When compared to the fall and winter passage January was a quiet month even so there were two new additions to the bird list. There were a series of fronts during the month leading to some cold days (at least cold by central Florida standards). The winds have tended to be from the north. During the month 97 species were located as against 91 species in 2017 this was over 31 surveys and 146 hours at the park.

Single Red-throated Loons were seen on the 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 4\textsuperscript{th} and 25\textsuperscript{th}. There was a Horned Grebe on the 13\textsuperscript{th} with five on the 20\textsuperscript{th}, then one seen on the 21\textsuperscript{st}. American White Pelicans have been present all month over the Halifax River on the 24\textsuperscript{th} 120 seen this is a new high count for the park. There was a Magnificent Frigatebird on the 10\textsuperscript{th}.

A Roseate Spoonbill flew to the north on the 14\textsuperscript{th}. It was Turkey Vulture month with 435 on the 17\textsuperscript{th}, 905 on the 23\textsuperscript{rd} and 421 on the 24\textsuperscript{th}. The bird of the month had to be an adult Tundra Swan that flew to the south down the Halifax River on the 13\textsuperscript{th}. There was a Mottled Duck on the 19\textsuperscript{th} this was only the second record. There were two Redheads on the 4\textsuperscript{th} with a Long-tailed Duck flying to the south near the shore on the 8\textsuperscript{th} (all the Long-tailed’s seen to date have flown along the shore). There were four Buffleheads on the 5\textsuperscript{th} with a Hooded Merganser sitting on the sea on the 8\textsuperscript{th}.

There were two Peregrine Falcons one on the 28\textsuperscript{th} was in the area whilst the other on the 31\textsuperscript{st} flew north well out to sea. The only shorebird of note was a Semipalmated Plover on the 6\textsuperscript{th}. For the month 16 Pomarine and ten Parasitic Jaegers were seen. There was a Glaucous Gull on the 7\textsuperscript{th}. Sandwich Terns peaked at 103 on the 16\textsuperscript{th}. An adult Common Tern flew to the north on the 21\textsuperscript{st} that was most unexpected. Black Skimmers were interesting in that there were cold weather movements to the south then as it warmed up a bit some would return to the north. The heaviest flights to the south were 865 on the 4\textsuperscript{th}, 345 on the 6\textsuperscript{th}, 316 on the 14\textsuperscript{th} and 123 on the 25\textsuperscript{th}. The count of 865 is a new high count for the park.

There were single White-winged Doves on the 19\textsuperscript{th} and 24\textsuperscript{th}. On the 30\textsuperscript{th} for the second park record a first-winter Yellow-bellied Sapsucker flew to the north. There was a Pileated Woodpecker on the 24\textsuperscript{th}. An American Crow was present on the 21\textsuperscript{st} and 22\textsuperscript{nd}. There was a Ruby-crowned Kinglet on the 20\textsuperscript{th} (it was on the utility wires across AiAi!). Now we come to the 12\textsuperscript{th} on this day a cold front was approaching and the wind was from the south-west at 12 m.p.h. we were clearly in the warm sector. A total of 3,750 American Robins flew to the south with six American Pipits (new species), 1,460 Cedar Waxwings, 245 Common Grackles, 910 Brown-headed Cowbirds and 62 American Goldfinches. The counts for Cedar Waxwing, Brown-headed Cowbirds and American
Goldfinch were all new high counts. There were also 2,750 American Robins on the 24\textsuperscript{th} with 510 Cedar Waxwings on the 23\textsuperscript{rd} and 30 American Goldfinches on the 31\textsuperscript{st}. Finally there was a male Baltimore Oriole on the 24\textsuperscript{th}.

I suspect that February will be quieter but one never knows.

Harry Robinson