January 28 with 37 on January 30. There were 58 on February 1 and February 6 with 51 on February 8 and 36 on February 11. There were 40 on February 13 with 67 on February 15, then 23 seen on February 18 with 21 on February 20. There were 55 on February 22 with 47 on February 25, 32 on February 27 and three on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 34 on March 4 with 35 on March 6 and 41 on March 11, then 27 seen on March 13 with 12 on March 15 and 11 on March 18. There were 25 on March 20 with 12 on March 25 and seven on March 27. There were 15 on March 30 with 26 on April 1, 42 on April 8, 48 on April 12, 55 on April 15 and 129 on April 19, then 101 seen on April 24 with 55 on April 26, 29 on April 29, 18 on May 1, 14 on May 3, seven

on May 6, five on May 8 and three on May 10. That was the end of the main spring passage. Later there was a male singing at the Sand Farm on May 31 and June 5. For the early fall passage there was a male by Lust Road on July 17 with singles at the Sand Farm on August 12 and the southern border on August 14.

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

A resident with indications of passage in the fall, I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *this appeared to be a post-breeding gathering as there were 15 on July 2 with 31 on July 6 and July 9, then 14 seen on July 11 with 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, 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. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering and the start of the main fall passage. There were 11 on August 27 with 22 on August 29, then ten seen on September 3 with five on September 5. There were 21 on September 7 with 22 on September 12, 26 on September 17, 32 on September 17, 41 on September 24, 44 on September 26 and 51 on September 28, then 24 seen on October 1. There were 29 on October 3 with 48 on October 5, then 26 seen on October 10 with 24 on October 12. There were 26 on October 15 with 38 on October 17, then 23 seen on October 19 with 17 on October 22 and 15 on October 24. There were 19 on October 26 with 20 on October 31, then 16 seen on November 2 with ten on November 5. There were 20 on November 7 with 12 on November 9, eight on November 12, five to November 19 and three on November 21. That was the main fall passage. There really does appear to be a fall passage but I see no evidence of a return event in the spring. For the winter passage there were 11 on November 23 with 15 on November 28, then 11 seen on December 3 with six to December 9 and three on December 12. There were nine on December 14 and December 17 with eight on December 19 and three to December 24. There were eight on December 26 with four to December 31. There were seven on January 2 with four to January 9 and two on January 11. That completed the winter passage. The differences between the main fall passage and the winter passage were so stark. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 14 with three on January 18 and two on January 21. There were five on January 23 with 11 on January 25, then eight seen to February 1 with seven on February 6 and four on February 8. There were six on February 11 with nine on February 13 and 12 on February 15, then seven seen on February 15 with five to February 22 and four on February 25. There were 14 on February 27 with six on March 1 and four on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were nine on March 6 with ten on March 8, 12 on March 11 and 15 on March 15, then eight seen on March 18 with five on March 20 and two on March 22. There were three on March 25 with eight on March 27,*

11 on March 30 and 15 on April 1, then nine seen on April 5. There were 11 on April 8 with 18 on April 10, then 17 seen on April 12 with nine on April 15. There were ten on April 17 with 13 on April 19 and 20 on April 22, then 17 seen on April 24 with 12 on April 26. There were 18 on April 29 with nine on May 1. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on May 3 with 15 on May 6 and 17 on May 8, then 15 seen on May 10 with 13 on May 13. There were 17 on May 15 and May 17 with 16 on May 21, 15 on May 23, 14 on May 29, nine on May 31 and six on June 3. There were 19 on June 5 with 15 to June 10, 14 to June 14 and ten on June 17. This may be the end of the summer passage as a minor post-breeding gathering may start at this point. There were 18 on June 19 with 20 on June 21 and 30 on June 26, then 14 seen to July 3 with eight on July 5. There were 29 on July 8 with 31 on July 10, then 30 seen on July 12 with 21 on July 15, 18 on July 19 and ten on July 22. There were 12 on July 24 with 15 on July 26, then eight seen on July 29 with four on July 31. There were 12 on August 2 with ten on August 5, six on August 7 and three on August 9. There were eight on August 12 with two on August 14.

#### Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

This was a summer visitor with a significant fall passage however this bird was hard to find unless it calls or sings. Early fall records: *there were four on July 2 with eight on July 6, then five seen on July 11 with 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 and August 15 with one on August 17. There were three on August 29 with one on September 3. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 7 and September 10 with three to September 14, four to September 19, seven on September 21, 11 on September 24, 21 on September 28, 22 on October 3, 67 on October 5 and 74 on October 8, then 55 seen on October 12 with 31 on October 15, 19 to October 19 and nine on October 22. The count of 74 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 22 on October 24 with 11 on October 26, six on October 31, two on November 2 and one on November 5. Passage came to an end at this point. For the late fall passage there were however four on November 7 with three on November 12 and one on November 14. There was one on November 19 with three from November 21 to November 26, then two seen on November 28. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 3 with two on December 7 and one on December 9. There were four on December 14 with five on December 17, then three seen to December 26 with two on December 28 and one on December 31. There were three on January 2 with two on January 7 and singles to January 14. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 18 with singles to January 28. There were three on January*

30 with one on February 1. There were two on February 6 with four on February 8 and six on February 11, then five seen on February 15 with three on February 22 and one on February 25. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on February 27 with six to March 8, seven on March 11 and nine on March 13, then seven seen on March 15 with five on March 20, two on March 22 and one on March 25. There were six on March 27 with ten on March 30, then eight seen on April 5 with four on April 8. There were seven on April 10 and April 12 with 13 on April 15, then ten seen to April 24 with four on April 26. This finished the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on April 29 and May 1 with 11 on May 3, then five seen on May 6 with four on May 8. There were six on May 10 with seven on May 13, then six seen on May 15 with four on May 17 and two to May 23. There were four on May 27 with six on May 31, then three seen on June 5 with two to June 10. There were three from June 12 to June 17 with six on June 21, then five seen on June 26 with three on June 28 and two on July 1. This was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 3 with three to July 8. There were four on July 10 with five on July 12, then three seen to July 19 with one on July 22. There were four on July 24 with two on July 26 and one on July 29. There were three on July 31 with four on August 5, then singles seen to August 9. There were two on August 12 with one on August 14.

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

For this year a summer visitor with occasional sightings during the rest of the year, the breeding population is declining with the death of so many trees. I am not sure that any pairs bred this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 180 on June 1 with 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. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering.* For the early fall passage there were 21 on August 20 with singles on August 29, September 3 and September 12. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 20 on October 22, October 31 and November 2 with 25 on November 5, 30 on November 9, 60 on November 12 and 80 on November 14, then two seen on November 16. That was the main fall passage. With the exception of two on December 9 there were no further sightings until January 11. So for the early spring passage there were two on January 11 with singles on January 14 and January 23. There were four on January 30. Later there were five on February 15 with four on February 18, two on February 20 and one to February 25. That ended the early spring passage. For the summer passage (this species nests very early) there were six on March

6 with five on March 11, three on March 15 and two on March 20. There were three on March 22 with four on March 25 and five on March 27, then three seen to April 5 with two on April 8 and one on April 10. There were two on April 12 with singles to April 17. There were three on April 19 and April 22 with two on April 24 and one on April 29. There were four on May 1 with two on May 3 and one to May 8. There were ten on May 10 with three on May 13. There were seven on May 15 with eight on May 17, then four seen on May 21. This closed the summer passage. The first juveniles were seen on May 22; that marked the start of the post-breeding gathering. There were 70 on May 22 with 105 on May 27 and 395 on May 29, then 230 seen on June 3 with 175 on June 5 and 11 on June 7. There were 485 on June 10 with 95 on June 12 and 15 on June 14. There were 550 on June 17 with 83 on June 21, 28 on June 26 and two on June 28. There were 180 on July 1 with 69 on July 3 and eight on July 5. There were 605 on July 8 with 370 on July 10, 210 on July 12 and 160 on July 15. There were 270 on July 17 with 375 on July 19, then 95 seen to July 24 with 35 on July 26, 20 on July 31, seven on August 2, six on August 5 and one on August 7. There were 11 on August 9 with five on August 14. That closed the post-breeding gathering.

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

This is probably the last time that this species could be described as a common winter and early spring visitor that is because there would be no more mowing or roller-chopping. For the fall passage there were singles on November 5 and November 7. There was a flock of 350 at the Sand Farm on November 14, then 80 seen on November 21 with 60 on November 26. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 62 on December 5 with 105 on December 7, 180 on December 17 and 360 on December 19, then 180 seen on December 21 with 150 on December 26 and 140 on December 31. There were 820 on January 2 with 100 on January 7. The count of 820 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count had stood from December 8, 1998 when 570 seen. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 280 on January 9 with 350 on January 11, then 320 seen on January 18 with 280 on January 21, 160 on January 23, 140 on January 30 and 70 on February 1. There were 275 on February 6 with 220 on February 8 and 120 on February 13. There were 180 on February 18 with five to February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 75 on February 27 with 105 on March 4, then 28 seen on March 6 with five on March 8 and one on March 11.

### Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

Whist it was present through the early spring the strongest passage was in April and May. There was a single winter record as there were two on December 14. For the early spring passage there were four on January 14 with 230 on January 16, then 75 seen on January 21 with 17 on January 23. There were 25 on January 25 with three on January 30 and one on February 1. There were two on February 15 with five on February 18, then one seen on February 20. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on February 25 with 40 on March 1, then 31 seen on March 4 with two on March 6 and one on March 8. There were 18 on March 13 with three on March 15. There were nine on March 18 with 12 on March 20, then one seen on March 22. There was now a gap before the main passage started. There were 20 on April 5 with 26 on April 17 and 123 on April 19, then 65 seen on April 22. There were 71 on April 24 with 645 on April 26, then 210 seen on May 1 with 125 on May 3. There were 210 on May 6 with 145 on May 8, 46 on May 10 and 30 on May 13.

### Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant. There was one at the Workshops on September 28 with two on the southern border on October 1. There were seven on October 3; they were at the Sand Farm, the Workshops with two by Hooper Farms Road gate and three on the southern border. One continued to be seen on the southern border on October 10, October 15, October 17 and October 19. There were also two at the Nursery on October 15 with singles at the Workshops on October 17 and by Hooper Farms Road gate on October 19. I do not know how many birds involved in the above.

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

Winter visitor and spring passage migrant this was such a late migrant that I am not sure that the normal seasons apply. For the fall passage there were singles on October 31, November 7 and November 9 with two on November 12 and three on November 14, then singles seen to November 19. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four from November 21 to November 26 with five on November 28, seven on December 3 and eight on December 5, then six seen on December 7 with two on December 9 and one on December 12. There were five on December 14 and December 17 with eight from December 19 to December 28 and ten on January 2, then five seen on January 4 with two on January 7. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 with

five on January 11 and ten on January 14, then four seen on January 18 with two on January 21 and one on January 23. There were four from January 25 to January 30 with six on February 1 and ten on February 6, then seven seen on February 8 with six on February 11. There were nine on February 13 and February 15 with six on February 20, five on February 22, two on February 27 and one to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 6 and March 8 with one at the Sand Farm on March 13 and March 20. Finally there was one at the Nursery on March 15, March 18 and March 22.

#### Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 17 and December 21.

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

Summer visitor with a minor fall passage I do not know how many pairs there were this year. Early fall records: *there was one on July 6 with two on July 13, then singles seen on July 26 and August 6.* There was also one on August 29. There really is no early fall passage just the gradual departure of the summer visitors. For the main fall passage there were singles on September 24, September 26 and October 1 with two on October 3, five to October 10, seven on October 15 and 11 on October 17, then four seen on October 19 with singles on October 22 and October 24. That was the main fall passage. Unexpectedly there was a winter record this year; there was one on the southern border on December 28. For the spring passage there were singles on February 15, February 25 and March 1 with four on March 4, eight on March 6, ten on March 8 and 13 on March 11, then 12 seen on March 15 with nine on March 18 and five on March 20. There were 11 on March 22 with eight on March 25, seven on March 30, six on April 5 and two to April 10. That was the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on April 12 with five on April 17, two on April 19 and one on April 22. There were five on April 25 and April 26 with six to May 1 and nine on May 6, then three seen on May 10 with two on May 13. There were three on May 15 with four on May 17, then singles seen to June 10. It wasn't that the birds had left it was just that they had stopped singing. There was one on June 26 with later singles from July 17 to August 9.

### Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

A common fall passage migrant; this is possibly the best place in central Florida to see this species. Early fall records: *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. There were 17 on August 23 with 25 on August 24, then seven seen on August 27 with four on August 29 and one on August 31. There were 16 on September 3 with 18 on September 5 and 42 on September 7, then 12 seen on September 10 with nine to September 14. There were 12 on September 17 with 28 on September 21, then 14 seen on September 26 with 13 to October 1, seven on October 3, four on October 5, three to October 12 and one to October 19. That was the fall passage. There were no spring sightings. For the early fall passage there was one on July 29 with seven on August 7, 90 on August 9 and 192 on August 12, then 176 seen on August 14 with 65 on August 15, 56 on August 17, 55 on August 19, 54 on August 21, 34 on August 26 and 27 on August 28. Whilst the count of 192 was a very high count the actual high count is that of 232 on September 15, 2006.*

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

This was a rare passage migrant. At the Workshops there was one on October 8 and October 12. There was also one on the southern border on October 17.

### Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This was another rare migrant. There was an immature female at the Nursery on September 28 with a male on the southern border on October 5. At the Nursery there were two on October 12 with one on October 17.

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

Normally this is just a rare spring migrant but this year there were as many fall records as there are for the spring. Only females seen, there was one on the southern border on October 12 with another by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 15. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there was one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension on May 8 with one on the southern border on May 10.

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

An uncommon passage migrant the greatest number of sightings was in the fall. For the fall passage there was a male and a female by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 14. There was a female at the Nursery on September 26 and September 28. There was a female at the Sand Farm on October 8 with a male at the Nursery on October 12. There were single males on the southern border and by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 15. There was a female at the Workshops on October 19 and October 22. Finally for the fall there was a male at the Nursery on October 26. There were nine birds in all. For the spring passage there was a male at the Nursery on May 6 and May 8. There was also a female by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on May 10.

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

A common fall and winter visitor with smaller numbers in the spring; this was not an invasion year. For the fall passage there were 18 on October 26 with 22 on October 31, 28 on November 2, 38 on November 5, 60 on November 7, 134 on November 9, 172 on November 14 and 195 on November 16, then 118 seen on November 19. There were 125 on November 21 with 285 on November 23, then 260 seen on November 28 with 235 on December 3 and 195 on December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 210 on December 7 with 102 on December 9 and 56 on December 12. There were 175 on December 14 with 190 on December 17 and 260 on December 19, then 170 seen on December 21 with 150 on December 26 and 125 on December 28. There were 175 on December 31 with 130 on January 2. This appeared to be the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 135 on January 4 with 140 on January 7 and 225 on January 9, then 150 seen on January 11 with 135 on January 14 and 63 on January 16. There were 170 on January 18 with 67 on January 21. There were 80 on January 23 with 190 on January 25, then 80 seen on January 28. There were 95 on January 30 with 100 on February 1, 130 to February 6 and 225 on February 8, then 85 seen on February 11 with 75 on February 13. There were 100 on February 15 with 175 on February 18 and 180 on February 22, then 65 seen on February 27 with 25 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 170 on March 4 with 115 on March 6, 55 to March 13 and 44 on March 15. There were 215 on March 18 with 45 on March 20, 25 on March 22, 13 on March 25 and five on March 27. Later there was one on April 8 with four on April 10.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Workshops on October 5.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

This was another vagrant. There was a female at the Nursery on September 28 with one there (age/sex not noted) on October 17.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there was one by Canal Road on July 19 with singles at the Sand Farm and by the Lake Level Canal on August 10. The individual by the canal was also seen on August 13, August 15 and August 17.* Later there were two by the Lake Level Canal from September 12 to September 26. There was one at the Sand Farm on September 17. On September 26 there were also singles at the Nursery and by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension. There was one on the southern border on October 10 with singles at the Nursery on October 12 and October 26. There were nine birds seen during the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 21 and at the Sand Farm on December 28. There was one at the Nursery on January 4. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 16, perhaps this was the bird of the 4<sup>th</sup>.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

Present in small numbers from September to April, the sightings were split between the Sand Farm and the Nursery. For the fall passage there were two on September 17 and September 24 with one on September 26. There were three on October 3 with singles to October 17. There were two on October 22 with six on October 26, then two seen on October 29 with one on November 2. There was one on November 9 with six on November 16 and November 19, then seven seen on November 21 with two to November 26. There were eight on November 28 with three to December 5. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 7 but only one could be found on December 9. For the count of 14 there were six at the Sand Farm and eight at the Nursery. The count of 14 was the highest count for Zellwood. This total has now been surpassed by counts of 21 on December 1, 2009

and 24 on December 9, 2011. Note the closeness of the dates. There were two on December 14 with four on December 21 and December 26, then two seen on December 28 with singles on January 4 and January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 and January 11 with two on January 14. There were four on January 16 with singles to January 21. There were five on January 23 and January 25 with four on February 1 and one on February 4. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 11 and February 15 with singles at the Nursery on February 13 and February 18. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 4 with singles to March 8. There were two on March 11 with singles again to March 15. There were three on March 22 with singles to March 30. Finally there were three on April 1. In many years this is a rare migrant so the showing this year was very exceptional.

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

Seen from July to May with a noticeable passage in the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 16 and July 24 with two on July 26, then singles seen on July 27, July 30 and August 1. There were three on August 8 with two on August 10.* There were four on August 15 with six on August 17, then four seen on August 29 with two to September 3. There were 17 on September 7 with three on September 10. There were seven on September 12 and September 14 with 13 on September 17 and September 21, then 12 seen from September 24 to September 28 with eight on October 1. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 13 on October 3 and October 8 with four on October 10 and three on October 12. There were four on October 15 with nine on October 17, then three seen on October 19. There were five on October 22 and October 24 with nine on October 26, then three seen on October 29 with two on October 31 and one to November 5. There were two from November 7 to November 14 with one on November 16. There were three on November 19 and November 21 with five on November 23 and November 26, then four seen on November 28 with one on December 3. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 5 with three on December 9, two on December 12 and one on December 14. There were two on December 17 with six on December 19, then four seen to December 28 with three on December 31 and two to January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 9 with four on January 11 and seven on January 14, then singles seen to January 23. There were two on January 25 with three on January 30, then two seen to February 11 with one on February 13. There were three on February 15 with one on February 18. There were two on February 20 and February 22 with three on February 25 and February 27, then one seen on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 4 and March 6 with three on March 8, then singles

seen to March 15. There were also singles from March 20 to March 27 with two on March 30, then singles again seen to April 8. There were two on April 10 with three on April 12, then two seen to April 17 with singles to April 22. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on May 1 with one at the Nursery on May 3. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 17, July 24, July 26 and July 29. There were five on July 31 with seven on August 5, then five seen on August 7. There were six on August 9 and August 14 *with three to August 17*.

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, they could be seen throughout the survey area. For the fall passage there were three on September 26 with 31 on September 28, 64 on October 1 and 308 on October 3, then 155 seen on October 5 with 132 on October 8. There were 255 on October 10 with 72 on October 12. There were 112 on October 15 with 200 on October 17, 300 on October 19 and 335 on October 24, then 302 seen on October 26 with 102 on October 29. There were 115 on October 31 with 230 on November 2 and 256 on November 7, then 80 seen on November 9. There were 94 on November 12 with 126 on November 14, 131 on November 19, 168 on November 23 and 195 on November 28, then 180 seen on December 3 with 150 on December 5, 114 on December 9 and 45 on December 12. This last influx extended well into the period normally covered by the winter passage. For the winter passage there were 80 on December 14 with 115 on December 17, then 43 seen on December 19. There were 51 on December 21 with 85 on December 24, then 47 seen on December 26. There were 57 on December 28 with 60 on December 31, 63 on January 2 and 105 on January 4, then 68 seen on January 7. That completed the shortened winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 80 on January 9 with 110 on January 11, 125 on January 14, 145 on January 18 and 245 on January 21, then 205 seen on January 23 with 95 on January 25, 75 on January 28 and 55 on January 30. There were 85 on February 1 with 135 on February 4, 160 on February 6 and 260 on February 8, then 95 seen on February 11 with 75 on February 13, 65 on February 15 and 45 on February 18. There were 115 on February 20 with 110 on February 25, 95 on February 27 and 16 on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 60 on March 4 with 120 on March 6, then 95 seen on March 8 with 85 on March 13, 35 on March 15 and 33 on March 18. There were 47 on March 20 with 43 on March 22, 41 on March 25 and 20 on March 27. There were 53 on March 30 with 65 on April 5, 107 on April 8, 111 on April 10, 177 on April 12 and 199 on April 15, then 98 seen on April 17 with 34 on April 22, ten on April 24 and two on April 26. This is one of a number of species where there was a major influx near the end of the passage; it is as if all the stragglers were gathered up into a single influx. I have been keeping a record of any "Yellow" Palm

Warblers (*D.p.hypochrysea*) that I see. There were two on October 29 with singles on October 31 and November 2. There were eight on November 5 with one on November 12. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 7 and December 9 with two on December 19 and six on January 2, then one seen on January 4. I am not indicating influxes here the records were too far apart. That was probably the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 9 with three on January 16 and six on January 21, then singles seen to February 8. There were four on February 22 with 20 on February 25; this party of 20 was at the Workshops. Finally there was one on March 4. The count of 20 was the highest count of this race but there were 27 on February 17, 2010.

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

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on October 19 and October 26.

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

This was an uncommon passage migrant; this was meant to be a quite common spring passage migrant. There was one on the southern border on October 15 with one at the Sand Farm on November 7. In the spring there were two on May 8 and May 10 with a male on the southern border on May 23.

#### Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was a male at the Sand Farm on July 24*. This year there was an adult female on October 10 at the Workshops.

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

Currently this was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one on September 19 with two on September 21, then one seen to October 12. There were three on October 15 with two on October 17 and one on October 22. There were two on October 26 with singles on October 29 and November 9. Later there was one on November 21 with two on November 26, then one seen on November 28. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 3 with four on

December 7, then one seen on December 9. There was one on December 19 with two on December 24, then singles seen to December 28. There were two on December 31 with singles to January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14 with two on January 16, then one seen on January 18. Singles then seen from January 25 to February 6 with two on February 8 there were singles again on February 11 and February 13. There were two on February 15 with singles on February 20 and February 22. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, March 4 and March 6 with two on March 8, then singles seen on six dates to April 1. Finally there was a late individual on April 24.

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

A quite common passage migrant whilst the majority were seen in the wooded borders they can turn up anywhere. Early fall records: *there was one on August 1*. For this year there were two on August 15 with four on August 17, then singles seen to September 3. There were three on September 7 and September 12 with two on September 14 and one on September 17. There were two on September 19 and September 21 with three on September 24, then two seen on September 26. There were five on September 28 and October 1 with four on October 3. There were 13 on October 8 with 16 on October 10, then four seen to October 15. There were seven on October 17 with four on October 19, three on October 22 and one on October 24. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on October 31. For the spring passage there was one on March 25, this was at the Nursery. Later there were singles on April 26, May 3 and May 6 with seven on May 8 and ten on May 10, then four seen on May 13 with one on May 15. That completed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 2, August 9, August 12 and August 14.

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

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on September 7.

#### Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

A fall passage migrant there were very low numbers through the winter and the spring. For the fall passage there were two on August 24 with four on September 7, then four seen on September 14 with two on September 17. There were four on September 19 with eight on

September 21, then ten seen on September 26 and October 1 with five on October 3. There were nine on October 5 with ten on October 8, then nine seen on October 10 with seven on October 15, five to October 19, four on October 22 and one on October 24. There were four on October 26 and October 31 with three to November 7, two to November 14 and one on November 19. There were three on November 21 with singles to November 28. That was the end of the fall passage and in fact the end of all passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 5 to December 12 with two on December 17, then singles seen to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 16 and from January 25 to February 8 with two on February 13, then singles seen to February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 8 and from March 27 to April 1. Later there were singles on April 17, April 24 and April 29.

#### Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

A common fall passage migrant with lesser numbers through the winter there was however a strong early spring passage; in the spring a number were heard singing. For the fall passage there were two on September 3 with five on September 7, then 14 seen on September 12 and September 14 with 13 on September 17 and 11 on September 19. There were 25 on September 21 with 12 on September 24. There were 21 on September 26 with 49 on September 28, 64 on October 1 and 76 on October 3, then 67 seen on October 8 with 66 on October 10 and 31 on October 12. There were 39 on October 15 with 43 on October 17, then 33 seen on October 19 with 30 on October 22, 26 on October 24, 25 on October 26, 24 on October 29, 22 on November 2 and 13 on November 5. Such a decline tells me that the passage was over and that there were no arrivals just departures after October 17. There were 16 on November 7 with 17 on November 9, then 13 seen on November 14 with 11 on November 16 and seven on November 19. There were eight on November 21 with 11 on November 23, then seven seen on November 26. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 28 and December 3 with 13 on December 5, then 12 seen on December 9 with two on December 12. There were 16 on December 14 with 15 on December 17, nine on December 21 and eight on December 24. There were 14 on December 26 with 15 on December 31, then 13 seen on January 4 with five on January 7. That completed the winter passage. Numbers now significantly higher with the early spring passage there were 13 on January 9 with 16 on January 11, then ten seen on January 14 with two on January 16. There were 14 on January 18 with 21 on January 25, then 19 seen to February 1 with nine on February 4. There were 18 on February 6 with 30 on February 8, then 22 seen on February 11 with 19 on February 13, 16 on February 18 and 13 on February 20. There were 21 on February 22 with 13 on

February 25, nine on February 27 and three on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. There was clearly a strong passage during January and February and I believe this has not been previously documented. For the late spring passage there were 17 on March 4 with 14 on March 8, ten to March 13, four on March 15 and three on March 18. There were six on March 20 and March 22 with three to March 27 and singles to April 5. These appear to be the tailings of the earlier passage. There were two on April 8 with three on April 10, then two seen on April 12 with singles to April 17. Now we come to the spring passage that people do know about. There were two on April 19 with 19 on April 22 and 24 on April 24, then 11 seen on April 26 with four on April 29. There were seven on May 1 with eight on May 3, then three seen on May 6. There were six on May 8 with seven on May 10 and nine on May 13, then singles seen on May 15 and May 21. My guess is that the January/February passage related to birds that had wintered in south Florida whilst the late April/early May passage related to birds that had wintered further south. The books say that this species rarely sings on passage but that is not true. If you have the situation that a number are in close proximity then they will sing. Having said that very exceptionally there was one singing at the Sand Farm on October 1! In the spring the following were heard singing: one on April 29, two on May 3, one on May 6, two on May 8, two on May 10, two on May 13 and one on May 15.

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

A regular passage migrant, numbers were a bit lower this year. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 16, July 24, July 30 and August 3 with four from August 6 to August 10, 15 on August 13, 23 on August 15 and 24 on August 17, then two seen on August 20. There were six on August 23 with 11 on August 24, then five seen on August 29 with three on August 31. There were eight on September 3 and September 7 with 14 on September 12, then seven seen on September 14 with five on September 19, two on September 21 and one on September 24. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on February 11, February 20, February 27 and March 4. There were two (location not known) on March 6 and March 8 with three on March 11, then singles seen to March 15. This is best treated as the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 18 with five on March 20, six to April 1 and 18 on April 5, then seven seen to April 10 with five on April 12. There were 22 on April 15 with 18 on April 19, ten to April 24, two on April 26 and one to May 1. That completed the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 24 with ten on August 9, then eight seen on August 12 with seven on August 14. For this species birds singing were only noted on two dates; there was one on April 22 with two on April 24.*

## Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers in the fall; this species has never been proved to nest in the survey area. Early fall records: *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. The last for the spring had been seen on June 4.* For this year there were singles from August 17 to August 31 with three on September 3, seven on September 7, eight on September 12, 18 on September 14, 28 on September 19, 60 on September 21 and 101 on September 26, then 96 seen on September 28 with 61 on October 1. There were 79 on October 3 with 107 on October 5, 219 on October 8 and 222 on October 10, then 145 seen on October 12. There were 161 on October 15 with 221 on October 17, then 112 seen on October 19 with 104 on October 22 and 82 on October 24. There were 124 on October 26 with 90 on October 29, 80 on November 2 and 79 on November 5. That was the end of the heaviest passage. There were 84 on November 7 with 67 on November 9, 64 on November 12, 49 on November 16 and 43 on November 19. There were 55 on November 21 with 84 on November 23, then 81 seen on November 26 with 78 on November 28. That ended the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 103 on December 3 with 84 on December 5, 65 on December 9 and 24 on December 12. There were 107 on December 14 with 68 on December 17, 54 to December 21 and 47 on December 24. There were 57 on December 26 with 48 on December 28. There were 54 on December 31 with 62 on January 2, then 53 seen on January 4 with 35 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 47 on January 9 with 57 on January 11, 58 on January 14 and 74 on January 18, then 38 seen on January 21 with 31 on January 23. There were 80 on January 25 with 47 on January 28 and 28 on January 30. There were 79 on February 1 with 35 on February 4. There were 58 on February 6 with 60 on February 8, then 41 seen on February 11 with 37 on February 13. There were 49 on February 15 with 25 on February 18. There were 38 on February 20 with 52 on February 22, then 39 seen on February 25 with 37 on February 27 and seven on March 1. This date kept coming up as the last date of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 51 on March 4 with 55 on March 6, then 49 seen on March 8 with 42 on March 11, 27 on March 13 and 20 on March 15. There were 24 on March 18 with 28 on March 20, then 25 seen on March 25 with 15 on March 30 and 14 to April 5. There were 17 on April 8 with 16 on April 12 and 15 on April 15. There were 18 on April 17 with 21 to April 22 and 25 on April 24, then 11 seen on April 29 with six to May 3. There were eight on May 6 with 16 on May 8 and 19 on May 10, then eight seen on May 13 with six on May 15 and one on May 17. That was another of the influxes gathering up the stragglers. There were singing males on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on June 17 and June 24 with another at Hogshead Road on June 19. No later June records. For this year there were no sightings in the early fall.

### Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was a male at the Workshops on August 31 with a female/immature on the southern border on September 21. There was a male at the Sand Farm on October 3; it was singing. Finally for the fall passage there was a female at the Nursery on October 15. For the spring passage there was a male at the Nursery on March 27.

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

This was a vagrant. There was a male at the Sand Farm on October 26.

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

Summer visitor with the greatest number of pairs being seen between the Sand Farm and the Duda bridges; this is the last year with good numbers before the consecutive freezes that destroyed the habitat i.e. the Ludwigia. There were ten pairs at the Sand Farm with two by the Lake Level Canal, one by Hooper Farms Road gate, one by Roach Road, one by Lake Apopka east of the Laughlin Road extension, one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal, one at Hogshead Road and one near the Workshops. This came to a total of 18 singing males/pairs. Breeding not proved this year but that is not surprising with this secretive species. There were 17 pairs in 2008. Early fall records: *There were six on July 2 with 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 to August 8. What is being described here was the gradual cessation of singing.* For this year there was one on August 15. There were no later fall records. For the winter passage there were at the Sand Farm singles on November 26, December 19, December 26 and December 28. There were no records for the early spring passage. The first migrants for the main spring passage were singles on April 8 and April 10. They had likely arrived a few days earlier but these were the first days when they made their presence known by singing. There were three on April 12 with six on April 15, then two seen on April 17. There were three on April 19 with six on April 22 and ten on April 24, then six seen on April 26 with five to May 1 and four to May 6. That appeared to be the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 8 with six from May 10 to May 17, then three seen to May 22. There were four on May 23 with six on May 27 and eight on May 29, then seven seen on June 3 with six on June 5, five on June 7 and four on June 10. Numbers were now artificially high as I worked out the breeding population. There were seven from June 12 to June 21 with nine on June 24, then seven seen to June 28. There were 12 on

July 1 with six on July 3. There were nine on July 5 with 11 on July 8, then eight seen on July 10 with five on July 12 and three to July 17. There were five on July 19 with one on July 22. There were three on July 26 with singles on July 29, August 9 and August 12.

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

This was a very rare migrant. There was a female by Canal Road on August 17; that was the only fall record. Very exceptionally there was an immature female at the Workshops on January 25. In the late spring there was a female by the Lake Level Canal on April 29 with a male at the Sand Farm on May 6.

#### Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female at the Lust Road gate on September 28 with another female at the Sand Farm on October 3. In the spring there was a male at the Nursery on April 24.

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

A common resident there was the suggestion of passage in the fall, just two individuals of the eastern race seen this year. Early fall records: *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. There were 12 on August 24 with 13 on August 29, then four seen on September 3 with three on September 5. There were 12 on September 7 and September 12 with 16 on September 14 and 20 on September 17, then 12 seen on September 21 with seven on September 24. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 24 on September 26 with 27 on September 28, then 25 seen on October 1 with 19 on October 3. There were 32 on October 5 with 45 on October 8 and 70 on October 10, then 48 seen on October 15 with 46 on October 17. There were 58 on October 19 with 60 on October 22, then 37 seen on October 26 with 25 on October 29 and 22 on October 31. There were 28 on November 2 and November 5 with 45 on November 7, then 31 seen on November 9 with 24 on November 12, 18 on November 14 and 15 on November 16. There were 19 on November 19 with 34 on November 21 and 43 on November 23, then 22 seen on November 26. That was the*

main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 28 on November 28 with 39 on December 3, then 35 seen on December 5 with 28 on December 9 and seven on December 12. There were 52 on December 14 with 37 on December 19 and 17 on December 21. There were 23 on December 24 with 53 on December 26, then 36 seen on December 28 with 33 on January 2, 29 on January 4 and 24 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 39 on January 9 with 53 on January 11, then 49 seen on January 14 with 12 on January 16. There were 56 on January 18 with 63 on January 25, 69 on January 28 and 89 on February 1, then 88 seen on February 8 with 80 on February 11, 79 on February 15, 62 on February 18 and 32 on February 20. There were 77 on February 22 with 63 on February 27 and 22 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 87 on March 4 with 75 on March 8, 71 on March 11, 65 on March 13, 46 on March 18 and 35 on March 20. There were 39 on March 22 with 56 to March 27, 74 on April 1 and 89 on April 5, then 78 seen to April 12 with 72 on April 15. There were 80 on April 17 with 105 on April 19, then 88 seen on April 24 with 62 on April 26 and 48 on April 29. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 69 on May 1 and May 3 with 52 on May 8 and 49 on May 10. There were 59 on May 13 with 62 on May 15 and 72 on May 15, then 15 seen on May 21. There were 29 on May 22 with 32 on May 23, 56 on May 27 and 57 on May 29, then 44 seen on May 31 with 37 on June 5, 34 on June 7 and 27 on June 10. There were 38 on June 12 with 31 on June 14 and 23 on June 17. There were 47 on June 19 with 46 on June 24 and 36 on June 26. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 40 on June 28 with 51 on July 1, then 44 seen on July 5 with 39 on July 10, 35 to July 15 and 33 on July 17. There were 58 on July 19 with 29 on July 22. There were 34 on July 24 with 43 on July 26, then 24 seen on July 29 with 17 on July 31. There were 29 on August 2 and August 5 with 28 on August 7 and 23 on August 9. There were 34 on August 12 with 42 on August 14, *then 20 seen on August 15. There was a male of the race P.e.rileyi singing at the Sand Farm on August 1, 2008 and August 6, 2008.* This year there was a female of the race *P.e.erythrophthalmus* at the Sand Farm on January 11 and January 23. There was a male there on February 22.

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

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 14. For the winter passage there were 18 by Hooper Farms Road gate with one at the Workshops on December 17. This count of 19 is the highest count for Zellwood. On December 19 there were two at the Sand Farm with one at the Workshops. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 26. For the early spring passage there were five at the Workshops on January 9. There were six by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 21 with six at the Workshops on January 23. There were

three by Canal Road on January 25. Finally there were three by Hooper Farms Road gate on February 15. I have no idea how many birds involved in the above, this was probably the best year for this species.

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

For the winter passage there were two at the Workshops on December 9 with one there on the 12<sup>th</sup>. On that date there was also one by Hooper Farms Road gate. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 14. In the spring there was one at the Workshops on January 30 with another by Roach Road on March 20.

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

There were only a few sightings for the fall and the winter but there was this year an exceptionally strong spring passage. For the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on November 23 and November 26. For the winter passage there were two at the Workshops on December 31 and January 2. For the early spring passage there were four at the Nursery on January 9 with two on January 16. There were three at the Sand Farm on January 21 with 17 on January 23, 18 on January 25 and 20 on January 30, then eight seen on February 4 with five on February 6 and two on February 8. There were also three at the Workshops on January 21 with six to January 25 and 12 on January 30; there were no later sightings at this location. There were six at the Nursery on February 6 with two from February 11 to February 20. On January 30 there were 32 (20 at the Sand Farm and 12 at the Workshops); this is still the highest count for Zellwood. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 4 and March 8.

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

A quite common early spring passage migrant there were smaller numbers in the fall, winter and late spring. For the fall passage there was one by Canal Road on November 5. There were four by Hooper Farms Road gate on November 12 with five there on November 21, then four seen on November 28 however none could be found on the next three visits. There was one at the Nursery on November 23 with five on November 26. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 26. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 5 and December 7. There were eight by Hooper Farms Road gate on

December 9 and December 12 with four on December 17. There were five there on December 26 with two on December 28 and December 31. There was one at the Workshops on December 26, January 2 and January 7. There was one on December 26 at the Sand Farm with two there on January 2. Finally for the winter passage there were eight at Lust Road on December 31 none seen there on the next two visits. For the early spring passage there were 37 by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 4 with 35 on January 16; they were not seen again. There were 12 at Lust Road from January 7 to January 21 with four on January 23 and three to January 28. There was one at the Workshops on January 25 and February 1. There were 20 at Lust Road on January 30 with singles on February 4 and February 6. There were five at the Sand Farm on January 30 with later one on February 11. There were singles by Hooper Farms Road on February 1 and February 4 with two on February 11. There were singles at Lust Road on February 4 and February 6 with six there on February 8, then one seen on February 11. There were two at the Workshops on February 13 with singles to February 22. Finally for the early spring passage there were two by Lust Road on February 15. For the late spring passage there were three at Lust Road on March 4 with eight on March 8 and March 13, then five seen there on March 15 with two on March 18 and one on March 20. Away from Lust Road the only other late spring sighting related to two by Hooper Farms Road gate on March 11. I have not the slightest idea how many birds involved in the above.

To put the early spring passage records into a simpler pattern, there were 37 on January 4 with 13 on January 7. There were 15 on January 9 with 30 on January 11 and 45 on January 16, then 12 seen to January 21 with four to January 25 and three on January 28. There were 25 on January 30 with two to February 4 and one on February 6. There were six on February 8 with four on February 11, three on February 15 and singles to February 22. The count of 45 on January 16 is still the highest count for Zellwood.

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

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 26.

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

A common passage migrant and winter visitor although the numbers were lower than normal. For the fall passage there were singles on October 5 and October 8 with two to October 15, three on October 17, nine on October 22, 16 on October 24, 30 on October 26, 31 on October 29, 39 on October 31 and 77 on October 26, then 73 seen on November 5 with 65 on

November 7. There were 80 on November 9 with 78 on November 12, 53 on November 16 and 43 on November 19. That was the very early close to the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 55 on November 21 with 75 on November 23, 83 on November 26 and 106 on November 28, then 84 seen on December 3 with 68 on December 7, 60 on December 12 and 46 on December 17. There were 53 on December 19 with 49 on December 21, 26 on December 24, 14 on December 26 and 11 on December 28. There were 52 on December 31 with 60 on January 2 and 74 on January 7, then 33 seen on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 38 on January 11 with 58 on January 14, then 50 seen on January 16. There were 143 on January 21 with 128 on January 23, 120 on January 25, 104 on January 30 and 26 on February 1. There were 37 on February 4 with 94 on February 6, then 42 seen on February 8 with 20 on February 13 and eight on February 15. There were 29 on February 18 with 75 on February 20 and 79 on February 22, then 42 seen on February 25 with 33 on February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 49 on March 1 with 93 on March 4 and 104 on March 6, then 52 seen on March 11 with 26 on March 13, 21 on March 15, 17 on March 18 and 15 on March 20. There were 51 on March 22 with 45 on March 25 and 29 on March 27. There were 49 on March 30 with 54 on April 1, then 44 seen on April 8 with 26 on April 10 and 25 on April 12. There were 46 on April 15 with 47 on April 17, then 43 seen to April 22 with 19 on April 24. There were 44 on April 26 with 17 on April 29, 11 on May 1, eight on May 3, three on May 6 and singles on May 8 and May 10.

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

This year this earned vagrant status. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Workshops on December 7. There was also one at the Sand Farm on January 2.

#### Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Nursery on November 23.

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

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on November 7 and November 14. There was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on November 16. There was one at the Sand Farm from November 21 to November

26. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at Potter's Farm Road on December 3. There were also singles at the Sand Farm on December 5, December 9, December 12 and December 14. There was one at the Nursery on December 7. There were singles at Hooper Farms Road on December 17 and the Workshops on December 19. Finally for the winter passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on December 21, December 26, December 28 and January 2. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on January 18, January 21, January 25, January 30 and February 4. Finally for the early spring there were singles by Phase One on January 23 and February 1. Perhaps 11 birds in all were seen.

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

A very secretive species that earns vagrant status this year. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 12. What may be a different individual was seen there from December 24 to January 2. Exceptionally there was one by Lust Road on April 5.

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

A very common fall passage migrant there were lesser numbers in the winter and the spring. For the fall passage there were two on October 15 with six on October 17, 32 on October 22, 35 on October 24, 64 on October 26, 67 on October 29, 165 on November 2 and 299 on November 7, then 127 seen on November 9 with 65 on November 12. There were 74 on November 14 with 81 on November 16 and 113 on November 19, then 84 seen on November 21. There were 104 on November 23 with 119 on November 26 and 155 on November 28, then 114 seen on December 3 with 89 on December 5 and 38 on December 7. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 75 on December 9 with 103 on December 14, then 92 seen on December 17 with 72 on December 19 and 42 on December 21. There were 53 on December 24 with 91 on December 26, then 67 seen on December 28 with 64 on December 31. There were 78 on January 2 with 47 on January 4 and 23 on January 7. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 61 on January 9 and January 14 with 54 on January 18 and 15 on January 21. There were 22 on January 23 with 77 on January 25, then 66 seen on January 28 with 50 on February 1 and 20 on February 4. There were 70 on February 6 with 49 on February 8, 33 on February 11, 32 on February 15, 23 on February 22 and 11 on February 25. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 31 on February 27 with 30 on March 4 and 21 on March 6. There were 32 on March 8 with 16 on March 11. There were 27 on March 13 with 30 on March 15, then eight seen on March

18. There were ten on March 20 with 15 on March 22, 19 on March 25 and 31 on March 30, then 12 seen on April 1 with seven on April 5. There were 21 on April 8 with 18 on April 12, 16 on April 15, 14 to April 22, eight on April 24, four on April 29, three on May 1, two on May 3 and singles on May 8, May 10 and May 13.

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

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this is a very secretive species so it is probably under-recorded. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on November 7 with two from November 23 to December 3, and then singles seen on December 5, December 7 and December 9. There was also one at the Stormwater Ponds on December 7. Those were the fall records. For the winter passage there were two at the Nursery from December 21 to January 7. For the early spring passage the count at the Nursery went up to three from January 9 to February 1, then two seen to February 15. There was also one at the Sand Farm on February 1. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were seven on March 4 at the Nursery but none could be found on March 6. There were two there on March 25 with four on March 27, then two seen on March 30 and April 1.

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

This was another uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles by the Lake Level Canal on November 2 and by Interceptor Road on November 5. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 7 and November 9. There was one at the Workshops on November 23 with three on November 26, then two seen there on December 3. There were three at the Sand Farm on November 28 with one on December 3. Also on December 3 there were eight by Hooper Farms Road gate. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two at the Sand Farm from December 5 to December 12. There were also three at the Workshops on December 7 with one on December 12. There were four at Hooper Farms Road on December 12 with three on December 17. There was one at the Workshops on December 19 and December 24 with singles on December 28 and December 31. There was one by Pole Road on December 19 with two by Lust Road on December 21. There was one by Hooper Farms Road on December 24 with two by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on December 26. There were singles at the Workshops on December 28 and December 31 with four on January 2, then three seen to January 9 with one on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two at the Sand Farm on January 7 with six at Lust Road on January 9.

There were two at the Sand Farm on January 14 with one on January 18. There were two at the Nursery on January 16 with one there on January 25. There was one at the Workshops on January 21 and January 23. There were two by Lust Road on January 25. There were five at the Sand Farm on January 28 and January 30. There were also six on January 30 at the Workshops with two to February 8. There was one at the Workshops on February 13 with four on February 15, then one seen there on February 18. Finally for the early spring passage there were three by Lust Road on February 15. Very exceptionally there was now a month long gap before the late spring passage started. There were two by Lust Road on March 15 with one at the Sand Farm on March 22. There were eight by Lust Road on April 5 with three on April 10, two on April 15 and one on April 17. There were nine by Lust Road on April 19 with one on April 22. On the 19<sup>th</sup> there were also two at the Sand Farm with two more by Pole Road. It is very unusual for the highest count of the year to be right at the end of the passage.

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

Basically a resident but there was the suggestion of passage in the fall. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 70 on June 27 with 75 on June 29 and 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. There were 58 on August 15 with 40 on August 17 and ten on August 20. There were 16 on August 23 with 29 on August 24 and 30 on August 29, then ten seen on August 31. There were 20 on September 3 with 26 on September 5 and 38 on September 7, then 30 seen on September 10. There were 31 on September 12 with 42 on September 14, 52 on September 17 and 59 on September 21, then 41 seen on September 24. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 53 on September 26 with 65 on September 28, 85 on October 3, 112 on October 5 and 117 on October 8, then 86 seen on October 10 with 76 on October 12 and 66 on October 15. There were 82 on October 17 with 60 on October 19. These influxes really have the appearance of a passage. There were 67 on October 22 with 72 on October 24, then 70 seen on October 26 with 45 on October 29. There were 48 on October 31 with 62 on November 2 and 65 on November 7, then 51 seen on November 9 with 44 on November 12, 30 on November 14 and 29 on November 16. There were 44 on November 19 with 45 on November 23, then 18 seen on November 26. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 40 on November 28 with 59 on December 3, then 55 seen on December 5 with 50 on December 9 and 16 on December 12. There were 80 on December 14 with 54 on December 17, 53 on December 19 and 43 on December 21. There were 48 on December 24 with 72 on December 26, then 67*

seen on December 28 with 55 on January 2, 43 on January 7 and 35 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 61 on January 11 with 52 on January 14 and 17 on January 16. There were 72 on January 18 with 25 on January 21 and 16 on January 23. There were 85 on January 25 with 53 to January 30. There were 81 on February 1 with 31 on February 4. There were 65 on February 6 with 87 on February 8 and 106 on February 15, then 102 seen on February 22 with 95 on February 27 and 26 on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 103 on March 4 and March 6 with 117 on March 8, 133 on March 11, then 144 seen on March 13 and March 15 with 117 on March 20 and 80 on March 22. There were 104 on March 25 with 146 on March 27, 164 on March 30, 166 on April 1 and 266 on April 5, then 222 seen on April 10 with 174 on April 12 and 123 on April 15. There were 179 on April 17 with 238 on April 19, then 225 seen on April 24 with 163 on April 26, 121 on April 29 and 112 on May 1. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 127 on May 3 with 100 on May 8, 91 to May 15, 78 on May 17 and 18 on May 21. There were 40 on May 22 with 46 on May 23, 71 on May 27, 78 on May 29 and 105 on May 31, then 63 seen on June 5 with 46 on June 7. There were 65 on June 10 with 66 on June 12 and 82 on June 14, then 65 seen on June 17 with 59 on June 19. There were 70 on June 21 with 79 on June 24, 82 on June 28 and 101 on July 1, then 81 seen on July 5 with 67 on July 8. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 91 on July 10 with 86 on July 12, 62 on July 15 and 50 on July 17. There were 90 on July 19 with 72 on July 24, 44 on July 29, 38 on August 2, 30 on August 5 and 26 on August 7. There were 30 on August 9 with 47 on August 12 and 55 on August 14, *then 23 seen on August 15.*

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

This was a vagrant. There were two at the Sand Farm on October 3 with another there on January 25.

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

A summer visitor and passage migrant; there was only a limited presence in the winter and the early spring. I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. I did however see two fledged young on August 12. Early fall records: *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 23. That may mark the departure of the summer visitors. For the main fall passage there were 12 on August 24 with four to August 29. There were five on August 31 with 13 on September 3, then five seen on September 5 with one on September 7. There were three on September 10 with seven on September 12 and 17 on September 14, then 12 seen on September 17 with seven on September 19 and two on September 21. There were four on September 24 with eight on September 26, then four seen to October 3. There were eight on October 5 with six on October 8 and four on October 10. There were nine on October 12 with six to October 19, three on October 22 and two on October 24. There were four on October 26 with two on October 29. That appeared to be the end of the main fall passage. From October 31 to November 23 there was one near the Lust Road gate. By Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension there was one on November 14 with two there on November 28. That was the end of the fall event. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on December 19. There were two at the Sand Farm on December 21 with one there on December 26. There was one at the Workshops from January 2 to January 9. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on January 11. There was just one record for the early spring passage; there was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 21. For the main spring passage in March there were singles at the Workshops on March 4 and March 6 with one at the Nursery on March 13. The summer visitors started to arrive from April 5. There were singles on April 5, April 8 and April 10 with two on April 15, five on April 17 and 13 on April 22, then nine seen on April 26 with seven on May 1 and three on May 3. There were ten on May 6 with five on May 10 and three on May 13. This appeared to be the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 15 and May 21 with 13 on May 22 and 19 on May 23, then six seen on May 27. There were ten on May 29 with 14 on May 31 and 16 on June 3, then 14 seen on June 7 with 13 to June 12. There were 15 on June 14 and June 17 with 20 on June 19, then 15 seen on June 21. There were 16 on June 24 with 19 on June 26 and 26 on July 1, then 14 seen on July 3 with 13 on July 5. There were 14 on July 8 with 15 on July 10, then nine seen on July 12. This may be the end of the summer passage if so for the early fall passage there were 13 on July 15 and July 17 with 18 on July 19, then 13 seen on July 22 with eight on July 24. There were 13 on July 26 with 15 to August 5 and 20 on August 9, then 13 seen on August 14 *with 11 on August 15 and nine on August 17.*

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

This was a summer visitor and fall passage migrant. I have no idea how many pairs bred this year but the first fledged young (two) were seen on July 31. Early fall records: *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 eight on August 15, seven on August 17 and one on August 23. That marked the departure of the summer visitors. There were two on August 24 and August 27 with four on August 29, then two seen on August 31 with one on September 3. There was one on September 7 with four on September 10, seven on September 14 and 14 on September 17, then three seen on September 19 with two on September 21. This was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on September 24 and September 26 with 13 on September 28, 34 on October 3, 45 on October 5, 66 on October 8, 76 on October 12 and 98 on October 15, then 62 seen on October 17 with 49 on October 24, 44 on October 26, ten on October 29, five on October 31, three on November 2 and one on November 5. Just one influx covered the main fall passage. This was the end of the fall passage however singles continued to be seen to November 23. The pattern of passage for the Blue Grosbeak and this species were very similar for the fall. For the winter passage there were singles at a number of locations. There was one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension on December 3, at the Sand Farm on December 17, by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 19 and by Canal Road on December 28. Those were the winter sightings. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 21 and January 28. There was an adult male at the Sand Farm on February 4 and February 8. Finally there was one by Lust Road on February 13. There were no further records until the summer visitors arrived. This spring gap appears to be a trait for these three buntings. For the main spring passage there was one on April 12 with three on April 17, then two seen to April 22. There were three on April 24 with four on April 26, nine to May 1, ten on May 3, 14 on May 6 and 16 on May 8, then 15 seen on May 10 with 14 to May 17 and three on May 21. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 22 with 13 on May 23, 17 on May 27, 19 on May 29 and June 3, then 14 seen on June 5 with 12 on June 7. There were 13 on June 10 with 25 from June 12 to June 19, then 24 seen on June 24 with 20 on June 26 and 18 on June 28. There were 22 on July 1 with 27 on July 3 and 28 on July 5, then 27 seen on July 10 with 26 on July 15 and 16 on July 17. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 30 on July 19 with 20 to July 24. There were 21 on July 26 with 20 on July 29 and 18 on July 31. There were 24 on August 2 with 26 on August 5, then 22 seen on August 9 with 15 on August 14, 11 on August 15, nine to August 19, eight to August 23, six on August 28 and four on August 30. There was no singing after August 23.

#### Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

There were six singing males on territory this year. There were males at Lust Road gate, Hooper Farms Road gate, the Stormwater Ponds, the eastern border north of the McDonald

Canal with two males near Hogshead Road. At Hogshead road there was a female present with one of the males on July 19. This is the first suggestion of breeding. Outside the breeding season this species was absent in the early fall and again from January to mid-April. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 2, July 6 and July 9 with three on July 11, then two seen on July 13 with singles to July 26. There were two on July 30 with one on August 6.* There was also one on August 24. There were no further sightings until October. For the late fall passage there was one on the southern border on October 3 and October 5. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 10 with three on October 12, then two seen there on October 15 with one on October 17. There were also singles at the Workshops on October 15 and the southern border on October 19. There were three at the Sand Farm on October 26 and October 29 with singles on November 2 and November 9. There was one at the Workshops on November 7 with another at the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 12 and November 14. Finally for the late fall passage there were singles at the Nursery on November 21 and the Sand Farm on December 3. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 7 and December 17. This was such a secretive species that one does not know whether records such as these related to one or two birds. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 26, December 31 and January 2. For the early spring passage the only record related to one at the Sand Farm on January 25. When the summer visitors arrived I did not record locations so that in itself creates an undercount. There were singles on April 17 and April 29 with two on May 1 and four on May 6, then up to two a day seen to May 27. Somewhere in that influx the late spring passage ended and the summer passage began. There were singles from May 29 to June 10. There were two on June 12 with three on June 14, then two seen to June 24. There were three on June 26 with two to July 3. There were three from July 5 to July 12 with two to July 22. There were three on July 24 and July 26 with four on July 31 and five on August 2, then three seen to August 12 with two to August 23 and singles to August 30. With these very low numbers I was not able to separate out the summer passage from the spring or the fall passages.

#### Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

A very secretive species that was exceptionally hard to locate unless it was singing. For the fall passage there was one by Lust Road on October 1. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 21, December 26, December 28 and December 31. There were also two by Airport Road on December 28 with one there on January 2. That was the extent of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one by Lust Road on February 15. There was one at the Sand Farm on May 1; I do not know whether this is a late spring or a summer record. In any case for the summer passage there were two males on

territory by Hogshead Road from June 12 to June 19 with one there to July 19. There was also one by Lust Road on July 3. No females located. There were no later records.

#### Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

This was a passage migrant with the greatest numbers in the spring. For the fall passage there was one on August 27 with four on August 29, 17 on August 31 and 59 on September 3, then one seen on September 5. There were three on September 10 with 35 on September 12, then two seen on September 14. There were 15 on September 17 with 21 on September 19, then seven seen on September 21 with two on September 24. There were 11 on September 26 with 16 on October 1, then five seen on October 3 with four on October 5. Finally for the fall there were five on October 8 with one on October 10. There were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there was one on April 8 with later 285 on April 22 and 1,265 on April 24, then 33 seen on April 26. There were 66 on April 29 with 1,730 on May 1, then 150 seen on May 3 with 52 on May 6, 30 on May 10, eight on May 13, three on May 15 and singles on May 21, May 22 and May 23.

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

Resident with a sizeable roost from late September to the end of April, I have no information on the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 600 on July 2 and July 6 with 1,500 on July 9, then 600 seen to July 13. There were 1,000 on July 16 and July 19 with 600 on July 21. There were 800 from July 24 to 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 and 600 on August 13.* There were 800 on August 15 with 600 to August 20 and 400 on August 23. There were 600 from August 24 to August 29 with 900 on August 31, then 600 seen to September 7. There were 900 on September 10 with 600 on September 12 and 400 on September 14. There were 500 on September 17 with 600 on September 19 and September 21, then 450 seen on September 24. That closed the early fall passage. The roost now formed with the start of the main fall passage. There were 4,960 on September 26 with 6,100 on September 28, 7,650 on October 1, 10,800 on October 3, 14,200 on October 5 and 19,600 on October 8, then 9,900 seen on October 10 with 1,000 on October 12, 900 on October 15 and 200 to October 19. There were 1,000 on October 22 with 1,900 on October 24 and 2,200 on October 29, then 2,100 seen on November 2 with 2,000 to November 7, 1,900 on November 9 and 1,400 on November 12. There were 5,200 on November 14 with 2,400 on November 16, 1,300 on November 19 and 600 on November 21. There were 3,500 on November 23 with 3,200 on

November 28 and 3,000 on December 3. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 3,800 on December 5 with 5,500 on December 9, then 4,100 seen on December 14. There were 5,400 on December 17 with 6,300 on December 21 and 6,900 on December 24, then 5,200 seen on December 26 with 4,200 on December 28. There were 7,000 on December 31 with 4,900 on January 2. This completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 5,100 on January 4 with 6,500 on January 7, 7,000 on January 9 and January 11, then 6,000 seen to January 16. Because of fog there were no counts on January 18, January 21 and January 23. There were 900 on January 25 with 2,000 on January 28, 2,200 on January 30 and 5,100 on February 1, then 4,600 seen on February 6 with 4,400 on February 11 and 1,800 on February 13. There were 7,700 on February 18 with 3,500 on February 20 and 1,300 on February 22. There were 3,600 on February 27 with 1,000 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 1,900 on March 6 but the fog struck again as there were no counts on March 8, March 11 and March 13. There were 1,100 on March 15 with 1,300 on March 18 and 1,700 on March 20, then 1,400 seen on March 22. There were 1,600 on March 25 with 2,300 on March 27 and 2,500 on March 30, then 1,300 seen on April 1 with 800 on April 5. There were 1,300 on April 8 with 1,600 on April 12 and 1,700 on April 17, then 1,600 seen on April 19 with 900 on April 24, 550 on April 26, 200 on April 29 and 150 on May 1. That closed the late spring passage. That also marked the end of the roost. For the summer passage there were at least 1,000 in the area from May 3 to June 21 with 1,500 from June 24 to June 28, 1,750 from July 1 to July 10 and 2,000 from July 12 to July 22, then 1,500 seen to July 26 with 850 on July 31, 500 on August 2, 370 to August 9, 250 on August 12 and 170 on August 14.

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

A resident with small breeding populations at the Sand Farm, the Sod Farm and near the Lust Road gate, I have no information on the number of pairs this year. Early fall records: *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 one to August 20.* This probably marked the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 27, August 31 and September 3 with three from September 7 to September 14 and ten on September 17, then seven seen on September 19 with four on September 21. There were 11 on September 24 and September 26 with 13 on September 28, then two seen on October 1. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were seven on October 3 with eight on October 5, then two seen to October 10. There were five on October 12 with four on October

15 and three on October 17. There were six on October 19 with 41 on October 24, then three seen on October 26 with two on October 29. Now that has to be passage. There were seven on October 31 with ten on November 2 and 17 on November 5, then two seen on November 7. There were seven on November 9 with 14 on November 12 and 15 on November 14, then one seen on November 16. There were two on November 19 with 16 on November 21, then four seen on November 23 with two on November 26. There were 16 on November 28 with seven on December 3 and one to December 7. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 9 with three on December 12 and two on December 14. There were three on December 17 with 12 on December 19, 16 on December 24, 18 on December 26 and 19 on January 2, then 15 seen on January 7 with nine on January 11, five on January 14 and one on January 16; again this had to involve actual passage. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 18 with three on January 21 and one on January 23. There were five on January 25 with six on January 28 and 14 on January 30, then five seen on February 1 with one on February 4. There were three on February 6 with 16 on February 8, then one seen on February 11. There were four on February 13 with 23 on February 15, then seven seen on February 18 with one on February 20. This was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on February 22 with 74 on February 27, then 43 seen on March 4 with 19 on March 8 and 13 on March 11. The count of 74 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 51 on March 13 with 12 on March 15, seven to March 20 and five on March 22. There were 16 on March 25 with 21 on March 27 and 62 on April 1, then 20 seen on April 5 with two on April 8. There were 23 on April 10 with 17 on April 12, 16 on April 15, 14 to April 22, 13 on April 24 and 12 on April 26. This was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 14 on April 29 with 16 on May 3 and 18 on May 6, then 14 seen on May 8. There were 17 on May 10 with 29 on May 13, then 20 seen on May 17 with six on May 21. There were seven on May 22 with nine on May 23 and 24 on May 27, then 15 seen on May 29 with 13 on May 31 and 11 on June 3. There were 25 on June 5 with six on June 7. There were 11 on June 10 with 18 on June 12, 22 on June 17 and 23 on June 19, then 11 seen on June 21 with nine on June 24. There were 20 on June 26 with 16 on July 1, 11 on July 8 and seven on July 10. There were 11 on July 12 with 17 on July 15, then 11 seen to July 24 with four on July 26, two to August 5 and singles on August 7 and August 14. *There were also singles on August 17 and August 19. That closes the summer passage there being no more sightings until October 4.* The various influxes for this species were interesting and will need looking at carefully during the next five year analysis.

### Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was a female with some 600 Boat-tailed Grackles on November 19 by Pole Road. It was seen at that site to November 23. It was by Lust Road on December 3 and it was with the same flock of grackles. These then left but the blackbird together with a second female were seen by Lust Road on December 5 and December 7; the second bird being a winter passage arrival. There was a single female by Roach Road on December 9 and December 12. There was now a short gap in the sightings until a female seen by Hooper Farms Road on December 31. The distance between Lust and Hooper Farms Roads is such that it could have been out there during this period. By Lust Road there was a female on January 2 with two there on January 4 and January 7. Counts then back to one for January 9, January 11 and January 14. That ended the winter passage. There was now a gap of over a month but it could still be the same bird(s). For the early spring passage there was a female by Lust Road on February 13 and February 15 with one by Hooper Farms Road on February 18. On February 27 there was one by Hooper Farms Road with another female by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. The latter was also seen on March 1. The flocks of grackles are so mobile that all these sightings could relate to just two birds.

### Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female by the Lake Level Canal on November 21. Later there was a male by Lust Road on December 7.

### Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

There was a small breeding population in any wet woodland but this habitat is currently in short supply due to the drought. Early fall records: *there were two on June 29 and July 2 with eight on July 6 and 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. There were eight on August 15 with ten on August 17, then one seen on August 20. There were two on August 23 with six on August 24 and 35 on August 27, then one seen on August 29. There were six on August 31 with eight on September 3, then two seen on September 7. There were two on September 12 and September 14 with seven on September 17, then singles seen to September 24. There were four on September 26 and September 28 with three on October 3 and two on October 5. This*

closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were five on October 8 and October 10 with 11 on October 15, 13 on October 17 and 39 on October 22, then 18 seen on October 24 with 15 on October 26. There were 30 on October 29 with 46 on October 31, 67 on November 2, 78 on November 5, 90 on November 9, 215 on November 14 and 330 on November 16, then 108 seen on November 19 with 63 to November 23 and 61 on November 26. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 400 on November 28 with 510 on December 5, 520 on December 7 and 550 on December 9, then 350 seen on December 14 with 225 on December 17 and 35 on December 19. There were 280 on December 21 with 27 on December 24 and 11 on December 26. There were 61 on December 28 with 52 on December 31 and 48 on January 2. There were 77 on January 4 with six to January 9. That completed the winter passage. This event ran from mid-November to mid-December with the heaviest passage in the middle of the event. For the early spring passage there were 17 on January 11 and January 14 with six to January 21 and four on January 23. There were 28 on January 25 with 36 on January 28, then 34 seen on February 1 with 30 on February 6, 16 on February 8 and ten on February 11. There were 21 on February 13 with 17 on February 15, 11 on February 18 and seven on February 20. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 33 on February 22 with 70 on February 27, then 57 seen on March 4 with nine on March 6, seven on March 8 and five on March 11. There were eight on March 13 with 14 on March 18, then five seen on March 20. There were 13 on March 22 with 22 on March 25, then 21 on March 27 with seven on March 30. There were nine on April 1 with ten on April 5 and 23 on April 8, then 16 seen on April 10 with six on April 12. There were 16 on April 15 with 19 on April 17, then 13 seen on April 19 with eight on April 22. There were 17 on April 24 with 15 on April 26, nine to May 6 and four to May 10. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 13 with nine on May 15, then six seen on May 17 with three on May 21. There were seven on May 22 and May 23 with 16 on May 29, then seven seen to June 5 with five on June 7. There were ten on June 10 with 11 on June 12 and 12 on June 14, then one seen on June 17. Now an event started that has no explanation, there really appeared to be a passage during the summer. There were five on June 19 with 175 on June 21, then three seen on June 24. There were 15 on June 26 with 47 on July 3 and 282 on July 5, then three seen on July 8. There were 12 on July 10 with 80 on July 12 and 195 on July 15, then 23 seen on July 17 with 12 on July 19. There were 240 on July 22 with 181 on July 26, 50 on July 31, four on August 2 and one on August 5. Finally there were three from August 9 to August 14.

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

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; I have no information on the number of pairs that bred this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there*

were 200 on June 25 with 380 on June 27, 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 170 on August 17 and 50 on August 20. There were 140 on August 23 with 350 on August 24 and 510 on August 29, then 460 seen on August 31 with 130 on September 5 with ten on September 7. This was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For a very shortened early fall passage there were 235 on September 10 with 470 on September 12, then 300 seen on September 17 with 62 on September 19. There were 105 on September 21 with 120 on September 24, then 35 seen on September 26 with 25 on September 28. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 205 on October 1 with 60 on October 3. There were 95 on October 5 with 135 on October 8, then 65 seen on October 10 with 25 on October 15 and 13 on October 17. There were 18 on October 19 with 105 on October 22 and 240 on October 24, then 220 seen on October 29 with 200 on October 31. There were 225 on November 2 with 145 on November 5, 76 on November 7 and 35 on November 9. There were 70 on November 12 with 175 on November 14 and 705 on November 19, then 630 seen on November 21 with 610 on November 23, 455 on November 26 and 430 on November 28. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 450 on December 3 with 500 on December 5, then 165 seen on December 7 with 155 on December 9 and 80 on December 12. There were 500 on December 14 with 155 on December 17 and 100 on December 19. There were 360 on December 21 with 300 on December 24 and 155 on December 26. There were 190 on December 28 with 275 on December 31, 570 on January 2 and 750 on January 7, then 50 seen on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 110 on January 11 with 230 on January 14, then 100 seen on January 16. There were 160 on January 18 with 210 on January 21, then 110 seen on January 23. There were 200 on January 25 with 210 on January 28 and 480 on January 30, then 365 seen on February 1 with 155 on February 4. There were 205 on February 6 with 430 on February 8, then 250 seen on February 11 with 135 on February 13. There were 170 on February 15 with 175 on February 18, 200 on February 22 and 205 on February 25, then 80 seen on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the summer passage as this was an early nester there were 110 on March 1 with 140 on March 4, then 45 seen on March 6 with 44 on March 8. There were 75 on March 11 with 150 on March 13, 160 on March 15, 170 on March 18 and 255 on March 22, then 145 seen on March 27 with 90 on March 30. There were 155 on April 1 with 150 on April 5, 135 on April 10 and 115 on April 12. There were 170 on April 15 with 140 on April 17, 135 on April 19, 100 on April 24 and 85 on April 26. There were 145 on April 29 with 120 on May 1 and 85 on May 3. There were 120 on May 6 with 135 on May 8 and 140 on May 10, then 130 seen on May 13 with 105 on May 15. There were 150 on May 17 with 190 on May 21, then 160 seen on May 22 with 150 on May 23. This was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 190 on

May 27 with 250 on May 29, 310 on May 31, 430 on June 3, 720 on June 5, 750 on June 7, 790 on June 12 and 850 on June 17, then 400 seen to June 21 with 310 on June 24. There were 1,150 on June 26 with 600 on June 28. There were 950 on July 1 with 1,100 on July 3 and 1,650 on July 8, then 1,300 seen on July 12 with 350 on July 15. There were 500 on July 17 with 1,100 on July 19, then 750 seen on July 22 with 400 on July 24, 350 on July 26 and 180 on July 29. There were 650 on July 31 with 750 on August 5, then 350 seen on August 7 with 170 on August 9. There were 360 on August 12 with 510 on August 14, *then 155 seen on August 15. This appeared to be the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

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

For this year an irregular spring and very early fall passage migrant. Early fall record: *there was a male and a juvenile by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on July 2.* This year for the late spring passage there was a female at Lust Road on April 15 with a male by Hooper Farms Road gate on April 19. Finally for the spring passage there was a pair by the Lust Road gate on April 22. For the early fall passage there was a female by Interceptor Road from July 22 to July 26.

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

A common winter and early spring passage migrant; this was the last year for which that statement can be made. With the cessation of mowing and roller-chopping this species will become a rarity. I have no information on the number of pairs but there were single juveniles by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension on June 10, at the Workshops on June 28 and July 1. Early fall records: *there was one on July 2 with three on July 6 and seven on July 9, then three seen to July 21; all were juveniles. There were singles (not aged) 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. There were three on August 23 with six on August 29 and seven on September 3, then two seen on September 5 with one on September 7. There were three on September 12 and September 17 with one on September 19. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 24 with six on October 5 and 300 on October 8, then seven seen on October 12 with four on October 22 and one to October 29. There were 250 on November 14 with one on November 21. There were four on November 23 with two on November 28. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 400 on December 3 with 450 on December 5, then 400 seen to December 12. There were 670 on December 14 with 600 on*

December 17, 450 on December 19, 300 on December 21, 15 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 1,230 on December 28 with 460 on January 2, 410 on January 7 and 240 on January 9. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,150 on January 11 with 460 on January 14, 400 on January 16 and 350 on January 18. There were 400 on January 21 and January 23 with 570 on January 25, then 40 seen on January 28. There were 120 on January 30 with 150 on February 1, 350 on February 4 and 460 on February 6, then four seen on February 8 with two on February 11. There were 230 on February 13 with 420 on February 15, then 265 seen on February 18. There were 280 on February 20 with 780 on February 22 and 3,600 on February 27, then 1,600 seen on March 1 with 1,050 on March 4, 500 on March 6, five to March 11 and four on March 13. The count of 3,600 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 11 on March 15 with nine on March 18, four on March 20 and one on March 25. There were two on March 30 with singles to April 5. There were five on April 8 with singles to April 12. There were two on April 15 and April 17 with four on April 22, then three seen on April 26 with two on April 29 and one on May 1. This was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 3 with two on May 8 and one to May 17. There were two on May 22 and May 27 with three on May 29, then singles seen to June 3. There were four on June 5 with two on June 7 and one on June 10. There were three on June 12 with one on June 14. There were two on June 17 with three on June 19, then two seen on June 21 with one on June 24. This concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on June 26 with 16 on July 1, 23 on July 3, 26 on July 5 and 48 on July 8, then 26 seen on July 10 with 22 on July 12, 14 on July 15 and eight on July 19. There were 19 on July 22 with five on July 26, three on July 29 and singles to August 2. There were 18 on August 5 with five on August 7 and singles to August 12. There were four on August 14 *with six on August 15 and 31 on August 19, then 19 seen on August 21 with one on August 23.*

#### Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

This was a summer visitor with most pairs nesting alongside Lake Apopka, there were 26 singing adult or immature males this year. A pair with two young was seen at Hogshead Road on July 15. Early fall records: *there were five on June 27 with six on June 29 and seven on July 2, then four seen on July 9 with singles to July 26. There were three on August 1 with singles on August 6 and August 10.* There were no fall records for this survey year. In the spring there was one on April 12 with six on April 15, then four seen on April 17. There were five on April 19 with six to April 29, nine on May 3 and 14 on May 6, then 12 seen on May 10 with nine on May 13 and seven on May 15. This was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were ten on May 17 and May 21 with 14 on May 23, then 11 seen on May 27 with five on May

29. There were seven on May 31 with 11 on June 3, 15 on June 5, 16 on June 7, 20 on June 10 and 26 on June 12, then 18 seen on June 14 with ten on June 17. There were 28 on June 19 with 19 on June 21, 13 on June 24 and 12 on June 26. The count of 28 is still the highest count for Zellwood. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 14 on June 28 with 16 on July 1 and July 5, then seven seen to July 10 with two on July 12. There were seven on July 15 with two on July 17 and singles to July 22. There were two on July 24 with one on July 26. The adults appear to stop singing and leave with the juveniles following a few days later. There were no later records in 2009.

#### Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on the southern border on September 7 with a female there on September 26. There was one at the Workshops on October 5 with a female at the Sand Farm on November 14. Those were the fall sightings. For the winter passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 17 with a female at the Sand Farm on December 26.

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

This was an increasing visitor to the survey area. For the fall passage there was a female by the Stormwater Ponds on October 1. At the Workshops there were four on October 3 with two on October 12. The count of four is the highest count for Zellwood; there were also four on July 1, 2011. Finally for the fall passage there was a female at Potter's Farm Road on November 5. For the winter passage there was a female at the Workshops on November 28. There was also a female at the Sand Farm on December 24. Those were the winter records. The last two records are probably best treated as summer records. There was one by the Laughlin Road gate on May 23 with a male by the Lust Road gate on June 17. There were no later records.

#### Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*)

This was a vagrant. There were two at the Sand Farm on December 26.

### American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were in the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there were six on November 12 with nine on November 16, then six seen on November 19 with four on November 21. There were nine on November 23 with 12 on November 28, then ten seen on December 3 with five on December 5 and two on December 7. That was the end of the very short fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 9 with nine on December 12, 12 on December 14 and 35 on December 17, then 30 seen on December 21 with 27 on December 26, 19 on December 28 and 11 to January 2. There were 25 on January 4 with 21 on January 9 and 16 on January 11. That ended the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 27 on January 14 with 30 on January 18, then one seen on January 21. There were ten on January 23 with 21 on January 25, then seven seen on January 28. There were 13 on January 30 with 15 on February 1, then five seen to February 6 with three on February 8. There were six on February 11 with nine on February 13 and 12 from February 15 to February 20, then 11 seen on February 22 with ten on February 25 and five on February 27. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 1 with five to March 8 and three on March 11. There were 16 on March 13 with 11 on March 18, two to March 22 and one on March 25. There were two from March 27 to April 5 with three on April 8, then singles seen to April 12 and on April 17. Finally there were three females at the Sand Farm on April 24 with one there on April 26.

### House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was one on the northern border on July 9. This is the last sighting of this species; a species that used to nest at the Workshops.*

### Orange Bishop (*Euplectes franciscanus*)

This was an exotic. There was an adult male in breeding plumage on the southern border on October 5. There is a previous record of a male at Hooper Farms Road on April 6, 2003.

## **Table A**

### **The Spreadsheet – August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2009**

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

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	9	4	.	.	.	13	14	6	11	9	13	4	5	5	4	5
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	14	5	8	.	.	11	15	5	4	10	8	15	8	6	8	2
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	180	153	59	.	.	104	92	74	90	63	54	52	43	39	39	32
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	6	7	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	40	32	11	.	.	22	26	43	31	28	37	32	38	12	16	38
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
2	Great Egret	24	21	43	.	.	24	21	131	18	100	34	130	45	170	215	250
2	Snowy Egret	240	75	54	.	.	184	290	645	250	280	145	950	95	430	1,025	1,590
2	Little Blue Heron	51	31	13	.	.	33	35	77	56	58	13	153	65	82	60	171
2	Tricolored Heron	31	18	4	.	.	40	22	30	16	17	14	24	28	16	28	126
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	980	1,610	670	.	.	1,675	1,180	1,430	1,900	3,100	3,200	2,900	1,200	1,550	1,550	530
2	Green Heron	35	27	7	.	.	242	62	74	47	42	36	15	30	9	12	28
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	3	.	.	2	17	15	11	2	1	1	.	3	5	14	6
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	350	255	10	.	.	100	130	115	335	865	725	470	160	150	460	465
2	Glossy Ibis	130	42	340	.	.	405	465	600	785	1,020	175	455	240	570	530	440
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	5	5
2	Wood Stork	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	3	11
7	Black Vulture	29	16	3	.	.	5	2	69	19	14	5	1	1	1	17	52
7	Turkey Vulture	85	25	46	.	.	24	83	70	25	33	28	40	62	25	25	30
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	22	9	3	.	2	2	19	16	28	20	12	24	5	7	6	16
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	4	24	.	.	3	13	8	14	48	38	28	110	10	72	36	78
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	1	.	.	.	2	2	15	3	32	18	12	4	2	5	4	2
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	14	6	14	5	4
3	Mottled Duck	1	2	.	.	19	18	39	75	95	9	60	59	92	208	164	217
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	2	.	2	6	3	72	109	225	28	530	630	825	1,210	3,135	2,000
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	4	8
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
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	11	27	.	.	9	26	5	7	21	12	12	4	14	16	14
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	308	144	.	.	.	28	61	68	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1j
5	Bald Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1
7	Northern Harrier	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	16	5	8	.	.	10	7	6	13	11	9	6	4	3	4	4
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	19	28	4	.	.	3	16	15	17	10	24	5	13	10	10	23
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	22	19	4	.	.	7	15	12	13	14	17	19	10	12	13	14
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	7	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	1	3	1
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	7	2	3	.	.	4	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
4	Common Moorhen	410	240	85	.	.	190	265	175	210	140	220	120	130	100	95	150
1	American Coot	2	2	2	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	1

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	6	7	3	2	2	2	4	3	6
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	[10]	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	8	5	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	1	4	.	.	3	8	13	13	51	8	31	33	26	31	48	29
4	Black-necked Stilt	4	3	.	.	4	41	25	4	22	29	20	33	23	35	.	11
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	4	3	12	7	5	7	14	13
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	[70]	.	35	29	30	16	89	285	240	176	185	430	365	490
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	2	[14]	.	7	9	2	6	8	7	14	7	7	9	12	9
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	1 [3]	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	4	2	1
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	[60]	.	3	4	3	1	4	16	8	26	5	25	55	5
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	[25]	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	54	15	235	435	200
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	[450]	.	37	6	17	19	17	4	105	120	44	460	205	255
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	1j	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	[70]	.	87	11	15	21	36	21	138	105	106	530	965	550
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	[30]	.	.	13	6	2	9	.	4	5	5	87	3	2

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	[2]	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	.	2	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	1
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	.	1	1	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	1j Im	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	27	19	70	16	121	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	1i	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	5	1	1	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	2	.	17	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	1	.	2	2	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	9	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	3	.	27	15	61	148	532	145	.	10	.	26	45	106	214	15
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	1	12	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	1	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	6	5	5	9

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1								1							
8	Mourning Dove	170	345	130			55	170	35	255	38	150	47	21	11	9	30
8	Common Ground-Dove	4	10	2			2	8	10	1	4	4		1	2	2	2
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo		1														
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	1							1					1			1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl										1						
8	Great Horned Owl	1								1		1					2
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				2		70
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift	2	7			1		3	5	5	26	33	36	210	36	1	20
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	1					1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	
8	Red-headed Woodpecker								1					1		2	1
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	22	5			1	9	11	18	14	17	7	24	17	22	32
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	12	9	2				5	4	6	2	5	1	7	6	7	8
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker		2	1				2	1	2	4	3		5	3	3	6
8	Pileated Woodpecker		1					1	2	3	1		1	4	1	2	5

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	1	20	4	.	.	316	3	2	2	2	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	4	8	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	4	1	11	10
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	29	21	.	.	.	1	9	22	22	8	23	6	25	27	32	38
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	1	.	2	2	2	8
7	Fish Crow	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	4	.	265	.	7	15	.	24	2	12	43	17	48	18	24	2

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
7	Cliff Swallow	2	.	4	.	4	1	1	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	90	2	3,850	.	9,300	4,100	1,300	150	42	307	635	1,150	2,350	3,900	1,150	470
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	33	32	4	.	.	8	15	19	8	10	16	5	30	11	24	30
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	2	3	14	6	44	17	25	30
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	8	29	14	.	.	9	4	11	22	2	10	5	21	11	22	18
8	Brown Thrasher	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	2	3	3
7	European Starling	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
7	Yellow Warbler	32	30	6	.	.	17	25	7	4	1	16	18	42	12	9	9
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	4	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	17	3	7	7
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	3	1	3	2
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	4
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	14	14
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	23	24	2	.	.	6	11	3	5	3	8	3	8	4	14	7
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	6	8	18
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
7	Eastern Towhee	66	56	7	.	.	6	12	5	13	2	4	3	12	9	12	16
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	58	40	10	.	.	16	29	14	30	10	20	26	38	30	31	42
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	9	7	3	.	.	1	12	4	4	5	13	5	1	3	7	17
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	8	7	.	.	.	1	2	2	4	2	1	.	1	4	2	7
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	17	59	1	.	3	35	2
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	600	600	.	.	400	600	600	600	900	600	600	600	900	600	400
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	3	3	3
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	8	10	1	.	.	2	6	35	1	6	8	.	2	.	2	2
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	70	170	50	.	.	140	350	210	510	460	100	130	10	235	470	165

Table A. Part 1

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/27	8/29	8/31	9/3	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	9/14
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	6	3	7	2	1	.	.	3	1
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>8,521</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>7,186</b>	<b>12,013</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>9,428</b>

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	8	3	9	1	8	3	5	1	4	4	3	3	1	6	8	6
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	4	3	1	2	5	6	3	2	4	4	2	7	6	1	10	6
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	46	35	39	29	44	54	45	47	63	48	30	23	28	34	47	52
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	8	11	2	12	22	16	26	19	16
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	17	41	56	36	49	52	25	29	35	23	26	35	26	30	53	27
2	Great White Heron	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	290	365	370	510	330	365	103	105	33	21	22	20	18	16	26	26
2	Snowy Egret	1,380	1,240	900	1,195	955	660	206	195	100	67	90	28	28	50	35	40
2	Little Blue Heron	155	170	225	108	90	80	76	58	32	38	23	18	13	55	43	29
2	Tricolored Heron	107	170	125	80	75	37	14	33	14	6	14	7	8	11	12	4
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	895	975	1,700	1,000	1,630	1,170	480	1,100	400	400	560	185	106	405	70	56
2	Green Heron	27	6	15	6	18	14	7	1	9	4	4	4	5	11	10	4
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	23	41	24	.	29	9	1	.	4	21	9	7	4	8	1	1
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	615	580	1,050	630	890	380	405	210	57	50	100	215	150	90	205	60
2	Glossy Ibis	665	560	250	775	500	215	8	42	105	40	70	135	98	135	145	95
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	17	8	9	13	11	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	174	29	55	100	19	7	6	27	12	.	.	.	1	3	16	.
7	Black Vulture	19	10	11	7	3	5	4	4	1	1	1	4	7	3	10	1
7	Turkey Vulture	30	34	32	60	105	37	52	15	18	20	10	12	3	23	23	26
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	5	13	20	17	14	4	10	8	1	1	45	3	34	6	27	16
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	88	211	85	.	2	.	19	60	7	1	65	2	10	10	18	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	5	16	1	6	2	6	2	2	2	3	5	7	7	2	2	2
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	7	5	4	3	8	1	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	87	97	134	71	41	9	9	3	1	.	5	9	5	2	.	.
3	Blue-winged Teal	2,350	3,580	8,875	20	450	2	120	75	180	8	56	290	290	550	750	530
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	8	1	11	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
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	10	11	12	15	15	13	18	26	17	21	13	21	19	21	20	29
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	1	4	7	11	7	9	8	6	13	9	4	6	6	4	6
7	Northern Harrier	1	3	3	4	6	3	5	8	7	4	6	18	15	12	34	18
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	2	2	3
8	Cooper's Hawk	6	5	3	3	3	5	2	4	5	1	4	3	3	1	2	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	13	8	20	14	25	22	19	18	19	21	13	13	15	18	30	17
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1j	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	11	16	11	15	18	17	17	9	15	11	8	11	12	8	11	9
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	1	.	2	5	2	4	2	3	7	7	8	8	8	5	12	8
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	1
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	1	1	1	19	6	2	14	22	7	6	17	17	9	4	6
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	1	.	3	.	23	34	27	27	41	13	17	6	24	18	9	7
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	1	.	13	23	43	51	58	21	52	14	29	76	42	33
2	Purple Gallinule	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	1
4	Common Moorhen	165	180	250	80	260	185	190	200	260	220	190	80	120	90	390	460
1	American Coot	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	10	2	5	38	20

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	2	2	2	2	7	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	70	15	13	7	29	20	4	1	2	5	5	2	4	2	6	.
4	Black-necked Stilt	11	44	22	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	18	22	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	390	725	760	245	150	5	9	.	.	1	35	5	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	12	6	7	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	45	40	50	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	10	40	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	145	230	415	210	80	1	3	3	.	.	14	.	.	1	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	170	320	500	240	90	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	11	5	24	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	27	8	17	19	2	2	8	3	6	3	12	14	3	.	.	18
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	3	4	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	2	5	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	15	17	17	30	24	8	9	10	25	17	10	.	5	10	10	10
8	Common Ground-Dove	4	3	2	.	3	5	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	.	.
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	1
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	1	1	1	5	4	9	12	13	9	9	13	14	6	6	4
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	.	3	5	3	.	2	3
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	35	12	.	.	13	3	102	29	.	.	45	22	14	5	1	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	360	33	12	8,100	1,600	100	6	46	485	16	3	235	56	2	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	6	8	6	23	5	5	8	7	9	9	9	9	7	10	8
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	30	28	24	37	37	46	41	47	47	54	39	43	50	49	37
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4
8	Downy Woodpecker	10	13	12	12	8	14	12	14	18	10	14	14	17	23	12	47
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	5	3	3	4	5	5
8	Pileated Woodpecker	7	5	3	2	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	3

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	3	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	.	1	2	3	2
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	10	8	19	16	76	171	168
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8	Eastern Kingbird	30	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	.	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	13	19	17	13	38	34	32	42	74	62	46	43	43	53	27	29
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	36	41	42	47	100	98	43	175	116	103	113	81	81	74	70	50
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	3	4	18	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	4	.
7	Fish Crow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	.	.	50	10	52	.	21	11
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	2	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hub	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1jm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	535	715	37	320	210	160	400	140	90	102	265	54	43	21	25	30
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	4	.	3	2	2	2	.	3	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	25	28	30	24	37	44	51	42	47	54	49	25	34	59	24	28
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	2	7	20	32	41	80	131	133	139	230	193	198
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	4	2	4	3	10	7
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	10	8	8	16	19	28	23
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	35	42	61	31	67	84	85	70	67	75	92	56	75	70	82	56
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	2	3	19	41	39	124	139	286	678	301	581	713	287	286
8	Northern Mockingbird	26	32	18	41	44	51	24	29	48	22	26	24	26	38	23	17
8	Brown Thrasher	4	4	7	11	8	21	19	22	67	74	46	55	31	19	19	9
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	.	1	.	3	2	2	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	5	5	2	7	11	4	1

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
7	Yellow Warbler	12	10	28	1	14	13	13	7	4	3	3	3	1	.	1	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	1
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	2
7	Prairie Warbler	13	9	13	12	12	12	8	13	7	13	4	3	4	9	3	5
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	3	31	64	308	155	132	255	72	112	200	300	137
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	1
8	American Redstart	1	2	2	3	2	5	5	4	.	13	16	4	4	7	4	3
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	2	4	8	6	10	8	10	5	9	10	9	4	7	5	5	4
7	Northern Waterthrush	13	11	25	12	21	49	64	76	51	67	66	31	39	43	33	30
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	17	28	60	12	101	96	61	79	107	219	222	145	161	221	112	104
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
7	Eastern Towhee	20	7	12	7	24	27	25	19	32	45	70	46	48	46	58	60
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	9
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	4	32
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	52	34	59	41	53	65	52	85	112	117	86	76	66	82	60	67
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	12	7	2	4	8	4	4	4	8	6	4	9	6	6	6	3
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	14	3	2	6	6	13	5	34	45	66	26	76	98	62	48	49
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	3	1	1	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	15	21	7	2	11	6	16	5	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	500	600	600	450	4,960	6,100	7,650	10,800	14,200	19,600	9,900	1,000	900	200	200	1,000
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	7	4	11	11	13	2	7	8	2	2	5	4	3	6	4
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	7	.	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	5	5	4	11	13	10	39
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	300	62	105	120	35	25	205	60	95	135	65	15	25	13	18	105

Table A. Part 2

Hab	SPECIES	9/17	9/19	9/21	9/24	9/26	9/28	10/1	10/3	10/5	10/8	10/10	10/12	10/15	10/17	10/19	10/22
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	300	6	7	.	.	.	4
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>10,348</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>14,942</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>10,703</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>14,823</b>	<b>17,740</b>	<b>22,881</b>	<b>14,008</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>4,373</b>

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	5	8	21	13	14	10	14	27	11	12	19	25	9	23	25	31
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	22	43	52	66	72	67	71	75	115	112	88	145	113	241	217	142
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	44	37	41	42	48	63	46	43	48	48	44	35	32	38	42	50
2	American Bittern	6	35	9	18	19	31	43	37	36	34	22	7	58	61	40	66
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	29	29	27	44	32	47	37	38	23	33	35	31	35	54	43	44
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	40	22	28	43	36	84	26	38	45	30	46	39	31	33	39	30
2	Snowy Egret	119	57	85	65	34	190	55	125	55	69	236	97	77	165	75	74
2	Little Blue Heron	32	37	27	20	40	28	20	35	27	14	23	27	39	42	27	18
2	Tricolored Heron	7	13	12	10	8	11	13	16	12	24	20	19	13	20	10	15
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	285	155	195	450	675	880	605	420	550	600	450	240	600	650	650	585
2	Green Heron	3	4	2	3	4	6	5	6	5	11	9	6	4	3	1	4
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	4	7	1	5	9	5	5	5	24	4	6	6	4	6	4
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	135	225	470	835	810	640	675	735	1,240	580	535	195	90	350	445	290
2	Glossy Ibis	275	245	400	465	545	670	905	515	1,045	1,315	275	395	25	195	135	190
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	10	1	7	13	.
7	Black Vulture	.	12	11	8	4	37	6	14	2	9	2	12	5	7	8	9
7	Turkey Vulture	12	13	18	50	20	8	60	26	21	39	38	30	68	23	27	151
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	22	41	22	22	14	106	232	279	313	306	135	94	104	188	120	84
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	4	9	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	2	9	.
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	4	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	13	1	19	15	6	3	6
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	17	.	4	6
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	1	12
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
3	Mottled Duck	17	2	.	20	7	5	1	2	1	5	2	8	3	9	2	7
3	Blue-winged Teal	470	595	110	260	730	50	215	185	100	106	340	980	670	315	290	195
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	1	1	3	4	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	3	8
3	Northern Pintail	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	4	3	4	3	52	2	15	15	35	3	170	52	95	21	95	950
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	7	7	1	24	7	2	4	8	42	14	10	19	5	12	61	24
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	10
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	2	.	6	16
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	6	5	3	4	55	7	56	17	32	3	15	280	19	490	420	525
5	Osprey	30	31	45	24	33	32	27	25	23	25	37	23	19	27	28	32
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	5	6	12	7	6	10	2	6	5	8	7	5	2	2	7	2
7	Northern Harrier	10	47	95	117	87	89	nc	104	65	89	116	nc	nc	99	109	nc
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	4	4	2	10	4	6	6	5	7	3	3	2	8	2	5
8	Cooper's Hawk	4	5	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	2	.	2	1	4
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	25	15	25	17	22	22	29	21	8	15	18	11	12	30	18	23
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1jl
8	Red-tailed Hawk	9	11	18	18	16	14	14	20	13	24	23	20	16	25	33	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	12	14	18	11	15	18	18	15	12	16	15	9	15	13	6	11
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	3	36	1	12	13	31	17	8	5	3	12	22	5	9	29	28
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	1	10	1	.	1	4	8	9	3	8	1	.	24	12	11	27
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	3	73	25	36	33	58	125	170	63	89	70	31	326	281	180	415
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1
4	Common Moorhen	480	450	310	410	620	790	330	840	330	500	560	640	1,000	1,030	1,270	1,070
1	American Coot	85	240	545	755	745	1,040	450	1,540	1,700	1,610	2,000	3,900	5,200	3,890	2,430	2,300

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	4	2	5	18	2	10	2	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	3	1	3	4	4	350	2	1	27	49	7	365	86	146	50	33
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	2	17	1	1	5	17	35	73	83	18	9	.	61	73	17	22
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	41	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	39	8	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	1	33	47	9	13	14	5	8	12	7	44	88	315	67
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	1
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	38	1	5	16	21	54	6	27	26	78	78	156	56
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	4	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	23	4	2	20	39	34	16	74	202	150	177	85	16	47	6	12
8	Common Ground-Dove		6	3		2	2	2		3	2	1	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	6	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl		3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	2	3	2	2		2	2	1	1			2	1	3	1	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							1						1			
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	7	13	10	7	11	13	13	12	8	11	6	7	10	11	6	8
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	21	47	40	30	27	29	37	34	35	17	23	28	33	39	27	34
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1	1		1	1						3	2	2	4	4
8	Downy Woodpecker	6	26	16	9	3	8	4	13	6	4	6	6	7	19	12	21
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	4	4	3	5	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	3	4	4	1	7	2	4	5	5	3	2	3	5	2	3

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	2	5	1	6	2	1	5	6	.	2	2	1	1	3	2	4
7	Eastern Phoebe	172	257	194	167	198	167	188	147	123	118	93	87	115	151	89	178
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	11	29	21	18	2	5	17	11	7	4	4	4	5	11	8	13
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	7	19	5	8
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	60	90	58	60	49	56	54	51	33	25	21	35	44	46	49	44
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	2	6	2	2	4	5	38	1	.	3	5	4	1	5	6
7	Fish Crow	.	3	1	1	25	1	1	2	12	53	1	.	.	2	.	7
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	70	47	32	8	345	10	250	24	23	48	2	.	.	60	.	1
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	585	50	15	120	305	58	7	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	20	26	27	24	18	15	45	42	25	28	18	18	36	40	21	50
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	251	271	231	273	314	267	443	261	175	200	136	134	180	212	159	185
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	14	12	13	20	25	14	23	16	19	19	9	16	19	13	15	14
7	Marsh Wren	21	20	29	37	35	42	53	34	21	30	18	23	24	35	31	24
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	6	6	7	4	4	9	18	9	2	10	12	18	30	17	21
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	22	87	56	39	21	15	62	61	37	36	52	71	55	72	65	77
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	7	5	2	2	3	3
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	14	.	9	2	6	1
8	Gray Catbird	271	223	207	156	175	97	244	164	103	92	44	63	94	192	123	185
8	Northern Mockingbird	15	19	15	20	16	10	20	12	8	4	5	5	3	11	9	15
8	Brown Thrasher	22	11	3	6	2	1	4	2	3	1	.	1	3	3	3	2
7	European Starling	.	.	.	20	20	25	16	30	60	80	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	350	.	1	80	.	60	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	5
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28	
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	18	5	22	28	38	60	134	76	172	195	118	125	285	134	260	
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	6	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	6	7	2	2	8	
7	Prairie Warbler	5	9	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	5	5	4	
7	Palm Warbler	335	302	102	115	230	95	256	80	94	126	89	131	67	168	151	195	
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	
8	American Redstart	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Ovenbird	1	4	2	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	.	1	3	1	.	1	
7	Northern Waterthrush	26	25	24	19	22	13	16	17	10	13	11	7	8	11	7	12	
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	82	124	90	66	80	79	84	67	64	44	49	43	55	84	81	78	
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Table A. Part 3

Hub	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
7	Eastern Towhee	32	37	25	22	28	28	45	31	24	18	15	19	34	43	22	28
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	5	1	6	4
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	16	30	31	39	77	73	65	80	78	47	53	43	55	75	83	106
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	35	64	67	64	165	151	299	127	65	74	81	113	84	104	119	155
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	72	70	45	48	62	41	65	51	44	30	29	44	43	45	18	40
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	2
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	43	44	10	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	3	3	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1,900	1,400	2,200	1,900	2,100	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,400	5,200	2,400	1,300	600	3,500	2,500	3,200
6	Eastern Meadowlark	41	3	2	7	10	17	2	7	14	15	1	2	16	4	2	16
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	1f	1f	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	18	15	30	46	67	78	45	90	69	215	330	108	63	63	61	400
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	240	113	220	200	225	145	76	35	70	175	165	705	630	610	455	430

Table A. Part 3

Hab	SPECIES	10/24	10/26	10/29	10/31	11/2	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/12	11/14	11/16	11/19	11/21	11/23	11/26	11/28
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	.	.	1	4	.	2
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	9	6	4	9	4	12
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>6,133</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>13,587</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>11,168</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>13,572</b>

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	15	18	29	32	18	19	27	29	18	18	20	21	14	21	25	16
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	1	.	1	1	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	120	105	108	140	46	86	119	140	130	110	300	210	176	155	182	140
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	44	30	74	41	64	48	63	57	60	101	39	23	100	nc	98	35
2	American Bittern	.	41	71	13	35	2	33	48	35	37	44	54	46	40	23	29
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	.	31	48	40	36	36	27	33	38	34	29	41	44	32	38	32
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	.	55	32	31	60	31	34	20	39	27	27	29	29	33	31	41
2	Snowy Egret	.	44	102	67	100	180	87	50	153	61	65	117	85	62	80	72
2	Little Blue Heron	.	23	29	39	32	11	15	16	19	22	15	24	20	15	12	16
2	Tricolored Heron	.	12	28	24	34	21	10	13	13	7	11	17	11	19	10	17
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	.	475	885	30	250	545	480	200	50	106	66	68	240	310	172	490
2	Green Heron	.	3	6	3	6	3	2	5	9	6	4	9	6	2	5	2
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	.	9	1	3	8	7	3	14	12	2	12	20	5	6	9	8
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	.	250	2,200	285	2000	2500	2300	2000	345	90	595	215	2500	255	2500	145
2	Glossy Ibis	.	205	1,100	200	250	840	570	165	280	205	70	450	120	40	125	62
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
7	Black Vulture	.	24	16	1	9	41	4	6	21	9	6	63	31	7	71	12
7	Turkey Vulture	.	260	227	300	770	465	400	2230	1880	305	300	155	285	285	215	610
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	310	351	141	58	262	235	74	184	141	217	176	105	107	119	14	16
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	47	7	4	11	12	59	65	9	5	1	1	12	2	12	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	1jb	.	6b	5b	6w	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	14	4	6	2	10	2	6	8	21	21	4	6	25	4	4	4
3	Gadwall	21	5	15	1	26	29	17	20	27	16	8	.	2	2	2	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	4	.	2	1	3	22	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
3	Mallard	1	.	.	.	6	2	8	1	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	4	.	1	4	3	5	6	6	5	5	2	.	15	6	11	4
3	Blue-winged Teal	970	260	205	195	210	405	445	70	45	100	60	82	150	275	110	120
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	11	6	8	4	27	10	20	73	1	14	5	16	20	4	11	1
3	Northern Pintail	6	1	3	.	10	6	3	.	3	28	76	6	.	4	12	6
3	Green-winged Teal	3,900	75	40	16	3	31	25	.	.	5	1	.	10	5	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	180	143	95	123	305	160	240	220	80	110	105	300	44	175	100	58
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	2	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	8	7	7	5	5	8	10	4	4	2	3	4	3	6	5	4
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	11	16	520	13	33	10	27	850	1020	3	3	25	1400	13	1000	410
5	Osprey	.	21	31	12	23	25	25	16	20	12	20	21	31	14	20	19
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	7	4	.	6	1	3	6	4	4	3	2	11	9	3	3
7	Northern Harrier	.	117	nc	121	86	nc	56	nc	nc	nc	77	77	nc	nc	80	nc
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	2	4	.	4	2	3	2	2	3	6	4	2	2	2	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	3	6	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	.	13	24	16	22	12	17	22	21	18	13	17	21	15	24	13
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	.	27	21	23	16	14	23	20	16	21	23	17	21	16	22	24
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	7	10	11	9	9	9	11	9	12	8	7	9	8	10	8
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	12	5	11	33	16	6	12	13	13	12	7	2	6	6	2
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	2	25	3	7	2	5	16	5	24	14	15	21	15	12	15
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.
2	Sora	.	228	408	55	168	32	106	132	42	173	130	175	175	193	149	150
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	2,640	1,850	1,225	2000	1740	3100	2500	2140	870	1550	760	540	850	750	980	690
1	American Coot	4,600	1,190	1,200	1480	1670	3600	2950	1940	1400	1530	1550	1400	1170	1100	1120	111

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	1	.
2	Sandhill Crane	2	30	4	4	2	61	7	2	4	4	3	1	.	58	2	66
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	.	113	21	222	22	322	39	51	56	560	11	65	5	2420	2815	300
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	11/3	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	2	32	9	36	5	69	68	53	42	36	46	36	29	54	64
4	American Woodcock	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	1	3	.	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	57	17	19	175	24	46	33	620	160	39	17	410	245	350	920	75
5	Herring Gull	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	.	2	2	1	1	3	1	.	1
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1fw	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	2	2	8	1	2	.	.	6	7	1	2	18	7	2	4	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	16	9	27	36	40	21	107	65	26	19	7	38	22	7	3	4
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	.	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	.	32	22	190	8	110	26	16	24	11	25	29	75	575	160	21
8	Common Ground-Dove	.	1	3	1	5	2	2	4	3	1	2	4	1	.	1	.
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	.	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	.	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	6
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	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	.	8	9	11	8	7	5	11	8	3	5	7	8	3	8	7
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	.	42	38	26	41	22	40	31	51	40	33	55	44	30	26	35
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	4	2	3	1	1	4	4	1	2	2	2	3	.	1	1
8	Downy Woodpecker	.	12	16	13	5	4	10	11	14	14	9	11	15	10	18	21
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	.	2	4	2	3	1	5	4	3	5	2	5	2	2	1	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	.	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	2

Table A. Part 4

Ha	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	1	1	1	3	2	.	2	4	6	6	11	3	1	1	3
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	148	171	88	119	52	122	113	94	93	89	93	91	85	107	98
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	4	5	3	3	6	4	1	1	2
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	6	5	.	2	2	8	11	6	.	.	2	.	39	.	49
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	.	8	11	4	4	2	5	13	8	7	7	19	13	10	9	15
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	8	9	4	7	4	2	4	2	5	7	4	3	6	7	3
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	.	38	42	22	31	6	35	28	36	22	35	22	38	33	22	25
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	2	1	4	3	1	3	.	4	2	3	3	1	1	2	1
7	Fish Crow	.	5	6	1	6	2	70	57	.	1	22	160	85	1700	2	350
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	3	6	39	60	40	315	850	105	210	480	65	285	10	4
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	.	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	.	43	57	23	46	5	30	33	37	30	45	54	45	29	41	32
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	105	140	86	101	48	118	100	119	78	82	98	80	68	87	73
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	13	17	9	10	3	17	16	16	14	10	14	16	8	8	7
7	Marsh Wren	.	28	25	10	25	7	29	21	15	16	27	22	28	21	16	30
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	26	18	19	21	5	12	17	20	17	12	22	10	16	8	19
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	66	55	70	41	22	24	87	68	60	57	78	60	68	36	51
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	1	1	3
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	4	1	2	.	.	400	2	105	2	250	3	2	2500	3	2500
8	Gray Catbird	.	141	122	36	109	8	118	103	105	53	64	93	85	58	51	59
8	Northern Mockingbird	.	11	6	6	6	3	9	9	8	3	3	8	4	4	7	4
8	Brown Thrasher	.	3	.	2	1	.	4	5	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	1
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	62	105	.	2	5	180	360	180	110	150	10	140	820	10
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	7	8	6	2	1	5	5	8	8	4	8	8	5	10	5
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	235	195	210	102	56	175	190	260	170	105	150	125	175	130	135
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
8	Pine Warbler	.	3	3	14	1	.	2	.	1	4	1	4	2	.	.	1
7	Prairie Warbler	.	1	5	2	3	2	1	2	6	4	4	3	4	3	1	2
7	Palm Warbler	.	180	150	79	114	45	80	115	43	51	85	47	57	60	63	105
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	2	1	1
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	12	13	6	12	2	16	15	8	9	8	14	9	15	9	13
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	103	84	48	65	24	107	68	54	54	47	57	48	54	62	53
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
7	Eastern Towhee	.	39	35	14	28	7	52	19	37	17	23	53	36	21	33	29
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	1	1	8	8	.	4	.	.	.	7	2	10	3	37
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	84	57	68	59	60	46	46	53	49	26	14	11	52	60	35
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	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	.	1	1	.	1	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	114	89	38	75	10	103	92	72	42	53	91	67	64	78	47
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	11	2	3	2	7	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	.	59	55	23	50	16	80	54	53	43	48	72	67	50	55	42
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	.	3,000	3,800	3300	5500	nc	4100	5400	3900	6300	6900	5200	4200	7000	4900	5100
6	Eastern Meadowlark	.	7	1	1	5	3	2	3	12	5	16	18	2	4	19	7
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	.	275	510	520	550	1	350	225	35	280	27	11	61	52	48	77
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	.	450	500	165	155	80	500	155	100	360	300	155	190	275	570	45

Table A. Part 4

Hab	SPECIES	11/30	12/3	12/5	12/7	12/9	12/12	12/14	12/17	12/19	12/21	12/24	12/26	12/28	12/31	1/2	1/4
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	400	450	400	3	400	670	600	450	300	15	10	1230	420	460	400
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	10	5	2	6	9	12	35	20	30	19	27	19	11	11	25
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>15,968</b>	<b>14,231</b>	<b>18,559</b>	<b>19,883</b>	<b>14,279</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>13,579</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>20,896</b>	<b>19,098</b>	<b>18,19</b>

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	19	36	32	34	.	16	29	21	30	27	43	17	28	23	31	23
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	207	155	130	185	.	490	130	60	125	150	140	90	170	75	160	135
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	52	51	65	49	.	25	62	26	87	54	120	123	92	19	66	75
2	American Bittern	14	37	30	23	.	3	33	2	.	32	17	10	31	27	24	46
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	29	39	47	38	.	23	38	36	38	69	49	38	58	29	52	53
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	46	30	36	33	.	27	70	69	65	80	46	20	59	27	40	64
2	Snowy Egret	171	45	70	90	.	52	90	115	95	55	100	120	75	49	70	53
2	Little Blue Heron	23	16	24	24	.	26	20	17	34	29	54	18	32	28	24	36
2	Tricolored Heron	12	16	23	23	.	15	17	35	24	19	42	10	9	14	18	12
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	330	315	200	435	.	400	420	240	360	150	290	160	190	210	65	50
2	Green Heron	3	1	7	6	.	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	3	3
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	11	5	5	6	.	3	11	.	5	3	11	2	4	1	2	9
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	600	400	630	510	.	650	295	580	190	175	1750	805	410	370	200	335
2	Glossy Ibis	115	60	135	95	.	150	45	295	250	215	380	350	90	150	90	43
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
7	Black Vulture	2	13	17	12	.	15	8	7	1	6	34	10	172	6	13	7
7	Turkey Vulture	135	415	305	250	.	18	420	290	1140	555	710	680	950	580	575	565
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	35	9	170	136	.	131	310	250	29	13	8	17	15	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	2	10	.	40	45	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2ab	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	13	6	.	2	.	2	8	3	4	4	4	.	7	3	10	17
3	Gadwall	2	.	.	.	.	9	2	12	7	2	7	4	5	4	1	10
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	3	12	.	12	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
3	American Black Duck	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	2	2	.	4	5	6	1	.	3	2	1	2	.	1
3	Mottled Duck	8	3	3	4	.	20	12	14	6	4	21	9	12	12	10	14
3	Blue-winged Teal	410	390	390	180	.	510	315	655	530	445	685	590	640	265	370	525
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	21	.	5	.	.	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
3	Northern Pintail	3	.	9	2	.	8	15	14	11	19	10	29	13	28	16	27
3	Green-winged Teal	5	5	350	60	.	15	155	9	28	13	140	54	155	680	570	340
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	55	245	230	104	.	53	96	17	12	9	39	22	27	30	23	35
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	530	80	.	.	.	.	.	3300	350	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	11	5	5	9	.	7	7	6	8	2	6	11	8	6	3	2
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	24	360	1	500	.	2	35	85	1900	1600	10	1	335	110	290	265
5	Osprey	20	26	16	27	.	23	14	12	12	13	21	20	23	19	20	35
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	11	6	7	6	.	1	8	3	2	2	6	1	5	3	5	5
7	Northern Harrier	101	nc	nc	80	.	87	nc	nc	nc	nc	61	65	nc	64	nc	60
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	4	2	4	.	2	3	.	3	.	2	1	2	2	1	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	2	2	2	.	1	2	.	1	3	3	2	1	.	2	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	20	15	10	.	10	17	14	19	16	18	10	12	7	16	13
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	29	16	19	24	.	15	20	19	21	22	17	20	28	8	20	24
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	7	9	9	3	.	4	8	9	11	10	7	10	10	6	6	10
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	.	2	1	.	40	.	20	.	29	2	.	18	2	1	8
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	8	13	26	15	.	1	8	.	.	2	7	7	10	5	1	13
2	Virginia Rail	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	133	145	190	151	.	38	133	3	8	86	31	21	37	47	29	114
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	1160	400	390	1460	.	1520	640	1660	1100	1280	1000	380	700	530	670	425
1	American Coot	940	1200	770	745	.	1590	900	1230	1480	1200	1010	880	850	465	470	570

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
2	Sandhill Crane	134	134	132	3	.	375	350	.	2	31	2	7	13	4	5	6	
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
6	Killdeer	980	1600	2560	1700	.	610	1250	670	300	265	870	230	145	41	930	115	
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	2	
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
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	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	19	41	105	32	.	34	24	2	2	18	38	31	18	32	21	50
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	21	3	10	10	.	36	12	.	12	280	2	10	3	6	12	190
5	Ring-billed Gull	2300	3050	4400	1500	.	1650	5000	3300	1200	900	6500	420	2300	600	500	4000
5	Herring Gull	1	2	1	1	.	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	1	4
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	5	1	1	.	.	6	.	3	1	3	2	13	.	1	8
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	16	48	44	19	.	40	4	9	6	14	14	14	11	72	9	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	2	.	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	460	20	93	15		165	21	65	54	77	90	190	54	450	28	13
8	Common Ground-Dove	5	3		1		2	2	1	2	5	2	8	7	1	2	3
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo																
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	1	1	3	2		2	1	1			1	3	1	1		2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl				1									3			
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	2		1	2	5	2	2	1		3	1	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	2	1		3	2	1	1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl						1										
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk										1	1	1				1
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift																
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	5	8	12		4	8	5	6	7	5	7	9	2	5	9
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	23	27	34	30		21	30	27	25	48	30	22	55	23	44	45
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	2	1	4		2	1	3	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	3
8	Downy Woodpecker	5	14	11	9		10	16	6	10	15	8	4	17	7	15	18
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	3	3		2	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	1

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
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	5	3	.	1	1	.	1	5	2	1	6	2	2	4
7	Eastern Phoebe	66	114	68	75	.	25	63	32	54	80	66	33	66	40	71	78
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	3	1	3	.	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	4	1	5	.	58	39	.	.	49	10	.	.	.	.	2
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	3	17	15	15	.	1	11	3	1	15	10	8	11	5	7	14
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	3	8	2	8	.	4	5	5	4	3	2	1	3	5	6	8
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	22	39	27	34	.	8	34	18	27	52	35	34	56	18	54	43
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	3	3	4	3	.	2	2	.	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	3
7	Fish Crow	1500	30	1000	190	.	2	4	3000	4200	184	440	630	48	90	280	40
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	3	25	7	2
7	Tree Swallow	7	500	170	350	.	300	265	20	60	26	19	3	140	350	350	50
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	2	3	5	.	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	.	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	23	30	40	27	.	9	52	9	9	35	37	24	45	20	52	43
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	47	56	71	67	.	12	62	24	36	66	47	30	53	28	61	52
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	7	8	8	8	.	1	12	3	4	12	5	8	17	8	4	8
7	Marsh Wren	8	21	15	30	.	3	28	5	12	14	20	11	25	9	21	16
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	8	16	15	14	.	17	19	13	11	10	7	2	12	14	11	11
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	31	63	51	125	.	74	66	39	29	29	28	21	39	26	55	37
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	2	2	2	2	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	190	90	14	10	.	6000	1500	2700	250	350	84	110	140	3	15000	11
8	Gray Catbird	20	72	35	42	.	19	84	10	11	72	54	37	58	14	58	51
8	Northern Mockingbird	2	4	2	7	.	1	3	2	5	11	6	8	8	4	7	4
8	Brown Thrasher	2	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	2	4
7	European Starling	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	100	280	350	.	.	80	320	280	160	10	10	140	70	.	275	220
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	4	.	230	2	75	17	25	.	3	1	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	2	3	5	10	.	3	4	2	1	4	4	4	6	1	10	7
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	140	225	150	135	.	63	170	67	80	190	80	95	100	130	130	225
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	3	3	2	.	4	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	1	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	2	3	4	7	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
7	Palm Warbler	68	80	110	125	.	70	145	245	205	95	75	55	85	135	160	260
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	2
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	5	13	16	10	.	2	14	2	2	21	19	11	19	9	18	30
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	35	47	57	58	.	20	74	38	31	80	47	28	79	35	58	60
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8
7	Eastern Towhee	24	39	53	49	.	12	56	6	6	63	69	31	89	32	75	88
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	6	23	24	2	32	3	8	11	2
7	Vesper Sparrow	13	15	30	3	.	45	12	12	4	4	3	25	2	2	1	6
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	74	33	38	58	.	50	54	143	128	120	39	104	26	37	94	42
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	23	61	37	61	.	6	54	15	22	77	66	34	50	20	70	49
7	White-throated Sparrow	2	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	4	2	2	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	5	9	1	2	.	2	1	1	1	3	5	11	.	1	2	2
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	43	35	61	52	.	17	72	25	16	85	53	53	81	31	65	87
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	6500	7000	7000	6000	.	6000	nc	nc	nc	900	2000	2200	5100	3400	4600	3700
6	Eastern Meadowlark	15	1	9	5	.	1	5	3	1	5	6	14	5	1	3	16
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	6	6	17	17	.	2	6	6	4	28	36	17	34	16	30	16
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	750	50	110	230	.	100	160	210	110	200	210	480	365	155	205	430

Table A. Part 5

Hab	SPECIES	1/7	1/9	1/11	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/18	1/21	1/23	1/25	1/28	1/30	2/1	2/4	2/6	2/8	
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	410	240	1150	460	.	400	350	400	400	570	40	120	150	350	460	4	
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	5	21	16	27	.	4	30	1	10	21	7	13	15	5	5	3	
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>18,928</b>	<b>19,280</b>	<b>22,642</b>	<b>17,067</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22,692</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>18,563</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>18,148</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>27,891</b>	<b>14,27</b>	

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	19	.	15	25	19	19	13	12	25	6	17	14	19	6	15	22
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	145	.	140	175	125	50	190	205	275	50	280	155	265	327	205	270
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	83	.	99	144	75	68	67	51	64	56	62	68	76	132	121	164
2	American Bittern	25	.	33	4	7	5	25	6	9	3	10	12	7	8	6	9
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	52	.	43	58	42	46	49	52	53	55	54	49	61	38	37	39
2	Great White Heron	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	13	.	21	17	23	32	24	24	33	40	46	30	180	220	220	220
2	Snowy Egret	70	.	80	80	60	63	115	80	80	105	75	36	520	570	780	760
2	Little Blue Heron	17	.	22	26	22	33	18	17	28	40	35	36	27	28	26	35
2	Tricolored Heron	16	.	18	23	23	20	17	22	16	30	26	14	46	48	56	54
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	70	.	300	345	300	480	160	500	450	65	125	165	100	80	130	20
2	Green Heron	4	.	2	5	1	3	4	3	7	1	4	10	11	18	15	17
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	8	.	13	2	7	2	2	2	15	3	7	15	19	32	21	30
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	205	.	305	55	36	27	305	7	185	275	385	195	55	110	65	105
2	Glossy Ibis	135	.	50	95	60	75	60	42	45	50	90	30	75	150	105	45
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Black Vulture	93	.	10	16	18	4	28	1	8	2	11	6	6	8	6	24
7	Turkey Vulture	2800	.	805	315	710	400	330	265	310	485	405	575	290	55	120	165
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
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	2	.	.	4	2	2	2	2	6	5	.	.	2	2	.	1
3	Gadwall	20	.	20	20	30	46	42	7	62	92	.	8	5	1	6	7
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	4	.	.	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	2	.	1	2	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	20	.	15	18	11	8	15	17	8	5	11	12	10	20	11	15
3	Blue-winged Teal	395	.	340	825	810	520	420	600	345	590	385	215	315	215	225	370
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	2	.	1	1	4	2	1	1	.	4	1	1	1	1	1	.
3	Northern Pintail	4	.	4	9	19	6	9	14	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
3	Green-winged Teal	440	.	900	1140	1320	1160	1740	1000	1980	1310	550	810	340	130	5	30
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	67	.	12	40	40	35	32	82	19	37	18	42	22	51	2	5
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	350	1	30	150	.	220	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	8	.	2	4	1	2	2	.	2	.	6	7	.	.	2	6
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
1	Ruddy Duck	90	.	825	320	10	40	280	140	1340	1	230	970	1300	630	370	260
5	Osprey	43	.	46	53	30	26	33	67	44	14	47	74	41	50	69	34
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	5	.	3	4	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	7	5	5	6	4
7	Northern Harrier	85	.	nc	nc	80	90	70	nc	85	nc	82	63	nc	nc	nc	73
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	.	2	2	.	2	1	2	2	1	.	3	1	1	3	2
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	10	.	12	12	10	13	12	8	9	6	10	8	5	9	8	9
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	19	.	17	20	14	19	16	16	21	14	16	20	12	12	13	14
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	6	.	7	7	8	9	5	5	7	2	8	6	7	10	9	9
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	1	.	4	2	1	.	26	2	.	.	25	29	.	8	2	2
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	6	.	11	2	7	1	6	2	8	1	6	4	13	9	7	1
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	31	.	37	16	27	17	42	2	17	1	33	41	20	25	11	9
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	Common Moorhen	450	.	490	610	480	550	650	590	480	330	450	440	275	240	340	280
1	American Coot	280	.	130	480	430	555	340	580	370	290	400	235	260	220	380	195

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
1	Caribbean Coot	.	[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1
2	Sandhill Crane	48	.	2	4	29	.	2	12	.	.	2	4	6	2	.	12
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	240	.	115	160	170	52	14	175	86	34	10	46	48	13	24	16
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	11	11	11	13	11	13	14	20	16	12	6	4	14	8
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	.	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	4	4
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	.	.	6	4	13	6	7	7	7	6	11	9	10	8	15
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
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 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	22	.	38	7	24	17	64	8	20	3	17	14	21	12	5	2
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	2
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	175	.	770	685	200	260	140	1250	1060	200	800	87	105	185	60	19
5	Herring Gull	1	.	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	.	2	12	2	.	2	2	2	2	.	1	.	2	4	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	16	.	22	53	21	10	143	45	24	9	13	5	10	78	22	32
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	.	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	.	1	.	2	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	22	.	58	150	310	105	100	34	40	37	135	87	59	65	31	130
8	Common Ground-Dove	4	.	7	12	6	2	4	4	2	1	4	9	8	7	7	7
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	.	1	1	4	1	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	3	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	7
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	8	.	7	10	3	6	5	8	12	6	4	5	6	9	6	5
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	23	.	34	61	22	31	63	19	31	13	31	42	27	32	33	30
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	6	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	.	13	26	10	13	16	14	14	10	14	23	13	12	13	8
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	.	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	.	4	2	2	3	4	1	5	2	2	3	3	5	1	2

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	4	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	.	1	1	2	2	1	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	49	.	62	103	58	50	66	49	71	24	69	59	26	23	23	19
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	7	.	17	5	1	.	4	5	6	.	.	11	11	9	13	6
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	19	.	22	22	13	8	14	21	19	1	19	37	29	20	23	22
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	4	.	5	6	5	5	3	2	1	1	10	2	4	5	2	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	28	.	56	81	22	28	61	41	41	26	64	34	32	35	36	27
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	5	.	3	3	2	3	9	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	.
7	Fish Crow	610	.	266	59	40	8	238	75	710	2	125	80	32	6	20	12
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	5	2	18	2	7	3	9	6	2	1	.	1	1
7	Tree Swallow	8	.	50	50	390	340	34	450	350	320	360	100	15	165	670	34
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	10	7	8
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	3	.	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	35	.	37	43	25	14	49	30	33	11	38	38	47	35	34	37
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	36	.	33	61	28	42	60	27	40	15	49	48	32	33	36	34
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	3	.	8	12	6	6	11	8	12	2	15	8	11	4	4	3
7	Marsh Wren	20	.	7	14	9	11	22	10	13	2	13	12	18	16	9	7
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	12	.	12	13	11	7	18	7	11	8	14	12	7	6	8	11
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	24	.	46	52	29	41	43	26	32	15	53	41	21	13	6	3
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	31	.	2250	12000	4	90	15	57	15	5	10	4	2	3	4	2
8	Gray Catbird	36	.	40	67	23	21	55	47	32	3	34	35	32	41	27	12
8	Northern Mockingbird	6	.	9	12	7	5	5	4	14	6	4	9	10	12	10	15
8	Brown Thrasher	6	.	3	5	1	1	3	1	4	.	6	5	6	7	9	7
7	European Starling	.	.	.	5	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	6	.	5	.	3
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	4	.	120	2	180	.	5	5	75	10	105	28	5	1	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	2	5	1	.	2	.	40	31	2	1	.	18	3
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	6	.	9	9	3	6	5	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	8	10	13	9	12

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	85	.	75	100	175	155	180	45	65	25	170	115	55	50	55	44
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	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	1	1
7	Prairie Warbler	2	.	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
7	Palm Warbler	95	.	75	65	45	115	70	110	95	16	60	120	95	65	85	35
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	1
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	22	.	19	14	16	13	21	13	9	3	17	9	14	10	10	4
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	3	1	1
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	41	.	37	49	25	38	52	39	37	7	51	55	49	42	27	20
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
7	Eastern Towhee	80	.	76	79	62	32	77	48	63	22	87	68	75	71	65	44
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	2	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	4	.	2	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	8	5	8	5
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	12	.	20	8	29	75	79	42	33	49	93	104	39	52	26	21
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	33	.	30	32	8	8	23	11	31	17	30	21	32	16	27	30
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	73	.	77	106	55	33	102	67	95	26	103	103	117	133	144	144
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	4400	.	1800	nc	7700	3500	1300	nc	3600	nc	1000	1900	nc	nc	nc	1100
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	.	4	23	7	1	13	8	74	6	43	15	19	13	51	12
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	10	.	21	17	11	7	33	17	70	8	57	9	7	5	8	3
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	250	.	135	170	175	130	200	205	80	110	140	45	44	75	150	160

Table A. Part 6

Hab	SPECIES	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/15	2/18	2/20	2/22	2/25	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/6	3/8	3/11	3/13	3/15
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	.	230	420	265	280	780	590	3600	1600	1050	500	5	5	4	11
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	6	.	9	12	12	12	11	10	5	13	2	5	5	3	16	2
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>20,311</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>17,359</b>	<b>6,754</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>5,567</b>

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	16	11	5	8	6	5	3	7	10	14	8	9	12	12	8	2
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	130	95	110	185	115	60	168	60	109	59	38	25	32	52	46	28
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	221	225	140	178	178	178	211	168	188	295	275	247	290	314	406	496
2	American Bittern	7	10	6	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	.
2	Least Bittern	2	2	1	3	1	5	4	4	2	1	7	4	10	5	9	9
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	30	37	36	46	51	57	43	45	36	54	55	64	50	55	65	50
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Great Egret	200	200	470	380	380	330	250	320	47	55	48	69	460	620	750	300
2	Snowy Egret	750	380	550	550	520	730	350	270	33	280	80	50	445	550	600	360
2	Little Blue Heron	31	24	49	26	19	25	25	34	22	25	35	33	29	20	29	29
2	Tricolored Heron	29	25	62	43	66	75	64	47	16	15	12	13	55	66	60	19
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	110	220	195	260	220	195	190	215	515	95	52	360	470	310	220	365
2	Green Heron	21	20	11	18	36	27	30	28	46	51	33	37	54	58	59	57
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	20	13	19	26	42	29	24	26	22	23	28	18	17	19	33	30
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	3	2	8	6	6	1	4
2	White Ibis	65	60	490	250	25	280	110	80	59	105	27	22	20	125	45	16
2	Glossy Ibis	30	55	295	460	170	260	35	130	58	140	60	170	77	320	130	150
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	6	4	2	.	.	6
7	Black Vulture	5	15	8	16	17	3	3	10	23	8	5	13	12	10	12	7
7	Turkey Vulture	27	35	36	85	44	60	11	40	37	15	73	32	32	19	13	9
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	245	335	125	100	10	160	95	24	5	5	56	2	.	.	.	2
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	1	2	.	.	2	2	.	2	4	2	3	4	2	.	.	3
3	Gadwall	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	10	10	12	11	6	1	16	4	19	9	9	15	15	9	13	9
3	Blue-winged Teal	325	355	235	320	425	310	140	52	114	71	86	20	16	14	8	2
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	40	30	20	26	11	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	8	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	10	10	30	15	165	116	80	55	79	82	.	.	.	15	5	.
5	Osprey	41	30	23	76	65	48	55	42	54	76	88	64	87	53	47	38
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	1	7	2	1

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	6	10	5	7	6	5	4	7	7	6	5	5	5	3	4	3
7	Northern Harrier	67	nc	77	59	65	nc	12	23	29	23	5	8	7	4	4	3
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	.	3	.	1	1	.
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	9	8	5	5	10	6	3	6	9	10	6	10	6	5	11	10
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	7	7	7	16	15	11	12	5	11	8	10	8	10	5	4	7
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	6	11	7	5	5	7	5	4	5	2	.	.	3	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	2	3	12	1	1	4	4	11	9	16	9	10	12	7	21	16
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	6	12	12	3	7	23	7	3	7	2	7	4	2	9	4	5
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	15	15	21	14	19	44	22	8	28	21	24	20	19	17	12	13
2	Purple Gallinule	.	.	.	1	3	6	12	14	11	8	12	14	14	25	19	27
4	Common Moorhen	325	255	265	385	405	380	425	480	340	460	510	390	365	370	335	250
1	American Coot	190	245	200	145	190	160	140	130	135	75	150	80	20	12	20	12

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	3	4	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	2	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	4	5	3	5	2	4
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	4	1	3	14	5	3	3	5	4	9	7	7	7	2	2	4
4	Black-necked Stilt	36	30	42	35	38	48	54	27	25	20	14	16	11	8	5	8
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	4	6	8	6	5	11	3	4	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	13	6	30	13	19	25	5	7	3	3	4	3	1	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	6	1	14	2
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	18	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	2
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	7	23	1	7	19	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	23	3	.	.	.	10	.	1	2	.	.	6	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	2	3	18	4	5	13	2	11	10	1	.	.	.	5	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	1	4	1	4	2	6	1	9	11	7	4	4	4	2	2	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	6	32	122	14	23	34	8	25	10	3	27	3	31	40	26	25
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	4	6	3	3	12	6
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1
8	Mourning Dove	25	15	69	57	42	85	70	100	58	67	95	32	90	92	35	35
8	Common Ground-Dove	1	5	5	1	3	15	13	15	6	5	15	11	12	20	25	25
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	1	3	1	.	1	2	2	2	3	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	1
8	Chuck-will's-widow	4	5	10	2	3	7	4	5	3	8	7	7	4	4	2	2
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	8	7	5	3	8	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	.
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	21	25	15	22	23	25	28	27	33	33	24	27	23	36	32	45
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	6	10	5	10	6	13	9	5	5	9	6	4	3	7	7
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	1	2	1	3	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	10	7	4	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	5	6	8	12	7	9
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	1	.	2	6	5	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	7	6
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	18	15	15	4	9	12	10	10	10	6	11	14	9	12	15	22
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	31	22	27	8	28	24	27	26	14	16	25	21	33	18	15	18
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.
7	Fish Crow	27	35	4	27	39	85	80	230	130	340	22	70	18	20	68	10
7	Purple Martin	1	.	5	1	2	2	3	1	7	4	2	2	.	1	1	2
7	Tree Swallow	180	265	470	45	200	.	2500	60	95	30	3	1	36	22	10	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	2
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	17	18	29	10	19	28	47	32	38	51	41	54	42	49	60	71
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	1	1	1
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	29	26	19	30	32	35	42	38	32	59	47	42	37	56	62	67
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	28	28	22	38	33	45	47	42	35	33	28	32	22	24	17	12
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	5	10	6	6	7	5	6	13	3	15	8	14	8	8	6	5
7	Marsh Wren	6	23	22	16	17	30	18	28	13	25	33	32	21	17	12	11
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6	7	13	7	4	8	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	11	25	11	12	7	15	26	24	42	19	48	55	36	129	80	101
8	Northern Mockingbird	8	5	2	3	8	11	15	9	11	18	17	9	10	13	20	17
8	Brown Thrasher	3	5	2	1	6	10	5	8	4	7	7	13	9	10	6	10
7	European Starling	.	2	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	2
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	9	12	1	.	.	.	.	20	.	2	.	.	26	123	65	71
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	9	5	11	8	5	7	4	6	2	2	6	2	5	2	1	5

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	215	45	25	13	5	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	3	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	.
7	Palm Warbler	33	47	43	41	20	53	33	65	107	111	177	199	98	30	34	10
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	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	3	6	6	3	3	.	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	19	24
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	2	5	6	2	6	4	6	18	7	7	5	22	17	18	10	10
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	24	28	22	25	13	15	14	14	17	15	16	15	18	21	21	25
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	6	2	3	6	10
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
7	Eastern Towhee	46	35	39	56	56	55	74	89	32	78	78	72	80	105	73	88
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	17	15	51	45	29	49	54	36	44	26	25	46	47	43	43	19
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	8	10	15	19	10	31	12	7	21	14	18	16	13	14	14	8
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	3	.	2	1	13	1	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	97	117	80	104	146	164	166	266	134	222	174	123	179	238	181	225
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	5	3	13	5
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	2	3
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	285	1265
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1300	1700	1400	1600	2300	2500	1300	800	1300	800	1600	1400	1700	1600	600	900
6	Eastern Meadowlark	7	7	5	16	21	10	62	20	2	23	17	16	14	12	14	13
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	14	5	13	22	21	7	9	10	23	16	6	16	19	13	8	17
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	170	125	255	90	145	90	155	150	70	135	115	170	140	135	70	100

Table A. Part 7

Hab	SPECIES	3/18	3/20	3/22	3/25	3/27	3/30	4/1	4/5	4/8	4/10	4/12	4/15	4/17	4/19	4/22	4/24
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1f	.	1m	2	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	9	4	.	1	.	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	.	4	2
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	5	6	4
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	3
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>5,709</b>

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	8	7	7	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	11	7	6	16	12	8
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	24	32	23	11	10	15	15	9	25	12	19	28	32	33	21	23
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	480	542	499	503	435	492	481	454	553	458	458	591	621	522	598	541
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	11	11	11	10	11	14	35	12	13	13	10	7	7	13	20	14
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	67	40	50	61	67	48	36	51	50	39	28	29	56	37	33	44
2	Great White Heron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	170	440	80	380	60	56	50	55	205	110	105	245	140	175	80	35
2	Snowy Egret	250	455	100	410	75	125	275	230	305	445	110	470	330	125	380	98
2	Little Blue Heron	35	26	31	20	18	8	22	15	38	38	22	18	23	24	28	27
2	Tricolored Heron	32	70	23	85	14	9	33	26	53	20	21	10	8	21	23	23
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	165	250	180	270	285	350	305	340	220	260	325	280	440	430	235	410
2	Green Heron	64	40	56	41	52	44	44	45	85	95	31	45	49	87	107	91
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	33	34	24	25	35	34	29	18	33	27	2	6	18	53	62	18
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	3	6	8	10	8	8	16	11	20	27	1	9	4	10	13	10
2	White Ibis	35	50	35	25	34	26	90	26	33	55	10	130	90	80	200	105
2	Glossy Ibis	145	190	60	340	65	54	47	25	70	45	80	145	145	95	120	230
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	4	2	2	3	19	19	2[32]	3	2	.	1	2	.	.	2
2	Wood Stork	1	7	4	4	2	2	1	3	3	4	4	7	69	52	33	3
7	Black Vulture	8	9	8	5	15	25	6	3	18	10	6	10	5	21	5	4
7	Turkey Vulture	14	3	13	15	10	13	7	7	11	11	10	16	21	19	29	21
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	3	.	6	36	4	19	1	3	7	27	5	9	27
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	1	2	11	4	1	1	.	5	7	5	4	5	7	8	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	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	2	4	7	7
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	.	2
3	Mottled Duck	7	6	9	6	10	5	5	6	7	7	11	9	6	11	3	13
3	Blue-winged Teal	6	.	.	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.
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	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	34	44	35	39	36	36	15	16	33	42	48	40	71	29	23	30
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	1	.	145

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	3	3	4	5	5	2	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
7	Northern Harrier	3	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	8	9	9	3	8	6	10	6	4	8	5	4	2	2	4	3
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	7	6	7	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	9	3
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	1	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	2	2	1	1	1	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	20	14	21	22	26	27	26	25	33	27	5	15	17	23	12	18
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	10	13	3	2	1	2	5	3	4	8	1	3	1	2	2	.
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	3	9	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	17	17	28	25	22	17	8	11	13	18	4	4	6	18	17	15
4	Common Moorhen	290	230	225	210	250	204	225	220	195	220	140	135	150	150	160	120
1	American Coot	15	5	7	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	3

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
2	Sandhill Crane	2	.	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	9	6	5	1	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	9	3	9	6	3	7	5	8	6	3	23	36	19	10	11	9
4	Black-necked Stilt	2	7	9	25	14	4	6	17	13	13	30	73	61	50	58	2
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	3	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	1	4	2	6	7	5	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	4	2	.	1
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	4	1	24	75	11	35	100	20	9	8	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	90	7	3	2	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	4	.	.	2	.	21	40	18	12	5	5	8	2	2	.	4
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	112	28	27	19	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	1	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	7	7	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	2	1	4	3	1	2	4	41	.	26	13	8	16	18	25	2
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	26	21	20	19	5	3	.	4	1	18	3	1	.	1	.	26
5	Least Tern	3	7	3	3	12	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[23]	.	[17]	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	2	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1			2	4	1
8	Mourning Dove	37	155	125	155	109	140	110	68	112	132	90	16	93	97	161	37
8	Common Ground-Dove	10	16	12	18	18	28	19	14	14	19	1	11	11	26	16	10
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	3	5	5	1	6	5	7	6	5	2	1	2	4	6	2
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1		1		2		1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	1	2	3	7	8	3	3	5	4	2	3	2	5	2	3	1
8	Chuck-will's-widow	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	1				2	1	2
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift		3	1	1			2	2	3	2	2	6	7	3	2	
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird			1													
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher																
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	19	33	46	36	33	31	39	26	39	27	6	11	11	22	18	19
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1														
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	9	10	2	5	5	4	8	3	3	2	3	2	9	1	11
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
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	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	11	6	6	4	7	1	3	5	9	1	2	4	6	2	2	11
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	16	13	17	10	14	14	15	16	13	14	2	7	7	10	7	16
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	15	16	16	22	19	16	17	21	23	18	6	14	11	19	16	15
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1
7	Fish Crow	8	17	4	8	6	4	3	2	6	3	14	6	8	5	3	8
7	Purple Martin	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	15	9	38	4	6	13	1	3	1
7	Tree Swallow	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	70	57	60	45	46	80	72	65	88	85	420	65	95	83	97	70
8	Carolina Chickadee	1	.	2	7	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1
8	Tufted Titmouse	3	6	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	43	57	57	60	55	47	59	56	52	50	12	16	25	53	29	43
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	5	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
7	Marsh Wren	6	8	1	6	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
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	55	29	18	14	7	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
8	Northern Mockingbird	12	18	9	13	15	17	15	13	17	17	16	12	15	10	14	12
8	Brown Thrasher	4	9	9	11	5	4	6	7	6	4	2	2	2	4	3	4
7	European Starling	.	1	4	2	1	1	10	3	7	8	4	70	51	105	395	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	645	30	210	125	210	145	46	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	645
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	5	6	6	4	9	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	5

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Palm Warbler	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	1	.	.	1	1	7	10	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	11	4	7	8	3	6	7	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	11
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	7	11	6	6	8	16	19	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	7
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	6	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	3	3	4	6	8	6
8	Summer Tanager	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
7	Eastern Towhee	62	48	69	69	51	52	49	59	62	72	15	29	32	56	57	62
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	44	17	11	8	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
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	3	4	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	163	121	112	127	96	100	85	91	91	78	18	40	46	71	78	163
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	9	6	7	3	10	1	5	3	6	3	6	13	19	6	10	9
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	4	9	9	10	14	16	15	14	10	14	3	6	13	17	19	4
8	Painted Bunting	.	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	33	66	1730	150	52	10	30	8	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	33
7	Red-winged Blackbird	550	200	150	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	550
6	Eastern Meadowlark	12	14	8	16	18	14	17	29	11	20	6	7	9	24	15	12
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	15	4	9	4	9	4	4	6	9	6	3	7	7	2	16	15
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	85	145	120	85	120	135	140	130	105	150	190	160	150	190	250	85

Table A. Part 8

Hab	SPECIES	4/26	4/29	5/1	5/3	5/6	5/8	5/10	5/13	5/15	5/17	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/27	5/29	5/31
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	2	1	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	3	3
8	Orchard Oriole	.	6	5	9	14	9	12	9	7	10	10	4	14	11	5	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>3,944</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>4,259</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>4,064</b>

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	10	11	12	10	8	12	9	3	4	2	4	6	4	10	6	2
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	21	22	22	25	25	23	20	24	19	28	29	35	18	30	27	26
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	561	556	580	450	486	403	449	366	313	354	426	342	469	390	328	388
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	12	5	7	22	19	16	15	27	14	10	15	9	10	4	9	11
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	32	38	49	37	75	37	40	40	35	33	45	24	37	39	27	61
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	330	275	350	550	490	490	130	110	135	73	9	43	90	16	18	33
2	Snowy Egret	150	210	140	540	470	860	135	135	385	150	380	215	315	60	52	55
2	Little Blue Heron	22	26	32	47	65	36	44	21	25	34	30	24	43	20	30	52
2	Tricolored Heron	20	16	36	29	48	56	34	33	23	23	20	41	17	15	19	13
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	370	145	150	350	360	730	900	965	565	1230	1350	820	1720	1015	1100	1350
2	Green Heron	69	80	65	50	75	117	71	115	74	68	55	61	53	53	41	44
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	42	30	25	34	90	45	22	13	7	12	5	7	2	1	3	11
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	4	2	5	4	1	3	5	4	4	4	6	4	4	1	4	3
2	White Ibis	57	47	70	300	160	175	150	105	160	105	85	75	30	35	15	580
2	Glossy Ibis	130	195	180	80	105	90	75	195	205	25	85	80	75	17	37	920
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1a
2	Roseate Spoonbill	4	4	5	10	2	.	4	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	6	11	11	40	35	19	10	13	11	7	9	1	1	.	1	1
7	Black Vulture	5	28	7	4	6	4	14	6	9	10	10	3	3	11	31	9
7	Turkey Vulture	24	13	15	21	18	13	24	23	13	21	13	16	16	40	44	45
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	62	17	12	42	38	33	19	50	19	26	30	9	13	5	10	19
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	35	12	14	7	19	11	8	16	9	10	4	7	1	4	6	2
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	6	5	4	1	6	2	1	6	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	1
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	Mottled Duck	17	15	17	17	9	10	12	16	2	2	5	2	2	2	4	22
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	1m	1m	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	25	25	34	30	27	26	29	28	29	40	28	73	85	70	54	52
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	8	1	85	38	33	56	153	65	36	139	2	102	81	378	539	7

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	5	7	1	4	6	3	1	3	2	4	4	3	6	6	7	8
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	2	6	9	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	8	3	6	2	4
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	17	30	16	8	8	14	18	12	13	8	12	11	27	12	7	11
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	14	8	9	12	15	11	18	20	16	10	13	6	16	15	17	14
4	Common Moorhen	155	100	140	130	130	100	195	185	160	130	110	120	140	140	130	150
1	American Coot	5	2	5	4	9	11	11	9	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	3	.	5	4	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	35	31	14	29	25	8	10	11	29	45	14	25	19	26	19	19
4	Black-necked Stilt	103	104	113	123	83	30	25	14	26	13	9	27	14	7	13	4
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	1	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	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	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	28	17	19	31	18	4	.	1	10	13	.	7	4	2	1	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	8	7	3	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	1	1
5	Least Tern	11	28	7	92	65	37	48	66	2	4	2	44	46	27	28	5
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	2	1	.	3	1	2	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	1	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	2

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove																
8	Mourning Dove	42	145	475	135	83	66	270	228	95	90	170	125	310	265	153	630
8	Common Ground-Dove	20	18	14	15	15	13	25	18	14	23	20	23	18	17	20	12
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	6	4	4	3	1	6	1	7	5	5	4	3	3	8	3	6
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl								1			1					
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1							1							2	
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	2	5	5	3		1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	2
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift	5	2		5	2	3				1		1		6	5	2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher																
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	15	10	20	16	12	13	10	7	11	15	10	19	18	16	18	13
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	6	6	4	3
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
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	5	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	7	5	8	11	6	10	10	8	5	13	10	10	4	7	4
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	14	16	19	10	16	9	15	17	6	8	16	13	18	16	18	12
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	2	2	2	2	2	8	5
7	Fish Crow	9	4	39	17	12	54	7	76	37	14	16	8	58	48	92	51
7	Purple Martin	9	17	17	3	12	2	1	2	32	3	9	5	2	1	.	2
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	150	100	95	63	75	60	82	75	30	85	55	65	75	90	102	65
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	21	16	20	33	27	18	19	24	14	27	23	20	39	18	19	11
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	6	19	15	15	14	14	10	18	20	14	30	11	14	14	8	29
8	Brown Thrasher	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	6	2	5	3	2	6	3	3
7	European Starling	230	175	11	485	95	15	550	2	83	2	28	2	180	69	8	605
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	7	6	5	4	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	12	6	9	11
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
7	Eastern Towhee	29	37	34	27	38	31	23	47	35	46	36	40	51	31	44	25
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	52	63	46	65	66	82	65	59	70	79	72	82	101	72	81	67
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	16	13	14	13	13	15	15	20	15	16	19	13	26	14	13	14
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	19	14	12	13	25	21	25	25	18	24	20	18	22	27	28	14
8	Painted Bunting	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1500	1500	1500	1750	1750	1750	1750
6	Eastern Meadowlark	11	25	6	11	18	17	22	23	11	9	20	10	16	2	.	11
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	7	7	5	10	11	12	1	5	175	3	15	2	12	47	282	3
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	430	720	750	400	790	200	850	400	400	310	1150	600	950	1100	750	1650

Table A. Part 9

Hab	SPECIES	6/3	6/5	6/7	6/10	6/12	6/14	6/17	6/19	6/21	6/24	6/26	6/28	7/1	7/3	7/5	7/8
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	16	23	26	48
8	Orchard Oriole	11	15	16	20	26	18	10	28m	19	13	12	14	16	10	16	7
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>6,098</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>7,123</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>9,006</b>

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	10	4	6	4	5	1	2	8	2	4	4	8	10	9	3	3
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	25	19	24	28	36	27	24	16	42	24	31	27	26	18	32	18
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	372	342	274	301	440	285	278	251	250	367	336	347	313	266	290	364
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	6	6	11	7	8	15	8	2	6	9	11	9	12	11	5	8
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	44	45	31	25	37	20	33	28	25	52	35	37	29	49	31	45
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	19	28	16	10	50	23	37	62	38	34	47	54	35	42	37	56
2	Snowy Egret	90	48	23	22	45	13	42	54	49	90	140	94	255	130	245	190
2	Little Blue Heron	46	53	25	33	33	18	18	29	23	37	107	55	67	55	72	48
2	Tricolored Heron	28	23	16	18	21	9	7	18	32	12	22	15	35	40	39	33
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	1970	360	665	1150	910	1530	2000	680	1060	700	680	945	470	1035	840	985
2	Green Heron	42	40	27	31	89	24	36	42	47	53	41	36	46	82	49	62
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	6	3	2	16	1	6	22	4	6	15	19	4	27	16	30
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	.	1
2	White Ibis	600	285	20	380	70	155	52	15	36	15	35	370	73	68	11	170
2	Glossy Ibis	660	750	30	190	80	35	280	125	48	53	260	300	225	115	55	70
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	.	2	6	3	.	3	1	.	5
7	Black Vulture	20	29	18	8	29	6	8	33	7	2	14	3	7	10	4	9
7	Turkey Vulture	85	65	37	27	29	47	41	41	53	29	30	25	44	33	37	35
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	22	19	22	12	18	27	30	25	24	31	25	21	13	27	12	34
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	5	2	5	9	5	8	2	3	11	12	14	7	24	21	27	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	1	2	6	3	3	3	1	1	5	2	.	1	2	1	1	1
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	4
3	Mottled Duck	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	3	3	33	2	2	6	2	16
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	1m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	70	39	34	55	80	25	30	37	37	40	51	28	28	18	16	16
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	1180	1270	712	67	72	1060	365	155	189	413	161	101	315	228	71	1

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1af	.	.	.	.	.	1am	1am
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	7	7	4	2	9	5	7
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	7	5	7	8	8	7	8	11	10	16	14	11	16	17	16	21
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	5	4	9	5	8	4	8	10	8	9	16	18	18	15	13	8
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	1	1
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	11	10	9	7	14	6	11	15	8	5	3	2	2	4	3	4
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	19	14	14	12	15	11	10	8	6	7	12	8	7	10	7	11
4	Common Moorhen	160	220	150	170	160	120	170	90	170	220	220	190	220	230	285	330
1	American Coot	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	1	6	3	4	3	8	8	6	3

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	2	.	2	2	4	3	2	.	.	.	4	5	5	2	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	1	14	12	20	18	20	62	39	21	40	68	20	25	45	46	32
4	Black-necked Stilt	2	5	6	5	5	5	5	11	7	32	20	25	32	20	10	3
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	23	2	2	2	2	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	21	20	3	8	9	10	11	15	100	22	22	17	3	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1
4	Whimbrel	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	3	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Least Sandpiper	.	6	7	6	27	16	27	38	28	41	42	43	7	.	6	5
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	2	6	1	3	2	3	.	16	23	12	2	1	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	.	.	.

Table A. Part 10

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

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1			1			2									
8	Mourning Dove	345	300	305	365	490	260	275	255	85	175	280	345	210	190	144	285
8	Common Ground-Dove	18	23	19	16	17	13	17	21	8	5	5	16	7	15	8	8
8	Cockatiel			1													
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	2	4	3	3	1	1		1	2	4	1	2		2	
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	
8	Eastern Screech-Owl									1							
8	Great Horned Owl		1	1	1								1		2	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1															
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	1		4				3	3		1	2	4		7	5	18
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift				9	8		11	20	52		32	7	15	44	15	4
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher										1			1		5	
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	14	19	13	16	18	10	18	18	12	23	19	13	17	8	19	11
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	8	3	4	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	3
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	4	2	5	3	4	2	5	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	5	5	2

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
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	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	3	3	2
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	2	3	8	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	15
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	3	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
8	White-eyed Vireo	9	4	5	4	7	7	7	6	7	3	6	2	3	3	3	4
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	14	12	14	8	24	19	16	19	13	20	15	18	9	16	25	23
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	7	2	4	4	5	4	5	8	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2
7	Fish Crow	42	66	12	18	7	2	16	43	2	.	3	.	.	100	.	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	1	.	5	3	2	1	11	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	5

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	75	135	85	115	105	55	95	115	85	35	31	41	11	89	160	110
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	4	2	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	25	17	29	14	12	22	22	16	23	13	20	17	9	23	25	18
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	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	2	1
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8	Northern Mockingbird	31	30	21	12	18	10	12	15	8	4	12	10	6	3	8	2
8	Brown Thrasher	4	5	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1
7	European Starling	370	210	160	270	375	95	95	35	13	20	7	6	1	11	4	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	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	90	192	176
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	5	.	7	5	6	5	6
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	7
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	8	5	3	3	5	1	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
7	Eastern Towhee	39	35	35	33	58	29	34	43	24	17	29	29	28	23	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	91	86	62	50	90	37	72	42	44	37	38	30	26	30	47	55
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	15	9	13	13	18	13	8	13	7	15	13	15	13	20	8	13
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	27	22	26	16	30	20	20	21	20	18	24	26	16	22	11	15
8	Painted Bunting	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	1	3	3	3	2
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1500	1500	750	850	500	370	200	370	250	170
6	Eastern Meadowlark	7	11	17	9	11	3	11	4	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	1
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	12	80	195	23	12	240	30	181	5	50	4	1	.	3	3	3
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	700	1300	350	500	1100	750	400	350	180	650	640	750	350	170	360	510

Table A. Part 10

Hab	SPECIES	7/10	7/12	7/15	7/17	7/19	7/22	7/24	7/26	7/29	7/31	8/2	8/5	8/7	8/9	8/12	8/14
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	1f	1f	1f	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	26	22	14	.	8	19	4	5	3	1	1	18	5	1	1	4
8	Orchard Oriole	7	2	7	2	1	1	2	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>4,185</b>

## Table B

### Habitat usage on a daily basis

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

#### Habitat 1     Deep water

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

#### Habitat 2     Wetlands

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

#### Habitat 3     Shallow water

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

#### Habitat 4     Mud and water

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

#### Habitat 5      Over water

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

#### Habitat 6      Short Grass

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

#### Habitat 7      Weedy fields

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

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

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

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15-Aug-08	205	923	29	415	39	982	1539	438
17-Aug-08	166	526	37	245	11	1615	1102	600
20-Aug-08	70	487	3	85	107	671	4868	189
21-Aug-08	0	0	2	0	57	0	0	0
22-Aug-08	0	2	34	187	221	3	9317	1
23-Aug-08	130	1073	40	307	180	1683	4751	137
24-Aug-08	123	1077	157	364	683	1193	2461	321
27-Aug-08	87	1739	219	246	155	1444	1259	181
29-Aug-08	107	1567	431	403	12	1951	1269	433
31-Aug-08	84	2417	114	506	37	3109	1793	461
3-Sep-08	77	1182	645	776	16	3233	1560	338
5-Sep-08	73	2233	844	666	50	2933	2008	143
7-Sep-08	56	708	944	535	57	1229	3381	276
10-Sep-08	50	1453	1518	1937	129	1584	5159	183
12-Sep-08	51	2374	3355	2164	234	1601	2401	244
14-Sep-08	40	3137	2325	1688	31	564	1228	415
17-Sep-08	59	3477	2550	1010	31	976	1851	394
19-Sep-08	41	3216	3923	1625	20	997	1557	344
21-Sep-08	50	3089	9131	2093	25	1717	956	364
24-Sep-08	32	3456	117	795	29	1018	9139	356
26-Sep-08	57	3013	533	614	49	1670	7134	560
28-Sep-08	63	1885	22	203	25	1203	6685	617
1-Oct-08	53	932	162	210	32	486	8586	629
3-Oct-08	51	790	152	207	42	1108	11615	858
5-Oct-08	72	515	191	266	30	410	15310	946
8-Oct-08	57	309	13	224	43	407	20714	1114
10-Oct-08	36	440	176	271	31	567	10972	1515
12-Oct-08	43	511	315	103	34	192	1719	1036
15-Oct-08	37	423	347	124	34	114	1543	1372
17-Oct-08	46	531	571	92	34	410	933	1585
19-Oct-08	128	616	801	390	34	82	1082	1012
22-Oct-08	88	345	553	480	43	60	1845	959
24-Oct-08	169	653	522	483	83	329	3593	902
26-Oct-08	340	756	656	467	52	159	2633	1070
29-Oct-08	663	1096	143	312	68	200	3230	829
31-Oct-08	906	1542	327	411	110	461	3048	804
2-Nov-08	944	1569	811	625	99	689	4090	836
5-Nov-08	1191	1782	166	808	70	1248	3169	697
7-Nov-08	644	1919	468	367	72	610	3536	1166
9-Nov-08	1712	1740	485	913	78	428	2889	1016
12-Nov-08	1952	2563	453	413	98	591	2256	832
14-Nov-08	1799	2236	442	519	61	1014	6669	847
16-Nov-08	2178	1283	651	570	90	458	3506	821

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-Nov-08	4411	881	1174	642	71	608	2677	704
21-Nov-08	5380	731	907	1064	155	782	1863	746
23-Nov-08	4695	1238	542	1105	248	800	5087	1188
26-Nov-08	3202	1028	528	1289	524	762	3816	745
28-Nov-08	3098	1180	1270	1093	166	634	5048	1083
30-Nov-08	4986	2	5288	2640	78	0	0	0
3-Dec-08	1511	937	709	1852	69	595	5291	929
5-Dec-08	2034	4055	425	1275	99	969	6181	887
7-Dec-08	1834	769	292	2019	248	358	5214	827
9-Dec-08	2142	2740	573	1778	109	277	7691	658
12-Dec-08	3931	3727	807	3108	102	872	1309	375
14-Dec-08	3436	3204	676	2571	176	526	6784	1186
17-Dec-08	3247	2516	373	2208	724	434	9526	855
19-Dec-08	2720	995	248	923	227	478	7664	1024
21-Dec-08	1875	694	410	1592	80	851	8042	688
24-Dec-08	2020	1022	336	796	55	203	8257	890
26-Dec-08	1984	1173	227	588	500	301	6751	853
28-Dec-08	2944	3065	332	888	328	257	6537	773
31-Dec-08	1472	772	431	780	386	2874	10438	3743
2-Jan-09	2530	3004	165	1036	958	3826	6826	753
4-Jan-09	5463	656	151	755	110	807	7069	3184
7-Jan-09	1308	1302	497	1180	2374	1425	9756	1086
9-Jan-09	2582	943	414	462	3145	2196	8717	821
11-Jan-09	1313	1358	934	496	4487	3119	10225	710
14-Jan-09	1633	1020	408	1492	1576	2140	8087	711
15-Jan-09	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Jan-09	2184	1370	752	1554	1756	1091	7213	6772
18-Jan-09	1260	1113	884	664	5053	1995	1740	2284
21-Jan-09	1445	1156	1012	1665	3330	1193	4472	3153
23-Jan-09	6942	715	620	1113	1244	821	6426	672
25-Jan-09	3392	802	503	1299	1218	430	3112	1242
28-Jan-09	1368	2495	880	1039	6554	1176	3979	657
30-Jan-09	1144	1414	706	425	476	544	4611	720
1-Feb-09	1515	833	849	720	2366	410	7461	839
4-Feb-09	728	753	997	563	707	252	5389	825
6-Feb-09	1043	559	980	697	553	1273	7118	15668
8-Feb-09	1105	790	936	483	4276	401	5538	745
11-Feb-09	692	632	889	486	249	315	8634	527
12-Feb-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-Feb-09	1223	638	1281	540	851	539	3674	2870
15-Feb-09	1538	389	2023	639	820	530	1464	12908
18-Feb-29	701	350	2198	522	260	657	9670	810
20-Feb-09	799	326	1748	596	306	533	5144	670

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
22-Feb-09	1074	672	2232	732	328	192	3481	864
25-Feb-09	1070	273	1643	619	1383	688	1960	504
27-Feb-09	2351	501	2407	523	1146	685	9195	551
1-Mar-09	445	607	2010	362	236	115	2686	293
4-Mar-09	1013	774	949	491	877	283	3722	841
6-Mar-09	1492	477	1050	480	179	254	3790	721
8-Mar-09	1943	1048	673	312	167	172	783	574
11-Mar-09	1366	1262	370	268	330	107	662	575
13-Mar-09	1095	1351	249	371	167	205	1285	580
15-Mar-09	936	1342	426	319	97	48	1797	602
18-Mar-09	576	1209	636	403	60	121	1986	577
20-Mar-09	589	860	734	320	83	228	2412	403
22-Mar-09	486	2023	393	347	200	203	2538	374
25-Mar-09	531	1823	459	449	115	290	2186	359
27-Mar-09	655	1346	455	488	106	246	3033	420
30-Mar-09	522	1896	486	471	109	208	3040	514
1-Apr-09	602	980	266	491	78	255	4360	516
5-Apr-09	420	1017	83	518	109	240	1659	638
8-Apr-09	521	397	147	373	97	521	2033	443
10-Apr-09	525	790	92	486	98	129	1745	554
12-Apr-09	471	444	156	532	132	76	2255	555
15-Apr-09	361	539	51	412	84	383	2212	456
17-Apr-09	354	1266	35	383	131	491	2334	556
19-Apr-09	405	1903	25	384	113	324	2165	832
22-Apr-09	485	1822	24	358	92	236	1405	631
24-Apr-09	538	1090	17	263	73	382	2617	729
26-Apr-09	530	880	16	298	69	186	981	1104
29-Apr-09	586	1413	9	237	79	268	624	585
1-May-09	544	521	14	239	67	197	2235	721
3-May-09	527	1450	24	243	80	292	1447	672
6-May-09	453	472	20	272	60	306	1364	689
8-May-09	515	474	18	239	49	371	1385	631
10-May-09	503	715	48	309	33	327	1396	510
13-May-09	467	535	13	339	61	377	1352	431
15-May-09	583	933	35	237	36	237	1373	443
17-May-09	473	949	17	284	88	283	1423	427
21-May-09	489	429	24	508	65	354	1689	200
22-May-09	630	1130	25	280	49	323	1402	180
23-May-09	665	950	43	261	152	468	1413	307
27-May-09	575	792	29	237	55	464	1523	392
29-May-09	635	1118	27	221	57	261	1882	421
31-May-09	575	720	62	216	70	452	1792	486
3-Jun-09	598	893	124	263	66	416	1932	259

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
5-Jun-09	592	952	51	207	73	201	2145	385
7-Jun-09	620	985	48	256	63	170	2085	693
10-Jun-09	489	1761	68	262	165	390	2088	385
12-Jun-09	528	1655	73	214	117	403	2116	342
14-Jun-09	449	1955	58	131	71	755	1474	307
17-Jun-09	489	754	43	220	77	932	2735	501
19-Jun-09	402	841	90	199	96	999	1729	463
21-Jun-09	339	1097	33	186	49	605	1874	329
24-Jun-09	385	559	39	145	63	1284	2157	348
26-Jun-09	462	759	40	121	30	1384	2859	443
28-Jun-09	385	593	21	148	124	855	2367	383
1-Jul-09	493	698	19	154	135	1755	3236	633
3-Jul-09	432	277	14	148	99	1043	3616	525
5-Jul-09	364	274	22	143	86	1119	3699	423
8-Jul-09	419	1799	45	154	62	1380	4290	857
10-Jul-09	409	1563	28	162	82	1978	4326	643
12-Jul-09	369	1303	23	254	46	385	5232	567
15-Jul-09	306	223	33	191	40	694	3641	569
17-Jul-09	336	738	25	193	67	1179	3090	564
19-Jul-09	484	471	27	208	90	939	3833	776
22-Jul-09	315	331	38	157	30	1553	4318	446
24-Jul-09	307	535	33	232	36	2073	2618	516
26-Jul-09	276	409	32	165	41	723	2562	475
29-Jul-09	300	318	43	228	39	1083	1383	273
31-Jul-09	398	378	48	442	49	742	2078	370
2-Aug-09	375	735	73	337	53	750	1456	500
2-Aug-09	375	735	73	337	53	750	1456	500
5-Aug-09	385	1003	32	302	33	967	1361	547
7-Aug-09	357	800	42	287	33	496	994	375
9-Aug-09	301	633	59	260	21	1082	1195	408
12-Aug-09	331	568	42	302	25	887	1153	411
14-Aug-09	388	730	68	339	16	1019	1096	529

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

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

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.15.08	11.50	82	4,570
8.17.08	12.75	74	4,302
8.20.08	10.50	57	6,480
8.21.08	5.00	10	59
8.22.08	9.00	37	9,765
8.23.08	9.25	74	8,301
8.24.08	10.00	81	6,379
8.27.08	10.50	86	5,330
8.29.08	11.00	91	6,173
8.31.08	10.50	82	8,521
9.3.08	11.50	88	7,827
9.5.08	10.25	77	8,950
9.7.08	12.00	93	7,186
9.10.08	12.50	91	12,013
9.12.08	12.00	95	12,424
9.14.08	12.75	95	9,428
9.17.08	12.75	99	10,348
9.19.08	12.75	97	11,723
9.21.08	12.50	100	17,425
9.24.08	12.25	86	14,942
9.26.08	13.00	103	13,630
9.28.08	13.00	97	10,703
10.1.08	13.00	94	11,090

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
10.3.08	13.00	101	14,823
10.5.08	12.25	91	17,740
10.8.08	12.50	91	22,881
10.10.08	12.75	102	14,008
10.12.08	12.75	102	3,953
10.15.08	13.00	101	3,994
10.17.08	12.50	99	4,202
10.19.08	12.75	92	4,145
10.22.08	12.75	95	4,373
10.24.08	11.25	88	6,734
10.26.08	12.75	100	6,133
10.29.08	11.75	101	6,541
10.31.08	12.00	93	7,609
11.2.08	11.75	97	9,662
11.5.08	12.50	100	9,131
11.7.08	12.50	100	8,781
11.9.08	12.50	98	9,261
11.12.08	12.25	98	9,158
11.14.08	11.50	104	13,587
11.16.08	12.00	96	9,557
11.19.08	11.00	101	11,168
11.21.08	12.50	104	11,628
11.23.08	12.25	109	14,903
11.26.08	12.25	107	11,894
11.28.08	12.50	107	13,572
11.30.08	8.50	28	12,994
12.3.08	11.50	108	11,893
12.5.08	12.50	112	15,925
12.7.08	12.50	113	11,561
12.9.08	12.75	116	15,968
12.12.08	12.25	110	14,231
12.14.08	11.75	109	18,559
12.17.08	12.50	109	19,883
12.19.08	12.25	107	14,279
12.21.08	12.00	111	14,232
12.24.08	12.75	108	13,579
12.26.08	13.00	121	12,377
12.28.08	12.50	118	15,124
12.31.08	12.00	110	20,896
1.2.09	12.25	115	19,098

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
1.4.09	12.25	105	18,195
1.7.09	12.00	109	18,928
1.9.09	12.25	110	19,280
1.11.09	12.00	110	22,642
1.14.09	12.00	111	17,067
1.16.09	12.00	115	22,692
1.18.09	12.00	109	14,993
1.21.09	9.50	101	17,426
1.23.09	9.25	108	18,553
1.25.09	11.50	115	11,998
1.28.09	12.75	113	18,148
1.30.09	12.50	110	10,040
2.1.09	11.75	110	14,993
2.4.09	12.00	104	10,214
2.6.09	11.25	104	27,891
2.8.09	12.75	111	14,274
2.11.09	12.50	109	12,424
2.13.09	12.00	107	11,616
2.15.09	11.50	117	20,311
2.18.09	12.25	113	15,168
2.20.09	11.00	104	10,122
2.22.09	12.00	109	9,575
2.25.09	11.25	106	8,140
2.27.09	12.25	106	17,359
3.1.09	9.50	100	6,754
3.4.09	12.50	108	8,950
3.6.09	12.00	108	8,443
3.8.09	12.00	108	5,672
3.11.09	13.00	103	4,940
3.13.09	12.75	104	5,303
3.15.09	12.50	111	5,567
3.18.09	13.00	106	5,568
3.20.09	12.00	104	5,629
3.22.09	12.50	102	6,564
3.25.09	12.50	102	6,212
3.27.09	12.50	105	6,749
3.30.09	13.25	99	7,246
4.1.09	12.00	104	7,548
4.5.09	12.25	102	4,684
4.8.09	12.25	112	4,532

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
4.10.09	12.00	110	4,419
4.12.09	12.00	101	4,621
4.15.09	12.00	104	4,498
4.17.09	12.50	103	5,550
4.19.09	12.25	101	6,151
4.22.09	12.75	105	5,053
4.24.09	12.00	103	5,709
4.26.09	12.00	100	4,064
4.29.09	13.00	100	3,801
5.1.09	12.00	103	4,538
5.3.09	12.00	103	4,735
5.6.09	12.75	101	3,636
5.8.09	12.50	101	3,682
5.10.09	12.25	102	3,841
5.13.09	12.50	93	3,575
5.15.09	12.00	93	3,877
5.17.09	11.50	87	3,944
5.21.09	8.75	94	3,758
5.22.09	9.00	85	4,019
5.23.09	10.00	89	4,259
5.27.09	8.50	89	4,067
5.29.09	11.00	78	4,622
5.31.09	10.25	85	4,373
6.3.09	12.25	81	4,551
6.5.09	12.25	83	4,606
6.7.09	10.50	80	4,920
6.10.09	10.75	86	5,608
6.12.09	11.00	79	5,448
6.14.09	9.50	75	5,200
6.17.09	9.75	76	5,751
6.19.09	10.50	80	4,819
6.21.09	9.00	78	4,512
6.24.09	10.50	81	4,980
6.26.09	9.00	76	6,098
6.28.09	10.00	75	4,876
7.1.09	9.75	75	7,123
7.3.09	9.25	75	6,154
7.5.09	10.00	75	6,130
7.8.09	10.75	76	9,006
7.10.09	9.50	76	9,191

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
7.12.09	11.00	79	8,179
7.15.09	10.50	82	5,697
7.17.09	10.50	83	6,192
7.19.09	11.00	84	6,828
7.22.09	10.50	80	7,188
7.24.09	10.50	84	6,350
7.26.09	8.75	85	4,683
7.29.09	10.00	80	3,667
7.31.09	11.00	82	4,505
8.2.09	10.75	80	4,279
8.5.09	11.00	76	4,630
8.7.09	10.25	80	3,384
8.9.09	12.50	82	3,959
8.12.09	12.50	81	3,719
8.14.09	13.25	81	4,185

Total days = 157      Total hours = 1,829.50

Table D which follows deals with all the species seen during the first 11 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 11 years.

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

## Table D

### Systematic List of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2009

This list covers all the species seen during the 11 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
Neotropic Cormorant	1	6.3.09
Double-crested Cormorant	7,800	2.22.04
Anhinga	621	5.23.09
American Bittern	71	12.5.08
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	242	8.23.08
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	2,800	2.11.09
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	5.7.00
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	351	12.3.08
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	217	9.14.08
Blue-winged Teal	10,500	11.2.98
Cinnamon Teal	3	1.19.99
Northern Shoveler	770	1.27.99
Northern Pintail	420	12.16.98
"Common Teal"	1	1.22.06
Green-winged Teal	12,565	12.18.98
Canvasback	5	12.7.98
Redhead	18	1.3.02
Ring-necked Duck	11,900	12.3.98
Greater Scaup	12	12.17.07
Lesser Scaup	3,300	1.23.09
Black Scoter	2	11.22.06
Bufflehead	11	12.16.04
Common Goldeneye	2	11.22.05

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Hooded Merganser	100	1.12.99
Red-breasted Merganser	14	3.15.09
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	415	11.28.08
Purple Gallinule	97	4.25.04
Common Gallinule	3,100	12.12.08
American Coot	16,720	11.18.98
Limpkin	6	3.8.09
Sandhill Crane	375	1.16.09
Whooping Crane	8	3.21.00

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Black-bellied Plover	346	12.3.98
American Golden Plover	6	10.26.99
Wilson's Plover	1	9.10.08
Semipalmated Plover	134	5.15.02
Piping Plover	1	5.20.02
Killdeer	2,815	1.2.09
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	4.20.09
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	112	5.21.09
Baird's Sandpiper	2	8.6.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	965	9.12.08
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1	9.26.02
Dunlin	210	11.13.98
Curlew Sandpiper	1	9.2.98
Stilt Sandpiper	490	10.21.98
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	23	9.11.98
Ruff	2	11.25.98
Short-billed Dowitcher	670	10.29.98
Long-billed Dowitcher	1,890	1.12.99
Wilson's Snipe	1,090	1.4.04
American Woodcock	12	12.7.05
Wilson's Phalarope	21	9.2.98
Red-necked Phalarope	5	8.22.08
Red Phalarope	1	9.16.01
Pomarine Jaeger	2	5.6.01
Parasitic Jaeger	1	8.20.08

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Laughing Gull	121	8.24.08
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
Great Black-backed Gull	1	1.27.06
Gull-billed Tern	4	4.20.99
Caspian Tern	208	2.10.99
Royal Tern	8	8.22.08
Sandwich Tern	4	5.7.07
Roseate Tern	1	5.20.08
Common Tern	103	10.31.07
Arctic Tern	3	10.31.07
Forster's Tern	611	1.16.08
Least Tern	92	6.10.09
Bridled Tern	6	8.20.08
Sooty Tern	16	8.22.08
Black Tern	532	8.24.08
Black Skimmer	120	2.3.99
Rock Pigeon	106	6.25.99
Eurasian Collared-Dove	36	6.7.99
White-winged Dove	35	8.12.09
Mourning Dove	2,370	7.30.08
Common Ground-Dove	111	5.21.03
Budgerigar	1	7.23.99
Cockatiel	1	9.2.02
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	5.10.99
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	52	6.8.06
Smooth-billed Ani	1	6.26.03
Groove-billed Ani	6	2.6.05
Barn Owl	25	12.22.06
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	2.1.09
Great Horned Owl	10	1.30.05
Burrowing Owl	1	6.18.03
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

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
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	7	3.15.09
Chimney Swift	8,100	9.24.08
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	10.13.02
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	12.19.99
Belted Kingfisher	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
Downy Woodpecker	49	3.28.07
Hairy Woodpecker	1	3.13.99
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	6.23.03
Northern Flicker	16	10.8.06
Pileated Woodpecker	12	11.4.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	4.20.05
Eastern Wood-Pewee	7	9.27.06
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	10.11.04
Acadian Flycatcher	4	9.10.03
Alder Flycatcher	1	9.14.03
Willow Flycatcher	1	7.27.99
Least Flycatcher	23	12.19.07
Eastern Phoebe	416	10.26.03
Vermillion Flycatcher	2	3.4.02
Ash-throated Flycatcher	16	12.14.07
Great Crested Flycatcher	45	5.16.07
Brown-crested Flycatcher	2	3.1.06
Tropical Kingbird	1	12.9.01
Cassin's Kingbird	2	2.29.04
Western Kingbird	72	1.27.02
Eastern Kingbird	347	8.31.99
Gray Kingbird	2	10.21.98
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8	12.11.05
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1	7.23.00
Loggerhead Shrike	18	2.3.02
White-eyed Vireo	74	10.5.08
Bell's Vireo	1	2.6.00
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	4.3.02
Blue-headed Vireo	19	11.23.08
Philadelphia Vireo	1	10.14.99

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Red-eyed Vireo	17	9.21.00
Black-whiskered Vireo	1	9.10.06
Blue Jay	180	10.17.07
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	4.17.02
American Crow	38	11.9.08
Fish Crow	4,400	1.27.02
Purple Martin	2,850	6.20.04
Tree Swallow	71,000	3.10.06
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	28	10.11.04
Bank Swallow	265	8.20.08
Cliff Swallow	71	10.1.06
Cave Swallow	14	10.28.05
Barn Swallow	9,300	8.22.08
Carolina Chickadee	7	5.3.09
Tufted Titmouse	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	713	10.17.08
Northern Mockingbird	126	10.8.06
Brown Thrasher	74	10.8.08
European Starling	2,040	7.13.07
Common Myna	1	7.11.05
American Pipit	820	1.2.09
Cedar Waxwing	2,240	4.8.07
Blue-winged Warbler	2	9.3.00

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
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	14	12.7.08
Prairie Warbler	83	9.10.03
Palm Warbler	3,120	2.26.03
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	11.2.07
Blackpoll Warbler	73	5.5.06
Cerulean Warbler	2	9.21.00
Black-and-white Warbler	10	9.22.04
American Redstart	48	5.14.01
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4.14.02
Worm-eating Warbler	2	9.22.04
Swainson's Warbler	1	8.16.00
Ovenbird	92	9.27.06
Northern Waterthrush	188	9.28.04
Louisiana Waterthrush	68	8.26.04
Kentucky Warbler	1	4.14.09
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	19	12.17.08
Clay-colored Sparrow	46	2.3.99
Field Sparrow	32	1.30.09

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
Vesper Sparrow	45	1.16.09
Lark Sparrow	1	2.9.99
Savannah Sparrow	860	12.8.98
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	2.17.99
Henslow's Sparrow	1	11.20.98
LeConte's Sparrow	1	12.16.98
Nelson's Sparrow	1	11.5.00
Fox Sparrow	1	2.17.99
Song Sparrow	16	12.16.02
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	11.17.02
Swamp Sparrow	1,126	11.21.04
White-throated Sparrow	7	3.4.09
White-crowned Sparrow	51	2.3.99
Dark-eyed Junco	1	12.17.03
Lapland Longspur	1	10.16.98
Northern Cardinal	344	4.9.08
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	10.17.04
Blue Grosbeak	72	10.1.06
Lazuli Bunting	1	1.7.02
Indigo Bunting	840	10.26.07
Painted Bunting	12	5.26.04
Dickcissel	143	5.22.05
Bobolink	16,550	4.30.08
Red-winged Blackbird	303,000	7.17.05
Eastern Meadowlark	74	2.27.09
Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	12.31.98
Rusty Blackbird	13	12.3.98
Brewer's Blackbird	1	12.19.01
Common Grackle	117,000	7.17.05
Boat-tailed Grackle	167,000	7.14.05
Shiny Cowbird	13	7.3.05
Bronzed Cowbird	1	11.23.98
Brown-headed Cowbird	3,600	2.27.09
Orchard Oriole	28	6.19.09
Baltimore Oriole	7	9.29.03
Bullock's Oriole	1	1.22.03
Purple Finch	1	11.26.06
House Finch	4	10.3.08
Pine Siskin	2	12.26.08
American Goldfinch	196	2.20.08
House Sparrow	7	12.8.98

Species	Highest count	Date of high count
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 353 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	353
Additional species pre-survey	7
Grand Total	360
Less exotics	14
<b>Acceptable total</b>	<b>346</b>

## **Appendix A**

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

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

## Appendix B

### Field Descriptions

#### Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*)

On June 3 in the afternoon I was working my way north up the side of Lake Apopka when I stopped to check the cormorants perched on a snag. I immediately noted that one was different and that it was an adult (in breeding plumage) Neotropic Cormorant. What caught my attention was the shape and coloring of the facial patch. This patch was yellow not orange as in a Double-crested Cormorant. The patch went back to a sharp point and this was bordered by a thin band of white. There were also a few sparse white feathers on the side of the face; otherwise plumage similar to the other cormorants. This was a smaller and much slimmer bird with a thinner bill and longer tail. On June 5<sup>th</sup> Bruce Anderson saw the bird and on June 7 some 40 birders viewed the bird at the same location. During these three days it used two different snags one perch being some 18 feet above the water and the other five. This bird was not seen after the 7<sup>th</sup>.

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

On September 10 whilst the fields still flooded after Tropical Storm Fay I stopped at the junction of Laughlin Road and the McDonald Canal to check the field to the east of Laughlin and north of the canal. The field was full of shore birds and whilst scanning the field with the telescope I spotted a plover of the Semipalmated Plover type with what appeared to be a long bill. I drove down the canal road to where I thought the bird might be and climbed on top of a pile of alum for a view of this piece of water. I located the bird again and saw that it was a Wilson's Plover, only the second record for Zellwood. This individual was in non-breeding plumage with a solid wide pale brown breast band. The bill was long, thick and black so unlike the diminutive two colored beak of a Semipalmated Plover. Forehead was white with a diffuse white line above the eye. Throat was white leading back to a thin white collar. Rest of head and upperparts a medium brown. Underparts were white. Legs pinkish; with so many other birds there I did not wait to see it in flight.

### Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

During the " passage" of Tropical Storm Fay on August 20 at 2.40 pm I saw a jaeger circling over the waters of Lake Apopka near Magnolia Park. I started to watch it through the telescope. This was not a bulky, deep chested bird. Rather it was quite slim with a thin bill. Wings were also a little slimmer. This was a light phase bird with a dark cap. Face and neck were white. There was a clear but quite narrow brown breast band, rest of the underparts white except for the undertail coverts which were brownish. Upperparts also brown. There was a whitish base to the primaries but this was not a striking feature. Central tail feather were long and pointed. I have over the years seen thousands of both Parasitic and Pomarine Jaegers.

### Bridled Terns (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

Thanks to Tropical Storm Fay I was able to carry out "sea-watches" at Lake Apopka! I spent long spells at the lake on August 20, August 21, August 22 and August 23. The main pelagic species was the Sooty Tern. I saw one flying to the north on August 20, 12 on August 21, 16 on August 22 and one on August 23. Note how the passage increased as time went on. The Bridled Terns were the exact opposite; there were six on August 20 with one on August 21 that was it. I noted the times of the various birds. On August 20 they flew north as follows: one north at 1320 hrs, one south at 1400 hrs, two north at 1505 hrs, two north at 1540 hrs, one north at 1555 hrs and one north at 1615 hrs. On the 21<sup>st</sup> the single bird flew north at 12.50 hrs. This is a general description: these were medium sized terns with quite dark gray upper-wings. Whilst not pale they looked pale when compared to a Sooty Tern. Under-wings white with darker primary tips. Tails looked mainly white; they had black caps with thin white line extending back to the eye. Flight was buoyant with deep wing beats. I have seen these terns on a number of trips to the Dry Tortugas.

## Appendix C

### Butterflies

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

Species	2008	2009
Pipevine Swallowtail	7.2.08	
Polydamus Swallowtail	5.25.08	8.28.09
Zebra Swallowtail		8.5.09
Black Swallowtail	2.1.08	
Giant Swallowtail	1.6.08	2.27.09
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	2.8.08	3.4.09
Spicebush Swallowtail	2.22.08	3.8.09
Palamedes Swallowtail	3.30.08	7.29.09
Checkered White	1.11.08	1.9.09
Cabbage White	3.19.08	
Great Southern White	1.6.08	1.2.09
Orange Sulphur	3.2.08	3.11.09
Southern Dogface	8.27.08	2.8.09
Cloudless Sulphur	1.6.08	1.4.09
Orange-barred Sulphur		
Large Orange Sulphur	5.11.08	9.4.09
Barred Yellow	1.4.08	1.2.09

Species	2008	2009
Little Yellow	1.6.08	1.2.09
Sleepy Orange	1.6.08	1.2.09
Dainty Sulphur	1.4.08	1.9.09
Great Purple Hairstreak	3.26.08	4.8.09
Banded Hairstreak	2.29.08	
White M Hairstreak	2.8.08	2.18.09
Gray Hairstreak	1.6.08	1.11.09
Red-banded Hairstreak	2.20.08	3.11.09
Cassius Blue		
Ceraunus Blue	2.1.08	11.20.09
Spring Azure	5.4.08	
American Snout	3.26.08	5.1.09
Gulf Fritillary	1.4.08	1.2.09
Zebra	1.4.08	1.2.09
Variegated Fritillary	1.11.08	3.20.09
Phaon Crescent	2.8.08	2.20.09
Pearl Crescent	1.6.08	1.4.09
Question Mark	2.26.08	4.1.09
American Lady	1.4.08	1.2.09
Painted Lady	1.4.08	11.1.09
Red Admiral	1.4.08	1.2.09
MIMIC		
Common Buckeye	1.2.08	1.2.09
White Peacock	1.2.08	1.4.09
Red-spotted Purple		
Viceroy	2.15.08	3.13.09
Hackberry Emperor	4.11.08	3.18.09
Tawny Emperor	4.18.08	5.3.09
Carolina Satyr	1.6.08	1.2.09
Little Wood-Satyr		5.3.09
Monarch	1.6.08	1.2.09
Queen	1.6.08	1.9.09
Silver-spotted Skipper	2.10.08	
Long-tailed Skipper	1.2.08	1.2.09
Dorantes Skipper	1.6.08	1.2.09
Southern Cloudywing		
Confused Cloudywing		
Juvenal's Duskywing	2.6.08	2.18.09
Horace's Duskywing	1.20.08	1.4.09
Zarucco Duskywing	2.15.08	
Common Checkered-Skipper	1.4.08	2.18.09

Species	2008	2009
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	1.2.08	1.2.09
Swarthy Skipper		
Neamathla Skipper	9.5.08	9.9.09
Clouded Skipper	1.11.08	1.2.09
Least Skipper		
Southern Skipperling	1.23.08	3.20.09
Fiery Skipper	1.6.08	1.9.09
Dotted Skipper		
Tawny-edged Skipper	4.11.08	
Whirlabout	1.6.08	2.11.09
Southern Broken-Dash		
Northern Broken-Dash		
Sachem	1.6.08	
Delaware Skipper	8.6.08	
Byssus Skipper		
Dun Skipper	3.19.08	
Dusted Skipper	4.18.08	
Eufalia Skipper	1.6.08	
Twin-spot Skipper	8.10.08	
Brazilian Skipper	9.19.08	

There were 78 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2009.

## Appendix D

### Dragonflies and Damselflies

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

Species	2008	2009
Ebony Jewelwing		
Common Spreadwing		
Variable Dancer	3.26.08	
Powdered Dancer	4.23.08	
Familiar Bluet		3.20.09
Purple Bluet		
Cherry Bluet		
Atlantic Bluet	2.4.08	3.30.09
Florida Bluet		5.31.09
Orange Bluet		
Vesper Bluet		
Citrine Forktail	1.6.08	1.25.09
Fragile Forktail	1.9.08	1.2.09
Rambur's Forktail	1.6.08	1.2.09
Southern Sprite	2.8.08	
Duckweed Firetail	3.19.08	

Species	2008	2009
Comet Darner	2.29.08	
Common Green Darner	1.2.08	1.2.09
Blue-faced Darner	1.4.08	5.1.09
Regal Darner	4.15.08	8.7.09
Swamp Darner	3.2.08	9.23.09
Harlequin Darner		
Twilight Darner	1.6.08	1.2.09
Cyrano Darner	5.4.08	5.31.09
Phantom Darner		11.18.09
Two-striped Forceptail	4.4.08	6.3.09
Gray-green Clubtail	3.21.08	
South-eastern Spinyleg	8.10.08	7.26.09
Sandhill Clubtail		
Cypress Clubtail	5.7.08	
Dragonhunter	6.4.08	
Russet-tipped Clubtail	7.2.08	5.27.09
Illinois River Cruiser		
Prince Baskettail	4.2.08	4.8.09
Common Baskettail	1.14.08	1.2.09
Sepia Baskettail		
Florida Baskettail		
Four-spotted Pennant	3.24.08	4.1.09
Amanda's Pennant	5.20.08	
Red-veined Pennant	5.28.08	
Halloween Pennant	5.2.08	4.15.09
Banded Pennant	5.14.08	6.24.09
Faded Pennant	6.29.08	
Scarlet Skimmer	3.17.08	4.26.09
Pin-tailed Pondhawk	1.11.08	1.2.09
Eastern Pondhawk	2.8.08	2.18.09
GREAT PONDHAWK	3.28.08	9.4.09
Little Blue Dragonlet	4.9.08	4.29.09
BAND-WINGED DRAGONLET		11.20.09
Blue Corporal	4.25.08	
Golden-winged Skimmer	5.2.08	5.8.09
Bar-winged Skimmer	4.30.08	
Slaty Skimmer	3.17.08	5.8.09
Needham's Skimmer	4.27.08	5.6.09
Painted Skimmer		
Great Blue Skimmer	4.11.08	6.10.09
Marl Pennant	9.7.08	8.15.09

Species	2008	2009
Hyacinth Glider	3.17.08	3.30.09
Roseate Skimmer	1.6.08	9.6.09
Blue Dasher	1.14.08	2.18.09
Wandering Glider	1.20.08	5.22.09
Spot-winged Glider	5.11.08	6.21.09
Eastern Amberwing	2.26.08	4.1.09
Carolina Saddlebags	1.9.08	1.2.09
Black Saddlebags	2.8.08	1.11.09
Red Saddlebags	3.24.08	9.9.09

So far during the survey a total 64 species have been identified, of these 16 were damselflies.

New species = 2009 Band-winged Dragonlet one male and one female at the Nursery on 11.20.09

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## Appendix E

### Amphibians and Reptiles

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

Species	2008	2009
Eastern Newt		
Southern Toad	1.6.08	1.2.09
Oak Toad	4.2.08	1.9.09
Greenhouse Frog	1.11.08	1.7.09
Southern Cricket Frog	4.11.08	4.29.09
Spring Peeper	1.6.08	1.2.09
Green Treefrog	1.6.08	3.11.09
Barking Treefrog	2.17.08	3.8.09
Pinewoods Treefrog	2.17.08	
Squirrel Treefrog	3.2.08	3.11.09
Cope's Gray Treefrog	1.6.08	1.4.09
Cuban Treefrog		8.12.09
Southern Chorus Frog	1.23.08	1.25.09
Ornate Chorus Frog	1.23.08	1.4.09
Little Grass Frog	2.17.08	1.9.09
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog	4.9.08	5.21.09

Species	2008	2009
Bull Frog	3.2.08	4.1.09
Pig Frog	1.23.08	2.15.09
Bronze Frog	3.30.08	6.5.09
Southern Leopard Frog	1.6.08	1.2.09
American Alligator	1.2.08	1.2.09
Common Snapping Turtle	5.23.08	2.15.09
Stinkpot	4.2.08	
Loggerhead Musk Turtle	5.30.08	
Mud Turtle		
Striped Mud Turtle	3.19.08	1.28.09
Box Turtle		7.12.09
Florida Cooter	1.6.08	1.4.09
Florida Redbelly Turtle	1.6.08	1.2.09
Chicken Turtle	5.14.08	2.27.09
Gopher Tortoise	7.24.08	
Florida Softshell	1.2.08	1.9.09
Green Anole	3.17.08	3.11.09
Brown Anole	3.2.08	2.13.09
Six-lined Racerunner	7.24.08	9.16.09
Ground Skink	6.11.08	
Broad-headed Skink	4.25.08	
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	3.19.08	3.20.09
Mole Skink		
Eastern Glass Lizard	5.18.08	1.18.09
Island Glass Lizard		
Florida Green Water Snake	4.7.08	3.22.09
Brown Water Snake		
Banded Water Snake	1.9.08	1.28.09
Swamp Snake	7.9.08	
Brown Snake	1.9.08	
Striped Crawfish Snake	1.14.08	2.1.09
Garter Snake	2.17.08	1.21.09
Ribbon Snake	2.6.08	1.25.09
Eastern Hognose Snake		1.23.09
Ring-neck Snake	7.6.08	7.15.09
Mud Snake		
Racer	3.30.08	1.28.09
Eastern Coachwhip	4.20.08	
Rough Green Snake	4.11.08	4.5.09
Indigo Snake	8.3.08	5.21.09

Species	2008	2009
Corn Snake	2.1.08	1.28.09
Rat Snake	6.8.08	1.30.09
Cottonmouth	4.7.08	3.15.09
Pygmy Rattlesnake		
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 2008 and 2009.

Species	2008	2009
Virginia Opossum	1.2.08	1.18.09
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	1.16.08	4.1.09
Least Shrew		
Nine-banded Armadillo	4.2.08	1.2.09
Eastern Cottontail	1.28.08	1.2.09
Marsh Rabbit	1.2.08	1.2.09
Gray Squirrel	1.28.08	1.4.09
Southern Flying Squirrel	4.7.08	3.25.09
South-eastern Pocket Gopher		
Marsh Rice Rat	7.6.08	
Eastern Harvest Mouth	5.23.08	
Cotton Mouse		
Hispid Cotton Rat	1.16.08	3.15.09
Eastern Wood Rat		
Round-tailed Muskrat	5.11.08	
Norway Rat		4.26.09
House Mouse		
Coyote	1.2.08	1.9.09
Red Fox	2.15.08	2.11.09
Gray Fox		

Species	2008	2009
Black Bear	10.26.08	
Raccoon	1.6.08	1.2.09
Long-tailed Weasel	9.3.08	
Spotted Skunk		
Striped Skunk		
River Otter	1.2.08	1.11.09
Bobcat	1.4.08	1.4.09
Florida Panther		
Wild Boar		

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