

**THE BIRDS OF TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK**

**A FOUR YEAR REVIEW**

**JANUARY 1, 2016 TO DECEMBER 31, 2019**

**BY HARRY ROBINSON**

**WITH AN ADDENDUM by SAM KRAH**

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## INTRODUCTION

This is basically a summary of what I and others saw over the first four years of this project from January, 2016 to December, 2019. Initially I was still working at Lake Apopka so the coverage was more limited but from my retirement (August 31, 2017) I have not missed a day, Details of the days covered and the hours spent will be tabled at the back of this paper (Table A). During each survey I spent time looking to the east and to the west. To the east I looked out over the sea searching the areas up to a mile from the shore. To the west I looked towards the Halifax River (which I could not see) checking the utility wires and the skies above the river. I also checked a clump of sea grapes in the migration season for warblers there is another small interesting area on the south side of the park by A1A. A series of four annual reports covers the fine detail so this is more of an overview.

For each species I will cover first and last dates if applicable, highest numbers and main periods of passage. Each year has had very different features which make it all the more interesting.

For each year I have written an annual report and these I have had printed. This is different as I will not have it printed rather after the book is completed each year I will then add the data for that year to this paper making this an ongoing summary even if there is a time lag.

Table B follows and this shows the highest daily count during these four years each year this will brought up to date.

Table C details the historical records these are not mentioned in the main systematic list or included in the highest counts.

The addendum by Sam Krah gives you a quick look at when each species was seen and just how common it is at this site.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Whilst I have done the bulk of the birding a number of people have put in significant hours helping me. In particular I would like to thank Sam Krah and Kim Ramos. Others such as Paul Hueber, Luddy Lambertson, Eli Schaperow and Tatyana St Laurent have all contributed thank you.

The text of this paper has been held by Adam Hull, Sam Krah and Kim Ramos thank you all I would hate to have to write it all again.

Sam Krah has prepared a table which shows the abundance of each species month on month, that was a much appreciated major task, thanks Sam.

Once again Kim Ramos has come to my aid by creating the PDF version of this document, thanks Kim.

Harry Robinson

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### **Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*)

Overall they were seen from November 13 (2017) to April 3 (2019) with a late individual on May 8, 2016. Compared to the Common Loon this is a rarity the number of sightings have varied from seven to 16 a year. Normally only singles noted with two on January 29, 2016, two on December 7, 2016, two on January 17, 2019 and two on February 25, 2019. The high count is that of **five on December 13, 2017**.

### **Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*)

Overall they were seen from October 28 (2016, 2017 and 2018) to May 6 (2016). Whilst they were often to be seen flying by offshore there were many sightings of individuals drifting to the south or to the north irrespective of the season. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2016) to March 1 (2019) with high counts of five on January 3, 2016, five on January 5, 2019, five on January 25, 2018, seven on January 2, 2018, seven on January 10, 2016 and seven on January 18, 2019. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2018) to May 6 (2016) with high counts of three on April 17, 2018 and four on March 17, 2019. The late fall passage ran from October 28 (2016, 2017 and 2018) to December 1 (2018) with high counts of ten on November 22, 2019, 13 on November 22, 2018, 17 on November 26, 2016 and 19 on November 12, 2016. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2018) to January 1 (2016) with high counts of 12 on December 19, 2018, 27 on December 14, 2017 and **29 on December 21, 2018** the latter being the highest count for the park.

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

Over the four years there were nine records for the late fall passage. Singles were seen on the sea from September 25 (2019) to November 12 (2016) with exceptionally a high count of **two on September 25, 2019**. Apart for this September sighting the records started on October 14 (2018).

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

An uncommon migrant and winter visitor they could be seen flying by or sitting on the sea. The late fall passage was the heaviest event. The early spring passage ran from January 5 (2017) to February 6 (2018) with a high count of five on January 20, 2018. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2018) to March 19 (2018) there were singles on four dates. The late

fall passage ran from November 4 (2018) to November 19 (2017) with high counts of six on November 13, 2017 and **12 on November 13, 2016** the count of 12 is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2017, 2019) to December 24 (2017) with high counts of six on November 28, 2017, eight on December 17, 2016 and nine on December 4, 2016.

### **Eared Grebe** (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage one in winter plumage flew to the south on February 14, 2017.

### **Northern Fulmar** (*Fulmarus glacialis*)

This is another vagrant that normally does not reach Florida. In 2017 for the late fall passage there was one on October 3 (wind ENE 18) with two on October 4 (wind ENE 25) and **four on October 5** (wind NE 30) later there was one on November 11 (wind NE 15). The count of four is the highest count for the park.

### **Cory's Shearwater** (*Calonectris diomedea*)

There are two races of this species that can be separated with a good view of the under wing pattern. It is quite possible that these are two separate species. Unless I obtained a good view of the under wing I treat all as Cory's Shearwaters if I can sort out the other race then they are dealt with separately under the name of Scopoli's Shearwater.

With the exception of 2017 this was a rare visitor. For the summer passage there were six records from June 9 (2017) to July 18 (2018) with a high count of five on June 19, 2016. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 3, 2018, September 15, 2019 and September 21, 2019. The main event was the late fall passage this ran from October 1 (2018) to November 23 (2018) with the exception of 2017 only singles noted on five dates. In 2017 there were 23 on October 2 (wind ENE 18) with **24 on October 4** (wind ENE 25), then 14 seen on October 5 (wind NE 20) with ten on October 6 (wind SE 3). There were 15 on October 7 (wind SE 5) with three to October 16 (wind E 6). There were six on October 17 (wind N 18) with singles to October 19. There were two on October 20 (wind NE 13) with singles to October 22. There were three on October 23 (wind S 12) with two on October 29 (wind NW 12) and singles to November 11. There were four on November 12 (wind NE 15) and November 14 (wind N 20) with one on November 20. The count of 24 on October 4, 2017 is the highest count for the park. Exceptionally there was a winter record as one seen on December 13, 2019.

### **Scolopi's Shearwater** (*Calonectris diomedea diomedea*)

Almost certainly this is the rarer of the two races. There are three records for the summer passage from June 10 (2017) to July 18 (2018) with high counts of two on July 5, 2018 and July 18, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 30, 2019 and September 20, 2019. The main fall passage ran from October 1 (2018) to November 13 (2017) with high counts of three on October 7, 2017 (wind SE 5) and **five on October 2, 2017** (wind ENE 18). The count of five is the highest count for the park. Again there was a winter sighting as one seen on December 4, 2018.

### **Great Shearwater** (*Puffinus gravis*)

A complex species the sightings fall into a series of groupings but I am not sure how to describe them. I had expected the Cory's Shearwaters to be the less common species but the opposite appears to be the case. For the summer passage there were five records from May 1 (2018) to June 19 (2016) with a high count of two on June 9, 2017. What I would normally describe as the early fall passage appears here to be two separate events. The first ran from July 2 (2017) to July 18 (2018) with high counts of two on July 2, 2017 and five on July 5, 2018. The second ran from August 26 (2017) to September 9 (2017) with high counts of two on September 1, 2019 and three on August 27, 2017. The main event was the late fall passage the majority as with the Cory's Shearwater were seen in 2017. This event ran from September 20 (2019) to October 15 (2017) with high counts of 12 on October 3, 2017 (wind ENE 20) and **15 on October 2, 2017** (wind ENE 18). The count of 15 is the highest count for the park. Apart from 2017 no more than two a day were seen. There was a later fall record as one seen on November 14, 2018. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 27, 2019.

### **Sooty Shearwater** (*Puffinus griseus*)

There were only sightings in 2017 and 2019; six in all. For the early fall passage there was one on September 14, 2019. For the late fall passage there were one on October 6, 2017, one on October 8, 2019, two on October 9, 2019 and **16 on October 2, 2017** (wind ENE 18). Later there was one on November 11, 2017. The count of 16 is the highest count for the park.

### **Manx Shearwater** (*Puffinus puffinus*)

There were sightings in 2017, 2018 and 2019; eight in all. For the fall passage there was one on September 24, 2017 with **two on October 4, 2017** (wind ENE 25) (this is the highest count for the park). Only singles then noted on October 5, 2017, October 6, 2017, October 10, 2019, October 19, 2017 and October 23, 2018 with a late individual on November 21, 2019.

### **Audubon's Shearwater** (*Puffinus lherminieri*)

There were sightings in 2017, 2018 and 2019: four in all. This is a tiny shearwater so may well be under-recorded. For the summer passage there were singles on April 15, 2017 and May 15, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 5, 2018 and September 20, 2019.

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

There were sightings in 2017 and 2018; three in all. For the summer passage there was one on April 16, 2017. For the early fall passage there was one on July 5, 2018 with **two on September 10, 2017** (wind NE 23). The count of two is the highest count for the park.

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

The only records came from 2017 there were four sightings for the late fall passage. There were singles on October 1, 2017 and October 4, 2017 with later **two on November 11, 2017** (wind NE 15) and one on November 12, 2017. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

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

The only records came from 2017 there were two sightings. For the summer passage there were **three on April 16, 2017** (wind E 15) this is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on October 2, 2017.



### **White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*)**

This is a vagrant for the summer passage there was an adult on April 18, 2019 (wind S 12); this individual flew inshore and then turned to the north.

### **Masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra*)**

This is a vagrant for the winter passage one in first winter plumage flew to the south on December 24, 2017 (wind SW 7). This was the day with the huge passage of Northern Gannets (2,375).

### **Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)**

In all over the four years they were recorded on 46 dates there were no sightings in January and February. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2018) to April 17 (2019) singles were seen on nine dates. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2017) to June 28 (2017) singles noted on 15 dates with two on June 26, 2016. The individual seen on June 28, 2017 fell asleep in the surf. The early fall passage was a weak event it ran from July 25 (2019) to September 11 (2017) singles were seen on six dates. The late fall passage was like the summer passage a main event, the passage ran from September 29 (2017) to November 13 (2019). Apart from a passage in 2017 singles were noted on nine dates. In 2017 there was one on the November 1 with **four on the November 2** (wind NE 2), then three seen on the November 3 (wind N 8) with one on the November 5. The count of four is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage singles were seen on December 3, 2017, December 11, 2017 and December 17, 2019.

### **Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)**

A common fall to spring visitor they were seen daily either on passage or feeding offshore. The last dates in the spring ranged from May 20, 2017 to June 3, 2019. There were two summer sightings as singles were seen on June 15, 2019 and July 1, 2018. The first fall sightings ranged from October 15, 2017 to October 28, 2016. There was no particular peak to the spring passage the higher counts were 963 on February 15, 2017 (wind SW 18), 1,520 on January 24, 2019 (wind NW 8) and 2,028 on January 4, 2019 (wind SW 8). Generally the spring numbers were lower than those in the winter. The peak counts in the winter fit into two periods firstly from November 27 (2016) to December 17 (2016) and later from December 24

(2017) to December 27 (2017, 2018). The highest counts were: 3,118 on December 9, 2018 (wind SW 12), 3,683 on December 27, 2018 (wind E 12), 4,880 on December 17, 2016 (wind S 6) and **4,897 on December 14, 2018** (wind SE 7) the latter is the highest count for the park. Winds from the SE to SW tended to produce higher counts.

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

All sightings were over the Halifax River. Most were seen between mid-November and mid-February. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2018) to February 20 (2019) this was the strongest event of the year with higher counts of 30 on February 18, 2017, 31 on February 16, 2018, 53 on January 28, 2018 and **120 on January 24, 2018**. The latter is the highest count for the park. There were very few records for the late spring passage there were six sightings from March 10 (2017) to April 15 (2018) with high counts of 15 on March 10, 2017 and 15 on March 20, 2018. There were no May records. For the summer passage there were three on June 4, 2018, two on June 13, 2017 and three on June 13, 2018. That was it until October In the fall they were seen from October 20 (2019) to November 29 (2018) the higher counts were 33 on November 16, 2017 and 56 on November 25, 2017. The winter passage was similar the passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 26 (2017, 2019) with higher counts of 35 on December 21, 2016 and 44 on December 12, 2018.

### **Brown Pelican** (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Seen every day flying either to the north or the south or both; I could not identify how many birds were seen each day I just counted them all. A few were seen flying over the Halifax River. Counts in the 100's could occur at any time but the main spring passage ran from March 3 (2017) to June 6 (2016) the highest counts fitted into three periods. The first ran from March 19 (2016) to March 28 (2019) with high counts of 656 on March 28, 2019, 1,058 on March 19, 2016 and **2,536 on March 26, 2018**; the latter is the highest count for the park. The second ran from April 8 (2017) to April 17 (2016) with high counts of 652 on April 8, 2017, 755 on April 17, 2016 and 839 on April 10, 2018. The third ran from May 16 (2018) to May 24 (2017) with a high count of 719 on May 24, 2017. The lowest counts of the year were normally from July to mid-September. The main fall/winter passage ran from October 3 (2017) to December 31 (2016) again there were three sets of higher counts. The first ran from November 20 (2017) to November 27 (2019) with higher counts of 730 on November 20, 2017, 835 on November 22, 2018, 1,045 on November 27, 2019 and 2,486 on November 24, 2016. The second ran from December 9 (2016) to December 17 (2017) with higher counts of 548 on December 16, 2018, 1,165 on December 17, 2017 and 1,295 on December 13, 2019. The third ran from December

22 (2016, 2018) to December 26 (2017) with higher counts of 884 on December 25, 2019 and 973 on December 26, 2017. On April 12, 2018 a loaded barge was being towed to the south a mile out to sea; a party of at least 60 pelicans was standing on top of the cargo hitching a ride to the south!

### **Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Passage could be seen over the river or out at sea; individuals could often be seen feeding in the surf. They were seen in the spring through to July 5 (2017, 2019) but the passage only ran from March 1 (2018) to May 8 (2018). Again the main spring passage appeared to have three peaks to the passage. The first ran from March 28 (2016) to March 30 (2019) with a high count of 980 on March 28, 2018. The second ran from April 2 (2016) to April 8 (2018) with high counts of 456 on April 8, 2018, 1,310 on April 2, 2016 and **2,650 on April 3, 2019**. The latter is the highest count for the park. The third ran from April 13 (2016) to April 15 (2017) with a high counts of 365 on April 15, 2017. Unlike the Brown Pelican there was no noticeable fall/winter passage they were seen from July 16 (2018). The highest count was only that of 183 on October 29, 2017.

### **Great Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

None were seen in 2016. A total of four were seen from 2017 three for the early spring passage and one for the winter passage. For the early spring passage one in first-winter plumage flew to the south on January 8, 2019. One in second-winter plumage flew to the north on January 16, 2018 and another in second-winter plumage flew to the north on February 10, 2019. For the winter passage one in first-winter plumage flew to the south on December 3, 2017.

### **Anhinga** (*Anhinga anhinga*)

They could be seen over the river all year long but on many days they were probably lost in the heat haze; there were no sightings offshore. There was a significant spring passage with flocks circling high over the river this event ran from March 6 (2018) to May 5 (2019) with high counts of 75 on April 9, 2016, 123 on March 22, 2019, 143 on March 25, 2018 and **272 on April 9, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. There was no reciprocal passage in the fall but in 2017 there were 46 on July 29 and 133 on August 29.

### **Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)**

Most sightings were from mid-May to the end of the year they were most often seen out over the sea but they could be found gliding along above the Halifax River. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 10, 2018 and January 28, 2017. There were no records for February or March. For the late spring passage there was one on April 14, 2019 that was it. In all there were nine records for the summer passage this ran from May 13 (2019) to June 14 (2017) with a high count of two on May 16, 2019. For the early fall passage there were ten records from July 10 (2016) to September 11 (2019) with high counts of two on July 25, 2018 and **five on September 11, 2019**. The late fall passage was the strongest event with 13 sightings the event ran from September 28 (2018, 2019) to November 26 (2016) with high counts of two on October 29, 2019 and **five on October 26, 2019**. The counts of five are the highest counts for the park. For the winter passage there were eight records from November 28 (2019) to December 26 (2017) with a high count of two on December 24, 2017. On October 29, 2019 the two birds landed on the rigging of a shrimp boat and stayed there for some time I have not seen this behavior before.

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

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage one flew to the north by the Halifax River on October 6, 2017.

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

A spring and fall passage migrant that could be seen over the river or out at sea; it appears that in the spring flocks travelling north cut across the “bay” from the cape reaching the shore near the park. Records for January and early February were very limited. Through the rest of the year they could frequently be seen on the beach fishing or begging from the fishermen. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2019) to April 9 (2016) with high counts of 56 on March 20, 2018, 73 on March 19, 2016 and 103 on March 22, 2017. The main fall passage ran from September 3 (2016) to November 5 (2018) with high counts of 67 on October 5, 2019 and **165 on October 1, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

As a migrant they could be seen over the sea or over the river however very few were seen on the actual beach. They were seen throughout the year but there was no evidence of passage in December and early January. The spring passage ran from January 19 (2019) to May 26 (2018) with high counts of 135 on April 8, 2018, 179 on April 2, 2019 and **204 on March 23, 2019**. The latter is the highest count for the park. By comparison the numbers for the rest of the year were very low. The summer passage ran from June 1 (2016) to June 26 (2017) with a high count of nine on June 8, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2016) to September 25 (2016, 2019) with a high count of 18 on September 14, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2017) to November 24 (2018) with high counts of 43 on October 17, 2017 and 51 on November 5, 2018. There was no winter passage.

### **Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)**

Present all year on the beach regardless of the number of people there; it was also a passage migrant over the river or the sea. There appeared to be a breeding colony along the river somewhere to the south. As with the Great Egret there was no real winter and early January passage. The spring passage ran from January 18 (2017) to May 23 (2018) with high counts of 55 on March 22, 2017, 59 on March 23, 2019, 63 on April 4, 2019, 100 on March 12, 2018 and 170 on April 8, 2018. The latter is not the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from May 28 (2017) to July 3 (2016) with a high count of 21 on June 8, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2017, 2019) to October 1 (2016, 2017) with a high count of 75 on September 26, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2019) to November 27 (2017) with high counts of 41 on October 5, 2019, 115 on October 14, 2018 and **212 on October 17, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 24, 2017 this was the only record of note for that passage.

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

During migration they could be seen flying over the sea or over the river I did not see them on the beach. There were just seven sightings for the early spring passage which ran from January 4 (2018) to February 18 (2017); the highest count was that of two on February 18, 2017. The late spring passage was the strongest event of the year it ran from February 23 (2019) to May 2 (2018) with high counts of 41 on April 8, 2016, 62 on April 8, 2018, 74 on March 22, 2017 and **84 on March 26, 2019**. The latter is the highest count for the park. During the summer no more than seven a day were seen. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2017)

to September 19 (2018) there was only a noticeable passage in 2016 and 2017. The higher counts were 36 on August 26, 2017 and 73 on September 3, 2016. The late fall passage was much lighter it ran from October 5 (2016) to November 23 (2019) with a high count of 14 on October 17, 2017. Only singles seen on five dates for the winter passage they were seen from December 3 (2017) to December 26 (2018).

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

Sightings from December to February were very limited; at other times they could be seen migrating over the sea or the river. I do not remember seeing any on the shore. There were just five records for the early spring passage from January 21 (2017) to February 21 (2016) with a high count of five on February 18, 2017 The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to May 5 (2017) with high counts of 20 on March 22, 2017, 27 on April 8, 2016, 34 on April 8, 2018, 54 on April 2, 2019 and 70 on March 26, 2019. Numbers were much lower for the summer passage this ran from May 3 (2019) to June 29 (2018) with a high count of 15 on June 3, 2018. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2019) to September 20 (2018) with high counts of 23 on September 14, 2016 and 60 on September 4, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2018) to December 1 (2018) with high counts of 28 on September 28, 2018 and **107 on October 17, 2017**. The latter is the highest count for the park. There was only one record for the winter passage there being one on December 18, 2019. Whilst the highest count was in the fall the late spring passage was the main event.

### **Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)**

There were records for every month, 33 in all. With three exceptions they were all seen over the river; the exceptions were: on October 14, 2017 one flew to the south, on July 5, 2019 one flew along the beach and on October 1, 2019 one flew south at sea with a flock of four Tricolored Herons. Most sightings were noted from June to November. For the early spring passage there were singles on four dates from January 1 (2019) to February 26 (2018). Whilst one was seen on March 5, 2018 the late spring passage really ran from March 29 (2019) to April 26 (2017) (there were singles on three dates). The summer passage ran from May 4 (2016) to June 15 (2019) there were singles on six dates. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2019) to September 18 (2019) singles were seen on ten dates with **two on August 12, 2019**. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2019) to November 26 (2017) there were singles on four dates with **two on November 26, 2017**. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on November 30, 2018, December 5, 2019 and December 7, 2018.

### **Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)**

Whilst there was a noticeable late spring passage this was really a fall passage migrant; they could be seen migrating over the river or the sea. At times small flocks were seen feeding in the area. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 27 (2016) with a high count of 16 on February 18, 2017. The main spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to May 3 (2019) with high counts of 37 on April 25, 2017, 40 on March 20, 2016 and 46 on March 22, 2019. The summer passage ran from May 3 (2017) to July 1 (2017) with a high count of 21 on May 26, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to September 28 (2017) with high counts of 40 on September 4, 2016, 46 on August 20, 2016 and 104 on September 4, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 20 (2018) to November 30 (2017) with high counts of 43 on September 23, 2016, 48 on October 7, 2018, 57 on September 25, 2016, 89 on September 20, 2018, 103 on October 4, 2016 and **127 on October 1, 2016**. The latter is the highest count for the park. The higher counts all fell between September 20 and October 7 a very limited period. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2018) with a high count of eight on December 23, 2019.

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

Some species always surprise me and this is one of them. In all for the four years there were 33 records but none were seen in March or December. There were three records for the early spring passage as singles seen on January 16, 2019, February 1, 2017 and February 19, 2019. The late spring passage only ran from April 7 (2018) to May 4 (2019) singles were seen on eight dates. The summer passage was restricted to June with records from June 6 (2017) to June 25 (2017) again only singles noted on five dates. The early fall passage was the main event the passage ran from July 2 (2019) to September 26 (2018). Singles were seen on six dates with counts of two on July 10, 2018, July 16, 2019, August 16, 2018 and September 4, 2016. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2017) to November 25 (2019) whilst singles were seen on six dates there was a count of **four on October 17, 2017** this is the highest count for the park. There were no records for the winter passage.

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

This is only a very irregular visitor nine of the 11 were seen from April 13 (2018) to August 19 (2019) with two winter records in 2019. For the late spring passage there was one on April 13, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 5, 2019, May 7, 2018, May 7, 2019 and June 3, 2016. The individual seen on May 7, 2018 was an immature it was flying

north offshore with two Tricolored Herons all the other sightings were over the river. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 4, 2017, July 7, 2019 and July 14, 2017 with **two on August 19, 2019**. This count of two is the highest count for the park. There were no late fall records. For the winter passage in 2019 there were singles on November 28 and December 27.

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

A summer visitor to the upper beach where they fed on the Ghost Crabs, in late June and early July the young of the year joined the adults on the hunt. The more crabs they ate the better as these crabs like to feast on the baby sea-turtles. It may not be significant but the first date is earlier each year: May 15, 2016, April 20, 2017, April 12, 2018 and March 30, 2019. Normally only one to three a day seen the high counts were: five on June 21, 2017, six on June 16, 2018, six on June 30, 2019 and **12 on July 2, 2016**. The count of 12 is the highest count for the park. The last seen dates were: September 30, 2016, September 21, 2017, September 21, 2018 and August 17, 2019. Again there was an unusual sighting on October 14, 2018 a juvenile flew to the south in a flock of Great Blue Herons.

#### **White Ibis** (*Eudocimus albus*)

Present all year there were no sightings out over the sea. The winter and the early spring were the lowest passages exceptionally the higher counts could be at any time from March to November. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to February 28 (2019) with a high count of 70 on January 4, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2018) to May 2 (2017, 2018) with high counts of 115 on March 12, 2017, 140 on March 15, 2019, 180 on March 7, 2017 and 220 on March 21, 2017. The summer passage ran from May 3 (2019) to July 4 (2016) with high counts of 105 on June 5, 2018, 288 on June 16, 2018 and **363 on June 11, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. Excluding 2018 the highest count for this passage was that of 54 on June 26, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2017, 2018) to September 30 (2018) with high counts of 86 on September 20, 2018, 87 on September 26, 2017 and 105 on July 21, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2017) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 80 on October 21, 2018, 97 on November 4, 2017, 108 on October 22, 2016, 186 on October 25, 2017 and 354 on October 1, 2016 (so close). Finally the winter passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 31 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with a high count of 80 on December 21, 2016.



### **Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)**

Unlike the last species this one migrates out at sea as well as along the Halifax River. This is never a common migrant but it is seen throughout the year. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2017) to February 28 (2017, 2019) with a high count of 35 on January 21, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 15 (2019) to April 24 (2016) with a high count of 25 on March 19, 2018. The summer passage ran from May 6 (2018) to June 26 (2017) with a high count of 52 on May 19, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 4 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with a high count of **55 on September 3, 2017** this is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 12 (2019) to November 25 (2017) with a high count of 15 on October 18, 2018. The winter passage was the weakest event with passage from December 2 (2019) to December 19 (2018) the high count was that of six on December 14, 2017.

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

With two exceptions they were all seen flying over the Halifax River. The early spring passage was a minor event it ran from January 14 (2018) to February 25 (2019) with a high count of 14 on February 17, 2017. On February 16, 2019 three flew to the north over the sea. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016) to April 24 (2016, 2019) with a high count of 30 on March 8, 2017. The strongest events by far were the summer and the late fall passages. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2019) to June 30 (2018) with high counts of 36 on June 7, 2017, 38 on June 10, 2017 and 41 on June 8, 2016. On June 20, 2019 two flew to the north over the sea. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of eight on September 3, 2016 and eight on September 23, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016) to November 20 (2016) with high counts of 23 on November 5, 2016, 25 on November 5, 2018, 28 on October 20, 2018 and **44 on October 30, 2017**. The latter is the highest count for the park. There were only records for the winter passage in 2019 with one on December 27 and seven on December 31.

### **Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)**

All sightings were over the river the heaviest passage was from late January to early March. For the rest of the year normally up to six a day were seen occasionally. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to February 28 (2017) with high counts of 46 on January 29, 2016, 59 on February 14, 2017 and **76 on February 7, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018) to April 29 (2019) with high counts of 18 on March 25, 2018 and 28 on March 4, 2017. The summer passage ran

from May 7 (2019) to July 1 (2018) with high counts of 21 on June 2, 2018 and 31 on June 28, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2017) to September 28 (2016) with a high count of 28 on September 10, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2018) to November 29 (2017) with a high count of 16 on November 26, 2019. Finally the winter passage ran from December 2 (2016, 2019) to December 31 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with a high count of 22 on December 31, 2019.

### **Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)**

Present all year the majority stay close to the Halifax River the highest numbers were seen during the two fall passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to March 1 (2019) with high counts of 97 on February 16, 2016 and 107 on February 26, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2016) to May 1 (2018, 2019) with a high count of 81 on March 25, 2018. The summer passage was the weakest event the passage ran from May 1 (2016) to July 2 (2018) with a high count of 72 on June 16, 2017. Now to the main events the fall passages; the early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to October 1 (2019) with high counts of 131 on July 1, 2016, 137 on September 14, 2018, 140 on September 8, 2018, 172 on September 4, 2016 and 177 on September 22, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2018) to November 30 (2018) with high counts of 136 on October 4, 2018, 143 on October 28, 2017, 175 on November 7, 2017, 264 on November 18, 2017 and **357 on October 22, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2016, 2017) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 91 on December 5, 2019, 92 on December 6, 2017 and 203 on December 1, 2017.

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

This species is not so restricted it regularly patrolled the barrier island including the shore. On December 6, 2017 a party of six was seen circling over the sea! They could be seen in numbers from late October to late March with very low numbers for the summer and early fall passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to February 28 (2016, 2018) with high counts of 158 on February 12, 2017, 165 on January 9, 2019, 435 on January 17, 2018, 559 on January 16, 2017 and 905 on January 23, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2017) to May 1 (2016) with high counts of 144 on March 8, 2017, 166 on March 20, 2018, 171 on March 21, 2017, 265 on March 18, 2016 and 383 on March 25, 2018. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2019) to June 30 (2017) with a high count of 24 on June 14, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to October 4 (2017) with a high count of 64 on September 19, 2018. Now we go back to the heavy

movements the late fall passage ran from September 30 (2016, 2019) to December 2 (2018) with high counts of 123 on November 25, 2016, 230 on November 12, 2016, 491 on October 20, 2019, 540 on October 29, 2017, 766 on November 16, 2017 and **1,125 on November 19, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2017, 2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 128 on December 31, 2019, 299 on December 20, 2017, 375 on December 10, 2017 and 741 on December 13, 2016.

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

This is a vagrant there are three records; for the summer passage five flew to the north on June 8, 2016 and **six flew to the north on June 23, 2019**. The latter is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage one flew to the north on July 13, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage two flew to the south on August 23, 2019.

#### **Greater White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage a party of four flew to the north on October 28, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage an adult light morph was seen on February 27, 2016.

#### **Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*)

This is a vagrant in 2018 for the late fall passage there was one on November 9 with **two on November 23** the latter flew to the south over the beach. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

### **Brant** (*Branta bernicla*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage one flew to the south on November 6, 2016 with one flying to the north on October 28, 2018.

### **Egyptian Goose** (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*)

This is an exotic for the late spring passage in 2017 two flew to the north on April 9 and **four flew to the south on April 25**. The latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Tundra Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*)

This is yet another vagrant for the early spring passage an adult flew to the south over the Halifax River on January 13, 2018.

### **Muscovy Duck** (*Cairina moschata*)

An exotic that was seen in 2018 and 2019 for the early spring passage one flew to the north over the Halifax River on January 6, 2019. For the summer passage **two flew to the north out at sea on June 12, 2018** this is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage one flew to the south out at sea on August 12, 2018. All the later sightings were over the Halifax River. For the late fall passage singles flew to the north on October 22, 2019 and October 30, 2019. Finally for the winter passage one flew to the north on December 27, 2019.

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

There are just five records for the four years two for March and three for November. For the late spring passage there was one on March 23, 2018 with **two on March 12, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 8, 2016, November 12, 2017 and November 23, 2018.

### **Gadwall** (*Anas strepera*)

A very uncommon passage migrant there were records for March, late October, November and December. The late spring passage ran from March 13 (2017) to March 23

(2018) with high counts of three on March 21, 2018 and five on March 13, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 25 (2018) to November 28 (2018) with high counts of eight on November 5, 2017, 11 on November 14, 2019 and 13 on October 30, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 4 (2016) to December 27 (2018) with high counts of eight on December 27, 2018, 14 on December 16, 2016 and **15 on December 6, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

Nearly all the sightings were of birds migrating offshore numbers were always low. For the early spring passage there were four on January 23, 2019 with two on February 15, 2017 the only records. The late spring passage ran from March 12 (2019) to March 31 (2018) with high counts of ten on March 20, 2019 and 14 on March 31, 2018. There was also a very late record of four on April 20, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2018) to November 29 (2017) with high counts of 15 on November 18, 2016, 18 on November 9, 2019, 23 on November 20, 2017, 41 on November 11, 2017 and **42 on November 11, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. Note that the two highest counts were on the same date. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2016) to December 27 (2018) with high counts of nine on December 4, 2017, ten on December 16, 2016 and 13 on December 4, 2016.

### **Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

A very rare visitor it is likely that all but the first one are wild birds from the north. For the early fall passage there was one on September 3, 2016. For the late fall passage there was one on October 30, 2017, two on November 4, 2019, one on November 11, 2018 and **three on November 12, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. Finally for the winter passage there were two on December 11, 2018.

### **Mottled Duck** (*Anas fulvigula*)

There are only four sightings of this mainly fresh water species. For the early spring passage there was one on January 19, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 23, 2018 and September 29, 2017. For the late fall passage there was one on November 10, 2019. There were no winter records.

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

Passage was offshore with the heaviest movements in September and early October; there were no winter records. For the early spring passage there was a minor event from January 16 (2016) to February 19 (2018) with a high count of four on February 19, 2018. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2019) to May 6 (2016) with high counts of 161 on April 1, 2019, 307 on April 11, 2018 and 495 on April 8, 2018. The strongest event by far was the early fall passage this ran from August 5 (2016) to October 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 835 on September 28, 2019, 905 on September 6, 2017, 1,060 on September 28, 2016, 1,130 on September 22, 2019, 1,530 on September 28, 2018 and **1,790 on September 10, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2019) to December 4 (2016) with high counts of 485 on October 13, 2019, 580 on October 10, 2017 and 980 on October 7, 2017. There was no winter passage.

### **Northern Shoveler (*Anas cyanoptera*)**

A late spring and fall passage migrant in low numbers all were seen over the sea. The late spring passage ran from March 7 (2018) to April 25 (2017) with high counts of nine on April 9, 2016, 11 on April 8, 2018 and 16 on March 7, 2018. The early fall passage ran from August 21 (2019) to September 30 (2018) with high counts of five on September 10, 2016 and ten on September 29, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2019) to December 7 (2016) with high counts of eight on November 2, 2019, 14 on November 16, 2016, 16 on October 18, 2019 and **30 on November 5, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. There was no winter passage.

### **Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)**

Apart from the late fall passage of 2016 this species was only seen in low numbers; there was a limited winter passage. There was no early spring passage. The late spring passage ran from March 27 (2019) to April 11 (2018) with a high count of 14 on April 9, 2016. There was no early fall passage which is probably why there was a winter passage it was a late fall migrant. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2018) to November 29 (2019) with high counts of 22 on November 11, 2018 and 35 on November 28, 2017. In 2016 there were 52 on November 5, 65 on November 6 and **225 on November 12**, then ten seen on November 13 with four on November 22. The count of 225 is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 10 (2016, 2019) to January 3 (2017) with a high count of 14 on December 16, 2016.

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

A late fall and early winter passage migrant there were only limited sightings in the spring and the early fall; this is another coastal species. For the early spring passage there was one on January 13, 2018 with eight on January 20, 2018, then one seen on February 15, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 15 (2019) to April 11 (2018) with a high count of 15 on March 25, 2016. There was a very late record a flock of three on May 6, 2016. The early fall passage ran from August 31 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with a high count of 20 on September 27, 2019. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2018) to December 3 (2016) with high counts of 60 on October 13, 2019, 150 on November 27, 2016, 250 on November 11, 2018, 420 on November 12, 2016, 565 on October 11, 2017 and **850 on November 11, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. On November 25, 2019 an albino flew to the south with eight birds in ordinary plumage. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to January 1 (2017) with high counts of 25 on December 11, 2017 and 420 on December 16, 2016.

### **Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)**

A rare late fall and winter passage migrant they were seen in the late fall from November 12 (2017) to November 29 (2019) with high counts of six on November 28, 2017 and seven on November 29, 2019. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2016) to December 17 (2016) with high counts of 14 on December 4, 2018, 14 on December 10, 2019, 27 on December 16, 2016 and **36 on December 13, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Redhead (*Aythya americana*)**

An uncommon late fall and winter passage migrant although some of the counts were quite high; there were a few spring sightings. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 22 (2017) with high counts of 14 on January 1, 2019 and 80 on January 7, 2019. For the late spring passage there were four on March 18, 2019. The late fall passage ran from November 1 (2017) to November 29 (2017) with high counts of 41 on November 11, 2018, 47 on November 20, 2017 and 490 on November 23, 2018. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2016) to December 31 (2017) with high counts of 150 on December 6, 2018, 225 on December 9, 2018, 425 on December 13, 2017 and **735 on December 23, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

Another uncommon late fall and winter passage migrant. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2018) to February 28 (2019) no more than two a day. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 12, 2019 with six on March 18, 2019. In contrast the late fall passage ran from October 19 (2018, 2019) to November 29 (2017) with high counts of 27 on November 11, 2017, 30 on November 12, 2018, 61 on November 4, 2019, 180 on November 13, 2019 and **305 on November 6, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage was a minor event the passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 26 (2017) with high counts of 20 on December 13, 2017, 20 on December 19, 2019 and 30 on December 26, 2017.

### **Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)**

Seen in the spring through to late March numbers were low. In the fall seen from late October but the heaviest movements were in December. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 26 (2016) the highest counts were in 2019 there were 125 on January 1, 180 on February 10 and 227 on January 22. For the other years no more than 25 a day were seen. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2018) to March 31 (2018) with a high count of 25 on March 6, 2019. Exceptionally for the summer there was one on May 17, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 25 (2018) to November 29 (2019) with high counts of 110 on November 23, 2018, 160 on November 26, 2017 and 695 on November 20, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2017) to December 31 (2017) with high counts of 200 on December 20, 2018, 270 on December 13, 2017, 385 on December 10, 2016, 1,060 on December 16, 2016 and **1,550 on December 23, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

This is one of the commonest ducks the highest counts were seen during the late fall and winter passages. On occasions quite large flocks could be seen over the river. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of 1,266 on January 13, 2016, 1,300 on January 31, 2016, 1,520 on February 15, 2016 and 1,800 on February 10, 2019. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2016) to April 23 (2017) with high counts of 450 on March 3, 2019 and 1,100 on March 11, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 17 (2018) to December 5 (2017) with high counts of 2,940 on November 23, 2018, 4,015 on November 28, 2017, 7,980 on November 11, 2017 and 10,770 on November 22,



2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2016, 2017) with high counts of 1,225 on December 13, 2017, 2,400 on December 10, 2016, 3,150 on December 4, 2016, 3,150 on December 17, 2016 and **17,200 on December 16, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park.

#### **Common Eider** (*Somateria mollissima*)

A total of ten were seen over the four years (there were none in 2016); for the late fall passage there were singles on November 11, 2018 and November 21, 2017 with **two on November 12, 2018**. For the winter passage there were singles on November 30, 2018, December 10, 2019, December 13, 2019, December 24, 2017 and December 26, 2017. Finally for the early spring passage there were **two on January 22, 2019** the counts of two are the highest counts for the park. All were females or immature females except for the immature males on December 24 and December 26, 2017. No adult males seen to date.

#### **Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus*)

This is a vagrant there are two records for the late fall passage. An adult male flew to the south on November 6, 2018 (a female may have been with it) and a female flew to the south on November 24, 2019.

#### **Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

An uncommon sea duck that will have been overlooked in the much larger flocks of Black Scoter; the highest numbers were seen during the late fall and winter passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017) to February 28 (2017) with high counts of three on January 22, 2017, three on February 10, 2017 and three on February 9, 2019 with eight on February 19, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2019) to May 5 (2018) with high counts of eight on March 1, 2019 and 12 on April 4, 2019. The late fall passage ran from October 30 (2016, 2018) to December 3 (2016) with high counts of nine on November 30, 2016, ten on November 14, 2019 and 13 on November 13, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 27 (2018) with high counts of five on December 13, 2017, five on December 12, 2018, five on December 12, 2019 and **24 on December 4, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. Despite the highest count being in December the late fall passage was the main event.

### **White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)**

In all there were just 21 records for the four years the late spring and the late fall passages being the two heaviest events. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2017) to February 28 (2016) only singles noted. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016) to April 28 (2018) with high counts of two on March 19, 2018 and two on April 6, 2019. The late fall passage ran from October 26 (2017) to November 30 (2018) with high counts of two on October 26, 2017 and **four on November 11, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2018) to December 28 (2018) with high counts of two on December 18, 2016, two on December 25, 2018 and two on December 6, 2019.

### **Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)**

Numbers vary dramatically from year to year the worst years were 2017 and 2019. In the better years the heaviest numbers are from November to early February with a southerly passage into January. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to March 6 (2018) with high counts of 1,180 on January 7, 2019, 1,190 on January 16, 2016, 1,245 on January 1, 2016, 1,370 on February 10, 2019, 1,410 on January 11, 2019, 1,500 on January 15, 2016, 1,760 on January 9, 2016 and 2,540 on January 28, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2019) to May 2 (2019) with a high count of 227 on March 16, 2019. Exceptionally there were six summer sightings there were singles on May 13, 2017, May 21, 2019, June 2, 2019, June 25, 2017, July 16, 2019 and July 18, 2018. There was no early fall passage. The late fall passage ran from October 19 (2017) to December 2 (2018) with high counts of 1,365 on November 22, 2016, 2,035 on November 21, 2018, 2,280 on November 8, 2016, 2,940 on November 13, 2016, 3,060 on November 27, 2018 and 4,200 on November 12, 2018. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 31 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 1,230 on December 22, 2017, 1,760 on December 8, 2018, 2,840 on December 7, 2016 and **8,490 on December 4, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)**

This is a vagrant there are only four records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 8, 2018 with **two on January 23, 2019**. For the late fall passage there was one on November 9, 2016. For the winter passage there were **two on December 31, 2017**. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

### **Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)**

There was a significant passage in November and December 2016 and 2017 but only low numbers seen for the later years. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2016) to January 13 (2016) with high counts of four on January 13, 2016 and four on January 5, 2018. For the late spring passage there was a female that flew to the north on March 7, 2018. The late fall passage ran from November 8 (2019) to November 29 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of five on November 29, 2019 and 18 on November 11, 2017 (there were five high counts of three). The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 26 (2017) with high counts of eight on December 7, 2016, 11 on December 13, 2017, 12 on December 16, 2016, 18 on December 17, 2016 and **22 on December 9, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)**

Just ten birds seen over the four years most were seen from late November to early January. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 8, 2017 and January 24, 2016. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 13, 2017, November 20, 2017 and November 25, 2016 with **two on November 27, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on December 7, 2016, December 19, 2019 and December 20, 2017.

### **Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)**

In all there were 25 records for this inland species most were seen from mid-November to late December. They could be seen over the river or offshore. For the early spring passage in 2018 there were singles on January 8 and February 17. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2018) to April 16 (2018) with high counts of two on April 11, 2018 and two on April 12, 2018 with three on March 8, 2018. The late fall passage ran from November 7 (2017) to November 28 (2017) with high counts of four on November 11, 2018, 14 on November 22, 2016 and 14 on November 24, 2016. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2017, 2019) to December 13 (2017, 2019) with high counts of four on December 2, 2018, four on December 2, 2019, six on December 13, 2017 and **36 on November 29, 2019** the latter is the highest count by far for the park.

### **Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage a female flew to the south on November 20, 2017 and for the winter passage an adult male flew to the north on December 14, 2019.

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

At times a common late fall and winter passage migrant numbers in the spring were much lower. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to February 28 (2017) with high counts of 23 on January 7, 2019, 28 on January 1, 2017 and 30 on January 10, 2016. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2018) to May 30 (2016) with high counts of 29 on April 15, 2016, 30 on April 11, 2018, 33 on April 1, 2019 and 44 on March 31, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 29 (2017, 2018) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of 98 on November 13, 2016, 122 on November 23, 2018, 152 on November 22, 2016, 159 on November 24, 2017 and **449 on November 20, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 31 (2016, 2018) with high counts of 84 on December 7, 2019, 87 on December 21, 2016, 102 on December 13, 2017, 159 on December 16, 2016 and 220 on December 7, 2016.

### **Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)**

A very rare late fall and winter passage migrant there are only six records, none seen in 2016. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 9, 2017, November 10, 2018 and November 18, 2018. On **November 21, 2019 a flock of ten** flew to the south this is the highest count for the park. Finally for this passage there were two on November 26, 2017. For the winter passage there was one on December 19, 2019.

### **Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)**

A resident that could be seen over the Halifax River and over the sea; at times they hunted nearly a mile out to sea. Any migration tended to be over the river. For the early spring passage the highest counts were four on February 11, 2018 and six on February 17, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2016) to April 27 (2018) with In 2018 a marked passage with 11 on April 10, 24 on April 9 and **37 on March 20** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the other year's counts of four noted with five on March 22, 2019 and six on April 18, 2016. For the summer passage no more than four a day were seen from May 2 (2018) to June

24 (2019). The early fall passage ran from July 7 (2018) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of six on September 30, 2016, six on September 7, 2017 and nine on September 3, 2019 the latter may indicate passage. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2019) to November 24 (2019) with high counts of six on October 26, 2016, eight on October 29, 2016 and nine on October 18, 2017 again these counts may indicate a passage. There was no passage during the winter as the high count was only that of four on December 31, 2019.

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

I had been told that these kites did not occur on the barrier island that is so very wrong. It is not easy to identify exactly what periods the events covered. Initially there is the spring arrival in March and I am treating that as going to mid-April. Those birds that arrived too late to breed and those whose nest's failed then start returning to the south I am treating this as covering the period from mid-April to early June. All later sightings I treat as part of the fall passage. It is possible that I have got the timing of these three events wrong.

The spring passage ran from March 7 (2019) to April 15 (2019) with high counts of two on March 14, 2019 and two on April 11, 2017. The failed nesters event ran from April 20 (2017) to June 12 (2018) with a high count of three on May 13, 2016. The fall passage ran from June 3 (2017) to August 22 (2018) with high counts of nine on June 29, 2016, nine on July 21, 2018, ten on July 11, 2017, 13 on July 2, 2019, 15 on July 21, 2017, 19 on July 4, 2016, 20 on July 10, 2016 and **21 on July 22, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)**

This is a rare visitor to the park there were just eight sightings for the four years (none in 2017). I am not able to sort out the events so I am just going to list the birds in date order. There were singles on May 5, 2019, June 4, 2018, June 9, 2018, June 28, 2018 and June 29, 2016 with **two on July 2, 2019**. Later there were singles on July 10, 2018 and August 4, 2019. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

### **Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)**

Most were seen over the river but on occasions individuals could be seen at least half a mile out to sea. Sightings were very limited from mid-May to mid-August. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to March 1 (2019) with high counts of four on January 6,

2018 and four on February 12, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018) to May 17 (2018) with high counts of four on four dates (March 18, 2017, March 25, 2018, April 7, 2018 and April 7, 2019 and five on April 10, 2019. There were four summer records with singles on May 29, 2018, June 16, 2017, June 24, 2016 and July 3, 2018. In this instance I have merged the two fall passages into a single event the fall passage. This passage ran from August 13 (2017) to December 1 (2019) with high counts of four on October 28, 2018 and **seven on November 18, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. Finally the winter passage ran from December 2 (all years) to December 31 (2018, 2019) with high counts of four on December 22, 2018 and four on December 31, 2019.

### **Northern Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; on occasions they can be seen migrating out at sea. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017) to February 24 (2016) singles were seen on nine dates. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016) to May 13 (2017) singles were seen except for 2018 when two seen on March 8 with two on March 20, two on April 7 and three on April 9. Flying to the north out at sea there were singles on April 9, 2018, April 26, 2017 and May 13, 2017. For the early fall passage there was one on September 6, 2019. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2016) to November 27 (2017) with high counts of three on October 27, 2018, four on October 1, 2016 and **five on October 29, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. There were only four records for the winter passage there were singles on December 4, 2019, December 5, 2019, December 30, 2016 and December 31, 2018.

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

A scarce passage migrant there is only one winter sighting. All records have been overland. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2017) to February 20 (2017) singles were seen apart for two on February 10, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2018) to April 15 (2019) excepting 2018 only singles noted. In 2018 there were higher counts of two on March 14, four on March 20 and **five on March 25** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2016) to November 25 (2019) with high counts of two on November 6, 2017, November 17, 2017 and November 20, 2016 there were also three on October 29, 2017. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 9, 2019.

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

They were seen in every month of every year normally only singles noted. They will have bred locally. The higher counts were: for the early spring passage two on February 4, 2016 and February 24, 2017. For the late spring passage two on March 1, 2017 and March 23, 2018 with three on March 18, 2016. For the summer passage there were two on May 11, 2018 and June 8, 2016. For the early fall passage there were two on July 18, 2018, July 29, 2017, September 9, 2016, September 14, 2016 and September 18, 2016. There were also three on July 23, 2017 with **four on July 21, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were two on October 31, 2017, October 31, 2019 and November 6, 2017. Only singles were seen for the winter passage.

### **Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*)

Seen in the spring through to mid-May and in the fall from late July there were a scattering of summer sightings. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017) to February 28 (2016) with counts of two on seven dates there were also three on February 11, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017) to May 15 (2016) there were two on three dates with three on March 18, 2017 and **four on March 22, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The "summer" ran from June 1 (2018) to July 8 (2017) there were singles on ten dates. The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2019) to September 28 (2019) there were counts of two on three dates with three on September 18, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2016) to November 30 (2018) with high counts of two on October 23, 2016, November 11, 2016, November 12, 2016 and November 20, 2019. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 30 (2019) only singles noted.

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

This is a vagrant there are only five sightings; none were seen in 2016. There were singles on September 7, 2017 and September 15, 2018 then **two seen on October 20, 2019**. This is the highest count for the park. There were also singles on October 22, 2019 and November 11, 2019.

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

In all over the four years 22 seen all but four were light morphs this suggests that most were repeat sightings. All were seen towards the river. The spring passage ran from February 24 (2019) to April 9 (2019) with a high count of **two on April 9, 2018**. The summer passage ran from April 24 (2018) to June 15 (2016) only singles were noted. The early fall passage ran from June 28 (2017) to September 6 (2019) with a high count of **two on July 29, 2017**. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 4, 2018, October 23, 2019 and November 19, 2019.

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

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the late fall passage juvenile light morphs were seen on November 14, 2017 and November 20, 2017. There was also an adult light morph on December 4, 2019.

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

An uncommon visitor there were over the four years 91 sightings on only seven occasions were two seen. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 28 (2019) there were counts of **two on February 10, 2016, February 25, 2016 and February 28, 2019**. In all there were 32 sightings. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to April 27 (2018) with a count of **two on March 25, 2018**. In all there were 19 sightings. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2018) to June 19 (2018) with a count of **two on May 2, 2018**. In all there were ten sightings. The early fall passage ran from July 23 (2019) to September 26 (2017) only singles noted on eight dates. The late fall passage ran from October 15 (2017) to November 29 (2017) with high counts of **two on November 15, 2016 and November 19, 2016**. In all there were 17 sightings. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 23 (2017) singles were seen on just five dates. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

### **Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage an adult flew to the north by the river on October 30, 2017.



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

This is a winter resident a male has been coming back each year in the late fall and staying through to the spring. The first dates in the fall were: September 25, 2016, September 23, 2017, October 6, 2018 and October 4, 2019. It has been seen in the spring to March 23, 2016, March 25, 2017, March 30, 2018 and March 26, 2019 with later sightings in 2018 on April 19 and April 27. There were counts of **two on March 7, 2017, February 21, 2018 and February 22, 2018** which may indicate passage. In the fall there were again counts of **two on October 22, 2016, October 30, 2016, October 26, 2017, October 20, 2019 and November 23, 2019** again these counts may indicate passage. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

### **Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)**

A regular spring passage migrant from early March to mid-May and again from mid-September to late November; there are a few winter and early spring records. In both seasons these falcons can frequently be seen flying in off the sea. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 1, 2017, February 9, 2016, February 12, 2018 and February 24, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2019) to May 14 (2017) with high counts of three on April 3, 2019, April 8, 2018, April 9, 2018, April 11, 2018, April 21, 2019 and April 30, 2018,. There were also **six on March 25, 2018**. There are two very early fall records as singles were seen on August 27, 2018 and August 29, 2019. The main fall passage ran from September 7 (2019) to November 25 (2019) with high counts of three on September 18, 2016, three on September 28, 2016, three on October 20, 2019, five on October 12, 2016, five on October 7, 2018 and **six on October 18, 2017**. The two counts of six are the highest counts for the park. Finally for the winter passage there were singles on December 17, 2018, December 3, 2019 and December 26, 2019.

### **Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)**

Seen in the spring to May and in the fall from September; only in 2017 was there a major fall passage. The majority probably migrated overland but they were frequently seen flying by offshore. Individuals often used the buildings either side of the park as look out sites. In all there were 106 records and of these 83 were seen during the fall passage. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2019) to February 18 (2017) with high counts of two on January 20, 2017 and February 13, 2018. The late spring passage ran from March 10 (2017, 2018) to May 12 (2019) with high counts of two on April 15, 2018 and three on March 21, 2018. The fall passage ran from September 9 (2017) to November 29 (2016) excluding 2017 the higher counts were 12

on October 12, 2016, 14 on October 10, 2019 and 26 on September 30, 2016. In 2017 there were five on September 27 with 19 on October 2, 178 on October 3 and **221 on October 4**, then 135 seen on October 5 with seven on October 6 and three on October 7. Later there were 20 on October 14 with 144 on October 18, then ten seen to October 21 with five on October 23. The count of 221 is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage in 2019 there were singles on three dates from November 26 to December 21.

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

In November during the four years (none seen in 2016) a total of six have been seen sitting on the sea. There were **two on November 9, 2018** this is the highest count for the park. Later there were singles on November 11, 2017, November 11, 2018, November 14, 2017, November 25, 2019 and November 27, 2017.

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

There are ten records with four for the winter passage. All were seen over the Halifax River. For the early spring passage there were three on January 30, 2016. For the late spring passage there were two on March 3, 2019 with one on April 7, 2017. There were no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there was one on July 9, 2018. For the late fall passage there were two on October 2, 2016 with three on October 31, 2017. Not sure why there are no November records. For the winter passage there was one on December 11, 2017, two on December 18, 2019, three on December 12, 2018, and **four on December 23, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

A quite common passage migrant and winter visitor the fall passages are the heaviest. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016) to February 28 (2016) with high counts of nine on January 10, 2016 and 11 on January 25, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016) to June 19 (2016) with high counts of nine on five dates and ten on April 15, 2016. There was a break in the summer this varied in length from 14 to 50 days. In 2016 the break was from June 20 to July 2. In 2017 the break was from June 7 to July 6. In 2018 the break was from June 1 to July 17. In 2019 the break was from May 28 to July 19. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of 12 on August 13, 2018, 13 on August 25, 2017, 15 on September 1, 2016, 22 on September 14, 2019 and **29 on September 2, 2016** the

latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2019) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 11 on November 12, 2017, 18 on October 13, 2019, 24 on October 24, 2019 and 26 on November 3, 2019. The winter passage was the weakest event of the year the passage ran from December 1 (2018, 2019) to December 31 (2017) with high counts of seven on December 14, 2016 and nine on December 23, 2016.

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

This is a very rare passage migrant there were just six records; none seen in 2016. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 11, 2019, April 21, 2017, May 3, 2018 and May 16, 2018. For the early fall passage there were **three on August 12, 2018** this is the highest count for the park. There was also one on August 13, 2019.

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

Another very rare visitor there are just five records. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 17, 2017 and May 20, 2018. For the early fall passage there were **two on August 26, 2019** this is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on November 30, 2016 and December 2, 2016.

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

A late spring passage migrant there were lower numbers in the fall. For the early spring passage there was one on January 6, 2018. For the late spring passage there were two early records with singles on March 11, 2018 and March 29, 2019. The main late spring passage ran from April 11 (2018) to June 10 (2018) with high counts of 13 on May 7, 2016, 15 on May 13, 2017, 15 on May 14, 2018, 15 on May 14, 2019, 20 on April 29, 2018 and **25 on May 12, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from July 26 (2019) to September 16 (2018) with a high count of seven on August 10, 2018 (there were also six counts of two). The late fall passage was a minor event the passage ran from September 25 (2019) to November 22 (2017) with a high count of eight on October 9, 2019 (otherwise only singles seen). Exceptionally for the winter passage there was one on December 14, 2016.

### **Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*)

This is a vagrant there are just five records for three of the four years. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 16, 2018 and April 30, 2016. For the early fall passage there was one on August 13, 2016. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 14, 2017 and November 24, 2017.

### **Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*)

Singles can be seen at any time of the year there is nothing to suggest passage. Most are heard/seen across A1A but they do visit the beach on occasions. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2018) to February 28 (2016, 2017) with high counts of three on January 6, 2017 and three on February 15, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 7 (2018) to May 6 (2019) with high counts of two on six dates. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2018) to June 28 (2017) with a high count of two on May 27, 2016. This event did not occur in 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of three on September 18, 2016 and four on July 10, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2017) to November 30 (2017, 2018) with high counts of four on October 22, 2016 and **eight on November 20, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017, 2018) to December 30 (2016) singles seen apart from six on December 14, 2019.

### **American Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus palliatus*)

An irregular passage migrant the late fall passage was the heaviest event; in all 28 seen over the four years. The late spring passage ran from February 25 (2017) to April 27 (2016) with high counts of two on February 27, 2018, two on March 2, 2019 and five on March 31, 2018 there were seven records. For the summer passage there was one on June 8, 2016. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2017) to September 21 (2017) singles seen on four dates with two on July 29, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2018) to November 30 (2019) with high counts of two on November 2, 2016, three on October 28, 2016, three on October 16, 2017, three on October 14, 2018 and **six on November 30, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. There were 11 records. There were only three records for the winter passage there were three on December 7, 2019, one on December 17, 2017 and two on December 25, 2019.

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

A quite common early fall passage migrant for a fresh water species it is strange to see them flying to the south well out to sea (some did fly south over the river). For the late spring passage there was one on March 31, 2017 with three on April 2, 2018. For the summer passage there were four on May 7, 2017. Now we come to the main event a very early fall passage this ran from June 4 (2018) to August 27 (2016) with high counts of 22 on July 14, 2019, 23 on June 8, 2016, 24 on August 3, 2018, 27 on June 26, 2016, 31 on August 25, 2017, 36 on July 26, 2018 and **44 on July 29, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. There were no later sightings. In 2016 117 were seen with 81 in 2018, 160 in 2018 and 126 in 2019. In all this comes to 484 migrating to the south.

### **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*)

In all 65 seen and 50 of them were seen during the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 24, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 19 (2018) to September 14 (2019) with high counts of four on August 2, 2018, four on August 20, 2017, seven on September 1, 2017, seven on July 19, 2018, eight on September 14, 2019 and **14 on August 19, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. There were only sightings for the late fall passage in 2019 with five on October 16, six on November 2 and three on November 13.

### **Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

An uncommon passage migrant the early fall passage being the strongest event. In all there were 33 records. The spring passage ran from February 28 (2018) to May 14 (2019) with high counts of two on May 14, 2019, three on March 21, 2019 and 16 on March 7, 2018. There was a summer record as one seen on June 26, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 7 (2017) to September 7 (2017) with high counts of three on August 20, 2017, three on July 17, 2018, three on August 13, 2019, four on September 7, 2017, four on July 25, 2018, six on July 7, 2017 and **30 on August 3, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were two on September 28, 2019 and one on October 22, 2016.

### **Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)**

Another uncommon passage migrant the early fall passage was the strongest event. In all there were 37 records and 26 of them were for the early fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 25, 2019 with two on February 26, 2016. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2018) to May 14 (2019) with high counts of two on April 29, 2018, three on March 3, 2018 and 12 on March 21, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2017) to September 5 (2019) with high counts of four on July 25, 2018, four on August 13, 2017, four on August 17, 2019, four on September 4, 2019, six on July 17, 2018, six on July 27, 2018, six on September 5, 2019, ten on August 1, 2018, 14 on September 4, 2019, 15 on August 3, 2018 and **17 on August 2, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)**

A very uncommon passage migrant they were normally only seen in flight; in all 13 located. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 15, 2019, April 24, 2016, May 2, 2017 and May 6, 2016. For the early fall passage singles were seen on August 5, 2017, August 7, 2016, August 8, 2018, August 15, 2017, August 18, 2019, August 27, 2016, August 27, 2017, September 11, 2016 and September 13, 2017.

### **Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)**

A common passage migrant present all year apart for a short period in June. In 2019 I made an attempt to separate out the two forms by their calls on this basis the Eastern race was present from March 5 to September 23 and the Western race was present to May 18. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to March 3 (2016) with high counts of 41 on February 6, 2016 and 43 on January 4, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to June 11 (2019) with high counts of 190 on April 10, 2016, 227 on April 9, 2016, 245 on April 8, 2017, 362 on April 17, 2018 and 421 on April 1, 2018. The last dates of this passage were: June 1, 2018, June 7, 2017, June 8, 2016 and June 11, 2019. There were three summer sightings there were two on June 14, 2017 with singles on June 16, 2017 and June 18, 2016. The first dates for the early fall passage were: June 22, 2017, June 23, 2017, June 25, 2016 and June 27, 2019. This passage ran to September 30 (2016, 2017 and 2018) with high counts of 210 on September 5, 2017, 220 on August 22, 2019, 233 on August 18, 2019, 235 on August 6, 2016, 235 on August 16, 2017, 240 on July 30, 2016, 243 on August 20, 2017, 260 on July 24, 2016, 283 on August 7, 2016, 380 on August 20, 2019 and **446 on August 20, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2019) to November 30

(2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 140 on October 13, 2019, 144 on November 6, 2019, 152 on October 14, 2018 and 220 on October 6, 2019. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 31 on December 12, 2019, 32 on December 25, 2019 and 36 on December 3, 2016.

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

An uncommon passage migrant with the heaviest passage in the spring; they normally flew by close to the shore landing frequently. In all there were 60 records 38 were for the spring and 22 were for the fall. The late spring passage ran from April 1 (2019) to May 20 (2016) with high counts of four on May 18, 2016, four on April 29, 2017, four on April 21, 2019, four on May 6, 2019 and **five on May 12, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from July 18 (2018) to September 5 (2019) with high counts of three on July 18, 2018 and three on July 19, 2018; there were also three counts of two.

### **Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)**

An uncommon passage migrant most were seen during the late spring passage. In all 208 birds counted over the four years 187 were for the late spring passage and only 18 were for the early fall passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 21, 2016 and February 28, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 18 (2019) to May 13 (2017) with high counts of 12 on April 1, 2019, 13 on April 11, 2018, 13 on April 15, 2019, 13 on April 17, 2019, 14 on April 16, 2016 and **17 on April 29, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. Exceptionally for the summer passage there were two on June 19, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2017) to September 10 (2016) with high counts of two on July 21, 2018 and two on September 10, 2016.

### **Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*)**

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage one flew to the north along the shore on April 15, 2016.

### **Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage one flew to the north on October 9, 2019.

### **Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)**

An early fall passage migrant there were no more than two a day seen except for 2018 when there was an extended heavy passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 19, 2019, April 1, 2018 and April 10, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 11 (2019) to September 23 (2018) except for 2018 up to two a day seen. In 2018 the high counts were: four on August 31, six on September 5, six on September 10 and **ten on September 16**, then six seen on September 18 with four on September 20. The count of ten is the highest count for the park. In 2018 and only 2018 there was a late fall passage from October 4 to November 11 with high counts of three on October 6, three on October 7, two on October 14, two on October 23 and two on November 11. There was no winter passage.

### **Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)**

Seen all year except for a short break in the summer this break often lasted a month but the timing of this break varied. The late spring and early fall passages were the heaviest events. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 1 (2017) with high counts of 24 on February 5, 2017 and 52 on February 20, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016) to June 17 (2016) with high counts of 32 on April 30, 2016, 36 on May 7, 2019, 48 on May 13, 2016, 50 on April 17, 2018, 56 on March 2, 2016, 62 on April 26, 2019 and 64 on May 6, 2016. The summer breaks ran from June 18, 2016 to July 2, 2016, June 14, 2017 to July 22, 2017, May 24, 2018 to June 20, 2018 and May 29, 2019 to July 12, 2019. The early fall passage ran from June 21 (2018) to October 1 (2017) with high counts of 43 on September 30, 2017, 44 on August 26, 2017, 45 on August 31, 2016 and **83 on September 4, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016, 2018) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of 27 on October 12, 2019, 29 on October 16, 2019 and 35 on November 13, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2017, 2019) with high counts of 22 on December 29, 2019, 23 on December 23, 2016 and 24 on December 13, 2016.

### **Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)**

They can be seen in good numbers from November to February but the numbers appear to depend on the state of the beach; when there is a sizeable extent of sand there can be high numbers feeding along the tide line. The early spring passage appears to be the strongest passage this event ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to February 27 (2016) with high counts of 195 on January 23, 2019, 205 on February 19, 2016, 210 on January 25, 2017, 240 on



January 7, 2017, 335 on February 7, 2016, 350 on January 28, 2016, 355 on January 29, 2019 and **420 on February 14, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2016) to May 16 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with a high count of 60 on March 5, 2016. There was a minor early fall passage from August 15 (2019) to September 30 (2017) with a high count of 15 on September 21, 2019. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2019) to December 2 (2017) with high counts of 146 on November 24, 2017, 180 on November 8, 2016, 250 on November 27, 2016 and 295 on November 13, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2016, 2017 and 2018) with high counts of 90 on December 6, 2017, 112 on December 27, 2016, 159 on December 14, 2016, 194 on December 21, 2016, 210 on December 7, 2016 and 260 on December 4, 2016.

### **Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)**

A common passage migrant with large gatherings on the beach from time to time; there is normally a month long break in the summer. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 1 (2017) with high counts of 61 on February 25, 2016 and 159 on February 11, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016) to June 13 (2017) with high counts of 170 on May 12, 2017, 172 on May 13, 2016, 183 on March 5, 2017, 274 on May 22, 2018, 290 on March 15, 2017, 370 on May 8, 2019 and 430 on May 5, 2016. Excluding 2016 the summer break ran from: June 14, 2017 to July 1, 2017, May 28, 2018 to July 8, 2018 and May 29, 2019 to July 6, 2019. In 2016 there were singles on June 17, June 18, June 19 and June 29. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2017) to September 30 (2018) with high counts of 200 on September 10, 2017, 240 on August 13, 2018, 245 on August 9, 2018, 260 on August 2, 2017, 301 on July 30, 2017 and **460 on August 3, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2017) to November 30 (all years) with high counts of 170 on October 2, 2017, 218 on October 12, 2019, 273 on October 27, 2019 and 300 on November 25, 2019. The winter passage was a minor event it ran from December 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to December 31 (all years) with a high count of 45 on December 4, 2019.

### **Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)**

A quite common passage migrant the heaviest passage was in the spring. The late spring passage ran from April 20 (2018, 2019) to June 6 (2017) with high counts of 110 on May 8, 2016, 115 on May 5, 2016, 135 on May 13, 2019, 137 on May 22, 2016, 161 on May 6, 2016, 283 on April 29, 2018 and **305 on May 14, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2017) to September 14 (2016) with high counts of 63 on

September 1, 2016, 68 on July 30, 2018, 70 on August 4, 2017, 87 on July 27, 2019, 96 on July 24, 2019 and 97 on August 16, 2019.

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

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor the early fall passage being the strongest event. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 4, 2017 and four on February 10, 2016. For the late spring passage there was one on March 20, 2019; there were no April sightings. There were also singles on May 1, 2016, May 6, 2018 and May 13, 2017 with two on May 7, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2016) to September 25 (2016) with high counts of 27 on September 25, 2016, 40 on August 26, 2019, 40 on September 8, 2019 and **60 on September 2, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on November 1, 2017 with three on November 10, 2017 and four on November 15, 2017, then singles seen on November 22, 2016 and November 29, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2016) to December 22 (2018) with high counts of six on December 16, 2016, eight on December 5, 2017 and 13 on December 11, 2019.

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

A quite common passage migrant for most years; the early fall passage was the stronger event. The late spring passage ran from March 23 (2018) to May 26 (2017) with high counts of 48 on May 6, 2017, 53 on May 7, 2017, 55 on May 11, 2016, 60 on April 29, 2018 and 71 on May 5, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to September 27 (2017) with high counts of 69 on August 26, 2017, 135 on July 31, 2018, 142 on July 18, 2018 and **345 on July 30, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 17, 2017, October 22, 2019 and November 9, 2017.

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

A rare late spring passage migrant there are two records for the early fall passage. The late spring passage ran from April 29 (2018) to May 13 (2019) with high counts of two on May 5, 2016, two on May 10, 2018, two on May 13, 2019, **three on May 6, 2016, three on May 8, 2016 and three on May 7, 2017**; the counts of three are the highest counts for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 5, 2017 and August 6, 2019.

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

An uncommon passage migrant the early fall passage is the strongest event. The late spring passage ran from April 17 (2018) (for the other years May 3 (2017)) to May 11 (2018) with high counts of eight on May 7, 2016 and 14 on May 3, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 18 (2018, 2019) to September 16 (2019) with high counts of 15 on July 25, 2017, 23 on September 3, 2016, 35 on September 2, 2016 and **71 on September 1, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)**

A rare passage migrant there were 11 sightings of 20 birds for the four years; none were seen in 2016. This species was only seen flying very close to the shore. For the early spring passage there was one on February 20, 2017. For the late spring passage there was one on March 22, 2019 with **three on April 8, 2017**, one on April 8, 2018 and two on April 11, 2018. For the late fall passage there was one on November 14, 2017 with **three on November 20, 2018**. For the winter passage there were two on December 1, 2018 with one on December 1, 2019, one on December 14, 2017 and two on December 14, 2019. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

### **Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)**

Whilst there were sightings in the spring to late May and in the fall from early September this is really a late fall passage migrant. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2019) to February 4 (2016) with a high count of 12 on January 15, 2016. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2019) to April 17 (2018) also with a high count of 12 on April 9, 2018. Exceptionally there were indications of a passage in late May with eight on May 21, 2016 and two on May 23, 2017. For the early fall passage there were two on September 5, 2019. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2019) to November 25 (2017) with high counts of 30 on October 9, 2018, 35 on September 29, 2019, 305 on September 30, 2018 and **360 on October 27, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. There was a minor winter passage in 2018 from November 29 to December 19 with a high count of three on December 19.

### **Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*)

A rare passage migrant there were 12 records of 35 birds for the four years; it was really an early fall passage migrant. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 1, 2018 and May 7, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 26 (2019) to September 4 (2018) with high counts of five on August 2, 2018, seven on July 27, 2018 and **eight on July 31, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*)

An uncommon passage migrant with one exception the two passages are evenly matched. The late spring passage ran from March 19 (2017) to April 24 (2016) with high counts of six on March 19, 2017, six on March 22, 2019, nine on April 11, 2018 and 14 on March 31, 2018. In 2016 there were two later records there were two on May 6 and one on May 30. The early fall passage ran from July 11 (2019) to September 21 (2017) with high counts of nine on August 3, 2019, 11 on August 28, 2017, 16 on September 9, 2016, 18 on September 14, 2016 and **88 on August 15, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. In 2017 there were records for the late fall passage with singles on November 5 and November 24.

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

There are just 12 records for the four years (none seen in 2016) there was a light late spring passage, some early fall sightings and a stronger late fall passage. The late spring passage ran from March 27 (2019) to April 7 (2017) with high counts of three on April 1, 2018, five on March 31, 2018 and six on April 1, 2019. There were four early fall records: on July 12, 2017 there was one in breeding plumage on the beach. Later there were two on August 26, 2017, one on September 8, 2018 and two on September 8, 2019. For the late fall passage there were ten on September 28, 2019, 24 on October 24, 2017 and **50 on October 27, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

This is a vagrant there are only four records. For the late spring passage there were **three on March 14, 2018** they flew to the north out at sea. This is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 12, 2016, October 31, 2017 and November 26, 2019.

### **Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage one flew to the south on August 26, 2017.

### **Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

A rare passage migrant excepting 2019 when there was a mini-invasion. For the late spring passage there were two on April 11, 2018 with singles on April 15, 2016 and May 2, 2019. For the early fall passage excluding 2019 there was one on September 3, 2018 with two on September 11, 2017. For the late fall passage there was one on October 2, 2017, two on October 3, 2018, one on October 10, 2018, one on October 23, 2018 and one on November 13, 2019. Now back to 2019 for the early fall passage there were eight on September 14 with ten on September 15, 25 on September 21, 14 on October 1 and **105 on October 6** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Red Phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

There are just eight records for the four years (none seen in 2016) all but one were for the fall passages. For the late spring passage there was one on April 22, 2018. For the early fall passage there were two on September 1, 2019 with one on September 10, 2017. For the late fall passage there was one on October 2, 2017 with 14 on October 3, 2018, **30 on October 6, 2019** and one on November 2, 2017. The count of 30 is the highest count for the park.

### **South Polar Skua** (*Stercorarius maccormicki*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage a light morph flew to the south on December 21, 2017.

### **Pomarine Jaeger** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

There is only a limited spring passage most records are for the late fall and winter passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to February 27 (2016) with high counts of six on February 15, 2017, six on February 12, 2018 and 27 on January 3, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016) to March 26 (2018) with high counts of two on March 2, 2016 and two on March 18, 2019. The records up to March 4 (2016, 2019) may be

part of the early spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on September 7, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2017) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 23 on November 24, 2018, 32 on November 28, 2017, 57 on November 23, 2018, 67 on November 2, 2016 and 88 on November 11, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2016, 2017 and 2018) with high counts of 20 on December 17, 2018, 31 on December 8, 2017, 33 on December 15, 2017, 102 on December 6, 2017 and **135 on December 12, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park.

#### **Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

The main passage ran from late December to early February; there was a late fall movement in 2017. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to March 4 (2017) with high counts of 20 on January 22, 2016, 24 on January 8, 2016, 38 on January 15, 2016, 39 on February 12, 2018, 53 on January 17, 2016 and 70 on January 3, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2019) to April 16 (2018) with a high count of seven on March 26, 2018. There was an out of season record of one on July 18, 2018. The early fall passage ran from August 26 (2016, 2017) to September 29 (2018) with high counts of seven on August 26, 2017 and August 27, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2017, 2018) to November 30 (2016) with a high count of ten on October 2, 2018. That leaves 2017 there were 28 on October 2 with **85 on October 3**, then 64 seen on October 4 with 32 on November 11. The count of 85 is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 31 (2018, 2019) with high counts of 16 on December 17, 2018, 16 on December 22, 2018 and 16 on December 29, 2018 (there were four other high counts of five).

#### **Long-tailed Jaeger** (*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

A very rare passage migrant there are just seven records and five of them came from 2017 (there were no sightings in 2016). For the early spring passage there was one on February 14, 2018. For the early fall passage there were **three on September 10, 2017**. For the late fall passage there were **three on September 30, 2017** with one on October 18, 2017. For the winter passage there were singles on December 17, 2017, December 21, 2019 and December 26, 2017. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

### **Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)**

Present all year with very high numbers from November to January in contrast numbers were very low for both the summer and early fall passages. Some of the biggest movements took place very early in the morning. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 2 (2016) with high counts of 4,950 on January 1, 2017, 5,250 on February 18, 2019, 5,800 on January 20, 2017, 7,550 on January 22, 2016 and 10,700 on January 3, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to May 2 (2018) with high counts of 2,260 on March 26, 2018, 2,500 on March 4, 2019 and 3,550 on March 24, 2019. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2017) to July 2 (2016) with a high count of 630 on June 6, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018) to October 2 (2019) with a high count of 1,240 on September 23, 2019. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2017) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of 7,750 on November 12, 2017, 10,350 on November 19, 2016, 12,000 on November 11, 2017, 15,300 on November 24, 2016 and 36,000 on November 20, 2016. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2018) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 8,270 on December 20, 2017, 9,500 on December 18, 2017, 11,900 on December 15, 2017, 17,540 on December 17, 2017, 17,900 on December 26, 2017, 18,000 on December 12, 2019 and **47,300 on December 16, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

For the four years there were nine records of ten birds all but two were in first-winter plumage. The majority were seen in November and December. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 2, 2016 and January 23, 2017. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 6, 2018, November 12, 2017, November 18, 2016 and November 26, 2016. The individual seen on November 6, 2018 was an adult. For the winter passage there were singles on December 10, 2017, December 18, 2016 with **two on December 21, 2019** (one of the two was an adult) the count of two is the highest count for the park.

### **Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)**

This is a vagrant there were two sightings for the winter passage; there were singles on December 15, 2017 and December 7, 2019.

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

This tiny gull when present often works its way along the shore over the shallowest of seas. The highest numbers are seen in January and early February. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 28 (2018) with high counts of 18 on January 15, 2018, 21 on February 7, 2016, 21 on January 8, 2018, 22 on February 5, 2017 and **28 on January 28, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2018) to April 22 (2016) with high counts of four on March 30, 2019, five on March 21, 2017 and five on April 2, 2019. There was only the trace of a late fall passage with sightings from November 2 (2016) to November 25 (2016) the high count was that of two on November 25, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 29 (2017) with high counts of seven on December 17, 2016, 12 on December 6, 2016 and 17 on December 16, 2016. For the other years no more than three a day were seen.

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

A common gull on the shore and close to the shore from late November to February otherwise it was rather uncommon; there were no sightings in July and August. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to February 28 (2016, 2017 and 2019) with high counts of 110 on January 13, 2016, 113 on February 26, 2017, 114 on January 25, 2017, 130 on January 29, 2016, 156 on February 8, 2018, 190 on February 16, 2018, 230 on January 3, 2017, 330 on January 1, 2016 and **870 on January 4, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2018) to May 17 (2019) with high counts of 40 on March 22, 2017, 41 on April 9, 2016, 63 on March 13, 2017 and 65 on March 4, 2016. For the summer there were singles on May 26, 2017 and June 3, 2017. The early fall passage was little better with sightings from September 4 (2017) to September 30 (2017); the high count was that of three on September 18, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016, 2017) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of 30 on November 20, 2016, 31 on November 30, 2016, 43 on November 20, 2017, 46 on November 29, 2017 and 57 on November 12, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 55 on December 22, 2018, 58 on December 25, 2019, 60 on December 11, 2016, 62 on December 30, 2017, 72 on December 30, 2016, 77 on December 16, 2016, 100 on December 16, 2018 and 312 on December 14, 2017.



### **Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)**

Numbers very variable but the heaviest passage is often from mid-December to mid-February; there are no summer sightings. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to February 28 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 688 on February 15, 2017, 870 on January 9, 2019, 1,135 on January 22, 2016, 1,240 on February 12, 2016, 1,470 on February 13, 2016 and 1,880 on January 21, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2017) to May 22 (2018) with high counts of 546 on March 19, 2018 and 1,730 on March 5, 2016. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 6, 2018 and August 1, 2018 then the passage ran from August 27 (2017) to September 28 (2019) with a high count of two on August 28, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2017) to December 1 (2019) with high counts of 295 on November 20, 2017 and 485 on November 12, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2016, 2017) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 1,070 on December 18, 2018, 2,040 on December 15, 2017, 2,530 on December 16, 2017, 2,780 on December 17, 2017, 3,270 on December 24, 2017 and **4,140 on December 26, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*)**

This is a vagrant there are just five records; of these three were for the early spring passage and two for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 20, 2019, February 26, 2016 and February 26, 2018. For the winter passage there were singles on December 6, 2019 and December 18, 2016.

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

Whilst there was a noticeable spring passage this was above all a November and December passage migrant. Too many adults were seen the first-winters must have to a degree been overlooked. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2016, 2018 and 2019) to February 26 (2016) with high counts of four on January 23, 2019 and six on January 3, 2018 there were also four counts of three. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2016) to May 4 (2018) with high counts of four on March 13, 2017 and four on April 9, 2019. There was a trace early fall passage from August 19 (2019) to September 17 (2016) with a high count of two on August 28, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 21 (2018) to December 3 (2017) with high counts of four on October 3, 2018, five on November 8, 2018, ten on November 12, 2018 and 24 on November 23, 2018. For the other years no more than three a day were seen. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2016) to December 30 (2019) with high counts of seven

on November 30, 2016, nine on December 18, 2018, 14 on December 17, 2019, 15 on December 26, 2017 and **63 on December 13, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. On December 18, 2018 there were two adults on the beach which showed the characteristic of the race *Larus fuscus intermedius*.

#### **Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)**

In all 17 seen over the four years and 11 of them were seen during the early spring passage. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2017) to February 3 (2017) with high counts of two on January 20, 2017, two on January 23, 2017 and **three on January 21, 2017**. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4, 2016, March 7, 2018 and March 11, 2018. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, 2017 and December 17, 2017 with **three on December 26, 2017**. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

#### **Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)**

There was a significant spring passage but the numbers for the late fall and winter passages were higher. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017) to March 2 (2016) with high counts of seven on February 26, 2016, eight on January 24, 2016, eight on January 3, 2017 and 12 on January 9, 2016. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2016, 2017) to May 14 (2016) with high counts of five on April 16, 2017, nine on April 16, 2016 and 18 on April 15, 2016; there were also five counts of four. There was a very early fall record as there was one on July 30, 2017. The limited early fall passage then ran from August 12 (2017) to September 30 (2017) with a high count of five on August 27, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2017, 2019) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of nine on October 3, 2017, ten on November 12, 2017, 13 on November 30, 2016, 14 on November 24, 2018, and **31 on November 23, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 31 (2016, 2018) with high counts of nine on December 4, 2016, 15 on December 26, 2017, 17 on December 16, 2016, 24 on December 17, 2016 and 29 on December 15, 2017.

#### **Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)**

A major rarity there are just six records of eight birds (none were seen in 2016). For the fall passage there were singles on September 4, 2018 and September 10, 2017 with **two on**

**September 14, 2019**, then singles seen on October 1, 2017 and October 2, 2017 with **two on October 3, 2017**. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park.

#### **Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)**

This was another rarity there are only seven records of eight birds. For the late spring passage there was one on March 6, 2016. For the late fall passage there was one on October 19, 2018 with **two on November 11, 2017**, then one seen on November 14, 2017. The count of two is the highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on December 12, 2019, December 19, 2019 and December 29, 2017.

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

Over the four years a total of 39 seen; 21 were for the late spring passage, two for the summer passage and 16 for the early fall passage. The late spring passage ran from March 18 (2019) to May 24 (2017) with high counts of two on May 7, 2016, two on April 6, 2018, two on May 9, 2018 and two on May 3, 2019. For the summer passage there was one on June 11, 2017 with two on June 15, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018) to September 17 (2016) with high counts of two on July 4, 2016, two on August 11, 2019, two on September 17, 2016, four on August 30, 2019 and **six on August 27, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park.

#### **Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)**

Normally seen in very low numbers throughout the year there was an exceptional passage in October, 2019. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2019) to February 27 (2018) with high counts of two on January 1, 2019 and four on January 13, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2018) to April 27 (2019) singles seen except for nine on April 9, 2017. The summer passage ran from May 12 (2019) to July 1 (2018) with counts of two on three dates and four on June 23, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of three on July 8, 2016, four on June 29, 2016, four on August 5, 2016, five on September 24, 2016 and seven on July 16, 2016. No more than two a day seen for the other years. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2017) to November 30 (2016) excluding 2019 the high counts were six on November 9, 2016, six on October 22, 2017, six on October 23, 2017, seven on October 26, 2018, eight on October 27, 2017, nine on October 23, 2018 and 21 on October 24, 2017. Now to 2019 there were four on October 19

with 24 on October 25 and **164 on October 26**, then 65 seen on October 27 with 56 on October 29, ten on October 30, eight on November 6 and four on November 14. The count of 164 is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 31 (2018) with six counts of two and three on December 23, 2018.

### **Royal Tern** (*Thalasseus maxima*)

A very common late fall to spring passage migrant only low numbers seen during the summer and early fall passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 2 (2016) with high counts of 375 on February 26, 2016, 429 on January 29, 2016, 466 on February 27, 2016, 520 on February 27, 2018, 630 on February 13, 2016, 684 on February 9, 2019, 852 on February 5, 2016 and 879 on February 10, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017) to May 1 (2019) with high counts of 360 on April 20, 2018, 450 on March 5, 2017 and **2,284 on March 3, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2017) to July 1 (2016, 2017) with high counts of 73 on June 11, 2016, 86 on June 19, 2016 and 121 on May 5, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018, 2019) to October 1 (2017, 2018) with high counts of 188 on September 28, 2018, 190 on September 24, 2017, 202 on September 11, 2017, 210 on August 26, 2017, 210 on September 21, 2017, 225 on September 19, 2017 and 255 on September 29, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2019) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 393 on October 5, 2016, 404 on November 2, 2016, 483 on October 6, 2017, 517 on November 11, 2017, 532 on October 16, 2017, 571 on October 26, 2019, 602 on November 6, 2019, 630 on October 16, 2017, 635 on October 29, 2019, 720 on October 28, 2016, 814 on October 4, 2017 and 1,095 on October 2, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 303 on December 22, 2017, 357 on November 30, 2019 and 400 on December 26, 2017..

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

Present all year the summer was by far the quietest passage and the early fall passage was the heaviest. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 1 (2018) with high counts of 58 on January 14, 2019, 103 on January 16, 2018, 405 on January 27, 2017 and 479 on February 25, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to April 30 (2019) with high counts of 63 on April 20, 2018, 73 on March 15, 2017, 79 on March 14, 2018, 99 on April 1, 2019 and 145 on March 10, 2017. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2018) to June 30 (2018, 2019) with high counts of 15 on June 27, 2017, 15 on April 30, 2018, 25 on

June 23, 2019, 31 on June 28, 2017 and 49 on June 24, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018, 2019) to September 30 (2016, 2017 and 2019) with high counts of 62 on August 24, 2016, 74 on September 20, 2018, 76 on September 28, 2018, 80 on September 9, 2016, 105 on September 26, 2018, 125 on September 10, 2018, 138 on August 14, 2016, 174 on September 4, 2017, 237 on August 28, 2017, 237 on September 16, 2017, 489 on August 29, 2017 and **490 on September 23, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2018) to December 1 (2019) with high counts of 87 on October 5, 2018, 88 on November 18, 2016, 89 on November 5, 2016, 108 on October 22, 2016, 111 on October 30, 2016 and 125 on October 1, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017, 2018) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 88 on December 4, 2016, 132 on December 24, 2018, 144 on December 13, 2017, 146 on December 25, 2018, 335 on December 3, 2016 and 386 on December 22, 2017.

### **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii*)

In all 25 were seen: eight were seen for the late spring passage and 17 for the early fall passage all but five were singles. For the late spring passage eight singles were seen from April 5 (2019) to May 20 (2017). The early fall passage ran from July 4 (2018) to September 16 (2017) singles were seen on 12 dates with two on August 10, 2016, two on September 8, 2017, two on September 2, 2018, two on August 15, 2019 and **three on September 3, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

This was an early fall passage migrant on occasions there were some major movements; only low numbers seen for the rest of the year. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 21, 2018 and February 10, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2018) to May 20 (2017) with high counts of six on April 9, 2016, seven on April 30, 2018, nine on May 12, 2017, ten on April 2, 2016 and 14 on April 20, 2018. The summer passage ran from May 28 (2018) to July 1 (2019) with high counts of seven on June 24, 2019 and 29 on June 19, 2016. Now to the main event the early fall passage this event ran from June 29 (2018) to October 1 (2017) with high counts of 405 on September 3, 2016, 434 on September 25, 2018, 442 on September 3, 2017, 480 on September 11, 2016, 568 on September 10, 2016, 845 on September 21, 2017, 1,030 on September 23, 2017, 1,080 on August 27, 2017 and **1,805 on September 20, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016) to November 17 (2018) with high counts of 13 on October 5, 2016, 19 on

October 6, 2018, 22 on October 22, 2016 and 29 on October 15, 2016. Finally for the winter passage there were singles on December 11, 2017, December 14, 2018 and December 19, 2019.

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

For the four years a total of 19 recorded nine were for the early fall passage. It is highly likely that this species has been under-recorded. For the late spring passage there was one on May 4, 2018 with **three on May 5, 2018**. For the summer passage there was one on May 20, 2017 with two on May 27, 2018, one on June 11, 2017, **three on June 17, 2019** and two on June 19, 2016. The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2017) to September 23 (2017) there were singles on six dates with two on August 27, 2016, **three on September 2, 2016** and two on September 4, 2018. For the late fall passage there were in 2017 singles on October 2 and October 3 with **three on October 4**. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

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

An early spring passage migrant much lower numbers seen for the other passages; there were no summer sightings. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 1 (2017) with high counts of 208 on January 10, 2018, 245 on January 4, 2018, 254 on February 3, 2018, 261 on February 9, 2018, 267 on January 21, 2018, 280 on February 10, 2019, 317 on February 3, 2019, 419 on February 13, 2016, 460 on February 2, 2019, 576 on January 26, 2018, 786 on February 12, 2018, 1,019 on January 16, 2018 and **1,485 on January 17, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2018, 2019) to April 24 (2018) with high counts of 17 on March 4, 2017, 17 on March 14, 2018, 35 on March 26, 2018, 38 on April 1, 2019 and 44 on March 13, 2018. There were no summer records. The early fall passage ran from July 14 (2017) to September 29 (2017) with high counts of 25 on September 16, 2017 and 120 on September 23, 2017. For the other years no more than four a day were seen. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2017) to December 2 (2016) with high counts of 20 on November 28, 2017, 21 on October 17, 2017, 23 on November 27, 2016, 24 on November 21, 2019 and 44 on November 6, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 27 on December 4, 2017, 29 on December 8, 2017, 39 on December 13, 2017, 54 on December 27, 2019, 58 on December 29, 2018, 66 on December 15, 2017 and 72 on December 21, 2016.

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

Present from late March to late September the spring passage is often the heaviest event. There was a very early record as one seen on March 8, 2018. The main spring passage ran from March 20 (2018, 2019) to May 2 (2017, 2019) with high counts of 40 on April 9, 2018, 47 on April 15, 2016, 57 on April 20, 2018, 59 on April 29, 2018, 81 on April 23, 2017, 123 on April 16, 2016 and **153 on April 17, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2016, 2018) to June 30 (2017) with high counts of 41 on May 13, 2016, 46 on June 11, 2016, 47 on May 15, 2016, 48 on June 7, 2017, 49 on May 26, 2017, 49 on June 28, 2017, 64 on May 7, 2017 and 76 on May 28, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2018, 2019) to September 29 (2019) with high counts of 46 on July 25, 2017 and 73 on July 15, 2016. There were no later records.

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

A very rare visitor in the storms there were sightings for three of the four years; in all there were nine records of 23 birds all but three were for 2017. For the fall passage there were two on September 4, 2019 then in 2017 there was one on September 10, three on September 11 (wind S 35), one on September 15, four on September 16 (wind NNE 15), three on October 2 (wind ENE 18), three on October 3 (wind ENE 20) and **five on October 4** (wind ENE 25). Finally there was one on October 8, 2018. The count of five is the highest count for the park.

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

A very rare visitor in the storms there were sightings for two of the years; in all there were nine records of 71 birds all but two were for 2017. For the fall passage in 2019 there were eight on September 4 (wind NW 35) (Hurricane Dorian) and one on September 12 (wind E 15). In 2017 there was one on September 9 with 24 on September 10 (wind NE 23) (Hurricane Irma), **31 on September 11** (wind S 35) (Hurricane Irma), one on September 12, one on September 16, two on October 2 (wind ENE 18) and two on October 4 (wind ENE 25). The count of 31 is the highest count for the park.

### **Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)**

An early fall passage migrant there was a major event in two (2016, 2017) of the four years. For the summer passage there were singles on April 30, 2018, May 17, 2017 and June 9,

2019 with six on May 1, 2018. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2016) to October 16 (2019) with high counts of 596 on August 26, 2017, 754 on September 11, 2016, 773 on September 3, 2017, 920 on September 2, 2016, 1,450 on September 9, 2016, 1,620 on September 10, 2016 and **1,926 on August 27, 2017** (wind SW 8) the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Brown Noddy** (*Anous stolidus*)

A real rarity there are eight records of 19 birds all bar one were for 2017. In 2017 there were three on September 10 (wind NE 23) with two on September 11 (wind S 35), one on September 30 (wind E 7), two on October 2 (wind ENE 18), two on October 3 (wind ENE 20), **seven on October 4 (wind ENE 25)** and one on October 5 (wind E 5). The count of seven is the highest count for the park. For 2019 there was one on October 2 (wind NE 11).

### **Black Skimmer** (*Rynchops niger*)

From March to September only low numbers seen however in 2016 there were strong late fall and winter passages for the other years the low numbers continued. Finally for the early spring passage there were strong events in 2016, 2018 and 2019 but only low numbers in 2017. This species was also different in that the direction of movement could vary from year to year. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to March 1 (2019) with high counts of 135 on January 15, 2018, 160 on January 26, 2019, 316 on January 14, 2018, 345 on January 6, 2018, 385 on January 24, 2016, 415 on January 22, 2019 and **865 on January 4, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2016, 2018) to April 30 (2018) with high counts of 20 on April 8, 2016 and 20 on March 29, 2017. The summer passage ran from May 3 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to June 28 (2017) with a high count of 27 on May 12, 2018. For three of the years (not 2017) there was a minor break lasting from 20 to 27 days. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2019) to September 29 (2018, 2019) with high counts of 13 on September 2, 2019 and 16 on September 20, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2016, 2018) to November 30 (2016) with high counts of 16 on November 17, 2017, 19 on November 13, 2016, 23 on November 22, 2016 and a high 204 on November 15, 2016. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2019) to December 31 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 33 on December 14, 2018, 35 on November 29, 2019, 38 on December 22, 2018, 75 on December 31, 2016 and a high count of 187 on December 16, 2016. If it had not been for those two higher counts the late fall and winter passages would have joined the events with only low numbers.



### **Dovekie** (*Alle alle*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 12, 2019 (wind NE 17).

### **Thick-billed Murre** (*Uria lomvia*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one fishing close to the shore on January 14, 2019.

### **Razorbill** (*Alca torda*)

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 4, 2019 and February 1, 2019. For the late fall passage there was one on October 6, 2017.

### **Black Guillemot** (*Cepphus grille*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage an adult in winter plumage flew to the south on January 23, 2016; this is the first record for Florida.

### **Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*)

A common resident that is seen in varying numbers counts from July to December tend to be a bit higher. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to February 28 (2018) with high counts of 32 on January 21, 2017, 35 on January 24, 2018, 36 on January 12, 2018 and 39 on February 25, 2017. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016) to May 2 (2017) with high counts of 17 on April 5, 2018, 24 on March 18, 2017 and **68 on March 10, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2018, 2019) to July 1 (2019) with high counts of 31 on June 18, 2019, 33 on June 3, 2017 and 35 on June 27, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to October 3 (2017) with high counts of 40 on July 7, 2017, 42 on August 22, 2017, 45 on September 14, 2018, 45 on September 16, 2019, 47 on August 18, 2017, 49 on July 30, 2017 and 59 on July 8, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2018) to November 30 (2017, 2018) with high counts of 44 on November 5, 2018, 48 on October 6, 2018 and 51 on November 26, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2016) to December 31 (2016, 2017) with high counts of 47 on

December 7, 2018, 50 on December 27, 2017, 57 on December 1, 2017 and 62 on December 6, 2017.

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

A common resident that shies away from the actual coast; as with the Rock Pigeon the greatest numbers were seen from July to December. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to March 1 (2018) with high counts of ten on January 21, 2018, ten on February 28, 2018 and 14 on February 1, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2019) to April 30 (2017, 2018) with a high count of eight on March 8, 2019; there were six counts of seven. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2019) to July 1 (2019) with high counts of ten on June 5, 2018, ten on June 23, 2018, ten on June 29, 2018, 11 on May 20, 2019 and 20 on June 7, 2017. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to October 4 (2018) with high counts of 14 on July 31, 2016, 14 on July 19, 2017, 14 on July 26, 2017, 14 on July 5, 2018, 15 on July 16, 2019, 15 on August 4, 2019, 16 on August 9, 2017, 17 on August 10, 2016, 17 on September 14, 2016, 19 on July 29, 2017 and **23 on September 3, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2019) to November 30 (2016, 2018) with high counts of 13 on November 2, 2019, 15 on November 26, 2019, 16 on October 31, 2019 and 18 on November 5, 2019. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2017, 2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 14 on December 6, 2016, 14 on December 8, 2018, 15 on December 14, 2019, 15 on December 17, 2019, 17 on December 2, 2016 and 21 on December 21, 2016.

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

Seen in every month in all 90 located the majority were seen from May to August. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to February 24 (2019) with high counts of two on February 6, 2018, two on February 6, 2019, two on February 8, 2019, two on February 13, 2019, two on February 20, 2019, three on January 9, 2019 and three on February 7, 2019 (singles were seen on ten dates). The late spring passage ran from March 18 (2016) to April 25 (2017) with a high count of two on April 13, 2019 (singles were seen on ten dates). The summer passage ran from May 6 (2019) to June 28 (2019) with high counts of two on June 5, 2016, two on May 9, 2017, two on June 14, 2017 and three on June 24, 2016 (there were singles on 15 dates). The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2016) to September 29 (2017, 2018) with high counts of two on July 1, 2016, two on July 2, 2016, two on July 4, 2016 and two on August 3, 2016 (there were singles on 18 dates). The late fall passage ran from October 14 (2019) to November 19 (2018) with a high count of **five on November 5, 2018** otherwise singles seen on

14 dates. The count of five is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 29 (2019) there were singles on seven dates.

### **Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)**

A common resident they can be found throughout the area. The lightest numbers occurred during the spring passages. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to February 28 (2017) with high counts of 15 on February 12, 2016, 15 on January 15, 2017, 15 on February 2, 2018, 15 on February 13, 2019, 15 on February 22, 2019 and 18 on February 9, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016, 2018 and 2019) to April 30 (all years) with high counts of 15 on April 27, 2018, 15 on March 10, 2019 and 17 on April 25, 2018. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2016, 2018 and 2019) to July 1 (2018) with high counts of 26 on May 29, 2018, 27 on June 5, 2018, 27 on June 17, 2018, 34 on June 6, 2018 and 34 on June 30, 2018. For the other years the high counts ranged from 20 to 22. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to September 29 (2017, 2018) with high counts of 25 on July 25, 2017, 25 on July 13, 2018, 27 on August 13, 2016, 27 on August 6, 2018, 27 on September 6, 2019,, 32 on July 21, 2017 and **84 on September 3, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. This count was made during Hurricane Dorian. The late fall passage ran from September 29 (2019) to November 30 (2017) with high counts of 20 on November 9, 2017, 20 on November 29, 2017, 20 on November 2, 2019 and 50 on November 12, 2019. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2018) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 16 on December 21, 2016, 16 on December 1, 2017, 16 on December 31, 2019, 28 on December 11, 2019 and 42 on December 27, 2019.

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

A summer visitor there was only a trace presence in the winter and the early spring. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 4, 2019, February 8, 2019, February 15, 2019 and February 20, 2016 with two on January 2, 2019 and two on January 3, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2019) to April 30 (2019) with high counts of two on April 26, 2017, two on March 30, 2019, two on April 24, 2019 and two on April 30, 2019. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2018) to June 30 (2019) with high counts of three on May 29, 2018, three on June 11, 2019, three on June 16, 2019 and three on June 21, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2018, 2019) to September 30 (2018, 2019) with high counts of four on August 1, 2018, four on August 4, 2019, four on August 6, 2019, four on September 18, 2019, **five on July 11, 2019** and **five on July 29, 2019**. The counts of five are the highest counts for the

park. Passage was now limited the late fall passage ran from October 1 (2019) to November 28 (2019) with high counts of four on October 21, 2019, four on November 22, 2019 and four on November 23, 2019. Excluding 2019 singles were only seen on three dates (November 6, 2017, November 14, 2017 and November 13, 2018). The winter passage was similar there were singles on December 18, 2017 and December 31, 2018 with a minor event in 2019 this ran from December 6 to December 27 with a high count of three on December 10.

#### **Nanday Parakeet** (*Nandayus nenday*)

This is a vagrant an acceptable exotic. An irregular late spring visitor there are occasional sightings at other times. For the late spring passage there were two on March 26, 2016, two on April 3, 2016, two on April 13, 2016, **11 on March 4, 2017**, one on April 22, 2017 and two on March 29, 2019. The count of 11 is the highest count for the park. For the summer passage there were two on June 1, 2016. For the early fall passage there were two on July 6, 2018 and for the winter passage there was one on December 19, 2017.

#### **Cockatiel** (*Nymphicus hollandicus*)

An exotic for the late spring passage there was one on April 8, 2018.

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

A very uncommon passage migrant there are five records for the late spring passage, three for the early fall passage and one for the late fall passage. For the late spring passage there was one on April 20, 2019 with **two on April 22, 2019** and singles on April 24, 2018, April 25, 2017 and May 4, 2019. The count of two is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 13, 2018, August 22, 2017 and September 5, 2019. For the late fall passage there was one on October 19, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 8, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 19, 2018.

### **Barred owl** (*Strix varia*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 27, 2019.

### **Common Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor*)

A total of 14 located over the four years six for the spring, two for the summer, four for the early fall and one for the late fall. At times they have been seen migrating out at sea. For the spring passage there were singles on six dates from April 21 (2019) to May 11 (2016). For the summer passage there were singles on May 20, 2017 and June 4, 2017. For the early fall passage one flew to the south offshore with 12 Black Terns on August 26, 2017. A total of **22 flew to the south offshore on September 3, 2018** with 19 likewise on September 4, 2018. On September 12, 2017 11 flew to the south. The count of 22 is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 30, 2019 and October 7, 2019.

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

There were eight sightings for the four years most were seen flying in off the sea. For the late spring passage one came in off the sea on March 31, 2017 with one flying to the north out at sea on April 1, 2019! Coming in off the sea were singles on April 2, 2018, April 4, 2017, April 14, 2019 and April 25, 2017. For the late fall passage flying to the south out at sea there were **two on September 24, 2018** with one on October 8, 2019. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

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

This is a vagrant there are two sightings; for the late spring passage one came in off the sea on April 26, 2019 and for the winter passage there was one on December 15, 2017.

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

A summer visitor with perhaps two pairs breeding locally. The spring passage ran from April 1 (2016) to May 13 (2018) with high counts of ten on April 26, 2017, 16 on May 7, 2017 and 23 on April 26, 2019. The summer passage ran from May 11 (2016, 2019) to June 30 (2019) with high counts of six on May 13, 2018, six on June 14, 2019, six on June 15, 2019 and eight on May 22, 2016. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2018) to October 1 (2016) with high counts of 15 on July 30, 2016, 17 on August 19, 2017, 17 on August 8, 2019, 20 on August 9, 2019, 22 on September 8, 2017, 26 on August 6, 2017 and **27 on July 23, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. Finally for the late fall passage there was one on October 12, 2018.

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

There are 13 records of 14 birds for the four years. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 18, 2018, April 9, 2018, April 16, 2017, April 23, 2019 and May 6, 2017. For the summer passage there were **two on June 25, 2019** this is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 5, 2017, August 16, 2019 and August 20, 2016. Why are there no September sightings? For the late fall passage there were singles on October 8, 2017, October 12, 2018 and October 25, 2017. For the winter passage there was one on December 13, 2019.

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

Whilst they could be seen over the river the majority flew by offshore; there were no records for January and May. For the early spring passage there was one on February 8, 2017. The late spring passage ran from March 25 (2016, 2018) to April 15 (2016) with high counts of two on April 8, 2016 and **three on April 9, 2018**. For the summer passage there was one on June 27, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2016) to September 28 (2016) with high counts of two on August 7, 2016, two on September 25, 2016, two on September 13, 2017 and **three on August 27, 2017**. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2019) to November 19 (2016) with a high count of two on October 16, 2017. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, 2019, December 8, 2018 and December 13, 2016.

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

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage an adult flew to the south on April 15, 2018.

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

At least two pairs resident in the area up to two a day seen regularly there were 16 counts of three with **four on July 2, 2019, four on July 26, 2019 and four on November 17, 2017**. The counts of four are the highest counts for the park. The highest numbers were overall seen in June and July.

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

A rare migrant there are only six records for the four years five were for the late fall passage. There were no records for 2017. For the early spring passage there was one on January 30, 2018. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 1, 2019, November 7, 2018, November 8, 2019, November 11, 2019 and November 19, 2016.

### **Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*)

Whilst there are records for every month the bulk were seen from May to September i.e. a summer visitor? In all a total of 71 were seen. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 12, 2019 and February 24, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2018) to April 27 (2019) there were singles on nine dates. The summer passage ran from May 7 (2018) to June 24 (2018) with a high count of **two on June 22, 2018**; there were also singles on 13 dates. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2019) to September 24 (2019) with a high count of **two on July 11, 2018**; there were also singles on 29 dates. The counts of two are the highest counts for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2017) to November 20 (2016) there were singles on nine dates. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2017) to December 21 (2018) there were singles on seven dates.

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

This is a very rare visitor there are only five sightings. For the late spring passage there was one on March 14, 2019. For the early fall passage there was one on July 15, 2018. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 18, 2018 and November 16, 2017. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 27, 2019.

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

An unexpected visitor seeing as there is no woodland still 24 were seen over the four years. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2017) to February 25 (2018) with singles on eight dates. The late spring passage ran from March 18 (2017) to April 23 (2019) with a high count of **two on April 13, 2016** this is the highest count for the park. For the summer passage there was one on May 16, 2017. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 20, 2019, August 4, 2017, September 3, 2019 and September 13, 2018. For the late fall passage there was one on October 28, 2018. There were no winter records.

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

In 2017 and 2019 there was a noticeable late fall passage with a marked winter passage in 2019; the spring passages were lower in numbers. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2019) to February 23 (2019) with a high count of two on February 14, 2019; there were singles seen on 14 dates. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2018, 2019) to March 31 (2017) with a high count of two on March 30, 2018; there were singles seen on nine dates. On March 31, 2017 one was seen to fly in off the sea. The late fall passage ran from October 24 (2017) to November 30 (2019) with high counts of **three on November 26, 2017, three on November 22, 2019 and three on November 26, 2019** these counts of three are the highest counts for the park. There were also seven counts of two with 18 counts of one. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018, 2019) to December 31 (2019) with high counts of **three on December 1, 2019, three on December 3, 2019, three on December 5, 2019 and three on December 10, 2019** these were also the highest counts for the park. There were also five counts of two and 13 counts of one.



### **Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)**

An uncommon passage migrant there are a surprising number of sightings in June. The spring passage ran from April 13 (2019) to May 4 (2019) singles were seen on five dates. The summer passage ran from June 3 (2016) to June 26 (2017, 2019) singles were seen on 11 dates. There were fewer records for the early fall passage but the counts were higher. This event ran from July 1 (2016, 2017) to July 14 (2018) with high counts of two on July 1, 2017, two on July 14, 2018 and **three on July 4, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. Unexpectedly there were no later records.

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

An uncommon late spring and early fall passage migrant with a heavier passage on one date thanks to a hurricane. The late spring passage ran from April 4 (2018) to May 14 (2017) with high counts of ten on April 26, 2017, ten on April 24, 2019, 16 on April 8, 2017 and 35 on May 10, 2017. For the summer passage there was one on June 11, 2019. The early fall passage ran from August 5 (2016) to September 27 (2019) with high counts of 12 on September 1, 2017, 25 on August 5, 2016, 37 on September 3, 2016 and **273 on September 4, 2019** they flew to the south during Hurricane Dorian. The count of 273 is the highest count for the park.

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

There are just ten sightings for the four years with records from March to September. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 23, 2018 and April 16, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 22, 2019, May 26, 2017, May 29, 2017 and June 16, 2017. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 8, 2016, July 10, 2016, July 31, 2019, September 6, 2019 and September 14, 2017.

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

They can be found in any month and one or two can stay for extended periods immediately after the breeding season. The early spring passage was a minor event from January 1 (2019) to February 26 (2019) with a high count of two on January 1, 2019 singles were also seen on six dates. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016) to April 27 (2018) singles were seen on 13 dates. In 2019 there was one present from March 2 to March

16. The summer passage ran from May 9 (2017) to May 28 (2018) with a high count of two on May 9, 2017 singles were also seen on seven dates. To detail the extended summer stays in 2016 there was one from July 2 to July 24 with two on July 2, July 4 and July 24. In 2017 there was one from June 9 to August 13 with two on seven dates and **three on July 26**. In 2018 one was present from June 7 to July 30 with two on June 26. In 2019 there was one present from June 30 to July 31 with a high count of two on July 3. For the balance of the early fall passage there were **three on August 20, 2016** with singles on August 21, 2019 and September 7, 2017. The counts of three are the highest counts for the park. There was a minor late fall passage from October 1 (2016) to November 19 (2016) there were singles on five dates. The winter passage another minor event ran from December 9 (2019) to December 28 (2019) with a high count of two on December 22, 2018 there were singles on five dates.

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

This is a vagrant there are just three sightings. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 9, 2016 and July 9, 2018. For the late fall passage there was one on October 8, 2017.

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

A resident there are at least two pairs in the area. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to February 28 (all years) with a high count of six on February 2, 2018; there were also four counts of four. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to May 3 (2019) with high counts of six on March 12, 2017 and **seven on March 17, 2017**; there were also seven counts of four. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2016, 2018) to July 1 (2016, 2018) with high counts of five on June 29, 2016 and five on June 4, 2017; there were also six counts of four. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2019) to September 30 (2016, 2017 and 2019) with high counts of five on September 13, 2017, five on September 19, 2017, five on September 26, 2017, six on July 8, 2016 and **seven on September 28, 2017**; there were also five counts of four. The two counts of seven are the highest counts for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016) to November 30 (all years) with a high count of five on October 13, 2017; there were also seven counts of four. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 31 (2016, 2017 and 2018) with a high count of six on December 31, 2018; there were also three counts of three.

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

This is a vagrant there are only three records. For the summer passage there was one on June 14, 2018. For the early fall passage there was one on July 6, 2019. For the late fall passage there was one on November 19, 2019.

### **American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)**

I always understood that this species did not occur on the barrier island but that is far from the case the number of sightings has been increasing each year in all there were 47 records for the four years. There are records for every month. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2019) to February 20 (2019) with high counts of three on February 4, 2019, four on January 17, 2019 and **six on February 1, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 9 (2019) to April 27 (2019) with a high count of two on March 21, 2017. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2019) to June 30 (2019) there were singles on seven dates. The early fall passage ran from July 17 (2019) to September 27 (2019) with a high count of five on September 20, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 18 (2018) to November 26 (2017) with high counts of three on October 25, 2016, three on October 31, 2018 and three on November 2, 2018. The winter passage ran from December 10 (2017) to December 30 (2019) there were singles on five dates.

### **Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)**

There was a strong spring passage from late February to early April but from May to the end of the year only low numbers seen. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to February 27 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 115 on January 17, 2018, 191 on February 14, 2019, 200 on January 5, 2018 and 372 on February 26, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (all years) to May 1 (2016) with high counts of 142 on March 29, 2017, 170 on March 21, 2017, 183 on April 13, 2018, 250 on March 4, 2019, 303 on March 19, 2018, 384 on March 8, 2017, 452 on April 7, 2018 and **1,607 on March 25, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2018, 2019) to June 30 (2017) with high counts of 15 on June 4, 2017 and 18 on June 3, 2017; there were also four counts of 11. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2016) to September 30 (2016) with high counts of 27 on July 14, 2017, 28 on July 19, 2018, 33 on August 12, 2017 and 33 on August 19, 2017. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2019) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 24 on November 12, 2016, 25 on October 2, 2016 and 32 on October 20, 2018. The

winter passage ran from November 30 (2019) to December 31 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 33 on December 27, 2019, 49 on December 31, 2019 and 77 on December 6, 2017.

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

A spring passage migrant there was only a trace summer and early fall passage. It seems that birds were continuing to migrate north whilst others were breeding locally. The spring passage ran from January 18 (2017) to April 27 (2019) with high counts of 41 on March 19, 2017, 45 on April 10, 2018, 47 on April 9, 2018 and **145 on April 25, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage (all comers) ran from May 2 (2017) to June 8 (2016) with high counts of six on May 7, 2017, seven on May 14, 2017 and eight on May 26, 2017. For the other years the high count was that of three on May 29, 2016. The fall passage ran from June 9 (2017) to September 11 (2017) with high counts of three on August 28, 2017 and four on July 12, 2018; there were also ten counts of two.

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

A common passage migrant from November to March; June is the only month with no records. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016) to February 28 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 400 on February 16, 2018, 480 on February 6, 2019, 915 on February 12, 2017 and **10,950 on February 25, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to May 13 (2016) with high counts of 1,040 on March 1, 2018, 1,065 on March 21, 2017, 1,230 on March 10, 2017, 1,730 on March 18, 2018, 1,800 on March 3, 2019 and 2,940 on March 4, 2016. For the summer passage there were singles on July 3, 2016, July 26, 2018, July 28, 2017 and July 29, 2017. The early fall passage ran from August 7 (2019) to October 1 (2016) with a high count of 40 on September 28, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2019) to November 28 (2019) with high counts of 750 on November 16, 2016, 1,020 on November 19, 2018, 2,605 on November 7, 2017 and 6,325 on November 11, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 31 (2018) with high counts of 760 on December 6, 2017, 1,080 on December 2, 2017 and 1,890 on December 3, 2017. For the other years the high count was only that of 65 on December 3, 2019.

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

There have only been 31 records of 43 birds nearly all occurred in the late spring and early fall passages. The late spring passage ran from March 16 (2019) to April 26 (2017) with high counts of four on April 26, 2017 and **eight on April 25, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. There were three counts of two and nine of one. During the summer there were singles on May 27, 2017, June 4, 2018 and June 19, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 17 (2018) to September 20 (2017) with high counts of two on August 11, 2017 and two on September 5, 2019; there were also 12 counts of one.

### **Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)**

A quite common spring passage migrant there was a similar fall passage in just one year. The spring passage ran from March 25 (2019) to May 12 (2017) with high counts of nine on April 19, 2018, ten on April 25, 2017, 13 on May 6, 2016 and **52 on May 7, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the summer passage there was one on June 29, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 21 (2018) to September 15 (2018) with high counts of 14 on August 3, 2016, 14 on August 16, 2019, 15 on August 17, 2019 and 48 on August 7, 2019.

### **Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)**

A rarer species there were in all 11 sightings for the spring passage and 24 for the fall. The spring passage ran from April 9 (2018) to May 7 (2017) with high counts of two on four dates and six on May 7, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 26 (2018) to September 28 (2016) with high counts of four on July 29, 2017, five on September 3, 2016, eight on August 17, 2019 and **11 on August 7, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park.

### **Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was a juvenile on November 18, 2019 with an adult on November 30, 2019.

### **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*)

A common late spring and early fall passage migrant on a few days very large numbers were seen; the spring passage being the heavier event. This passage ran from March 1 (2019) to June 20 (2019) with high counts of 1,053 on April 24, 2016, 1,070 on April 23, 2018, 1,140 on May 8, 2016, 1,250 on April 9, 2018, 1,270 on April 29, 2018, 1,470 on May 5, 2017, 2,120 on April 24, 2018, 2,350 on April 19, 2018, 2,910 on April 27, 2018, 4,540 on May 7, 2017, 5,700 on May 7, 2016, 8,460 on May 6, 2016, 9,150 on April 26, 2017 and **10,170 on April 25, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from June 12 (2016) to September 30 (2017) with high counts of 1,250 on August 6, 2016, 1,429 on August 5, 2016, 1,785 on August 29, 2017, 1,885 on September 4, 2019, 2,500 on August 18, 2019, 2,800 on August 16, 2019, 3,770 on September 5, 2019 and 4,380 on August 17, 2019. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2016) to November 18 (2017) with a high count of 87 on September 28, 2016.

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

This is a very rare visitor there are just six sightings. For the early spring passage there was one on January 18, 2017. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 4, 2018 and May 8, 2016. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 6, 2016 and July 9, 2016. For the late fall passage there was one on October 25, 2016. None were seen in 2019.

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

A resident there may be four to five pairs in the immediate area. There were eight counts of three, four of four and two of five these were all in the spring. The highest counts for the park were **five on May 8, 2016** and **five on March 11, 2018**.

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

There is a tendency for an individual to winter by the park it did not do so in 2017. These birds were seen from January 1, 2016 (when the survey started) to April 1, 2016, November 8, 2018 to April 2, 2019 and from November 2, 2019 into 2020 (April 5). On top of this there were a number of migrants. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, 2018, March 11, 2016, April 7, 2017, April 8, 2017, April 7, 2019, April 13, 2019 and April 17, 2018 the latter

is the latest spring record. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 4, 2019 (the earliest fall record), October 14, 2019, October 26, 2017, November 7, 2017 and November 8, 2017. In 2019 there were **three on November 29 and December 1** with two on December 4, December 5 and December 6 the counts of three are the highest counts for the park.

**Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 22, 2016.

**Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus palustris*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 6, 2018.

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

A rare passage migrant there are just seven records for the four years. For the early spring passage there was one on January 20, 2018. For the late spring passage there was one on March 3, 2019. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 13, 2019, October 17, 2018 with **two on October 25, 2017**, then singles seen on October 26, 2017 and November 27, 2019. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

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

Another rare passage migrant in this case there are ten records; there were no early spring, summer or winter sightings. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, 2017, March 3, 2019, April 2, 2016 and April 27, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 7, 2017 and September 23, 2016. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 13, 2019, October 25, 2017 and November 23, 2019 with **two on November 27, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on February 9, 2018.

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

This is as vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 16, 2017.

### **American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)**

This is above all else an early spring passage migrant sometimes they go to the north and at other times they fly to the south. By comparison the late fall and winter passages are minor events. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to March 13 (2019) (there was a late bird on March 20, 2018) with high counts of 2,530 on January 15, 2019, 2,570 on January 18, 2017, 2,670 on February 1, 2017, 2,750 on January 24, 2018, 3,750 on January 12, 2018, 3,920 on February 8, 2017, 4,120 on February 5, 2019, 5,540 on January 18, 2019, 6,460 on January 24, 2019, 6,810 on January 25, 2019, 9,130 on February 12, 2019 and **13,360 on February 4, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park. As you can see the best year was 2019. The late fall passage ran from November 9 (2016) to November 27 (2017) with a high count of 425 on November 25, 2016. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017) to December 31 (2016, 2017 and 2019) with high counts of 885 on December 30, 2016, 1,090 on December 29, 2019 and 1,310 on December 30, 2019.

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

In all 13 recorded five were seen in the late spring and five in the early fall. For the early spring passage there was one on January 18, 2017. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 25, 2019, March 30, 2016, April 24, 2018, April 25, 2019 and May 5, 2019. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 28, 2018, July 7, 2018, September 7, 2018, September 20, 2017 and September 27, 2017. For both the late spring and the early fall the records formed into clusters. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 18, 2018 and October 31, 2017. There were no winter sightings.



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

A common resident there were some nine pairs in the area. For much of the year some five to ten a day seen but numbers were higher during February when pairs are being formed and in July when the young fledged. The spring high counts were 12 on February 6, 2018, 12 on February 28, 2018, 13 on February 9, 2018, 13 on February 6, 2019, 14 on February 27, 2019 and 16 on February 19, 2018. The July high counts were 11 on June 13, 2017, 11 on July 26, 2017, 12 on June 25, 2019, 12 on July 20, 2019 and **17 on July 11, 2019** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

An uncommon summer visitor there may be two pairs locally; they have been seen from February 20 (2019) to August 11 (2019) with a late individual on September 5, 2016. In the spring up to two a day were seen with **four on February 28, 2018**. In the summer up to three a day were seen with **four on June 16, 2017**. In the early fall only one to two a day seen with three on July 13, 2016. The two counts of four are the highest counts for the park.

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

A common resident I do not know the number of pairs present. This is also a passage migrant and winter visitor the higher numbers being in the late fall and winter passages. For the early spring there were high counts of 160 on February 4, 2017, 170 on February 7, 2016, 220 on January 27, 2019, 310 on January 13, 2016 and 470 on January 8, 2016. The late spring is really the summer for this species as they breed so early the high count was only that of 60 on March 3, 2017. For the summer (by calendar) the high counts were 155 on June 23, 2017, 170 on June 19, 2018 and 195 on June 28, 2017. For the early fall the high counts were 190 on July 23, 2017, 190 on July 7, 2018, 195 on June 28, 2017, 195 on July 11, 2018, 205 on July 29, 2017, 210 on July 8, 2017, 210 on July 18, 2018, 210 on August 25, 2018, 240 on July 16, 2017, 340 on September 3, 2019 and 370 on September 4, 2019. For the late fall passage the high counts were 240 on November 24, 2019, 310 on November 9, 2016, 480 on November 29, 2016, 540 on November 24, 2016, 730 on November 22, 2018 and **1,400 on October 25, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The 1,400 were stretched out along the utility wires in a rain storm during the passage of a warm front. For the winter the high counts were 280 on December 9, 2019, 440 on December 3, 2018, 460 on December 20, 2016, 530 on December 6,

2016, 550 on December 5, 2019 and 760 on December 7, 2016. There was a leucistic juvenile on June 20, 2017 and June 28, 2017 with two present on June 30, 2017 and July 7, 2017.

### **Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)**

This is a vagrant for the summer passage there was a juvenile with the European Starlings on June 16, 2017.

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

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the early spring passage there were **six on January 12, 2018** with three on February 16, 2019. For the winter passage there was one on November 29, 2019. The count of six is the highest count for the park.

### **Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)**

A common spring passage migrant with one exceptional flight; there was only the trace of passage in the late fall and winter. The early spring passage ran from January 3 (2019) to February 28 (2016, 2017) with high counts of 104 on January 27, 2017, 130 on January 29, 2018, 145 on February 12, 2018, 155 on January 18, 2017, 160 on January 30, 2016, 205 on January 4, 2019, 300 on January 22, 2018, 375 on February 2, 2018, 510 on January 23, 2018 and **1,460 on January 12, 2018** the latter were seen in the warm sector of a front the wind was SW 12. The count of 1,460 is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2019) to April 25 (2018) with high counts of 110 on March 28, 2016, 115 on March 11, 2018, 190 on April 12, 2017, 285 on March 2, 2019, 410 on March 1, 2019 and 450 on March 1, 2019. For the late fall passage there were 13 on November 11, 2016 with 20 on November 26, 2016, then five seen on November 26, 2017. For the winter passage there were 120 on December 17, 2019 with 20 on December 29, 2019, 30 on December 30, 2019, five on December 31, 2017 and 85 on December 31, 2019.

**Tennessee Warbler** (*Vermivora peregrina*)

This is a vagrant there are just three records. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 26, 2019 and May 5, 2017. For the early fall passage there was one on September 22, 2017.

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

A rare passage migrant there are only six sightings. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 14, 2018, March 17, 2017 and April 6, 2019. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 8, 2016 and July 10, 2019. For the late fall passage there was one on October 25, 2017.

**Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica petechia*)

Another rare passage migrant there are five records all were for the early fall passage. There were singles on July 16, 2017, August 3, 2019, August 10, 2016, August 23, 2018 and August 27, 2018.

**Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 12, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant there are just two records for the late spring passage; there were singles on May 3, 2019 and May 6, 2017.

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

Another rare passage migrant there are four records for the late spring passage. There were singles on April 22, 2019, April 25, 2018, April 29, 2018 and May 5, 2017.

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

A passage migrant in very variable numbers some are present all winter. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2019) to February 28 (all years) with high counts of 55 on February 1, 2017, 57 on January 1, 2019, 63 on January 12, 2018, 64 on January 21, 2017, 72 on February 4, 2016, 259 on February 12, 2019 and 372 on February 7, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to April 2 (2016) with a late individual on April 21, 2018. The high count was that of 17 on March 3, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2019) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of 104 on November 20, 2016, 121 on November 18, 2017, 263 on November 7, 2017 and **1,140 on November 8, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. Only very low numbers were seen in 2018 and 2019. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 35 on December 30, 2016 and 91 on December 2, 2017. Again only low numbers were seen in 2018 and 2019.

### **Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2019.

### **Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)**

This is another vagrant for the early fall passage there were **two on September 4, 2016** with one on September 26, 2017. The count of two is the highest count for the park.

### **Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)**

This is a vagrant there are only two records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 26, 2019. For the early fall passage there was one on September 30, 2017.

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

In all eight seen over the four years six were for the late spring passage and two for the early fall passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 19, 2017, April 1,

2016, April 7, 2018, April 8, 2019, April 21, 2019 and April 22, 2019. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 3, 2016 and August 7, 2018.

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

One to three are present from October to April each year there are a number of higher counts. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to May 4 (2016) with high counts of five on January 21, 2019, six on January 5, 2019, six on February 3, 2019 and seven on January 25, 2019. No more than three a day for the earlier years. The late fall passage ran from September 18 (2017) to November 30 (2016, 2017 and 2018) with high counts of five on October 30, 2017, five on November 21, 2018, five on November 28, 2018, six on October 25, 2017 and **nine on November 17, 2018**. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to December 31 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of five on December 16, 2018 and **nine on December 18, 2018**. For the other years up to four a day were seen on three dates. The counts of nine are the highest counts for the park.

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

A very uncommon spring passage migrant there are records for every year. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 26, 2019, April 27, 2018, May 4, 2016, May 4, 2019, May 5, 2017 and May 12, 2017 with **seven on May 13, 2017** then three seen on May 14, 2017 with one on May 14, 2016. The count of seven is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on October 16, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant there are only three sightings. For the late spring passage there were singles on May 6, 2018 and May 7, 2018. For the early fall passage there was one on August 29, 2017.

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

An uncommon late spring passage migrant with only a trace passage in the fall; in all there were 20 records 15 for the spring and five for the fall. The late spring passage ran from

April 19 (2018, 2019) to May 17 (2018) with high counts of two on May 5, 2017, two on May 12, 2017, two on May 14, 2017, two on May 17, 2018 and **three on May 13, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 19, 2018, September 20, 2017 and September 30, 2016. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 12, 2018 and October 18, 2018.

#### **Ovenbird** (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 26, 2019.

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

This is a vagrant there are only two records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 15, 2016 and for the winter passage there was one on December 15, 2017.

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

This is also a vagrant there are three sightings. For the early spring passage there was one on February 5, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 5, 2016 and August 16, 2017.

#### **Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was a female on May 6, 2019.

#### **Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*)

An expected passage migrant although numbers are always low it is a late spring passage migrant with a lighter early fall passage. The early spring passage ran from March 15 (2018) to June 2 (2017) with high counts of four on May 14, 2017, five on May 6, 2019, **seven on May 13, 2017** and **seven on May 4, 2019**. The counts of seven are the highest counts for the park. There were also seven counts of three. For the early fall passage there was one on July 10,

2019 otherwise this passage ran from September 4 (2016) to September 30 (2016, 2017) with high counts of two on six dates. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016) to November 24 (2019) with high counts of two on October 1, 2016 and October 24, 2017. For the winter passage there were singles on seven dates from December 2 (2019) to December 23 (2019).

**Hooded Warbler** (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This is a vagrant there are just two records. For the early fall passage there was one on September 3, 2016 and for the late fall passage there was one on October 12, 2018.

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

This is also a vagrant there are four records. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 6, 2018, April 6, 2019 and May 5, 2017. For the early fall passage there was one on September 7, 2018.

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

This is a rare passage migrant there are four records. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 3, 2018, March 3, 2019 and March 30, 2016. For the late fall passage there was one on November 8, 2019.

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

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 13, 2016.

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

A very uncommon passage migrant the late fall predominates. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 5, 2018 and February 21, 2018. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 26, 2019, March 27, 2016, April 4, 2017 and April 28, 2017. For the late fall passage there were singles on nine dates from October 16 (2018) to

November 14 (2017). Finally for the winter passage there were singles on November 30, 2018 and December 24, 2018.

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

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on February 13, 2019.

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

This is also a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 26, 2016.

**Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

This is a real rarity for the late fall passage a female flew to the north on November 14, 2017.

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

There are some five pairs nesting in the area they were singing from February to late July. The higher counts (four or above) ran from January 21 (2018) to July 28 (2018) there were in all 45 counts of four, 15 of five, two of six and one of eight. The highest counts were six on June 11, 2016, six on July 17, 2018 and **eight on June 15, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park.

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

This is a vagrant there are just two records. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 19, 2018 and April 26, 2019



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

This is a rare passage migrant there are four records for the four years. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 16, 2018 and April 21, 2019. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 29, 2016 and August 19, 2017.

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

This is another rare passage migrant there are also four records for the four years. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 28, 2017 and May 3, 2019. For the early fall passage there were **three on September 1, 2018** this is the highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on October 26, 2017.

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

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 26, 2017.

### **Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

An uncommon spring passage migrant significant numbers were only seen in 2017 and 2018; passage in the fall was light. The spring passage ran from April 4 (2018) to May 14 (2017) with high counts of 24 on April 27, 2018, 25 on April 4, 2018, 42 on May 10, 2017, 65 on May 8, 2016, 78 on April 28, 2018 and **86 on April 24, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from September 1 (2017) to September 29 (2017) with high counts of 12 on September 1, 2017 and 20 on September 4, 2019. For the late fall passage there were two on October 4, 2018 and six on October 20, 2019 with nine on October 14, 2017.

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

Surprisingly uncommon visitors to the park normally only singles were seen. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017) to February 28 (2016) with high counts of 20 on January 30, 2016 and 25 on February 28, 2016. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2018) to April 27 (2016) with a high count of seven on March 7, 2019. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2018) to June 27 (2019) with a high count of ten on June 11, 2017. The early fall passage

ran from July 3 (2016) to September 27 (2019) with a high count of 14 on August 9, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 9 (2017) to November 30 (2017, 2019) with a high count of 35 on November 18, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2019) to December 27 (2019) with a high count of **42 on December 27, 2019** this is the highest count for the park. Apart from this high count the next highest count for the winter was that of three on December 26, 2017.

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

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were single adult males on October 12, 2019 and October 21, 2019 presumably the same individual.

#### **Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

Present for most of the year with passage from November to January; there was a summer break as follows. In 2016 there was a break from July 23 to October 1 except for September 4. In 2017 the break ran from August 20 to August 30. In 2018 the break ran from August 31 to October 11 and in 2019 the break ran from July 31 to September 5 except for August 19. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2017 and 2019) to February 28 (2017, 2019) with high counts of 53 on January 15, 2017, 62 on January 31, 2018, 66 on January 22, 2017, 70 on February 9, 2018, 105 on January 6, 2017, 114 on February 8, 2017 and 245 on January 12, 2018. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2016, 2018) to May 1 (2019) with high counts of 30 on February 28, 2018, 30 on March 6, 2018, 33 on March 1, 2019 and 41 on March 13, 2019. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2016, 2018) to June 30 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 27 on June 18, 2017 and 38 on June 13, 2017. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2016, 2017 and 2018) to September 27 (2017, 2019) with a high count of 20 on July 29, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2019) to December 1 (2019) with high counts of 33 on November 27, 2017, 34 on November 30, 2019, 125 on November 8, 2018 and **325 on November 22, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2017) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 32 on December 30, 2016, 54 on November 30, 2017 and 76 on December 6, 2017.

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

Unlike the last species these grackles are normally present all year (there was a break in 2018 from July 7 to July 25); numbers are always low. Counts were significantly lower in 2018 and 2019 not sure if this is a trend. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (all years) to February 28 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 40 on January 16, 2017, 40 on February 4, 2017, 42 on January 30, 2016 and **50 on February 14, 2016** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2016) to April 30 (all years) with high counts of nine on March 26, 2017, 32 on March 19, 2016 and 34 on March 4, 2016. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2016, 2018 and 2019) to June 30 (2017, 2019) with high counts of 15 on June 13, 2017 and 39 on May 21, 2016. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (all years) to September 30 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 14 on July 29, 2016 and 22 on July 22, 2017. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2016, 2019) to December 1 (2017) with high counts of ten on October 23, 2016, 11 on October 19, 2017, 12 on October 9, 2017, 13 on November 30, 2017 and 16 on November 25, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018) to December 31 (2016, 2018 and 2019) with a high count of 44 on December 24, 2016 otherwise no more than seven a day seen.

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

A very rare passage migrant; only adult males have been identified. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 12, 2018, June 16, 2018, July 19, 2017 and July 19, 2019. For the late fall passage there was also one on October 24, 2018.

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

Large flocks could be seen from November to March with declining numbers to early May. There is just the trace of a summer event followed by an early fall passage that only ran to September 9 (2018, 2019). The late fall passage starts early in late September but passage then runs as normal. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to March 1 (2018, 2019) with high counts of 305 on February 26, 2018, 320 on January 16, 2016, 335 on February 21, 2018, 450 on January 21, 2017, 560 on February 20, 2017, 615 on January 16, 2017, 675 on February 25, 2017 and **910 on January 12, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017) to May 7 (2018, 2019) with high counts of 225 on March 1, 2017, 225 on March 4, 2019, 250 on March 12, 2017, 265 on March 8, 2017, 320 on March 12, 2018 and 850 on March 18, 2017. The summer passage ran from

May 23 (2018) to July 12 (2019) with high counts of three on May 23, 2018 and three on July 12, 2019. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2018) to September 9 (2018, 2019) with high counts of six on July 19, 2017 and six on July 26, 2018. The late fall passage ran from September 19 (2019) to December 1 (2018) with high counts of 225 on November 26, 2019, 280 on November 27, 2018, 290 on November 13, 2018, 645 on November 20, 2019 and 850 on November 23, 2019. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2017, 2019) to December 31 (all years) with high counts of 200 on December 2, 2017, 220 on December 23, 2017, 230 on December 2, 2018, 260 on December 31, 2019, 290 on December 19, 2019, 320 on December 7, 2016, 420 on December 9, 2019 and 550 on December 3, 2019.

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

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 9, 2017.

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

A very uncommon passage migrant there are just 19 sightings for the four years; of these eight were for the early spring passage. The early spring passage ran from January 20 (2017) to February 26 (2017) there were singles on eight dates perhaps just four birds involved. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2017) to April 10 (2016) with a high count of **two on April 10, 2016** this is the highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there was one on September 7, 2019. The late fall passage ran from November 3 (2017) to November 20 (2016) there were singles on five dates. For the winter passage there was one on December 18, 2017.

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

Highest numbers seen from February to June there was only a trace passage in December. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2016, 2019) to February 28 (2018) with high counts of eight on February 15, 2019, 20 on February 12, 2018 and 24 on February 9, 2018. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2018, 2019) to April 30 (2018) with high counts of 14 on March 15, 2018, 18 on March 25, 2017, 21 on March 5, 2018, 24 on March 10, 2018, 34 on April 11, 2017 and **45 on March 28, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2018, 2019) to June 30 (2017, 2018 and 2019) with high counts of 14 on June 6, 2018, 21 on June 17, 2018 and 24 on June 25, 2019. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2017, 2018 and 2019) to September 26 (2017) with high counts of 12

on July 1, 2017, 12 on July 12, 2017 and 18 on July 21, 2017. For the other years the highest count was that of ten on August 7, 2016. The late fall passage ran from October 11 (2019) to November 30 (2019) with a high count of eight on November 15, 2019. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2018, 2019) to December 31 (2019) with a high count of four on December 2, 2019. There were no records for December 2016 and 2017.

### **American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)**

A passage migrant that is only seen infrequently, there were sightings from November to early February. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2019) to March 4 (2019) with high counts of 14 on January 3, 2019, 16 on January 1, 2019, 30 on January 31, 2018, 50 on March 4, 2019, 62 on January 12, 2018, 80 on February 24, 2019 and **105 on February 5, 2018** the latter is the highest count for the park. The late fall passage ran from October 30 (2017) to November 27 (2019) with high counts of 12 on November 22, 2018, 15 on November 28, 2019 and 50 on November 26, 2018. For the other years no more than six a day were seen. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2017) to December 24 (2018) with high counts of eight on December 24, 2018, 15 on December 8, 2018, 16 on December 31, 2018 and 22 on December 2, 2017.

### **House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)**

A resident there are probably five pairs in the immediate area the highest numbers were in the early fall with the fledged young. For the early spring the higher counts were 15 on January 1, 2019, 16 on February 26, 2016 and 19 on February 1, 2018. For the late spring the higher counts were 13 on March 9, 2016, 14 on March 20, 2016 and 19 on March 2, 2016. For the summer the higher counts were 14 on May 17, 2017, 15 on May 21, 2017, 17 on May 27, 2017, 18 on June 23, 2017, 20 on May 19, 2017 and 28 on June 13, 2017. For the other years the high counts were of 13. For the early fall the higher counts were 22 on July 17, 2016, 24 on August 6, 2017, 27 on August 17, 2016, 33 on August 1, 2017 and **49 on July 26, 2017** the latter is the highest count for the park. For the late fall there were 16 on November 3, 2017 and 18 on November 26, 2017. For the winter there were 14 on December 7, 2018, 14 on December 18, 2018, 18 on December 5, 2017 and 19 on December 28, 2018.

## TABLE A

### SURVEY STATISTICS

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

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Species seen per year	186	222	218	219	<b>263</b>
New species for each year	115	49	15	12	
Surveys conducted each year	227	292	365	365	<b>1,249</b>
Hours spent doing the surveys	1,165	1,528	1,682	1,624	<b>5,999</b>

**TABLE B****THE HIGHEST DAILY BIRD COUNTS**

The following table gives the highest daily count that occurred in 2016, 2017, 2018 or 2019 for each species. This table will be updated annually.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Highest daily count</b>	<b>Date of highest count</b>
Red-throated Loon	5	12.13.17
Common Loon	29	12.21.18
Pied-billed Grebe	2	9.25.19
Horned Grebe	12	11.13.16
Eared Grebe	1	2.14.17
Northern Fulmar	4	10.5.17
Cory's Shearwater	24	10.4.17
Scolopi's Shearwater	5	10.2.17
Great Shearwater	15	10.2.17
Sooty Shearwater	16	10.2.17
Manx Shearwater	2	10.4.17
Audubon's Shearwater	1	4.15.17
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	2	9.10.17
Leach's Storm-Petrel	2	11.11.17
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	3	4.16.17
White-tailed Tropicbird	1	4.18.19
Masked Booby	1	12.24.17
Brown Booby	4	11.2.17
Northern Gannet	4,897	12.14.18
American White Pelican	120	1.24.18
Brown Pelican	2,536	3.26.18
Double-crested Cormorant	2,650	4.3.19
Great Cormorant	1	12.3.17
Anhinga	272	4.9.18
Magnificent Frigatebird	5	9.11.19
American Bittern	1	10.6.17

Great Blue Heron	165	10.1.16
Great Egret	204	3.23.19
Snowy Egret	212	10.17.17
Little Blue Heron	84	3.26.19
Tricolored Heron	107	10.17.17
Reddish Egret	2	11.26.17
Cattle Egret	127	10.1.16
Green Heron	4	10.17.17
Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	8.19.19
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	12	7.2.16
White Ibis	363	6.11.18
Glossy Ibis	55	9.3.17
Roseate Spoonbill	44	10.30.17
Wood Stork	59	2.14.17
Black Vulture	357	10.22.16
Turkey Vulture	1,125	11.19.17
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	6	6.23.19
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	2	8.23.19
Greater White-fronted Goose	4	10.28.18
Snow Goose	1	2.27.16
Canada Goose	2	11.23.18
Brant	1	11.6.16
Tundra Swan	1	1.13.18
Muscovy Duck	2	6.12.18
Egyptian Goose	4	4.25.17
Wood Duck	2	3.12.19
Gadwall	15	12.6.19
American Wigeon	42	11.11.18
Mallard	3	11.12.16
Mottled Duck	1	9.29.17
Blue-winged Teal	1,790	9.10.16
Northern Shoveler	30	11.5.16
Northern Pintail	225	11.12.16
Green-winged Teal	850	11.11.17
Canvasback	36	12.13.17
Redhead	735	12.23.17
Ring-necked Duck	305	11.6.19
Greater Scaup	1,550	12.23.17
Lesser Scaup	17,200	12.16.16
Common Eider	2	11.12.18
Harlequin Duck	1	11.6.18
Surf Scoter	24	12.4.18



White-winged Scoter	4	11.11.18
Black Scoter	8,490	12.4.18
Long-tailed Duck	2	12.31.17
Bufflehead	22	12.9.17
Common Goldeneye	2	11.27.18
Hooded Merganser	36	11.29.19
Common Merganser	1	11.20.17
Red-breasted Merganser	449	11.20.17
Ruddy Duck	2	11.26.17
Osprey	37	3.20.18
Swallow-tailed Kite	21	7.22.17
Mississippi Kite	2	7.2.19
Bald Eagle	7	11.18.17
Northern Harrier	5	10.29.17
Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	3.25.18
Cooper's Hawk	4	7.21.18
Red-shouldered Hawk	4	3.22.19
Broad-winged Hawk	2	10.20.19
Short-tailed Hawk	2	7.29.17
Swainson's Hawk	1	11.14.17
Red-tailed Hawk	2	2.10.16
Golden Eagle	1	10.30.17
American Kestrel	2	10.22.16
Merlin	6	10.18.17
Peregrine Falcon	221	10.4.17
American Coot	2	11.9.18
Sandhill Crane	4	12.23.18
Black-bellied Plover	29	9.2.16
American Golden-Plover	3	8.12.18
Wilson's Plover	2	8.26.19
Semipalmated Plover	25	5.12.17
Piping Plover	1	4.30.16
Killdeer	8	11.20.16
American Oystercatcher	6	11.30.19
Black-necked Stilt	44	7.29.18
American Avocet	14	8.19.18
Greater Yellowlegs	30	8.3.18
Lesser Yellowlegs	17	8.2.18
Solitary Sandpiper	1	4.24.16
Willet	446	8.20.16
Spotted Sandpiper	5	5.12.17
Whimbrel	17	4.29.18

Long-billed Curlew	1	4.15.16
Hudsonian Godwit	1	10.9.19
Marbled Godwit	10	9.16.18
Ruddy Turnstone	83	9.4.16
Red Knot	420	2.14.16
Sanderling	460	8.3.18
Semipalmated Sandpiper	305	5.14.18
Western Sandpiper	60	9.2.18
Least Sandpiper	345	7.30.18
White-rumped Sandpiper	3	5.6.16
Pectoral Sandpiper	71	9.1.16
Purple Sandpiper	3	4.8.17
Dunlin	360	10.27.19
Stilt Sandpiper	8	7.31.16
Short-billed Dowitcher	88	8.15.19
Long-billed Dowitcher	50	10.27.19
Wilson's Snipe	3	3.14.18
Wilson's Phalarope	1	8.26.17
Red-necked Phalarope	105	10.6.19
Red Phalarope	30	10.6.19
South Polar Skua	1	12.21.17
Pomarine Jaeger	135	12.12.19
Parasitic Jaeger	85	10.3.17
Long-tailed Jaeger	3	9.10.17
Laughing Gull	47,300	12.16.18
Franklin's Gull	2	12.21.19
Black-headed Gull	1	12.15.17
Bonaparte's Gull	22	2.5.17
Ring-billed Gull	870	1.4.16
Herring Gull	4,140	12.26.17
Iceland Gull	1	2.26.16
Lesser Black-backed Gull	63	12.13.19
Glaucous Gull	3	1.21.17
Great Black-backed Gull	31	11.23.18
Black-legged Kittiwake	2	11.11.17
Sabine's Gull	2	10.3.17
Gull-billed Tern	6	8.27.17
Caspian Tern	164	10.26.19
Royal Tern	2,284	3.3.17
Sandwich Tern	490	9.23.17
Roseate Tern	3	9.3.18
Common Tern	1,805	9.20.18

Arctic Tern	3	9.2.16
Forster's Tern	1,485	1.17.18
Least Tern	153	4.17.16
Bridled Tern	5	10.4.17
Sooty Tern	31	9.11.17
Black Tern	1,926	8.27.17
Brown Noddy	7	10.4.17
Black Skimmer	865	1.4.18
Dovekie	1	12.12.19
Thick-billed Murre	1	1.14.19
Razorbill	1	10.6.17
Black Guillemot	1	1.23.16
Rock Pigeon	68	3.10.19
Eurasian Collared-Dove	23	9.3.19
White-winged Dove	5	11.5.18
Mourning Dove	84	9.3.19
Common Ground-Dove	5	7.11.19
Nanday Parakeet	11	3.4.17
Cockatiel	1	4.8.18
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	4.22.19
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	4.8.18
Great Horned Owl	1	12.19.18
Barred Owl	1	12.27.19
Common Nighthawk	22	9.3.18
Chuck-will's-widow	2	9.24.18
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1	12.15.17
Chimney Swift	27	7.23.19
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	6.25.19
Belted Kingfisher	3	8.27.17
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	4.15.18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4	11.17.17
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	11.19.16
Downy Woodpecker	2	6.22.18
Northern Flicker	1	11.16.17
Pileated Woodpecker	2	4.13.16
Eastern Phoebe	3	11.26.17
Great Crested Flycatcher	3	7.4.17
Eastern Kingbird	273	9.4.19
Gray Kingbird	1	7.8.16
Loggerhead Shrike	3	8.20.16
Red-eyed Vireo	1	7.9.16
Blue Jay	7	3.17.17

Florida Scrub-Jay	1	6.14.18
American Crow	6	2.1.18
Fish Crow	1,607	3.25.18
Purple Martin	145	4.25.17
Tree Swallow	10,950	2.25.17
Nth. Rough-winged Swallow	8	4.25.17
Bank Swallow	52	5.7.17
Cliff Swallow	11	8.7.19
Cave Swallow	1	11.18.19
Barn Swallow	10,170	4.25.17
Tufted Titmouse	1	5.8.16
Carolina Wren	5	5.8.16
House Wren	3	11.29.19
Sedge Wren	1	10.22.16
Marsh Wren	1	12.6.18
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	10.25.17
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	11.27.18
Eastern Bluebird	1	2.9.18
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	10.16.17
American Robin	13,360	2.4.19
Gray Catbird	1	3.30.16
Northern Mockingbird	17	7.11.19
Brown Thrasher	4	6.16.17
European Starling	1,400	10.25.18
Common Myna	1	6.16.17
American Pipit	6	1.12.18
Cedar Waxwing	1,460	1.12.18
Tennessee Warbler	1	5.5.17
Northern Parula	1	7.8.16
Yellow Warbler	1	8.10.16
Magnolia Warbler	1	10.12.18
Cape May Warbler	1	5.6.17
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	5.5.17
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1,140	11.8.17
Black-throated Green W.	1	10.24.19
Yellow-throated Warbler	2	9.4.16
Pine Warbler	1	9.30.17
Prairie Warbler	1	4.1.16
Palm Warbler	9	11.17.18
Blackpoll Warbler	7	5.13.17
Black-and-white Warbler	1	8.29.17
American Redstart	3	5.13.17

Ovenbird	1	4.26.19
Northern Waterthrush	1	4.15.16
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	8.5.16
Connecticut Warbler	1	5.6.19
Common Yellowthroat	7	5.13.17
Hooded Warbler	1	9.3.16
Summer Tanager	1	5.5.17
Eastern Towhee	1	3.30.16
Chipping Sparrow	1	12.13.16
Savannah Sparrow	1	3.27.16
Song Sparrow	1	2.13.19
White-crowned Sparrow	1	11.26.16
Snow Bunting	1	11.14.17
Northern Cardinal	8	6.15.16
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	4.9.18
Blue Grosbeak	1	7.29.16
Indigo Bunting	3	9.1.18
Painted Bunting	1	10.26.17
Bobolink	86	4.24.18
Red-winged Blackbird	42	12.27.19
Brewer's Blackbird	1	10.12.19
Common Grackle	325	11.22.17
Boat-tailed Grackle	50	2.14.16
Shiny Cowbird	1	7.19.17
Brown-headed Cowbird	910	1.12.18
Orchard Oriole	1	4.9.17
Baltimore Oriole	2	4.10.16
House Finch	45	3.28.17
American Goldfinch	105	2.5.18
House Sparrow	49	7.26.17

In all 186 species were seen in 2016; there were two historical species making a grand total of 188 species for the park. At the end of 2017 the count stood at 236 both the historical species were seen in 2017. At the end of 2018 the count had risen to 251 and at the end of 2019 the count stood at 263. Highest daily bird count: 48,888 birds on December 16, 2018. Highest daily species count: 65 species on April 9, 2018.

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

This table covers the Christmas Birds Counts that I did at the park from 2011 to 2015 together with an exploratory visit on May 6, 2015. The highest counts are not included in Table B.

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

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

<b>Species</b>	<b>12.26.11</b>	<b>12.22.12</b>	<b>12.28.13</b>	<b>12.27.14</b>	<b>5.6.15</b>	<b>12.24.15</b>	<b>12.26.15</b>
Northern Mockingbird							2
European Starling	220		350	111		1	26
Palm Warbler	1	1	1	2			
Northern Cardinal							1
Common Grackle							25
Boat-tailed Grackle	2	1	2	6			3
House Sparrow							5



**AN ADDENDUM:**

**BIRD ABUNDANCE AT TOM RENICK COUNTY PARK**

**By SAM KRAH**

This table was created to show how frequently a particular species was recorded in each month between 2016 and 2019. The frequency of occurrence is divided into the seven different categories which are described below.

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

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

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Red-throated Loon	R	R	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Common Loon	C	U	U	U	VR	-	-	-	-	R	C	C
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-
Horned Grebe	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Eared Grebe	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Fulmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Cory's Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	VR	U	R	VR
Scolopi's Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	-	VR	R	VR	VR
Great Shearwater	-	VR	-	-	VR	R	R	VR	R	R	VR	VR
Sooty Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR
Manx Shearwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-
Audubon's Shearwater	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	-	VR	-	-	-
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR	-	-	-
Leach's Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
White-tailed Tropicbird	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masked Booby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Brown Booby	-	-	R	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	R	R	VR
Northern Gannet	VC	VC	VC	C	U	VR	VR	-	-	R	VC	VC
Am. White Pelican	U	R	R	R	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R
Brown Pelican	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Double-crested Cormorant	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	U	R	R	R	U	C	VC

Great Cormorant	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Anhinga	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R
Magnificent Frigatebird	VR	-	-	VR	R	R	VR	VR	R	R	R	R
American Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Great Blue Heron	R	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	R
Great Egret	U	U	C	C	C	C	U	U	U	U	U	R
Snowy Egret	C	C	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	U
Little Blue Heron	VR	R	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R	R	R
Tricolored Heron	VR	R	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	VR	VR
Reddish Egret	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
Cattle Egret	U	U	U	C	U	U	U	R	U	U	U	U
Green Heron	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-
Black-crowned N-Heron	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR
Yellow-crowned N-Heron	-	-	VR	U	C	C	C	U	R	VR	-	-
White Ibis	U	U	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	C	C
Glossy Ibis	VR	R	R	U	R	U	R	R	R	VR	R	R
Roseate Spoonbill	R	R	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	VR
Wood Stork	U	U	R	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	U
Black Vulture	C	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Turkey Vulture	VC	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Snow Goose	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Egyptian Goose	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muscovy Duck	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	-	VR	-	VR
Wood Duck	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Gadwall	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR
American Wigeon	VR	VR	R	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Mallard	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR
Mottled Duck	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	-
Blue-winged Teal	VR	VR	R	U	VR	-	-	U	A	U	U	VR
Northern Shoveler	-	-	R	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	R	R	VR
Northern Pintail	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	R
Green-winged Teal	VR	VR	R	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	U	U
Canvasback	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Redhead	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R

Ring-necked Duck	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	U	R
Greater Scaup	U	R	R	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Lesser Scaup	U	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	U	A	A
Common Eider	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Surf Scoter	R	R	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
White-winged Scoter	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	R
Black Scoter	C	U	U	R	VR	VR	VR	-	-	R	C	A
Long-tailed Duck	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Bufflehead	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Common Goldeneye	R	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	U
Hooded Merganser	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Common Merganser	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
Red-breasted Merganser	U	U	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	VR	C	VC
Ruddy Duck	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	VR
Osprey	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Swallow-tailed Kite	-	-	R	U	U	U	C	R	-	-	-	-
Mississippi Kite	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	C	U	C	U	R	R	R	R	U	U	U	U

Northern Harrier	VR	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	VR	R	R	VR
Sharp-shinned Hawk	R	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	-	R	R	VR
Cooper's Hawk	R	U	R	R	U	U	U	R	R	R	R	R
Red-shouldered Hawk	R	U	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	U	R
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Short-tailed Hawk	-	VR	VR	R	R	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Red-tailed Hawk	R	U	R	R	R	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	R
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
American Kestrel	C	C	U	R	-	-	-	VR	VR	U	U	U
Merlin	R	VR	U	U	R	-	-	VR	R	U	R	R
Peregrine Falcon	R	R	R	R	VR	-	-	-	R	U	R	VR
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
Sandhill Crane	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR
Black-bellied Plover	C	U	C	VC	VC	R	R	U	C	C	VC	VC
American Golden-Plover	-	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Plover	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR
Semipalmated Plover	VR	VR	VR	R	U	VR	VR	R	R	VR	VR	VR
Piping Plover	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-

Killdeer	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	U	U
American Oystercatcher	-	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR
Black-necked Stilt	-	-	VR	VR	VR	U	U	U	-	VR	-	-
American Avocet	-	-	VR	-	-		VR	R	VR	-	VR	-
Greater Yellowlegs	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	R	VR	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	-	R	R	R	-	-	-
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	R	VR	-	VR	-
Willet	VC	C	VC	VC	C	U	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	-	U	U	-	R	R	VR	-	-	-
Whimbrel	-	VR	VR	U	R	VR	R	R	VR	-	-	-
Long-billed Curlew	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudsonian Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Marbled Godwit	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	R	VR	-
Ruddy Turnstone	C	C	VC	C	C	U	U	C	C	C	C	C
Red Knot	U	U	U	R	R	-	VR	R	R	U	C	C
Sanderling	VC	C	VC	VC	VC	R	U	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	R	U	VR	U	U	R	-	-	-
Western Sandpiper	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	R	R	-	R	R
Least Sandpiper	-	-	VR	R	U	VR	U	U	R	VR	VR	-



White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	R	R	-	-	-
Purple Sandpiper	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Dunlin	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	R	VR
Stilt Sandpiper	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	VR	R	VR	-	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	VR	R	R	-	VR	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Wilson's Snipe	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Wilson's Phalarope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Red-necked Phalarope	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	R	R	VR	-
Red Phalarope	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-
South Polar Skua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Pomarine Jaeger	C	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	U	C
Parasitic Jaeger	C	U	U	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	U	U	U	C
Long-tailed Jaeger	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR
Laughing Gull	A	A	A	C	VC	C	C	C	VC	A	A	A
Franklin's Gull	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR
Black-headed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Bonaparte's Gull	U	U	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	U

Ring-billed Gull	VC	VC	VC	VC	U	VR	-	VR	R	U	C	VC
Herring Gull	VC	VC	VC	C	U	-	VR	VR	U	C	VC	VC
Iceland Gull	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Lesser Black-backed Gull	U	U	U	R	VR	-	-	VR	R	U	U	U
Glaucous Gull	R	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
Great Black-backed Gull	C	U	U	U	VR	-	VR	R	R	U	U	U
Sabine's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Black-legged Kittiwake	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR
Gull-billed Tern	-	-	R	R	R	VR	VR	R	R	-	-	-
Caspian Tern	R	R	R	R	VR	R	R	R	R	U	U	U
Royal Tern	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Sandwich Tern	VC	C	VC	C	C	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC
Roseate Tern	-	-	-	R	R	VR	R	R	R	-	-	-
Common Tern	VR	VR	R	U	R	R	U	C	VC	U	VR	VR
Arctic Tern	-	-	-	-	R	VR	-	VR	R	VR	-	-
Forster's Tern	VC	VC	C	U	VR	-	R	U	U	C	C	VC
Least Tern	-	-	R	C	VC	C	VC	C	U	-	-	-
Bridled Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	VR	-	-
Sooty Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	VR	-	-

Black Tern	-	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	U	C	R	-	-
Brown Noddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-
Black Skimmer	C	C	U	U	U	R	U	R	U	R	R	C
Dovekie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Thick-billed Murre	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Razorbill	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Black Guillemot	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon	C	C	C	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	Č	C	C
Eurasian Collared-Dove	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	VC	VC	VC
White-winged Dove	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	VR	R	R
Mourning Dove	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Common Ground-Dove	U	U	U	U	U	C	U	U	U	U	U	R
Cockatiel	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanday Parakeet	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Horned Owl	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Common Nighthawk	-	-	-	VR	R	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-

Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	VR	R	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Chimney Swift	-	-	VR	U	VC	C	C	U	U	VR	-	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	VR	-	VR
Belted Kingfisher	VR	VR	VR	R	-	VR	VR	R	R	R	VR	VR
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	R	R	U	R
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-
Downy Woodpecker	VR	VR	R	VR	R	R	R	R	R	R	VR	R
Northern Flicker	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR
Pileated Woodpecker	R	R	R	U	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	R	R	U	R	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Kingbird	-	-	-	U	R	VR	-	R	U	-	-	-
Gray Kingbird	-	-	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	VR	VR	U	U	IU	R	U	R	VR	VR	VR	R
Red-eyed Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	-
Blue Jay	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	C	C	C	U

Florida Scrub-Jay	-	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-
American Crow	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fish Crow	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C
Purple Martin	VR	R	R	U	U	R	R	R	R	-	-	-
Tree Swallow	R	R	A	U	R	-	R	R	R	R	A	U
Northern Rough-winged Sw.	-	VR	R	R	VR	R	R	VR	-	-	-	-
Bank Swallow	-	-	VR	U	R	VR	R	U	R	-	-	-
Cliff Swallow	-	-	-	R	R	-	VR	R	R	-	-	=
Cave Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Barn Swallow	-	-	U	A	A	U	U	A	A	R	R	-
Tufted Titmouse	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	-
Carolina Wren	U	U	C	C	C	C	U	R	R	R	R	R
House Wren	U	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	VR	U	U
Sedge Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	VR	VR	VR	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
American Robin	C	C	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U
Gray Catbird	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	VR	-	VR	VR	-	-
Northern Mockingbird	C	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C
Brown Thrasher	-	VR	R	U	U	U	R	VR	VR	-	-	-
European Starling	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC
Common Myna	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Pipit	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	U	U	C	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Northern Parula	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	-	-
Yellow Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	-	-
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Cape May Warbler	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-throated Blue Warbler	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	C	VC	C	VR	-	-	-	-	-	R	U	C
Black-throated Green Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-

Pine Warbler	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Prairie Warbler	-	-	VR	R	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	VC	VC	C	U	VR	-	-	-	VR	U	C	VC
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Black-and-white Warbler	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
American Redstart	-	-	-	VR	R	-	-	VR	VR	VR	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	-	VR		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	VR	VR	R	U	U	VR	VR	-	U	U	R	R
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR
Savannah Sparrow		VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	VR
Song Sparrow	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-

Northern Cardinal	C	C	C	C	C	VC	C	U	U	U	R	U
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	VR	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-
Painted Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Bobolink	-	-	-	U	R	-	-	-	R	VR	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	R	R	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	-	-
Common Grackle	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	R	R	C	C	C
Boat-tailed Grackle	C	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	U	C	C	C	C
Shiny Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	VR	VR	-	-	VR	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	C	VC	VC	U	R	R	U	R	R	U	U	C
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	VR	VR	VR	VR	-	-	-	-	VR	-	R	VR
House Finch	R	U	C	C	C	C	C	U	R	R	U	U
American Goldfinch	U	U	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	VR	R	R
House Sparrow	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	VC	C	C	C	C	C	C