

Antioch Bird Club

Global Big Year Report

2018



27 March 2019

Antioch Bird Club

Authored by: Steven Lamonde



ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY
NEW ENGLAND

Contents

Antioch Bird Club Global Big Year Report.....	2
A special issue of <i>The Woodcock</i>	2
Overview	3
What is a Big Year?	3
The Year of the Bird	4
Contributing to Citizen Science	4
Research	4
Education	5
For the casual birder	5
ABC Big Year in Review	7
A Truly Global Beginning.....	7
United States: The Big Year home field	9
Saga of a Hawk Celebrity.....	10
Central and South America: Epicenter of avian diversity	13
Africa: Land of the ostrich	17
Western Pacific: Birds from the ring of fire	20
Bird Diversity: Big and small, black and white	22
The Final Count Down	24
Day 365: The last bird.....	26
By the numbers	27
Acknowledgements	31
Appendices	i
Species List	i
Global eBird Map	xx
United States eBird Map	xxi

Antioch Bird Club Global Big Year Report

A special issue of *The Woodcock*

Late in 2017, Antioch Bird Club (ABC) came up with a crazy idea: we wanted to organize a Big Year. A *really big* Big Year. Three-hundred-sixty-five consecutive days of birding, with a goal of finding as many birds in the world as possible. And while the club was at it, why not invite the rest of the Antioch University New England community to participate? We reached out to current students, staff, faculty, and alumni, sending everyone an invitation to share their bird sightings with ABC. Every. Single. Observation. For an entire year!

In this special issue of ABC's *The Woodcock* newsletter, we proudly share our Big Year results, from the stats to the stories and everything in between.



Black Oystercatcher photographed by Kevin Vande Vusse in San Francisco, CA on 10/6.

Overview

What is a Big Year?

In the birding community, the term “Big Year” refers to any year in which there is a dedicated effort to see as many species as possible in a defined geographic extent, from front yards to the entire planet. Birds can be detected by sight or sound, and rare finds, like the Great Black Hawk in Portland, Maine, require documentation to substantiate the observation.

Historically, Big Years have only been around for about 80 years. Prior to the 1934 publication of the first field guide to birds by Roger Tory Peterson, most birders were only familiar with local species. Similarly, most birders only traveled limited distances to see different birds. Yet, it only takes a casual mention of one person’s achievement to spark competition. That person was Guy Emerson, who in 1939, made a note he had seen 497 species in the United States that year. Thirteen years later, a gentleman by the name of Bob Smart bested Emerson’s record with a total of 515 species. Over the next six decades, Big Years got bigger and bigger, as the likes of Roger Tory Peterson, James Fischer, Stuart Keith, Ted Parker, Ken Kauffman, Nicale Koeltzow, John Weigel, and Laura Keene set new records.

Similar to North American Big Years, global Big Years only became possible after field guides to other regions of the world were published. Alan Davies and Ruth Miller set the first world-wide Big Year record in 2008, tallying 4,341 species.

The years 2015 and 2016 saw back-to-back global Big Years by Noah Strycker (6,042 species) and Arjan Dwarshuis (6,833 species), respectively. The amount of travel required for a competitive Big Year is astronomical, and with it comes criticism for using so many fossil fuels. Hence, new Big Year versions have emerged, many of which buy into carbon offset programs or depend solely on human-powered modes of transportation to travel.

Did you know?

Some 20 books have been written about Big Years, including one that was turned into a major motion picture, *The Big Year*, starring Steven Martin, Owen Wilson, and Jack Black.

Big Years are typically personal challenges taken on by a sole individual, but ABC conducted our Big Year as a group effort. With alumni and Peace Corps students positioned all over the world, why not make it a truly global Big Year?

The Year of the Bird

The timing of our Big Year could not have been better. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Audubon, BirdLife International, and National Geographic banded together and declared 2018 as the Year of the Bird. Their request was simple: perform one action each month to help birds. ABC worked hard to coordinate events that helped bring the Antioch community closer to birds, from leading guided trips and facilitating educational workshops to participating in citizen-science projects and raising public awareness. Among all of our events, online promoting, and in-person conversations, we estimate **our Big Year effort was communicated to over 2,000 people.**

Contributing to Citizen Science

- by Kim Snyder

The contributors to ABC's Big Year relied on the eBird app and website to track, compile, and catalogue all the submissions sent in for our club tally. But while we were diligently recording our observations and tallying our impressive 1,349 species, the eBird machine was hard at work: cataloguing all those data points and millions of others from around the world to provide ornithologists and citizen birders alike with the best available information. All that data (including ours) led to some exciting new resources for everything from conservation efforts to education to future Big Year attempts.

Research

This past year alone, there were **45 papers published** using eBird data. The site continues to provide free raw data sets of observations that can be easily accessed and downloaded. This year, the eBird team began the herculean task of updating their data sets monthly instead of yearly - vastly improving the quality and quantity of data available.

Additionally, the Cornell Lab of Ornithology launched their new tool this year: **Status and Trends**. Using eBird data, anyone can now look up information on a target species' population trends, habitat association, and range. Such a tool and the data that powered it is a tremendous help for conservation planning and monitoring vulnerable species. As of now, information is available for 107 species, and more are on the way!



Breeding Least Terns photographed by Stephanie Tickner at Salisbury Beach State Reservation, MA on 6/6.

Education

Resources for education on birds have seen a boon from the citizen science data of eBird. Not only can students learn about birds with this data, they can collect it themselves and learn about the scientific process. The Lab generated several new education tools this year that have found use both in and out of the classroom.

Foundationally, a new **Explore Species** option for every bird in the world combines the Lab's best data in one simple web page: perfect for a student research project or a review for the veteran birder. **Short quizzes** on identification and sounds (using photos and sounds submitted to eBird!) were released on the eBird site as another resource for beginning birders, and they also help eBird users tag and improve the vast library of sounds and photos in the system. Additionally, educators at the Lab developed and released an entire online course called **eBird Essentials** that provides an overview of how to best use eBird and submit accurate data.

For the casual birder

eBird wouldn't be what it is without the hard work and consistency of citizen birders submitting their observations. And the Lab has made it easier than ever for everyday birders to identify, record, and upload their observations.

The **mobile app** saw several new features and updates this year, including the ability to easily share checklists (which made it infinitely easier for all of us to submit our sightings!) and connection to the Merlin database for easier identification. **Merlin** itself also saw an upgrade this year: you can now identify over 3000 species with the app and the software generates possible birds based on your location, season, and life list.

eBird also expanded into new countries: opening more possibilities for data collection and collaboration across political boundaries. The site now supports **11 languages** and has created portals for **38 different locals** across the world, with more in development for 2019.

According to the eBird management team, **over 590 million observations** have been submitted into eBird, with **120 million coming from 2018 alone**. This is the power of collaboration in action: data controlled by citizens and utilized by scientists to generate better conservation information, cutting-edge education tools, and improved data collection methods.

This is what our Big Year helped build (Figure 1).

More information and resources can be read in eBird's 2018 [Year in Review](#).

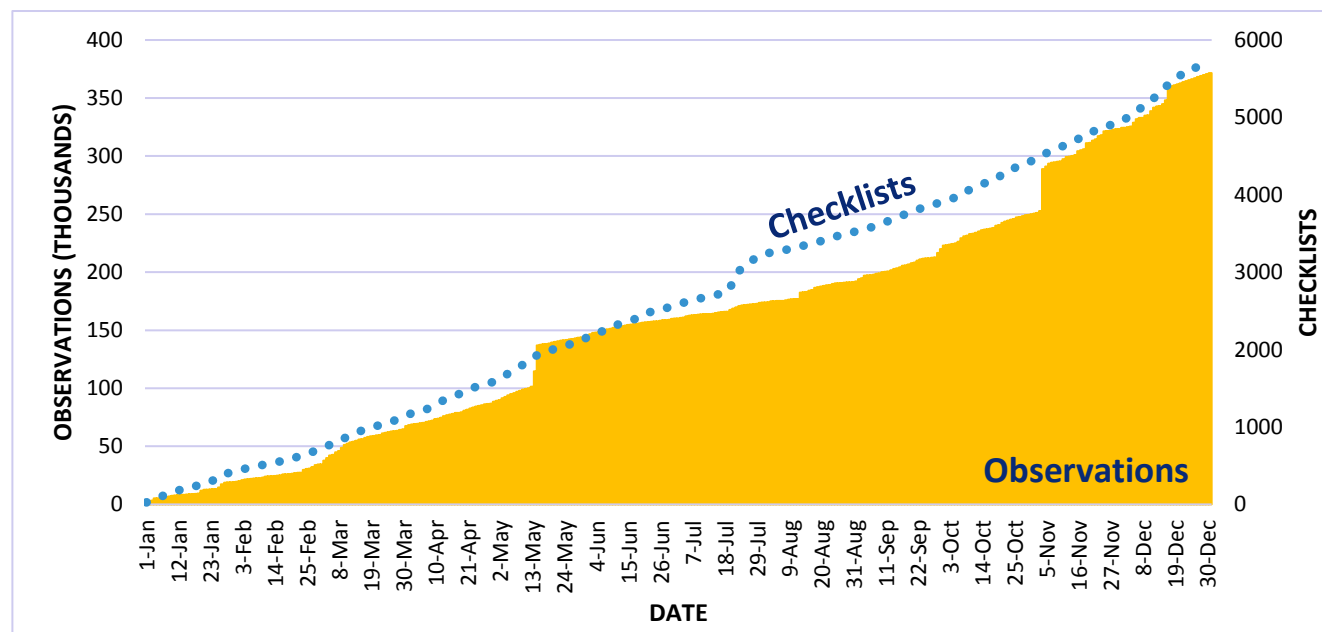


Figure 1. Cumulative eBird checklist and birds detected (observations) for the 2018 ABC Global Big Year.

ABC Big Year in Review

A Truly Global Beginning

Our Big Year began on the shoreline of Moke Lake, in Queenstown, New Zealand. While most of the world was still waiting for the year 2018 to start, John Dunham and Morgan Ingalls were hiking in the warm New Zealand sun by 8:45 AM local time. A Yellowhammer (species #1*), Black Swans (#2), Paradise Shelducks (#3), and White-faced Heron (#4), among others, were the first birds to be recorded. Sixteen hours later, just before the sun rose in coastal Massachusetts, Steven Lamonde was out in the cold New England weather, describing it as “clear, windy, 0 degrees (F), windchill about -20 degrees.” Not quite as pleasant as New Zealand, but Common Eider (#22), Bufflehead (#23), and an assortment of gulls were found despite the cold to start our North American section of the Big Year.

Did you know?

Adults Black Swans are entirely black except for white wing feather tips, reddish eyes, and a red bill. Black Swans are also the state emblem of Western Australia.

As Day One continued and the sunrise moved farther west, more sightings poured in from Phil Brown in New Hampshire, Kevin Vande Vusse in Michigan, Sam Jaffe in Arizona, Lance Caldwell in Suriname, and Marie Fargo in Nicaragua. We ended the day with 25 checklists, which contained 1,303 individual birds from 119 species.

Participant perspective: John Dunham

“Participating in the Big Year was a delight! I probably knew 50 or so birds reliably at the beginning of the year, and now I recognize hundreds. It reminds me of taking Tom Wessels' Forest Ecology of New England course, which opened my eyes to a variety and depth of forest types and landuse history. It had always been there, yet I'd never known how to see it. Finding birds for the Big Year gave me the same appreciation for birdlife and revealed another wonderful corner of the natural world to explore. Thanks for the opportunity!”

* Species number (e.g., #1043) indicates a species' placement on the ABC Big Year species tally. For example: Yellowhammer was the first species observed, hence it is #1. Some observations noted in this report may not have been the first time that species was observed.

Day One was fairly typical for most of the following 364 days in 2018. As the weeks went by, sightings started coming in from all over the globe. By March 9th, we had already traveled to the farthest extents covered in our Big Year (Figure 2). On that day, Luciana Ranelli was visiting Fairbanks, AK and observed a Canada Jay (#351), marking our northern-most bird sighting for the entire year. For those who don't know how far north Fairbanks is, its latitude is 64.83 degrees – that's just 114 miles shy of the Arctic Circle! On the same trip, Luciana also recorded six other hardy northern species including Boreal Owl (#664) and American Three-toed Woodpecker (#692).

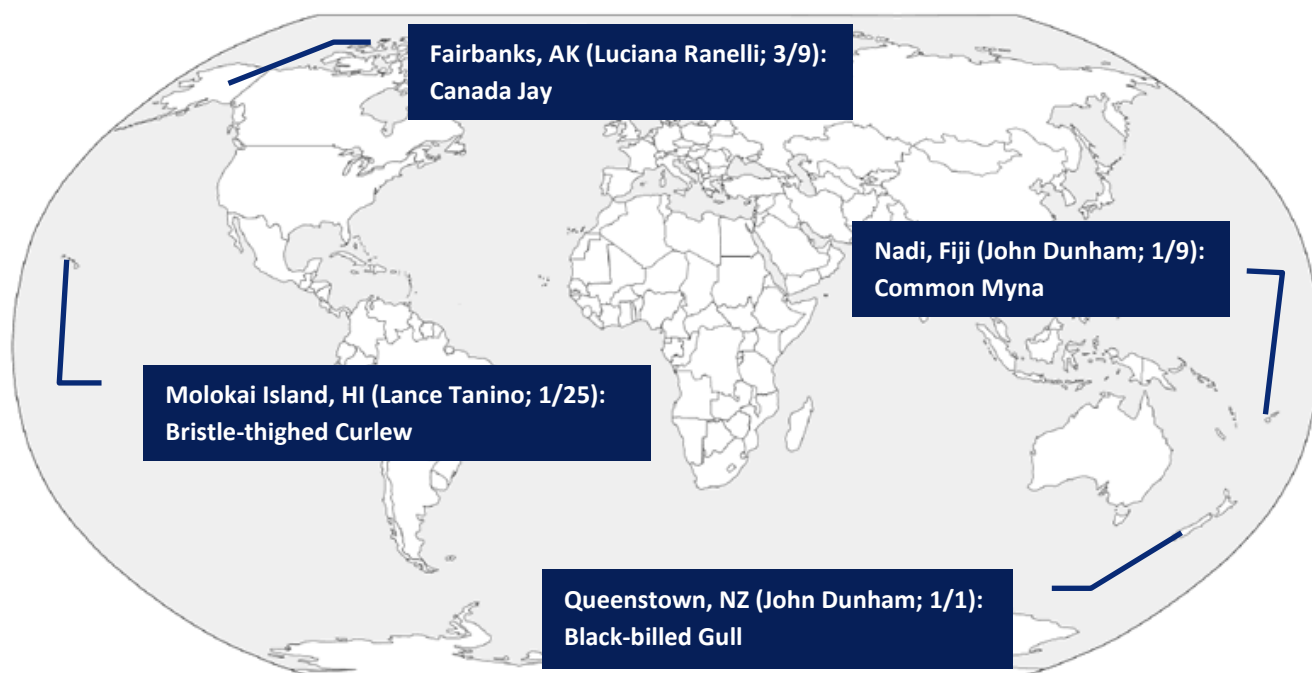


Figure 2. Most northern, eastern, southern, and western observations throughout the Global Big Year.

Participant perspective: Lance Caldwell (part I)

“The majority of my Big Year was spent working with the Peace Corps in Guyana. As one of my projects, I was running a Youth Wildlife Club. It was an excellent opportunity to combine the Wildlife Club’s efforts to inventory their local bird species with ABC’s Global Big Year. It was already a habit for about 20 of us to go birding around the indigenous village within the Iwokrama Rainforest Reserve every Saturday morning. In 2018, the Wildlife Club uploaded 32 eBird checklists and 97 bird species with a record of 35 species seen in one walk! The kids loved seeing their sightings posted alongside Antioch Bird Clubbers from all over the world and were proud of how many birds we put on the map for Guyana. Two of our favorite sightings were the local Blue-and-yellow Macaw and the Blue-black Grassquit, a small bird that defends its territory from the top of a grass stalk, jumping up with a flick and calling *jweeee* for hours on end.”

United States: The Big Year home field

With most Big Year participants situated in the United States, it is no surprise that the vast majority of our birding effort took place here. As a result, the United States easily took first place for most species observed and most checklists submitted (Appendix 2). At least one species was observed in all but eight of the 50 states (Appendix 3)!

New Hampshire led among the states, reaching an incredible total of 252 species. We managed to observe nearly 80% of all species reported in the state in 2018, and five ABC Big Year participants ranked in New Hampshire's top 40 for eBird checklists submitted in 2018.

With ABC Headquarters located at Antioch University New England, our campus naturally became the central hub for Big Year activity. An incredible 361 checklists were submitted to AUNE's eBird hotspot – over 6% of our year's total, and more than any other location (Figure 3)!

From Maine to Hawai'i and Alaska to Florida, we crisscrossed the United States, reporting birds all along the way. Collectively, we visited some of the most famous birding places in the country, including Cape May, Plum Island, Eastern Egg Rock, Bentsen Rio Grande Valley, Point Lobos, Madera Canyon, Haleakala National Park, Race Point, Bombay Hook, Patagonia Lake, Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Corkscrew Swamp, and Monhegan Island. We also witnessed some

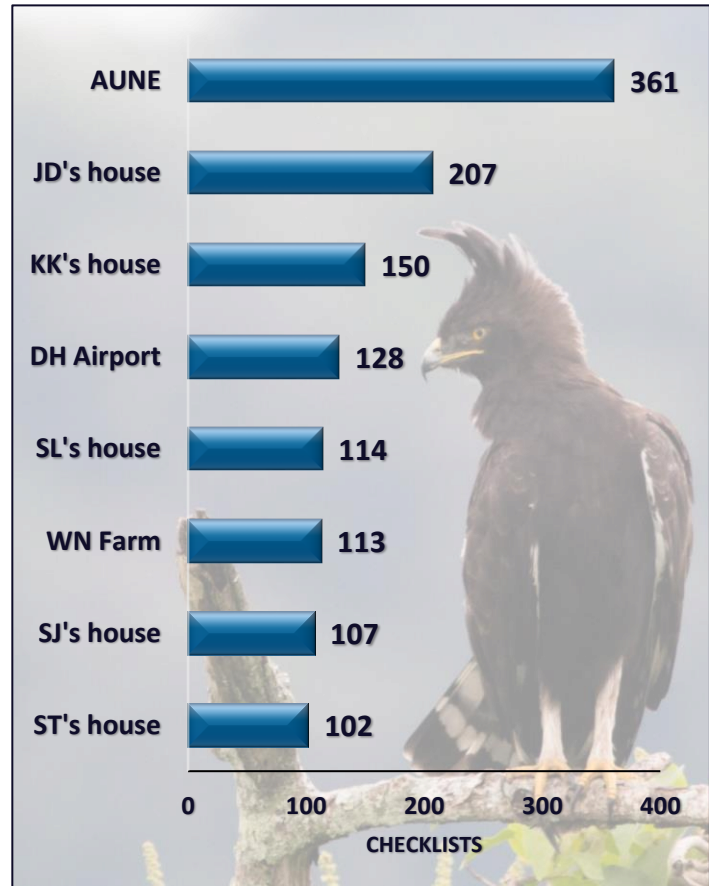


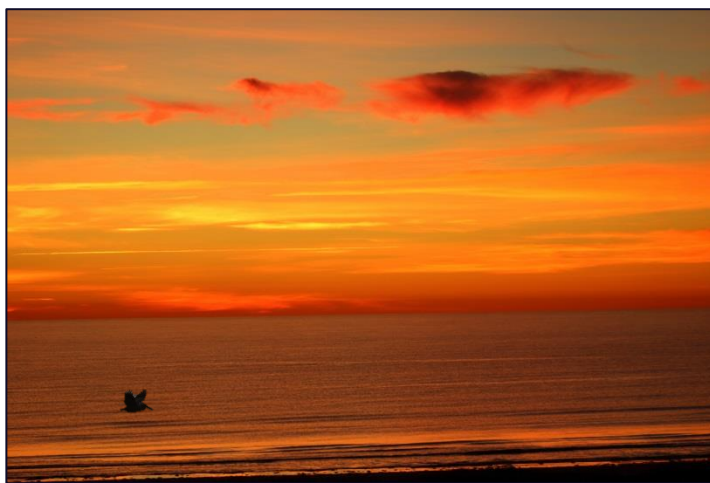
Figure 3. Locations where more than 100 eBird checklists were submitted. Abbreviation codes with state: Antioch University New England (AUNE; NH), John Dunham (JD; VT), Ken Klapper (KK; NH), Dillant-Hopkins (DH; NH), Steven Lamonde (SL; NH), Wolfe's Neck (WN; ME), Sam Jaffe (SJ; NH), and Stephanie Tickner (ST; NH). Background photo: Long-crested Eagle in Tanzania's Arusha National Park by Kevin Vande Vusse (4/22).

truly renowned bird spectacles, like the massive shorebird migration in Delaware Bay in mid-May, the fall raptor migration from the peak of Pack Monadnock, and hummingbird swarms in southeast Arizona. While many thousands of the birds we saw consisted of the urban trifecta (European Starling (#39), House Sparrow(#53), and Rock Pigeon (#88)), we did find several of the most elusive or rarest breeding birds found in the United States including Flame-colored Tanager (#673), Whooping Crane (#1223), California Condor (#1289), Northern Hawk Owl (#1318), and Yellow Rail (#1347).

Saga of a Hawk Celebrity

Perhaps the most exciting observation witnessed by Big Year participants was *the* Great Black Hawk (#292). A total of four individual Great Black Hawks were observed during our Big Year, but one in particular stood out. This Neotropical raptor is native to Central and South America, where it lives in coastal wetlands, forests, and open woodlands. Great Black Hawks are non-migratory, and do not venture far from their breeding range. Well, as of 2018, *almost* all Great Black Hawks stay close to home.

On April 24th, birders spotted an immature Great Black Hawk at South Padre Island, Texas, not far over the Mexican border. This marked the first time in recorded history a wild Great Black Hawk was seen in the United States! After just a few days, the bird disappeared. Then, nearly 3½ months later, the same immature bird turned up 1,900 miles away in Biddeford, Maine! Teasing birders with just a



Brown Pelican at Padre Island (Steven Lamonde; 12/16).

three-day residency, it flew out over the ocean, disappearing yet again. By then, the Great Black hawk had reached celebrity status as articles about it were published in *Audubon*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Houston Chronical*, and dozens more news sources.

As birders in Canada even Iceland were getting their hopes up that this adventurous hawk would show up on their shores after continuing its northeast trajectory, New Englanders were preparing to scour the skies come fall hawk-watch season. Although it

would be a long shot, the Great Black might choose to buck its non-migratory heritage and return to Central America. If it did fly south, hawk-watch biologists scattered across New England's peaks were not about to let this bird slip through their scopes undetected.

Did you know?

Great Black Hawks are dietary generalists, feeding on a smorgasbord of rodents, bats, birds, fish, crabs, reptiles, and amphibians.

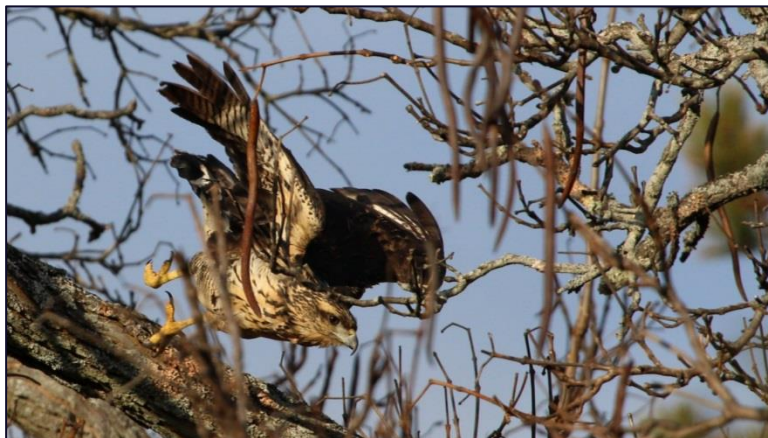
Come late October, the unexpected happened. In an ironic twist of events, the Great Black Hawk was relocated in Portland, ME, hardly 20 miles north of where it was previously seen in Biddeford. Seemingly partaking in the classic Halloween trick-or-treat activity, albeit a day early, the Great Black Hawk remained visible for a single day before disappearing, AGAIN. Birders nation-wide were left utterly puzzled. Where had this bird been since early August, and why hadn't anyone found it? Clearly, it had remained in the vicinity but somehow eluded the dedicated efforts of local birders.

Finally, in an anthropomorphized display of mercy to birders nationwide, the Great Black Hawk took up residence in Deering Oaks Park, in Portland, Maine on November 29th. Here it remained for almost two months, dining on grey squirrels. During this time, over 600 birders reported the Great Black Hawk to eBird, and over 1,000 people are estimated to have seen it. Many of these people traveled from all parts of the United States to soak in this remarkable bird including three ABC Big Year participants: Nathan Cross, Steven Lamonde, and Chad Witko.



Over 100 onlookers (not all pictured) admire the Great Black Hawk in Portland. Photo: Steven Lamonde (12/1).

Sadly, after multiple snow storms and nights with sub-zero winter temperatures, the weather took its toll on this Neotropical vagrant. On January 20th, 2019, the Great Black Hawk was found in the park, unable to stand. It was taken to an avian rehabilitation center where it was diagnosed with severe frostbite in both feet. Due to



Great Black Hawk in Portland, ME (Chad Witko; 12/1).

irreparable tissue damage in both feet and legs, a unanimous decision to euthanize the bird was made by rehabilitation staff and State wildlife officials. Although this young Great Black Hawk was laid to rest less than 300 days after making headlines, it will live on in the countless memories of those who observed it.

Participant perspective: Stephanie Tickner

“In 2017 I started following the Antioch Bird Club Facebook page. I have always enjoyed watching and photographing birds, but I was just starting to try to identify more birds than the ones I had always known in my yard and at the beach. I met members of the club who have become invaluable resources in my learning journey, and I ended up seeing 28 life birds in 2017.

So, when the Bird Club posted about the Global Big Year in 2018, I decided to sign up for an eBird account and share my lists with the Antioch Bird Club Global Big Year account. By the end of the year, I had seen or heard 134 species, photographed 126 species, and shared 286 checklists with the ABC Global Big Year. I saw 37 life birds as well; it was beyond what I ever expected. It's amazing what you see and hear by slowing down and paying attention.

By participating in the Global Big Year effort, I observed birds in my yard and in the various places I walk with my dogs, and I returned to favorite places such as Salisbury Beach State Reservation and Parker River NWR in Massachusetts, Button Bay State Park on Lake Champlain and Dead Creek WMA in Vermont, and to Town Neck Beach on Cape Cod. I also visited places I hadn't been to before just to see what I might see. New-to-me areas included Hinsdale Setbacks and the Charlestown Water Treatment Plant in New Hampshire, and Barton's Cove on the Connecticut River in Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. I am grateful for the time I spent in so many beautiful places, and I am thrilled by all I learned about birds in 2018 as part of the Big Year.”

Central and South America: Epicenter of avian diversity

Known as the Neotropics, Central and South America host a staggering diversity of bird species. Over 3,400 species can be found in South America alone, more than any other continent. Hence, it is no wonder why this place is known as the “Bird Continent.”

Although the Neotropics host thousands of year-round resident bird species, this area also welcomes hundreds of wintering species. Of the roughly 660 breeding bird species found in the United States and Canada, just over half are Neotropical migrants, or birds that winter predominantly in the Neotropics and migrate north to breed. This list contains many hawks, shorebirds, thrushes, vireos, warblers, tanagers, and sparrows.

As the Big Year got underway, we reached out to our AUNE Peace Corps Volunteers to enlist their help. Fortunately, we connected with four avid participants: Esperanza Perez (Mexico), Dylan Kelly and Marie Fargo (Nicaragua), and Lance Caldwell (Guyana).

Esperanza Perez had just started her Peace Corps service in Mexico and did not hesitate in spotting birds for the Big Year! On February 2nd, Esperanza led a group of students on a birding walk at Laguna de Metztitlan, where their highlights included Great Egret (#123), Social Flycatcher (#296), American White Pelican (#410), and Black-crowned Night Heron (#411).



Students learning to use a field guide along a riverbank in Mexico as part of a lesson. Photo by Esperanza Perez (2/2).

In February, we received a snapshot from Nicaragua, where two AUNE Environmental Education students, Marie Fargo and Dylan Kelly, were serving.

Februaury 28th, 2018 – *From a chair in our host family's patio, we write out a checklist of the birds visiting the nearby fruit trees. Clay-colored Thrush, check. Blue-Grey Tanager, check. Yellow-Winged Tanager, check. Then come two frequent visitors that reminded them of home – a Yellow Warbler and a Baltimore Oriole. Check and check! As ABC members, we enjoy exploring the unfamiliar avifauna of our new tropical home, while also seeing popular New England birds at the other end of their migration route!*

Did you know?

The Baltimore Oriole is the mascot of a major league baseball team. If you like sports teams with bird names, Atlanta is the city for you! 75% of their professional sports teams are named after birds.

Just over 50 days earlier, on January 6th, Dylan's report of another Baltimore Oriole from their porch marked the 200th species of our Big Year! During their time in Nicaragua, Marie and Dylan connected their interest in birding to their Peace Corps volunteer work by hosting two Environmental Leadership Camps with students from their schools. One of the most popular and successful activities was when Marie, Dylan, and their fellow Volunteers led a student-centered workshop on building basic bird feeders and taking students birding around their schoolyards.

One day after the camps, Dylan and Marie fondly remember when one of the students ran up to them exclaiming "A bunch of birds visited my feeder today!" They joked "ABC just picked up some elementary school members in the Nicaraguan Highlands!"



Students hang a homemade bird feeder as part of an Environmental Leadership Camp led by Dylan Kelly and Marie Fargo in Nicaragua. Photo by Dylan Kelly (2/28).

In Guyana, AUNE conservation biology student Lance Caldwell was enjoying his second year in the Peace Corps. Living in a small indigenous community within the Iwokrama protected rainforest reserve, Lance primarily worked as a community-based natural resource manager to help the village council develop a 10-year community resource plan. In his free time, Lance "had an absolute blast starting a new Wildlife Club!"



Peace Corps volunteer, Lance Caldwell, with his Wildlife Club in Fair View, Guyana. Photo courtesy of Lance.

Participant perspective: Lance Caldwell (part II)

“I was fortunate enough to see more than 200 species of birds while working in Guyana. Every morning, I woke up to the cackling of the Variable Chachalaca, who greet the sunrise by shouting their local name, “Hanaqua,” and the yelping of the White-throated Toucan. There was the Crimson Topaz, a monster among hummingbirds with five-inch iridescent tail coverts, who flew down for a sip of water in the creek where I was swimming. From atop a creaking metal walkway in the rainforest canopy, I spotted far off a resting Harpy Eagle, the largest raptor in the rainforest, who often enjoys plucking monkeys and sloths from branches with its massive legs and four-inch talons. A signature voice along the rivers all over Amazonia, the Screaming Piha never failed to blast our eardrums with its famous and raucous call. Countless times in the middle of the night, I got chills down my back from the haunting, melancholy call of the Common Potoo. Across the vast tropical savannas of the Rupununi, the five-foot tall, prehistoric-looking Jabiru can be seen hunched over as it stalks the shallow waters for fish. And, in one of my rarest encounters, five Guianan Cock-of-the-rock males vied for position to present their exceptionally bright orange plumage and courtship displays on the ground of a lek near the country’s tallest waterfall. Truly, birds made my experience in Guyana particularly special.”

In addition to bird sightings from Peace Corps students, other ABC participants also traveled to the Neotropics. Sam Jaffe, an AUNE alum and director of The Caterpillar Lab, visited Costa Rica in March and tallied an impressive 241 species in just 10 days. Many of these species, like the Variable Seedeater (#841) and White-bellied Mountain-gem (#850), were only seen once during the Big Year. Other new additions to the Big Year from Sam's Costa Rica trip, including the Wood Thrush (#775) and Broad-winged Hawk (#833), marked the first of many individuals that would be observed by other Big Year participants throughout New England several months later.

Later, in June, AUNE student Kelsey Higney ventured to southern Brazil for an internship with the conservation organization called IPBio. Between May 28th and July 13th, Kelsey found 45 different species, including some of the more interestingly-named species like the Masked Water-Tyrant (#1157), Saw-billed Hermit (#1176), and Black-goggled Tanager (#1179).

Aside from all the wonderful bird sightings recorded for our Big Year, ABC made its biggest international impact in Central and South America. The volunteer research assistance and educational programming conducted by Dylan, Marie, Lance, Esperanza, and Kelsey went a long way towards inspiring the next generation of environmentalists, conservationists, and eco-tourism leaders.

Participant perspective: Kelsey Higney

"The hummingbirds in Brazil are incredibly abundant. So abundant in fact that sitting at work often meant a feeling of being swarmed by them! Nectar feeders were placed right above our work area and they constantly zipped less than a foot from human faces. I looked up from my computer to a bit of a commotion one afternoon because one little female Festive Coquette had accidentally flown too close to a hammock and lodged its beak into my friend's sweater! Fortunately, it was uninjured and just needed some assistance out of its bind. It flew away shortly afterwards, and all was well for all parties involved. Nobody really minded the tiny unexpected visitor."

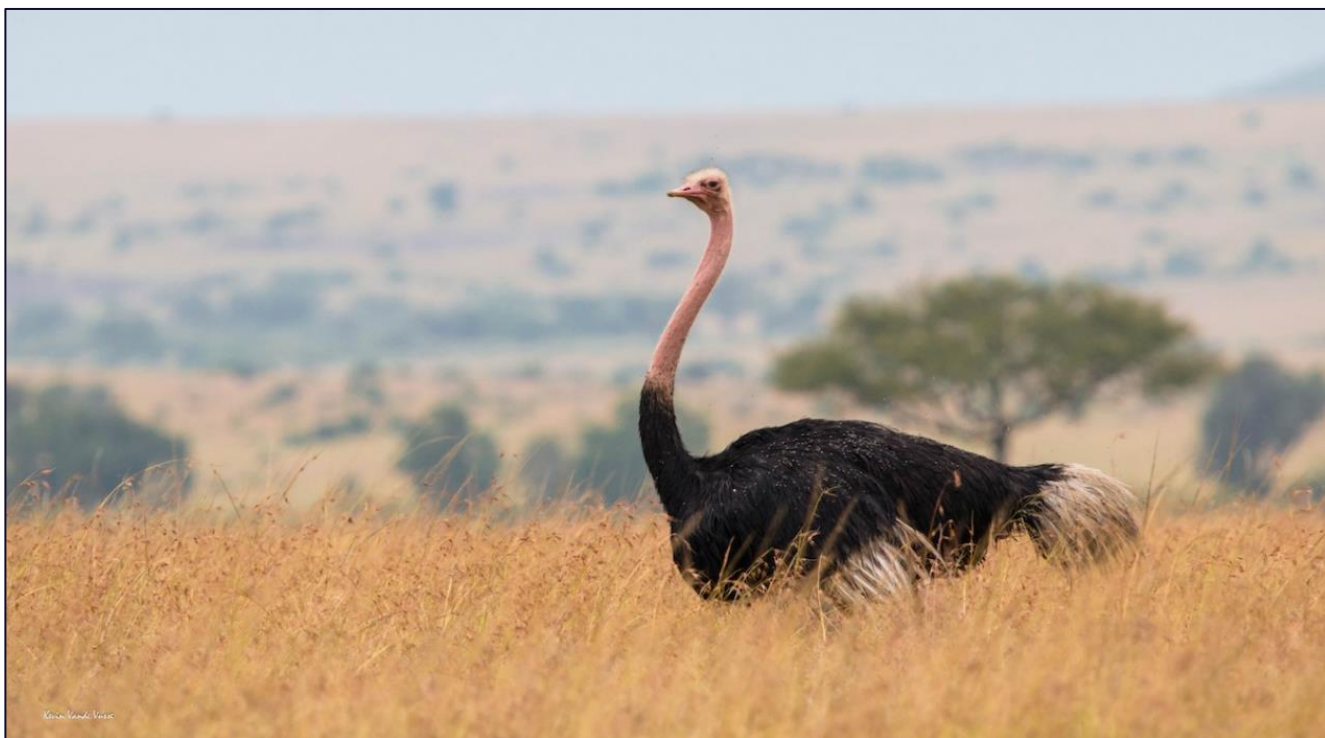
Africa: Land of the ostrich

Across the Atlantic Ocean, ABC also left its mark on the African continent. Home of the original safari and all the world's wild ostriches, Africa easily takes one's breath away. Over 2,300 species are found on the continent, 67% of which are found nowhere else in the world. As luck would have it, five ABC Big Year participants visited the continent in 2018 and they reported 289 species from the sub-Saharan countries of South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda.

First to report back to the Big Year from Africa was Pete Maciaszek, an AUNE Conservation Biology student on a trip to South Africa with his partner for brief vacation. Hadada Ibis (#382), Laughing Dove (#385), and Speckled Mousebird (#386) were quickly picked up on January 29th in Johannesburg. A few days later, Pete was exploring Olifants Game Reserve and Kruger National Park, where he observed Giant Kingfisher (#388), Helmeted Guineafowl (#403), and the legendary Eurasian Hoopoe (#404), among others. One of his favorite memories was seeing the similar bird to the one that inspired the Lion King's character Zazu, a Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill (#405).

Did you know?

Eurasian Hoopoes are often referenced in ancient cultures and were associated with royalty and virtue, as well as thievery, war, death, and the underworld.



Common Ostrich photographed at Masai Mara National Reserve, Kenya by Kevin Vande Vusse on 5/22.

Less than a week after Pete's departure from Africa, Kevin Vande Vusse landed in Kenya for a 4-month position as an Environmental Educator. Much of this work involved leading environmental camps, after-school clubs, and curriculum development. Thanks to Kevin's stunning photos, many of which were posted to Facebook, dozens of ABC members and countless others were exposed to wonderful displays of African beauty – and not just birds!



Lilac-breasted Roller photographed near Kenya's Lake Naivasha by Kevin Vande Vusse on 2/25.

Just to the east of Kenya, Erasme and Olivia Uyizeye visited family in Rwanda in June. Olivia recently graduated from AUNE's conservation biology program, and Erasme is a current Environmental Studies doctoral candidate. While in Rwanda the couple traveled to Akagera National Park, where they spotted majestic Gray Crowned-Cranes (#644) and a Ruaha Chat (#1198), and more.

Participant perspective: Kevin Vande Vusse

"The year 2018 brought many new and exciting avian experiences. I think spending time in Kenya brought probably the most interesting and exotic experiences of the year. Probably one of the more memorable moments was on a trip up to Lake Baringo, a fresh water rift valley lake in North/Central Kenya. This trip brought many highlights, to name a few:

- While walking down the road through the bush a pair of Common Ostrich emerged and started walking with us.
- Taking a skiff ride along the perimeter of the lake was not only beautiful with the surrounding mountain scenery but provided some phenomenal looks at some gorgeous species.
- A Malachite Kingfisher perched about three feet away from us allowed for a fabulous photo session.
- A gorgeous Northern Carmine Bee-eater hawking for insects was a sight to experience.
- Also, a Hiemprich's Hornbill visiting a Village Weaver colony, ripping up a nest and feeding on two chicks was very interesting behavior to witness and photograph."

In neighboring Tanzania, AUNE conservation biology student Sarah Cox was completing her final year of Peace Corps service. Located in a village on the southern slope of Mount Kilimanjaro, Sarah spent most of her time teaching high school biology at a local boarding school. After learning about the ABC Big Year, she eagerly began sharing bird stories, including one about a male Red-winged Starling (#465) who visited Sarah's porch on February 12th and sing loudly for a mate. While Sarah was impressed, no female starlings seemed to be around. Later, in mid-June, Sarah visited Tanzania's Ngorongoro Crater. An exquisite natural area to behold, nearly 600 species have been observed here. While taking in the sights, Sarah made note of a gaggle of Egyptian Geese (#398), a squadron of Great White Pelican (#530), a pat of Greater Flamingos (#642), and 7 other species.



Sarah's Red-winged Starling that sang from her porch near Tanzania's Mt. Kilimanjaro (2/12).

Participant perspective: Sarah Cox

"Being a part of the Big Year while living in Tanzania was a chance for me to feel connected to the Antioch community and the bird club. Two of my favorite bird-related stories: My poor cat liked to watch out the windows at village life. However, a few large ground hornbills, knowing he couldn't get outside, wouldn't constantly prance around and taunt him through the glass! They were big enough that even I was intimidated! Another time, while walking to the market (with headphones in), I noticed two White Storks in a field. I got off the road and started slowing creeping up on them, hoping to get a picture so I could identify for the ABC Big Year. I finally gave up, turned back to the road, and realized a bus and two motorcycles were stopped in the road just watching me with confused and even concerned looks."

Western Pacific: Birds from the ring of fire

The string of countries bordering the Pacific Ocean and running south from Russia to New Zealand, make up the western Pacific region, which straddles the ring of fire. Named for the high density of earthquakes and volcanoes created by colliding tectonic plate boundaries, the ring of fire countries often experience deadly natural disasters. Yet such dynamic geologic activity creates a diverse array of ecosystems, from rain-drenched mountaintop forests to exposed lava beds and sandy atolls. Over the course of 2018, three Big Year participants reported birds from New Zealand, Fiji, and Japan.

Starting early in the year, John Dunham and partner Morgan Ingalls were finishing a trip to New Zealand that began in December of 2017. Yet, they had 13 full days to contribute to the Big Year before departing. In that time, they reported an even 50 species. Some, like the Common Redpoll (#15) and California Quail (#201), are also found in North America. However, far more of their finds are range-limited to New Zealand like the South Island Oystercatcher (#237), New Zealand Fantail (#239), and Rifleman (#9). Their flight back the United States had a layover at Fiji's Nadi International Airport, during which the couple observed a flock of Common Myna (#147), previously reported, but the only species reported to our Big Year from Fiji!



Pied Cormorants rest on a beach in New Zealand's Goat Bay. Photograph by John Dunham (1/7).

Nearly ten months went by before ABC revisited the western Pacific. This time, AUNE alum and WINGS Birding Tours guide, Lance Tanino was traveling in Japan. In just five days, Lance reported 58 species, 32 of which were new additions to the Big Year. Quite a few of these species possess names descriptive of their geographic range: Oriental Turtle-Dove (#1276), Eastern Spot-billed Duck (#1283), and Japanese Sparrowhawk (#1295), among others.



Tui photograph by Kat Lauer in New Zealand (12/12).

Then, in mid-December, AUNE conservation biology student, Kat Lauer flew to New Zealand to visit family and find a few more birds for our Big Year. Her first addition was a Gray Teal (#1319), a closely-related bird to the Green-winged Teal found in New England. The next day brought Sacred Kingfisher (#1330), a beautiful turquoise and white piscivore, and Southern Boobook (#1331), a well-known owl in this part of the world. All told, Kat added 16 species to the Big Year list, ending with a pair of Laughing Kookaburra (#1343) in Auckland.

Did you know?

Laughing Kookaburra is the second-largest kingfisher species in the world, falling second to the Giant Kingfisher of sub-Saharan Africa.

Participant perspective: Kat Lauer

“My favorite moment from the Global Big Year was when I travelled to a vast tidal flat near my hometown in New Zealand with my father over the holidays. This habitat is world renowned as a birding hotspot, as various species of shorebirds gather to feast on invertebrates living in the mud. We saw Bar-tailed Godwits by the thousands, a bird who makes a non-stop flight from Alaska where they breed to overwinter in New Zealand every year. This undertaking is so extreme, they shrink their organs and increase their body fat to over half their body weight in order to make this impressive flight. Nestled among these incredible migrants were Wrybill, a unique type of shorebird that is endemic to New Zealand. Their claim to fame is that they’re the only bird in the world with a bill that bends to the side (always to the right), and quizzically, no one knows for sure why. I couldn’t help but stand in awe as I witnessed this incredible diversity of both endemic and world travelers. They were calmly roosting together on this hot summer morning, coexisting on the seemingly abundant but increasingly scarce coastal habitat.”

Bird Diversity: Big and small, black and white

Reading through the list of species observed in our Big Year, one feels as though they were stepping into a virtual world co-created by John James Audubon and Dr. Seuss. Such diversity far exceeds the creativity of human names in most cultures.

Alphabetically, our bird species' names started with all but two letters of the English alphabet (Q and U), starting with Abdim's Stork (#564), a native of sub-Saharan Africa, and ending with Zone-tailed Hawk (#1004), a resident of Southern and Central America (Table 1).

Did you know?

Abdim's Stork was named to commemorate Bey El-Arnaut Abdim (1780-1827), a Governor of Wadi Halfa, Sudan.

Table 1. Alphabetically first and last species sorted by category.

Category	Alphabetically First	Alphabetically Last
All species	Abdim's Stork	Zone-tailed Hawk
Colors	Ashy Starling	Yellow-winged Tanager
People names	Abdim's Stork	Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay
Places	Abyssinian Nightjar	Virginia Rail

From a directional standpoint, we successfully found at least one species whose name represents each cardinal compass direction. A total of 65 species on our list had one of the following directions: north (28), east (17), south (10), and west (10) (Figure 4).

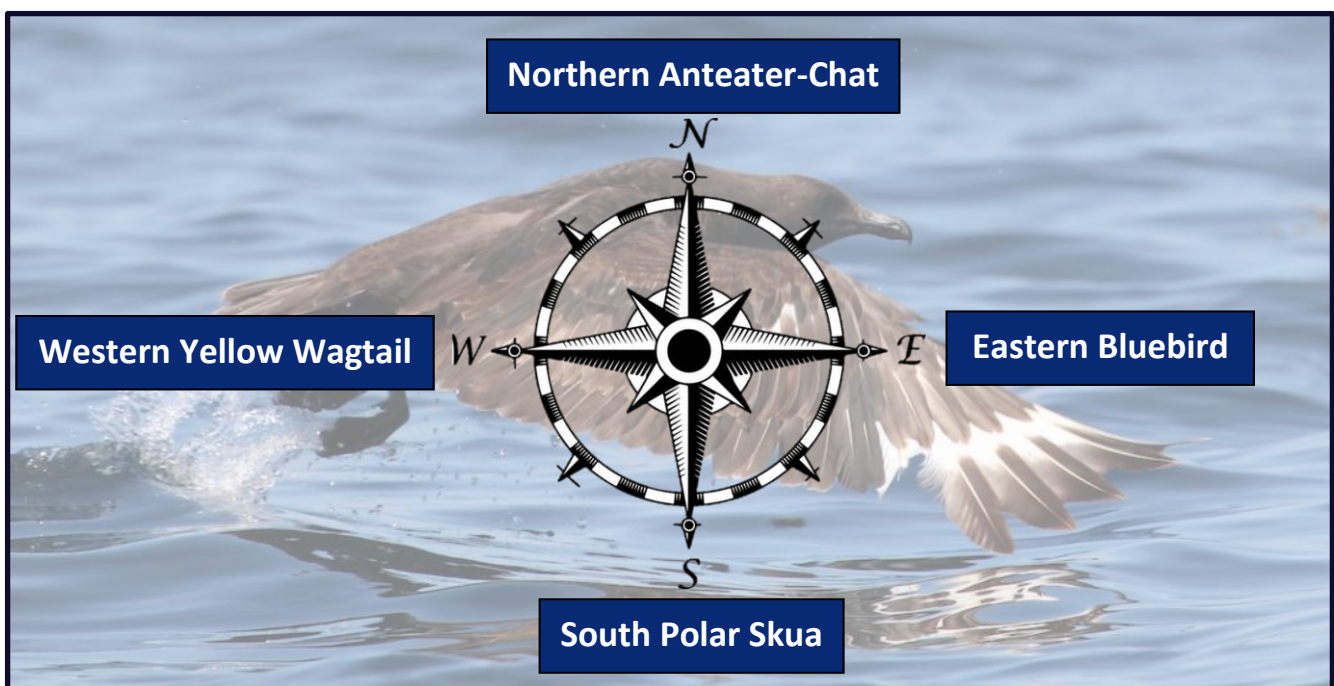


Figure 4. Selection of species with compass-related names. Background photo: South Polar Skua photographed by Chad Witko in New Hampshire offshore waters on 9/4.

In addition to circling the compass, the names of birds we observed included over 30 different colors. Black was the most commonly represented color amongst all bird names, with red and white coming in second and a close third, respectively (Figure 5).

Lengthwise, the longest bird name recorded by our Big Year was the Black-and-yellow Silky Flycatcher (#852), a pair of which were reported by Sam Jaffe in Costa Rica on 17 March. Honorary mention goes to the Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush (#783), also found by Sam Jaffe in Costa Rica. Tui (#99) and Kea (#151) tied for the shortest name with only three characters, and both species were seen in New Zealand. The Kea, reported by John Dunham, was one of the least-observed species of our Big Year, joining 190 other species that were only represented by a single individual!

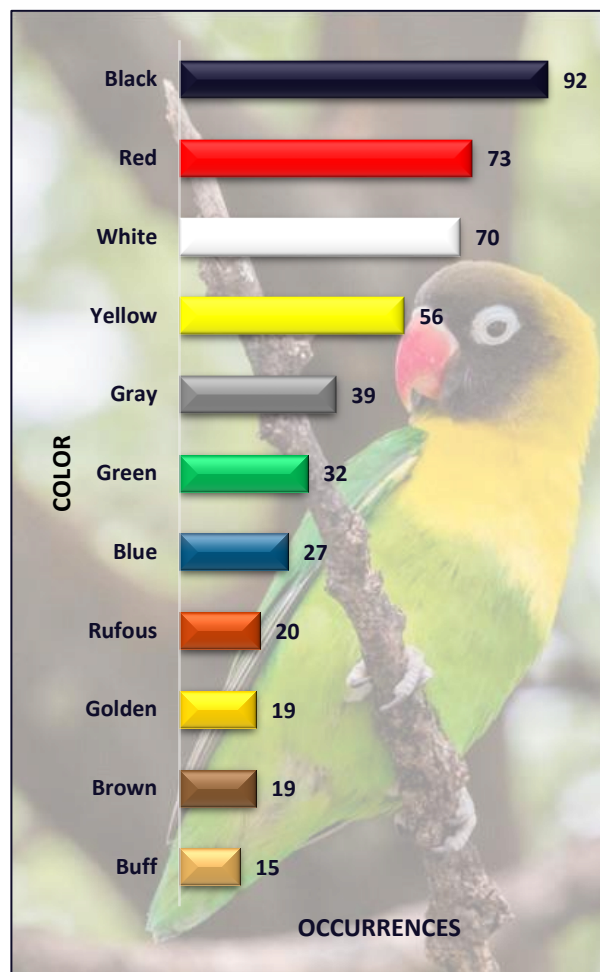


Figure 5. Top 11 colors by frequency in names of Big Year bird species. Background photo: Yellow-collared Lovebird by Kevin Vande Vusse (4/23).

Did you know?

Tiny Tyrant-Manakins, measuring between 2.7 and 3.1 inches long, are even shorter than Calliope Hummingbirds, the smallest bird in the United States.

Also found in our list of species were names that conjured up images of both big and little birds. From the Great Jacamar (#345) to the Tiny Tyrant-Manakin (#873), our species list contains it all. Yet, if one were to create a histogram of sizes mentioned in names, they might see an inverse bell curve. Supposedly scientists avoid using the words “average”, “moderate”, or “middle” when naming new species, preferring adjectives at either end of the size spectrum. “Great”, “giant”, and “large” were used a combined 31 times, as were the words “lesser”, “little”, and “small.”

Numerically, “double” and “three” were the only number-related words that showed up in our species list. Based on this observation, it appears that birds can be notable

for possessing two or three of something, be it crests, streaks, teeth, bands, toes, collars, or wattles. For those of you wondering what on earth a wattle is, it is a fleshy outgrowth present on some bird's heads or necks (e.g., a rooster's dewlap or a turkey's snood).

Oftentimes, when a bird's song is more distinctive than its range, color, size, and pattern, a species is named after its song or call. Such names can be a helpful tool for learning certain bird songs. Take the Eastern Whip-poor-will (#1185) for example, which exuberantly sings *whip-poor-will* for sometimes hours on end during warm summer nights in eastern North America. Another example is the Bobolink (#1090), which as close as one could describe the robot- or alien-like bubbly mixture of rambling notes.



Bobolink at Wolfe's Neck Farm in Freeport, ME by Nathan Cross (5/23).

The Final Count Down

November and especially December were wild months for the Big Year. With few new species added to the tally in August (17), fewer in September (12), and just four new additions in October, our curve was flattening out, big time (Figure 6). After the rate of checklist submission gained a little momentum leading into Halloween, November

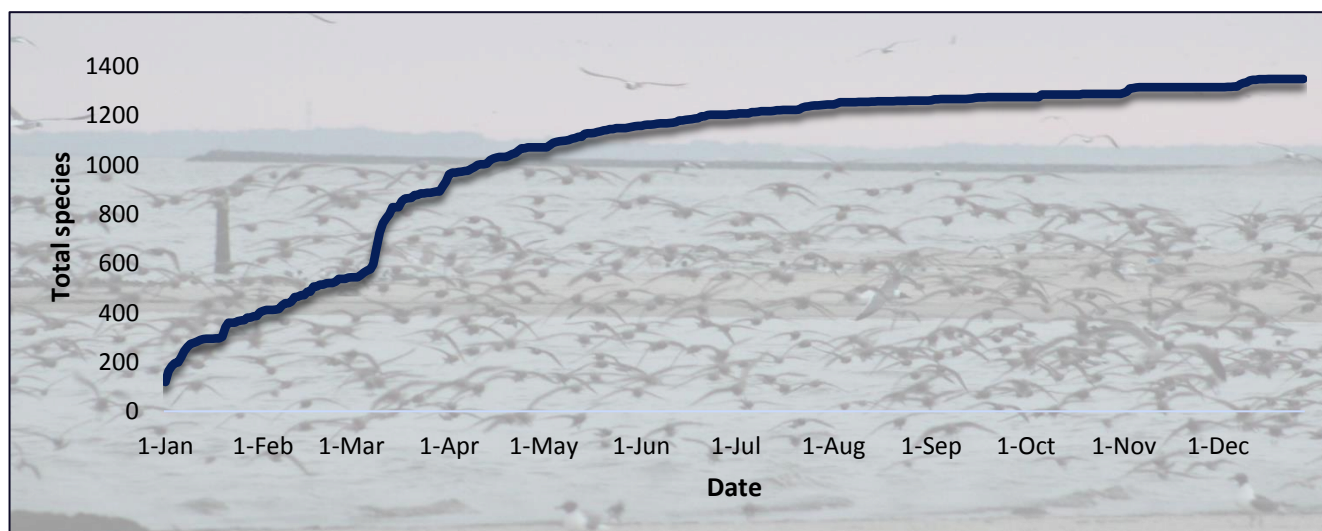


Figure 6: Total species observed throughout 2018. Background photo: A mixed flock of shorebirds migrate north in Cape May, NJ (Steven Lamonde; 5/14).

started off with a bang. Bohemian Waxwings (#1275) were added to the list on November 1st, 11 more species were added on November 2nd, and 3 species were added on both November 3rd and 4th. This set the stage for one for the biggest days of the entire Big Year, when 36,036 birds were counted on November 4th alone (Table 2)!

Table 2. Minimums, means, and maximums for a single day. Observations calculated from observations identified to species level (97% of all ABC Big Year observations).

Day Statistics	Species	Observations	Checklists
Minimum	6 (17-Jan)	10 (17-Jan)	2 (19-Jul)
Mean	62	1,042	15
Maximum	228 (10-Mar)	36,036 (4-Nov)	78 (22-Jul)

The burst of November's new species peaked on November 6th with 13 additions, then ended on November 7th with Carib Grackles (#1312) seen by Lance Caldwell in Trinidad and Tobago. Not to be dissuaded, our Big Year participants plowed onward, submitting over 500 checklists in November.

Before we knew it, December had arrived. Just 31 days remained in our Big Year. Would our Big Year fizzle out as most people started shopping for holiday gifts, worked on final projects, or lost interest after 334 days of Big Year effort? Fortunately, two students had trips up their sleeves. Between Kat Lauer's 2-week trip to New Zealand (See Western Pacific section) and Steven Lamonde's 17-day, 21-state road trip across the lower United States, another 35 species were tallied. Many of the new species reported by Steven came from Texas' Rio Grande Valley and Gulf Coast. While in Texas, he joined Matagorda County's Mad Island Marsh Christmas Bird Count (CBC), which regularly reports more species than any other CBC in the United States and Canada!



Altamira Oriole in south Texas (Steven Lamonde; 12/17).

The last new species addition to our Big Year was on December 20th. John Dunham and Morgan Ingalls were birding at Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Massachusetts,

when they observed a stunning adult male King Eider (#1349) swimming not far offshore. With just 11 days left in the Big Year, and despite commitments to family and those things called holidays, ABC Big Year participants submitted an additional 167 eBird checklists, adding another 4,626 bird observations to our impressive total and moving December into the lead for checklists submitted in a single month (Table 3).

Table 3. Minimums, means, and maximums for a single month. Observations calculated from observations identified to species level (97% of all ABC Big Year observations).

Month Statistics	Species	Observations	Checklists
Minimum	242 (Oct)	14,056 (Jul)	285 (Feb)
Mean	361	56,844	481
Maximum	685 (Mar)	73,355 (Nov)	766 (Dec)

Day 365: The last bird

Sam Bator and Andy Healey, who were driving by a swamp in southwestern New Hampshire, submitted the final checklist of the year at 2:55 PM on December 31st. The last bird of the Big Year? A single Barred Owl (#537), perched on a lone snag, waiting for the sun to go down before beginning its next hunt.



Barred Owl photographed in southern New Hampshire by Sam Bator (12/31).

Participant perspective: Sam Bator

Recollecting back on her favorite Big Year memories: "I was on the backpacking trip to the Adirondacks and at one point in the trip, I noticed a chickadee whose voice sounded a little raspy. I'm a newbie to birding, but I know a black-capped chickadee's call. I quickly realized that I was hearing my first ever boreal chickadee! The group tried to locate the culprit, but it was a little too elusive for us!"

And later on, "I was driving to Massachusetts for New Year's Eve and on the side of the road was a swamp with one lonely snag in the middle of it. There just happened to be a barred owl sitting on the snag, and I was able to get a picture of it and hang out for a few minutes while it checked me out!"

By the numbers

1,349 species



57 participants

5,723 checklists



380,606 birds



3,143 hours



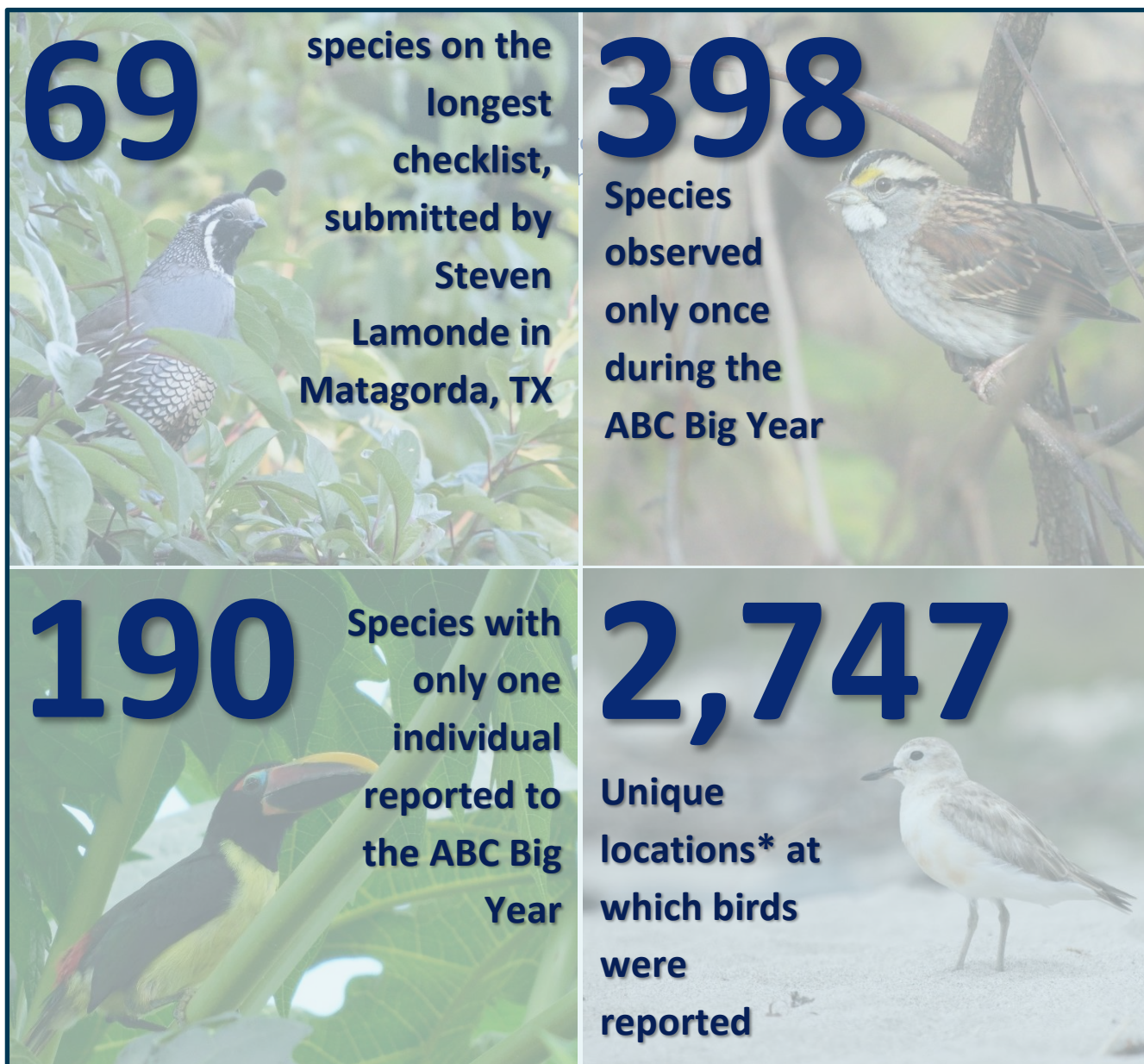
3,449 miles



18 countries

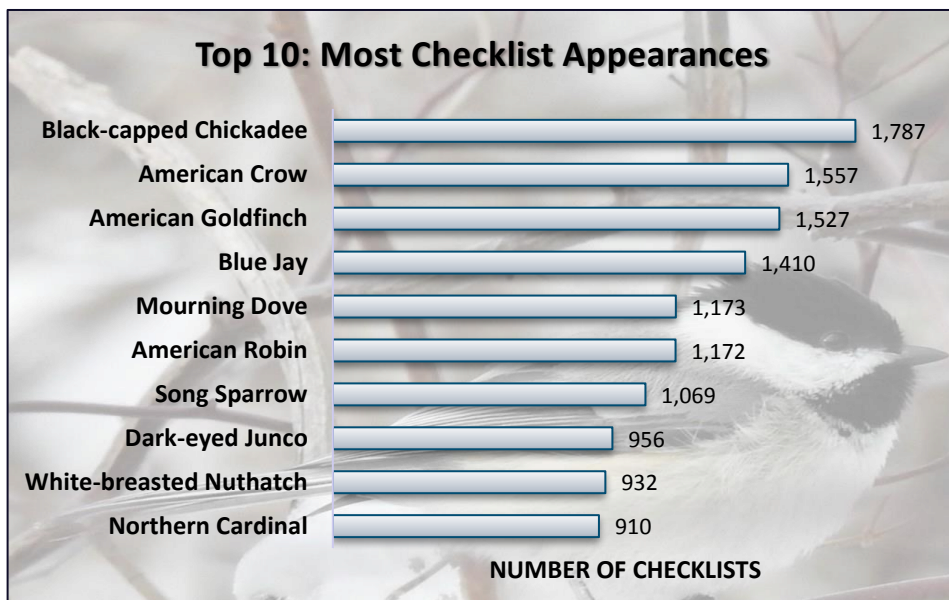


Background photos from top to bottom: Sandhill Crane by Steven Lamonde (7/14), Fox Sparrow by Chad Witko (11/4), White-winged Scoter by Ken Klapper (11/23), Crowned Lapwing by Kevin Vande Vusse (4/7), Rose-breasted Grosbeak by John Dunham (7/11), Juan Fernandez Petrel by Lance Tanino (9/16), and Golden-crowned Kinglet by Stephanie Tickner (3/18).

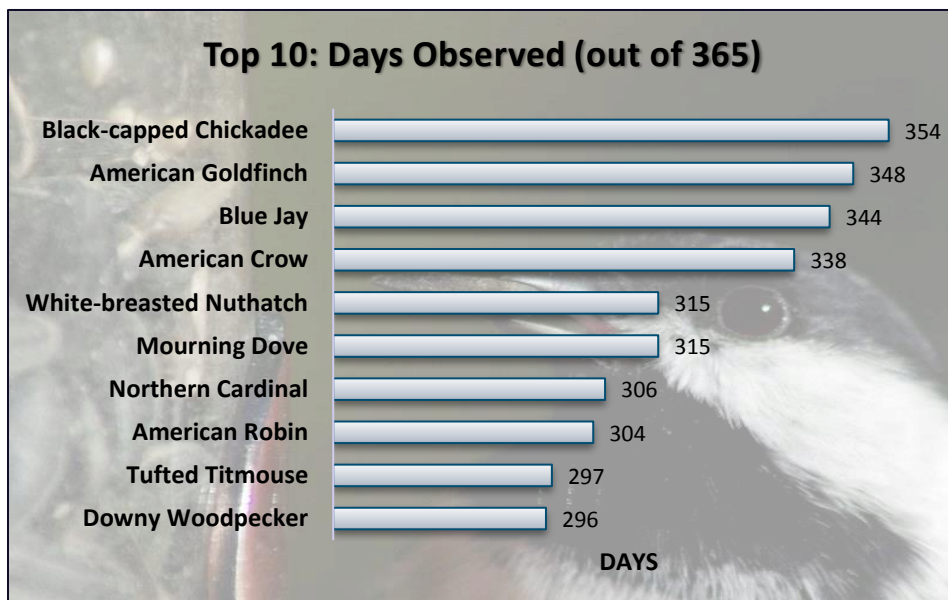


Background photos clockwise from top-left: California Quail by Kevin Vande Vusse (8/15), White-throated Sparrow by Chad Witko (11/4), Red-breasted Dotterel by Kat Lauer (12/12), and Green Aracari by Lance Caldwell (5/26). The statistics and photos are not paired (i.e., White-throated Sparrows were seen more than once and more than one individual Green Aracari were reported).

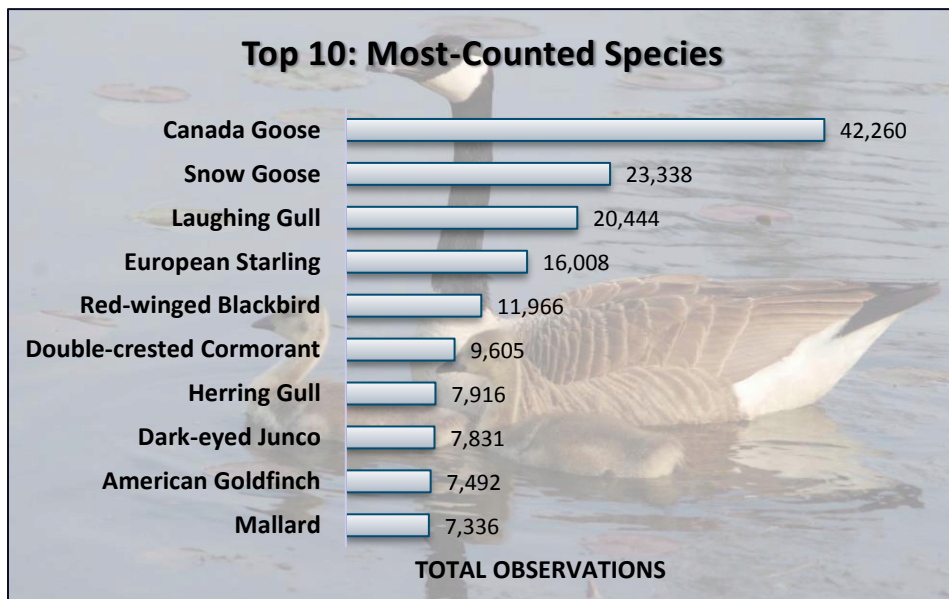
* 2,747 unique locations can be hard to visualize. To put this in perspective, that's more than all the towns and cities in New England and New York combined. Or, if these unique locations were spaced out exactly 1 mile, they would form a land-based route stretching from Keene, NH to Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula!



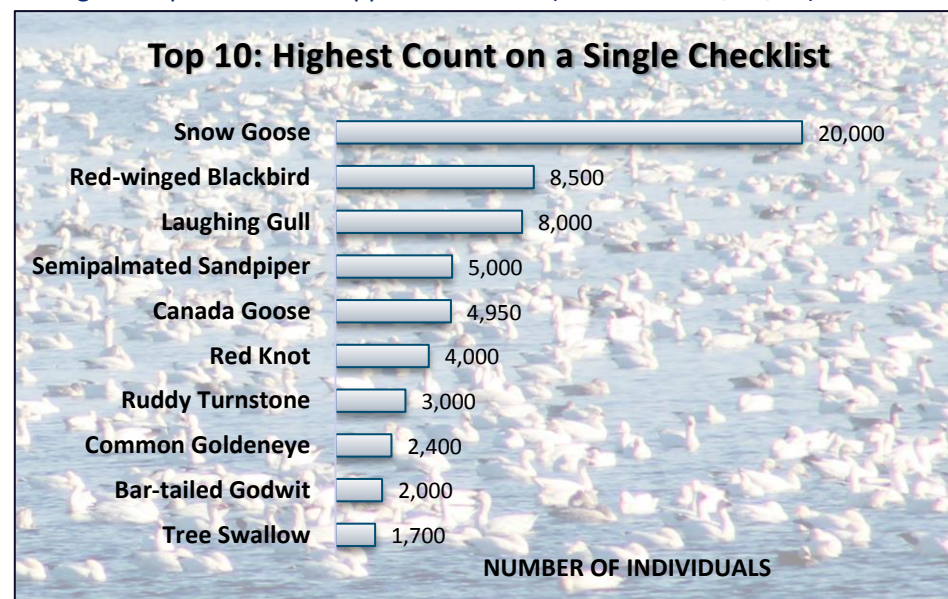
Background photo: Black-capped Chickadee (Stephanie Tickner; 3/14).



Background photo: Black-capped Chickadee (John Dunham; 10/26).



Background photo: Canada Geese (John Dunham; 5/28).



Background photo: Snow Geese (Steven Lamonde; 11/4).



Assorted Big Year participant photos. ABC members at Plum Island, MA; Kevin V.V. banding gulls in CA; Steven L. birding the Grand Canyon; Lance C. leads the Wildlife Club in Guyana; Kelsey H. birding a northern NH forest; Alex L. and Andrew D. at Glover's Ledge BioBlitz; ABC members celebrating a Dovekie in Cape Ann, MA.

Participant perspective: Jeff Littleton

"It was a wonderful experience to be part of the Global Big Year and provide the Antioch Bird Club with observations from Maryland! My wife and I have never spent time on the Chesapeake Bay. We were there in May for a sailing class. In the mornings and evenings, we had a lot of fun birding around the marina, watching numerous ospreys fishing - some more successful than others. And on our last day, we had the fortunate opportunity to visit Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge, which really helped to increase our contribution to the Big Year, as well as observe familiar birds in a beautiful setting!"

Acknowledgements

Dear readers,

The 2018 Antioch Bird Club Global Big Year would not have been possible without the support, love, and effort from the following people. First a massive thank you to Chad Witko, for co-imagining this crazy idea with me and for helping lay the groundwork and Big Year design for our year-long adventure. It has been a true pleasure working on this project and the entirety of ABC with you. A heartfelt thank you goes out to Kelsey Higney, for working hard to maintain the ABC Facebook page with Big Year updates even as you were thousands of miles away in Brazil. Additionally, thank you, John Dunham, for your assistance with editing the report for clarity and grammatical errors.

I am grateful to Sam Bator, Kelsey Bearden, Audrey Boraski, Phil Brown, Lance Caldwell, Nathan Cross, Tracy Coolidge, Sarah Cox, Tori Dahl, Andrew David, Jen Dickinson, Heather Durham, Owen Ellis, Brianne Fagan, Marie Fargo, Arianna Ferrario, Erin Glocke, Nora Hanke, Andrew Healey, Kira Heeschen, James Holcombe, Jonathan Hubbard, Morgan Ingalls, Sam Jaffe, Dylan Kelly, Robin Kilfeather-Mackey, Vivian Kimball, Ken Klapper, Cain Landry, Kat Lauer, Jeff Littleton, Emily Lund, Pete Maciaszek, Timbo Maddalena-Lucey, Susan McKevitt, Jess Meck, Tabatha Meier, Lauren Morley, Ginny Patsun, Esperanza Perez, Jake Pipp, Luciana Ranneli, Kari Sandage, Rachel



ABC members join local birders for the annual Waterfowl Safari along the Connecticut River in late March.

Sarette, Mallory Scahill, Becca Settele, Hillary Siener, Kim Snyder, Lance Tanino, Stephanie Tickner, Erasme Uyizeye, Olivia Uyizeye, Kevin Vade Vusse, Rachel Yurchisin, and all other participating AUNE students, staff, faculty, and alumni for sharing your bird observations. Thank you for participating in our first-ever Global Big Year! This effort would not have been a success without your help. Finally, thank you, everyone, for putting up with my incessant nagging (ahem, *encouragement*)! The words “Did you eBird that??” may never be forgotten.



Malachite Kingfisher by Kevin Vande Vusse (4/2).

Sincerely,
Steven Lamonde

Participant perspective: Arianna Ferrario

“I love birding because it gets me outside, exploring new places, learning new things, and seeing the world in a different way. From a Snowy Owl in a car dealership parking lot in Keene, to my first Hooded Warbler in the Great Smoky Mountains, to a Common Raven soaring overhead at the peak of Mt. Katahdin and Atlantic Puffins on coastal Maine island, to a Baird’s Sandpiper on the summit of Mt. Moosilauke, to shorebirds galore at Cape Cod, to Common Nighthawks flitting across the sky at dusk – 2018 was an awesome year of birding! All these experiences bring me joy because they remind me of times spent with great friends.

A memory that stands out most now is from one of my first nights after moving to NY for a new job. I was alone in my new home on a dirt road at the top of a hill, missing all my friends. I opened the back door to look out over the open field and there, sitting on my fence post, was a Barred Owl staring at me with its big, round, dark eyes. We stood staring at each other for a split-second before it launched silently into the air and seemed to float gracefully away into the night. I’m sure it was just there trying to find a meal, but I like to think it was watching over me, a good omen of things to come on this new journey.”

Appendices

Species List

Key for column titles:

Total – total number of individuals observed

First – date of first observation

Last – date of last observation

High – high count on a single checklist

Days – number of days on which it was observed

Lists – number of checklists on which it was observed

List begins on next page



Red-and-yellow Barbet photographed by Kevin Vande Vusse on 3/31 in Kenya's Lake Bogoria National Reserve.

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Common Ostrich	33	4/1	6/13	13	6	6
Great Tinamou	5	1/31	7/28	2	4	4
Cinereous Tinamou	6	2/21	4/14	2	3	3
Variegated Tinamou	1	7/29	7/29	1	1	1
White-faced Whistling-Duck	29	5/28	7/13	25	2	2
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	68	3/10	6/16	45	5	5
Snow Goose	23338	3/18	12/18	20000	7	11
Ross's Goose	2	12/7	12/7	2	1	1
Greater White-fronted Goose	273	1/27	12/17	162	4	6
Brant	702	1/20	12/27	110	21	28
Cackling Goose	10	3/18	12/12	7	3	3
Canada Goose	42260	1/1	12/29	4950	232	579
Hawaiian Goose	9	1/8	9/17	5	2	3
Mute Swan	235	1/20	12/28	60	27	36
Black Swan	11	1/1	12/11	7	2	2
Trumpeter Swan	34	1/20	12/25	20	6	6
Tundra Swan	170	3/19	12/9	70	4	5
Knob-billed Duck	2	4/23	4/23	2	1	1
Egyptian Goose	58	1/31	6/13	20	10	10
Paradise Shelduck	37	1/1	12/13	36	2	2
Spur-winged Goose	1	4/24	4/24	1	1	1
Muscovy Duck	5	3/10	3/11	4	2	2
Wood Duck	658	1/1	11/23	55	106	158
Hottentot Teal	1	4/24	4/24	1	1	1
Blue-winged Teal	371	3/10	12/17	73	33	36
Cinnamon Teal	18	4/14	12/20	8	5	5
Northern Shoveler	405	3/10	12/21	150	25	32
Gadwall	248	2/24	12/21	75	22	27
Eurasian Wigeon	6	1/27	11/6	4	3	3
American Wigeon	202	1/20	12/12	80	17	19
African Black Duck	1	2/15	2/15	1	1	1
Pacific Black Duck	8	1/9	1/9	8	1	1
Eastern Spot-billed Duck	262	11/2	11/6	220	3	5
Mallard	7336	1/1	12/29	500	233	530
Mexican Duck	12	4/15	12/21	5	3	3
American Black Duck	2880	1/1	12/30	135	125	225
Mottled Duck	54	3/6	12/17	33	3	4
Cape Teal	54	3/9	4/24	45	4	4

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-cheeked Pintail	20	5/29	5/29	20	1	1
Red-billed Duck	4	4/22	5/24	2	3	3
Northern Pintail	171	1/1	12/20	47	17	19
Green-winged Teal	432	1/26	12/28	62	37	44
Gray Teal	70	12/11	12/11	70	1	1
Brown Teal	5	12/13	12/13	5	1	1
Canvasback	30	1/20	12/7	27	4	4
Redhead	985	1/20	12/16	800	10	12
Common Pochard	1	11/5	11/5	1	1	1
Ring-necked Duck	752	1/20	12/9	178	38	44
Tufted Duck	2	11/5	11/5	2	1	1
New Zealand Scaup	6	1/1	1/1	6	1	1
Greater Scaup	2470	1/20	12/27	630	17	24
Lesser Scaup	508	1/20	12/21	201	13	17
King Eider	1	12/20	12/20	1	1	1
Common Eider	6414	1/1	12/28	875	89	161
Harlequin Duck	95	1/27	12/28	22	8	12
Surf Scoter	982	1/20	12/28	500	29	64
White-winged Scoter	471	1/20	12/28	67	41	67
Black Scoter	2025	1/20	12/26	475	25	44
Long-tailed Duck	280	1/20	12/20	31	19	42
Bufflehead	1517	1/1	12/28	120	86	160
Common Goldeneye	4994	1/3	12/28	2400	60	110
Barrow's Goldeneye	7	1/27	12/15	1	7	7
Hooded Merganser	793	1/2	12/27	80	95	141
Common Merganser	1795	1/2	12/30	215	99	153
Red-breasted Merganser	613	1/20	12/28	44	56	112
Ruddy Duck	284	3/15	12/21	62	18	24
Plain Chachalaca	84	12/14	12/15	29	2	6
Gray-headed Chachalaca	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Variable Chachalaca	84	1/7	8/18	6	24	25
Spix's Guan	13	1/13	8/4	2	8	8
Crested Guan	22	3/14	3/17	10	2	4
Black Guan	31	3/8	3/17	6	8	9
Great Curassow	6	3/10	3/17	4	3	3
Black Curassow	6	2/17	7/26	4	2	2
Helmeted Guineafowl	57	2/1	5/24	25	7	7
Northern Bobwhite	2	6/15	6/21	1	2	2

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Crested Bobwhite	6	3/4	3/4	6	1	1
California Quail	100	1/6	12/13	45	10	11
Gambel's Quail	96	1/1	5/13	29	9	16
Brown Quail	7	1/12	1/12	7	1	1
Chukar	9	1/8	5/10	7	2	2
Erckel's Francolin	19	1/6	5/10	10	5	5
Hildebrandt's Francolin	2	3/10	3/10	2	1	1
Red-necked Francolin	7	4/23	5/22	6	2	2
Gray Francolin	2	1/25	1/25	2	1	1
Coqui Francolin	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	16	5/10	11/2	4	7	7
Kalij Pheasant	2	1/8	1/8	2	1	1
Ruffed Grouse	88	1/11	12/30	10	52	61
Spruce Grouse	7	7/25	8/5	4	3	3
Wild Turkey	1189	1/1	12/30	70	142	208
Greater Flamingo	895	3/9	6/13	550	5	5
Lesser Flamingo	150	3/31	3/31	150	1	1
Little Grebe	39	2/11	11/6	16	8	9
Pied-billed Grebe	128	3/6	12/21	39	23	28
Horned Grebe	98	1/21	12/20	14	28	42
Red-necked Grebe	49	1/20	11/23	11	16	24
Great Crested Grebe	17	1/1	11/6	7	3	4
Eared Grebe	15	3/10	12/20	6	5	6
Western Grebe	44	3/10	12/7	25	6	6
Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)	5243	1/1	12/31	400	192	405
Speckled Pigeon	3	3/9	3/9	3	1	1
Pale-vented Pigeon	14	3/4	6/30	6	5	5
Red-billed Pigeon	24	3/9	3/17	5	5	8
Band-tailed Pigeon	105	3/8	12/7	16	11	17
Plumbeous Pigeon	27	1/7	7/25	3	11	14
Ruddy Pigeon	8	1/20	7/28	2	5	5
Oriental Turtle-Dove	17	11/2	11/6	10	4	5
Eurasian Collared-Dove	96	1/1	12/16	11	26	33
Mourning Collared-Dove	95	3/30	4/23	40	3	3
Red-eyed Dove	26	2/8	4/24	10	6	6
Ring-necked Dove	79	2/7	4/23	20	11	11
Spotted Dove	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1
Laughing Dove	21	1/29	3/31	15	3	3

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	21	3/30	5/22	10	3	3
Tambourine Dove	22	2/15	4/23	8	8	8
Namaqua Dove	4	2/28	4/1	3	2	2
Zebra Dove	77	1/2	1/25	42	2	2
Inca Dove	33	1/1	12/15	12	7	9
Common Ground-Dove	70	1/6	12/15	13	18	19
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	7	1/24	1/31	4	2	2
Ruddy Ground-Dove	147	1/1	11/7	10	39	41
Ruddy Quail-Dove	1	7/28	7/28	1	1	1
White-tipped Dove	21	3/4	12/15	4	6	10
Gray-chested Dove	2	3/17	3/17	2	1	1
Gray-fronted Dove	22	1/7	8/18	2	16	16
Buff-fronted Quail-Dove	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
White-winged Dove	111	1/1	12/18	10	24	42
Eared Dove	2	3/4	3/4	2	1	1
Mourning Dove	3643	1/1	12/30	112	315	1173
African Green-Pigeon	2	2/8	2/8	2	1	1
New Zealand Pigeon	15	1/9	12/13	8	3	3
Kori Bustard	12	4/24	6/13	10	2	2
Black-bellied Bustard	3	2/25	5/22	2	2	2
Schalow's Turaco	4	5/22	5/24	2	2	2
Hartlaub's Turaco	4	2/17	4/22	3	2	2
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	1	5/24	5/24	1	1	1
White-bellied Go-away-bird	19	3/30	4/23	7	3	3
Smooth-billed Ani	226	1/2	11/7	14	30	34
Groove-billed Ani	6	3/11	3/11	6	1	1
Greater Roadrunner	6	1/1	4/14	3	3	3
White-browed Coucal	4	4/1	4/22	2	3	3
Pied Cuckoo	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Squirrel Cuckoo	19	1/31	9/1	2	12	15
Black-bellied Cuckoo	1	4/14	4/14	1	1	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	15	6/1	10/13	4	9	11
Black-billed Cuckoo	13	5/10	8/31	1	13	13
Dideric Cuckoo	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Red-chested Cuckoo	6	3/30	4/23	3	3	3
Lesser Nighthawk	14	4/13	4/16	9	3	3
Common Nighthawk	1009	6/3	9/4	304	14	28
Common Pauraque	7	1/27	12/14	2	4	4

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	4	3/1	3/1	4	1	1
Common Poorwill	1	4/15	4/15	1	1	1
Eastern Whip-poor-will	8	6/19	6/30	2	5	7
Abyssinian Nightjar	2	2/25	2/25	2	1	1
Slender-tailed Nightjar	1	3/31	3/31	1	1	1
Great Potoo	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Rufous Potoo	1	1/27	1/27	1	1	1
Black Swift	4	5/20	5/20	4	1	1
White-collared Swift	11	1/21	3/17	4	3	3
Chimney Swift	388	5/4	10/12	30	64	109
Vaux's Swift	5	7/21	7/23	4	2	2
Short-tailed Swift	131	1/9	10/13	45	14	14
Band-rumped Swift	14	7/26	7/26	14	1	1
Gray-rumped Swift	8	3/11	3/11	8	1	1
Nyanza Swift	15	3/18	3/18	15	1	1
White-throated Swift	67	1/3	11/3	40	4	4
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	8	6/30	6/30	8	1	1
Crimson Topaz	3	5/14	5/14	3	1	1
Saw-billed Hermit	1	6/16	6/16	1	1	1
Band-tailed Barbthroat	2	3/10	3/10	2	1	1
Green Hermit	9	3/9	3/17	3	4	6
Long-billed Hermit	3	3/11	3/11	3	1	1
Long-tailed Hermit	15	1/7	8/4	5	9	9
Stripe-throated Hermit	3	3/10	3/14	2	2	2
Reddish Hermit	6	1/31	7/26	3	4	4
Green-fronted Lancebill	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Lesser Violetear	9	3/12	3/14	5	2	2
Black-eared Fairy	2	7/26	7/26	2	1	1
Green Thorntail	2	3/9	3/17	1	2	2
Festive Coquette	5	6/18	7/6	3	2	2
Green-crowned Brilliant	34	3/9	3/17	24	3	4
Rivoli's Hummingbird	19	1/2	4/16	4	7	8
Fiery-throated Hummingbird	11	3/8	3/17	5	3	3
Blue-throated Hummingbird	6	1/1	1/2	3	2	2
White-bellied Mountain-gem	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Purple-throated Mountain-gem	13	3/9	3/17	4	4	6
Lucifer Hummingbird	1	4/15	4/15	1	1	1
Magenta-throated Woodstar	2	3/14	3/14	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	258	2/24	12/19	20	97	164
Black-chinned Hummingbird	27	4/8	5/13	8	7	11
Anna's Hummingbird	29	1/4	12/21	3	16	23
Costa's Hummingbird	7	3/30	4/13	2	4	6
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	27	4/10	7/10	15	8	8
Rufous Hummingbird	7	5/3	7/27	5	3	3
Allen's Hummingbird	1	12/5	12/5	1	1	1
Scintillant Hummingbird	3	3/9	3/10	2	2	2
Calliope Hummingbird	8	5/20	12/19	7	2	2
Blue-tailed Emerald	6	1/20	5/14	2	4	4
Blue-chinned Sapphire	1	5/14	5/14	1	1	1
Broad-billed Hummingbird	31	4/8	12/20	5	7	17
Violet-headed Hummingbird	2	3/14	3/17	1	2	2
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	5	3/14	3/17	3	2	2
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	7	1/20	5/14	5	2	2
Violet Sabrewing	33	3/9	3/27	20	6	8
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	1	8/1	8/1	1	1	1
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Crowned Woodnymph	2	3/14	3/17	1	2	2
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	4	5/14	7/21	3	2	2
Violet-capped Woodnymph	2	7/6	7/6	2	1	1
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	3	3/12	3/13	2	2	2
Coppery-headed Emerald	14	3/9	3/17	6	4	4
Plain-bellied Emerald	1	1/4	1/4	1	1	1
Steely-vented Hummingbird	6	3/11	3/13	3	3	3
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	14	3/9	3/17	4	4	8
Buff-bellied Hummingbird	2	12/14	12/14	1	1	2
Cinnamon Hummingbird	2	3/11	3/11	2	1	1
Violet-crowned Hummingbird	2	4/16	4/16	1	1	2
Blue-throated Goldentail	1	3/14	3/14	1	1	1
White-chinned Sapphire	12	1/31	9/1	2	8	8
King Rail	2	5/19	12/17	1	2	2
Clapper Rail	3	5/15	5/15	3	1	1
Virginia Rail	41	4/24	12/17	3	22	29
Weka	6	1/6	1/6	6	1	1
Gray-cowled Wood-Rail	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	1	6/16	6/16	1	1	1
Sora	19	4/14	12/17	5	5	7

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Common Gallinule	63	3/6	12/17	13	8	13
Eurasian Coot	53	1/1	11/6	25	3	4
Red-knobbed Coot	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
American Coot	672	1/20	12/21	147	28	37
Purple Gallinule	1	3/23	3/23	1	1	1
African Swampphen	2	4/2	4/2	2	1	1
Australasian Swampphen	60	1/6	12/13	55	2	2
Black Crake	6	3/18	4/2	3	3	3
Yellow Rail	6	12/17	12/17	6	1	1
Limpkin	15	1/4	3/24	4	7	8
Gray-winged Trumpeter	7	1/31	1/31	7	1	1
Gray Crowned-Crane	17	3/9	6/25	6	5	5
Sandhill Crane	303	1/28	12/18	78	24	46
Whooping Crane	3	7/23	12/17	2	2	2
Black-winged Stilt	47	3/9	4/24	21	4	4
Pied Stilt	60	12/11	12/11	60	1	1
Black-necked Stilt	57	3/10	12/17	12	10	12
Pied Avocet	77	3/9	4/22	70	3	3
American Avocet	136	3/10	12/18	64	4	5
South Island Oystercatcher	44	1/7	12/13	30	3	3
Variable Oystercatcher	36	1/5	12/13	19	6	6
American Oystercatcher	53	4/20	10/1	27	6	9
Black Oystercatcher	4	10/6	10/6	4	1	1
Black-bellied Plover	522	3/8	11/19	110	23	29
American Golden-Plover	2	9/2	9/2	2	1	1
Pacific Golden-Plover	21	1/2	1/25	14	3	4
Long-toed Lapwing	2	4/24	4/24	2	1	1
Blacksmith Lapwing	28	2/11	6/13	11	6	6
Spur-winged Lapwing	5	2/11	4/22	1	5	5
Crowned Lapwing	26	2/8	4/24	4	9	9
Wattled Lapwing	4	5/22	5/22	4	1	1
Masked Lapwing	6	12/12	12/13	3	2	2
Pied Lapwing	17	1/6	1/31	8	4	4
Southern Lapwing	28	2/22	11/7	11	6	6
Red-breasted Dotterel	6	12/11	12/13	4	3	3
Collared Plover	16	1/20	1/20	16	1	1
Double-banded Plover	3	12/11	12/11	3	1	1
Kittlitz's Plover	2	3/31	3/31	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Snowy Plover	42	1/21	8/18	24	5	5
Common Ringed Plover	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Semipalmated Plover	520	5/11	12/20	120	24	35
Long-billed Plover	2	11/6	11/6	2	1	1
Piping Plover	21	4/20	12/20	12	5	5
Three-banded Plover	1	2/25	2/25	1	1	1
Killdeer	241	1/21	12/18	14	87	121
Wrybill	35	12/11	12/11	35	1	1
African Jacana	5	3/18	4/23	2	3	3
Northern Jacana	1	3/23	3/23	1	1	1
Wattled Jacana	21	1/2	7/2	9	4	5
Bristle-thighed Curlew	2	1/25	1/25	2	1	1
Whimbrel	35	1/3	11/11	17	8	10
Long-billed Curlew	37	3/10	12/16	20	5	6
Bar-tailed Godwit	2000	12/11	12/11	2000	1	1
Hudsonian Godwit	7	11/3	11/4	5	2	2
Marbled Godwit	114	3/8	11/11	60	5	5
Ruddy Turnstone	3778	1/2	12/20	3000	12	17
Black Turnstone	13	3/14	11/11	10	3	3
Red Knot	5350	5/14	12/11	4000	3	4
Surfbird	2	10/6	10/6	2	1	1
Ruff	137	3/9	4/24	120	4	4
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	3	12/11	12/11	3	1	1
Stilt Sandpiper	8	8/9	8/9	8	1	1
Curlew Sandpiper	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Sanderling	594	1/21	12/20	60	20	28
Dunlin	521	3/8	12/20	250	13	15
Purple Sandpiper	173	1/20	12/9	60	9	14
Baird's Sandpiper	3	8/21	9/4	2	2	2
Little Stint	140	3/9	3/31	100	2	2
Least Sandpiper	1020	5/14	11/11	850	18	24
White-rumped Sandpiper	6	8/9	9/4	3	3	3
Pectoral Sandpiper	7	8/9	10/30	2	6	6
Semipalmated Sandpiper	6094	5/14	10/30	5000	21	31
Western Sandpiper	3	3/11	8/25	2	2	2
Short-billed Dowitcher	246	5/14	12/20	58	12	17
American Woodcock	34	2/28	11/8	4	19	23
Common Snipe	1	11/6	11/6	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Wilson's Snipe	32	3/10	12/17	7	10	17
Wilson's Phalarope	1	9/19	9/19	1	1	1
Red-necked Phalarope	47	8/13	9/17	23	3	3
Common Sandpiper	7	2/11	3/31	4	4	4
Spotted Sandpiper	113	1/20	12/20	9	46	59
Green Sandpiper	3	3/9	11/6	2	2	2
Solitary Sandpiper	33	1/2	10/13	7	16	17
Wandering Tattler	3	3/19	8/18	1	3	3
Spotted Redshank	1	11/6	11/6	1	1	1
Greater Yellowlegs	430	3/24	12/17	53	61	69
Common Greenshank	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Willet	619	1/21	12/20	400	19	31
Lesser Yellowlegs	289	1/3	12/17	110	17	21
Marsh Sandpiper	1	2/11	2/11	1	1	1
Wood Sandpiper	2	3/31	11/6	1	2	2
South Polar Skua	5	8/13	9/14	1	3	5
Pomarine Jaeger	16	8/13	12/9	7	4	5
Parasitic Jaeger	3	4/21	8/13	2	2	2
Dovekie	163	2/24	12/9	155	3	5
Common Murre	25	6/2	12/9	18	4	4
Thick-billed Murre	4	2/24	2/28	1	2	4
Razorbill	40	1/20	12/26	15	7	10
Black Guillemot	251	1/20	12/9	75	19	23
Pigeon Guillemot	19	3/11	11/11	14	3	3
Atlantic Puffin	56	6/2	8/13	40	3	3
Black-legged Kittiwake	19	1/4	12/9	15	4	5
Bonaparte's Gull	154	3/25	12/20	25	21	26
Black-billed Gull	1	1/1	1/1	1	1	1
Red-billed Gull	71	1/5	12/13	45	3	3
Gray-hooded Gull	42	2/11	3/9	30	3	3
Black-headed Gull	27	2/17	11/2	22	3	4
Laughing Gull	20444	3/8	12/20	8000	39	72
Franklin's Gull	10	8/3	8/3	10	1	1
Heermann's Gull	355	3/10	11/11	200	5	5
Ring-billed Gull	7333	1/1	12/28	600	164	378
Western Gull	870	3/9	12/7	250	11	13
California Gull	32	3/10	12/5	10	10	11
Herring Gull	7916	1/1	12/28	300	175	420

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Iceland Gull	12	1/27	12/9	3	4	9
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	1/20	1/28	1	3	3
Slaty-backed Gull	1	11/2	11/2	1	1	1
Glaucous-winged Gull	53	3/10	11/11	48	3	3
Glaucous Gull	7	1/21	12/9	1	5	7
Great Black-backed Gull	4117	1/1	12/28	400	101	228
Kelp Gull	58	1/6	12/12	50	4	4
Brown Noddy	1	4/14	4/14	1	1	1
Black Noddy	53	4/14	5/12	25	3	3
Sooty Tern	11	4/21	9/16	9	2	2
Least Tern	44	5/14	8/13	12	9	11
Yellow-billed Tern	4	1/20	1/20	4	1	1
Large-billed Tern	18	1/20	4/17	8	3	3
Gull-billed Tern	3	3/9	12/17	2	2	2
Caspian Tern	130	3/10	12/13	18	25	29
Black Tern	7	6/2	7/22	4	2	2
White-winged Tern	71	2/25	3/31	45	3	3
Roseate Tern	2	7/30	7/30	2	1	1
White-fronted Tern	10	1/4	1/4	10	1	1
Common Tern	1440	5/11	11/24	1000	32	46
Arctic Tern	20	8/13	8/13	20	1	1
Forster's Tern	59	5/15	12/20	12	9	17
Royal Tern	55	3/8	12/20	45	5	7
Sandwich Tern	15	3/8	3/8	15	1	1
Elegant Tern	100	8/18	8/18	100	1	1
Black Skimmer	36	1/20	12/20	16	3	3
White-tailed Tropicbird	1	9/14	9/14	1	1	1
Red-throated Loon	100	1/20	12/20	45	11	18
Common Loon	401	1/20	12/28	16	101	183
Laysan Albatross	1	4/21	4/21	1	1	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	230	7/16	9/17	125	4	4
Leach's Storm-Petrel	13	4/14	8/13	12	2	2
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	1	9/14	9/14	1	1	1
Northern Fulmar	9	8/13	12/9	8	2	2
Cape Petrel	2	1/8	1/8	2	1	1
Mottled Petrel	1	4/14	4/14	1	1	1
Juan Fernandez Petrel	3	9/14	9/16	2	2	2
Hawaiian Petrel	2	3/31	4/14	1	2	2

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-necked Petrel	2	9/16	9/16	1	1	2
Cook's Petrel	1	5/12	5/12	1	1	1
Bulwer's Petrel	5	4/14	9/14	2	3	4
Cory's Shearwater	410	7/16	9/17	221	4	6
Great Shearwater	82	7/16	9/17	50	4	5
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	237	3/31	9/16	110	5	10
Buller's Shearwater	1	9/14	9/14	1	1	1
Sooty Shearwater	22	4/14	9/14	10	8	8
Christmas Shearwater	1	4/14	4/14	1	1	1
Manx Shearwater	1	9/4	9/4	1	1	1
Newell's Shearwater	1	3/31	3/31	1	1	1
Black Stork	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Abdim's Stork	20	3/5	3/5	20	1	1
Maguari Stork	2	3/4	3/4	2	1	1
White Stork	3	1/31	2/13	2	2	2
Oriental Stork	2	11/6	11/6	2	1	1
Saddle-billed Stork	2	4/24	4/24	2	1	1
Jabiru	10	3/4	5/31	6	3	3
Marabou Stork	42	2/11	6/11	25	8	8
Wood Stork	11	3/9	8/13	4	8	8
Yellow-billed Stork	26	1/31	5/18	8	11	11
Magnificent Frigatebird	24	1/1	12/20	18	3	3
Great Frigatebird	1	9/16	9/16	1	1	1
Masked Booby	1	3/31	3/31	1	1	1
Brown Booby	2	4/14	8/20	1	2	2
Red-footed Booby	1	11/3	11/3	1	1	1
Northern Gannet	129	1/27	12/9	25	13	23
Australasian Gannet	5	1/8	12/13	3	2	2
Anhinga	80	1/21	12/19	47	11	12
African Darter	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Little Pied Cormorant	1	12/13	12/13	1	1	1
Long-tailed Cormorant	37	2/11	4/1	20	6	6
Brandt's Cormorant	163	3/11	11/11	100	5	5
Pelagic Cormorant	6	3/10	11/11	4	3	3
Great Cormorant	1104	1/7	12/11	500	24	32
Pied Cormorant	10	1/7	12/13	4	3	3
Neotropic Cormorant	24	1/4	8/19	6	11	11
Double-crested Cormorant	9605	1/21	12/23	1500	140	294

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
American White Pelican	404	2/2	12/20	73	16	25
Brown Pelican	491	1/21	12/20	70	20	35
Great White Pelican	64	2/25	6/13	29	5	5
Pink-backed Pelican	3	2/11	3/9	2	2	2
Hamerkop	21	2/11	6/13	14	7	7
American Bittern	69	4/1	12/17	4	45	50
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	3	1/20	2/21	1	3	3
Bare-throated Tiger-Heron	2	3/20	3/23	1	2	2
Great Blue Heron	776	1/21	12/27	18	189	364
Gray Heron	17	2/11	11/6	6	6	8
Cocoi Heron	22	1/20	7/29	6	8	8
Black-headed Heron	13	2/25	4/24	7	4	4
Goliath Heron	1	4/2	4/2	1	1	1
Purple Heron	4	2/11	4/1	2	3	3
Great Egret	539	1/2	12/20	43	79	152
White-faced Heron	34	1/1	12/13	30	4	4
Little Egret	17	2/11	11/2	6	6	7
Pacific Reef-Heron	2	1/6	1/6	2	1	1
Snowy Egret	394	1/2	12/20	65	60	85
Little Blue Heron	82	1/3	12/17	17	17	19
Tricolored Heron	55	3/6	12/20	13	11	16
Reddish Egret	2	3/8	3/12	1	2	2
Black Heron	2	2/11	3/18	1	2	2
Cattle Egret	194	1/2	11/7	42	25	31
Squacco Heron	2	3/10	3/18	1	2	2
Green Heron	63	3/10	9/30	6	33	36
Striated Heron	7	1/2	4/2	2	4	4
Capped Heron	1	1/20	1/20	1	1	1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	13	2/2	7/20	4	7	7
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	4	3/23	5/14	1	4	4
White Ibis	571	1/21	12/20	300	15	22
Scarlet Ibis	11	1/3	1/3	11	1	1
Glossy Ibis	241	3/6	7/9	154	11	17
White-faced Ibis	131	4/14	12/18	43	5	7
Green Ibis	3	1/21	1/31	2	2	2
Buff-necked Ibis	14	3/4	5/31	8	2	2
Sacred Ibis	59	2/11	6/13	30	8	8
Hadada Ibis	74	1/29	5/18	25	15	15

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Royal Spoonbill	3	12/11	12/11	3	1	1
African Spoonbill	9	2/11	4/24	4	4	4
Roseate Spoonbill	28	3/7	12/16	12	8	9
California Condor	4	11/3	12/9	3	2	2
King Vulture	2	1/20	7/26	1	2	2
Black Vulture	880	1/1	12/23	45	89	135
Turkey Vulture	1839	1/1	12/26	41	238	617
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	17	1/2	10/2	3	11	12
Secretarybird	5	3/7	6/11	2	4	4
Osprey	525	1/2	12/20	15	149	242
Black-winged Kite	2	5/18	5/22	1	2	2
White-tailed Kite	4	3/10	12/18	1	4	4
African Harrier-Hawk	5	3/10	5/18	1	5	5
Hook-billed Kite	3	1/31	6/23	2	2	2
Swallow-tailed Kite	46	1/20	6/30	7	14	17
White-backed Vulture	30	4/23	4/23	30	1	1
Rüppell's Griffon	46	4/7	6/12	25	3	3
Bateleur	1	5/24	5/24	1	1	1
Black-breasted Snake-Eagle	3	2/19	2/21	2	2	2
Crested Eagle	2	6/23	6/23	2	1	1
Harpy Eagle	1	7/29	7/29	1	1	1
Crowned Eagle	1	2/10	2/10	1	1	1
Martial Eagle	2	3/9	4/23	1	2	2
Black Hawk-Eagle	1	7/14	7/14	1	1	1
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	1	7/25	7/25	1	1	1
Long-crested Eagle	5	3/5	5/18	1	5	5
Tawny Eagle	5	3/10	5/24	3	3	3
Golden Eagle	27	1/2	11/8	6	10	13
Snail Kite	15	1/2	1/4	8	3	3
Double-toothed Kite	1	1/9	1/9	1	1	1
Mississippi Kite	7	5/9	8/10	3	4	4
Plumbeous Kite	31	1/7	7/25	3	19	19
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	2	3/10	3/18	1	2	2
Eastern Marsh-Harrier	4	11/6	11/6	4	1	1
Swamp Harrier	3	1/1	12/11	2	2	2
Hen Harrier	1	11/6	11/6	1	1	1
Northern Harrier	192	1/1	12/20	4	89	130
African Goshawk	1	2/10	2/10	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Japanese Sparrowhawk	1	11/5	11/5	1	1	1
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	2	11/5	11/6	1	2	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	737	1/1	12/22	72	83	124
Cooper's Hawk	264	1/1	12/21	16	110	166
Northern Goshawk	27	1/30	11/11	3	19	21
Black Kite	9	3/21	11/6	4	5	6
Bald Eagle	495	1/3	12/29	42	171	268
African Fish-Eagle	31	2/11	4/2	12	6	6
Crane Hawk	1	5/14	5/14	1	1	1
Savanna Hawk	7	1/24	5/31	2	4	4
Great Black Hawk	7	1/13	12/3	1	7	7
Roadside Hawk	5	1/24	5/31	1	5	5
Harris's Hawk	3	12/12	12/14	1	2	3
White-tailed Hawk	5	12/16	12/17	2	2	3
White Hawk	2	3/12	3/12	2	1	1
Gray Hawk	8	4/10	12/15	2	3	6
Gray-lined Hawk	2	6/16	8/11	1	2	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	173	1/19	12/23	25	65	84
Broad-winged Hawk	3648	3/17	10/30	926	95	163
Hawaiian Hawk	1	1/8	1/8	1	1	1
Short-tailed Hawk	2	3/10	3/10	1	1	2
Swainson's Hawk	8	4/8	10/12	1	6	8
Zone-tailed Hawk	5	4/13	5/7	2	3	4
Red-tailed Hawk	795	1/1	12/31	25	209	468
Rough-legged Hawk	8	1/20	12/20	1	7	8
Ferruginous Hawk	3	1/1	12/12	1	3	3
Eastern Buzzard	2	11/6	11/6	1	1	2
Augur Buzzard	8	2/13	4/22	4	5	5
Barn Owl	6	1/1	12/17	5	2	2
African Scops-Owl	4	4/1	4/2	2	2	2
Whiskered Screech-Owl	4	1/3	4/15	2	2	2
Western Screech-Owl	2	4/9	4/13	1	2	2
Eastern Screech-Owl	8	1/1	12/15	2	6	7
Northern White-faced Owl	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Spectacled Owl	2	6/6	6/6	2	1	1
Great Horned Owl	18	1/1	12/21	3	11	14
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	4	4/1	4/2	3	2	2
Snowy Owl	35	1/2	12/20	5	16	27

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Northern Hawk Owl	1	12/9	12/9	1	1	1
Pearl-spotted Owlet	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Elf Owl	10	4/9	4/15	5	3	3
Burrowing Owl	1	12/15	12/15	1	1	1
Barred Owl	125	1/11	12/31	3	74	96
Long-eared Owl	5	1/21	1/21	5	1	1
Short-eared Owl	9	1/6	12/17	3	7	7
Boreal Owl	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	3	1/11	10/14	1	3	3
Southern Boobook	1	12/12	12/12	1	1	1
Speckled Mousebird	84	1/29	5/18	16	17	18
Blue-naped Mousebird	99	2/21	4/7	40	5	5
Resplendent Quetzal	1	3/12	3/12	1	1	1
Slaty-tailed Trogon	2	3/11	3/11	2	1	1
Black-tailed Trogon	1	6/22	6/22	1	1	1
Black-headed Trogon	2	3/23	3/23	2	1	1
Green-backed Trogon	34	1/7	10/13	2	21	23
Baird's Trogon	3	3/11	3/11	3	1	1
Gartered Trogon	1	3/11	3/11	1	1	1
Guianan Trogon	2	2/7	4/5	1	2	2
Elegant Trogon	3	4/10	4/10	1	1	3
Orange-bellied Trogon	1	3/12	3/12	1	1	1
Narina Trogon	2	2/10	2/10	2	1	1
Eurasian Hoopoe	16	2/1	4/24	6	6	6
Green Woodhoopoe	17	2/25	3/31	5	5	5
Southern Ground-Hornbill	4	5/22	5/24	3	2	2
Hemprich's Hornbill	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
African Gray Hornbill	4	3/9	3/31	2	3	3
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	10	2/1	2/1	10	1	1
Jackson's Hornbill	10	3/30	4/1	4	3	3
Von der Decken's Hornbill	4	4/23	4/23	4	1	1
Northern Red-billed Hornbill	6	3/30	4/23	2	4	4
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	3	2/17	3/21	2	2	2
Lesson's Motmot	4	3/11	3/13	2	2	2
Amazonian Motmot	5	1/9	8/11	1	5	5
Broad-billed Motmot	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Malachite Kingfisher	5	3/30	4/2	2	4	4
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	2	3/30	3/30	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Laughing Kookaburra	2	12/14	12/14	2	1	1
Gray-headed Kingfisher	4	3/9	3/9	4	1	1
Woodland Kingfisher	3	3/30	4/1	1	3	3
Sacred Kingfisher	2	12/12	12/13	1	2	2
Giant Kingfisher	2	1/31	2/25	1	2	2
Ringed Kingfisher	21	3/10	12/15	4	11	12
Belted Kingfisher	223	1/20	12/30	10	130	185
Pied Kingfisher	22	2/11	4/2	5	5	5
Amazon Kingfisher	18	1/2	8/25	3	10	12
Green Kingfisher	4	3/23	12/21	2	3	3
White-fronted Bee-eater	178	2/7	4/22	40	11	11
Little Bee-eater	2	4/22	4/22	2	1	1
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	10	2/15	3/21	5	5	5
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	10	3/31	4/2	5	3	3
European Bee-eater	25	3/10	3/10	25	1	1
Northern Carmine Bee-eater	4	4/2	4/2	4	1	1
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	1	2/1	2/1	1	1	1
Lilac-breasted Roller	23	2/1	5/24	6	9	9
Rufous-crowned Roller	1	5/18	5/18	1	1	1
Guianan Puffbird	1	1/9	1/9	1	1	1
Pied Puffbird	1	6/23	6/23	1	1	1
White-whiskered Puffbird	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Black Nunbird	24	1/31	9/15	4	11	11
Swallow-winged Puffbird	38	1/7	10/13	7	12	13
Green-tailed Jacamar	1	1/31	1/31	1	1	1
Paradise Jacamar	2	7/25	7/26	1	2	2
Great Jacamar	11	1/21	7/29	3	7	7
Red-and-yellow Barbet	6	3/30	4/23	2	3	3
D'Arnaud's Barbet	3	3/30	4/1	2	2	2
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	2	2/17	2/19	1	2	2
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	1	3/31	3/31	1	1	1
Red-fronted Barbet	7	2/21	4/7	3	5	5
Spot-flanked Barbet	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
White-headed Barbet	1	3/18	3/18	1	1	1
Prong-billed Barbet	3	3/17	3/17	2	1	2
Northern Emerald-Toucanet	23	3/10	3/17	6	5	8
Green Aracari	20	4/21	8/4	5	5	5
Collared Aracari	13	3/14	3/17	9	2	2

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Fiery-billed Aracari	2	3/10	3/10	2	1	1
Black-necked Aracari	55	1/6	10/13	9	13	13
Toco Toucan	3	5/28	6/30	2	2	2
Yellow-throated Toucan	18	3/14	3/17	14	2	2
White-throated Toucan	157	1/6	10/13	7	46	51
Keel-billed Toucan	14	3/11	3/17	6	3	4
Channel-billed Toucan	71	1/6	10/13	4	33	34
Red-breasted Toucan	1	5/29	5/29	1	1	1
Lesser Honeyguide	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Greater Honeyguide	1	3/30	3/30	1	1	1
Williamson's Sapsucker	5	4/10	7/25	4	2	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	303	1/29	12/15	6	108	199
Red-naped Sapsucker	12	1/1	7/25	3	7	9
Red-breasted Sapsucker	8	5/3	12/4	6	3	3
Lewis's Woodpecker	2	7/25	12/12	1	2	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	26	3/25	12/15	6	9	10
Acorn Woodpecker	130	1/1	12/13	11	21	38
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	2	9/15	9/15	2	1	1
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	6	3/14	3/17	2	2	3
Red-crowned Woodpecker	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Gila Woodpecker	45	4/8	12/21	6	9	18
Hoffmann's Woodpecker	7	3/8	3/12	4	3	4
Golden-fronted Woodpecker	25	12/14	12/15	5	2	10
Red-bellied Woodpecker	414	1/1	12/29	5	187	312
American Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3/10	7/25	2	2	2
Black-backed Woodpecker	1	7/22	7/22	1	1	1
Cardinal Woodpecker	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Mountain Gray Woodpecker	6	2/28	3/30	2	5	5
Downy Woodpecker	1057	1/1	12/31	9	296	752
Nuttall's Woodpecker	7	10/6	12/5	4	3	4
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	35	1/2	12/21	6	10	21
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	2	5/10	5/10	2	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	622	1/1	12/31	9	261	468
White-headed Woodpecker	2	3/13	9/29	1	2	2
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	2	3/12	3/12	2	1	1
Arizona Woodpecker	8	1/1	4/16	2	6	6
Red-necked Woodpecker	2	1/7	1/7	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	4	3/17	9/15	2	3	3
Nubian Woodpecker	8	2/11	4/1	2	6	6
Lineated Woodpecker	47	1/6	10/2	5	26	29
Pileated Woodpecker	273	1/1	12/30	4	167	240
Ringed Woodpecker	1	4/21	4/21	1	1	1
Rufous-winged Woodpecker	2	3/17	3/17	2	1	1
Northern Flicker	873	1/1	12/25	40	206	496
Barred Forest-Falcon	1	2/17	2/17	1	1	1
Black Caracara	28	1/20	9/1	4	14	14
Red-throated Caracara	51	1/6	10/13	6	10	10
Crested Caracara	51	1/24	12/18	4	13	31
Yellow-headed Caracara	12	1/2	6/30	3	7	7
Laughing Falcon	7	3/10	9/1	1	7	7
American Kestrel	500	1/1	12/20	30	114	199
Merlin	120	1/14	12/18	8	56	75
New Zealand Falcon	1	1/3	1/3	1	1	1
Orange-breasted Falcon	1	3/21	3/21	1	1	1
Peregrine Falcon	72	1/7	12/22	6	48	55
Kea	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1
New Zealand Kaka	10	12/12	12/13	6	2	2
Rose-ringed Parakeet	4	11/5	11/5	4	1	1
Eastern Rosella	7	1/13	12/13	5	2	2
Fischer's Lovebird	6	4/24	4/24	6	1	1
Yellow-collared Lovebird	16	4/23	4/23	16	1	1
Red-fronted Parrot	5	2/17	2/17	5	1	1
Meyer's Parrot	3	3/30	3/31	2	2	2
Lilac-tailed Parrotlet	14	7/21	7/21	14	1	1
Monk Parakeet	2	7/25	7/25	2	1	1
Golden-winged Parakeet	28	6/23	9/1	12	3	3
Caica Parrot	15	3/11	7/21	9	2	2
Dusky Parrot	8	2/3	7/21	2	4	4
Blue-headed Parrot	287	1/9	10/13	23	30	32
White-crowned Parrot	27	3/9	3/17	12	3	4
Red-crowned Parrot	23	12/4	12/5	9	2	4
Red-lored Parrot	34	3/11	3/17	24	3	3
White-fronted Parrot	26	3/11	3/13	14	3	4
Mealy Parrot	68	1/13	10/13	18	11	11
Orange-winged Parrot	275	1/6	10/13	14	37	38

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Black-headed Parrot	6	4/14	7/29	3	2	2
Red-fan Parrot	126	1/6	9/15	12	23	23
Maroon-bellied Parakeet	8	5/28	5/28	8	1	1
Painted Parakeet	162	1/9	10/13	18	15	17
Orange-fronted Parakeet	1	3/11	3/11	1	1	1
Brown-throated Parakeet	6	3/4	3/4	6	1	1
Nanday Parakeet	11	3/8	3/8	11	1	1
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	126	1/2	10/13	18	26	28
Scarlet Macaw	41	3/10	7/28	12	4	7
Red-and-green Macaw	119	1/2	10/13	12	32	33
Red-shouldered Macaw	2	6/30	6/30	2	1	1
Crimson-fronted Parakeet	2	1/10	3/17	1	2	2
Mitred Parakeet	2	12/7	12/7	2	1	1
Rifleman	1	1/1	1/1	1	1	1
Fasciated Antshrike	9	3/11	7/29	2	7	7
Barred Antshrike	1	6/30	6/30	1	1	1
Black-hooded Antshrike	2	3/11	3/11	2	1	1
Mouse-colored Antshrike	15	1/7	10/13	2	10	10
Guianan Streaked-Antwren	5	2/7	4/28	2	3	3
Spot-tailed Antwren	1	7/25	7/25	1	1	1
Todd's Antwren	4	7/26	7/28	2	2	2
Guianan Warbling-Antbird	4	2/7	7/28	2	2	2
Dusky Antbird	93	1/6	10/13	5	34	36
Gray Antbird	25	1/9	8/11	4	9	10
Chestnut-backed Antbird	8	3/10	3/11	7	2	2
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	6	6/30	7/28	2	3	3
Black-throated Antbird	2	6/23	6/23	2	1	1
White-plumed Antbird	4	3/21	6/23	2	2	2
Common Scale-backed Antbird	1	1/9	1/9	1	1	1
Spotted Antpitta	10	3/21	6/23	3	3	4
Thrush-like Antpitta	2	7/2	7/25	1	2	2
Rufous-capped Antthrush	1	6/15	6/15	1	1	1
Black-faced Antthrush	8	3/21	7/28	2	4	4
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	1	3/12	3/12	1	1	1
Tawny-winged Woodcreeper	1	3/11	3/11	1	1	1
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	3	3/21	3/21	3	1	1
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	1	7/25	7/25	1	1	1
Cocoa Woodcreeper	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	19	1/6	9/15	2	11	11
Brown-billed Scythebill	2	3/9	3/13	1	2	2
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	5	3/10	3/14	2	4	4
Rufous Hornero	1	5/30	5/30	1	1	1
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	4	3/12	3/13	2	2	2
Streak-breasted Treehunter	1	3/13	3/13	1	1	1
Spotted Barbtail	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Ruddy Treerunner	9	3/13	3/13	9	1	1
Red-faced Spinetail	2	3/9	3/13	1	2	2
Plain-crowned Spinetail	8	1/7	9/15	2	5	5
Yellow Tyrannulet	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	41	1/7	10/13	4	21	22
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Mountain Elaenia	33	3/9	3/17	18	4	5
Olive-striped Flycatcher	1	3/9	3/9	1	1	1
Mistletoe Tyrannulet	6	3/9	3/14	4	3	3
Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	3	3/21	3/24	2	2	2
Northern Bentbill	1	3/11	3/11	1	1	1
Common Tody-Flycatcher	13	2/21	9/15	3	6	7
Eye-ringed Flatbill	2	3/12	3/14	1	2	2
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Tufted Flycatcher	3	3/13	3/13	3	1	1
Olive-sided Flycatcher	9	5/14	9/8	2	7	8
Greater Pewee	2	4/10	4/15	1	2	2
Western Wood-Pewee	27	5/12	8/3	11	6	7
Eastern Wood-Pewee	370	5/5	10/6	12	95	228
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	7	6/2	8/5	4	4	4
Acadian Flycatcher	52	5/15	6/30	18	11	12
Alder Flycatcher	117	5/21	9/21	7	35	60
Willow Flycatcher	39	5/19	7/23	8	21	26
Least Flycatcher	132	5/3	9/19	8	48	74
Hammond's Flycatcher	13	1/3	4/16	5	3	5
Gray Flycatcher	6	5/10	12/21	4	3	3
Dusky Flycatcher	12	5/20	5/20	12	1	1
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	5	2/6	8/25	3	3	3
Cordilleran Flycatcher	4	7/8	7/26	2	3	3
Yellowish Flycatcher	9	3/12	3/14	4	3	3
Buff-breasted Flycatcher	5	4/10	4/15	4	2	2

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Black Phoebe	42	3/10	12/21	3	14	29
Eastern Phoebe	935	1/19	12/20	15	181	468
Say's Phoebe	23	3/28	12/21	2	15	19
Vermilion Flycatcher	40	4/4	12/15	6	10	16
Pied Water-Tyrant	4	1/2	1/2	2	1	2
Masked Water-Tyrant	4	5/30	8/2	2	2	2
White-headed Marsh Tyrant	2	4/4	4/4	2	1	1
Long-tailed Tyrant	3	3/14	3/17	2	2	2
Cattle Tyrant	1	7/13	7/13	1	1	1
Bright-rumped Attila	11	1/7	6/9	2	9	9
Rufous Mourner	3	3/11	3/14	2	2	2
Grayish Mourner	1	9/1	9/1	1	1	1
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	4	3/14	4/16	2	2	3
Short-crested Flycatcher	1	1/31	1/31	1	1	1
Ash-throated Flycatcher	10	4/9	6/29	2	9	9
Great Crested Flycatcher	132	3/27	8/13	6	48	92
Brown-crested Flycatcher	4	3/10	3/11	2	2	2
Lesser Kiskadee	1	2/27	2/27	1	1	1
Great Kiskadee	139	1/1	12/15	9	33	46
Boat-billed Flycatcher	4	3/13	7/2	2	2	2
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	60	1/3	10/13	6	28	29
Social Flycatcher	34	1/17	7/13	10	8	9
Gray-capped Flycatcher	3	3/10	3/17	1	3	3
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	3	3/12	3/13	2	2	2
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	1	3/14	3/14	1	1	1
Piratic Flycatcher	8	3/10	7/29	4	4	5
Tropical Kingbird	63	1/1	11/7	5	23	29
Cassin's Kingbird	28	4/13	12/7	5	11	13
Western Kingbird	66	3/13	7/23	20	11	15
Eastern Kingbird	355	4/20	9/6	22	93	184
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	2	3/23	10/14	1	2	2
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	32	1/24	8/25	10	6	6
Guianan Cock-of-the-rock	5	11/4	11/4	5	1	1
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	24	6/22	8/4	6	6	6
Screaming Piha	106	1/7	10/13	6	32	34
Three-wattled Bellbird	3	3/11	3/13	2	2	2
Tiny Tyrant-Manakin	2	3/21	3/21	2	1	1
Swallow-tailed Manakin	1	6/15	6/15	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-throated Manakin	2	6/23	6/23	2	1	1
Golden-headed Manakin	4	3/21	6/9	2	3	3
Black-tailed Tityra	4	5/5	7/26	2	2	2
Masked Tityra	11	3/11	3/13	3	3	5
Barred Becard	1	3/13	3/13	1	1	1
Cinnamon Becard	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Rose-throated Becard	3	3/10	3/21	2	2	2
Pink-throated Becard	2	7/26	7/26	2	1	1
Tui	28	1/1	12/13	20	5	5
New Zealand Bellbird	8	1/12	12/13	6	2	2
Gray Gerygone	2	1/7	12/13	1	2	2
Whitehead	6	1/12	12/13	4	2	2
North Island Saddleback	9	1/12	12/13	6	2	2
Black-throated Wattle-eye	1	2/19	2/19	1	1	1
Chinspot Batis	8	2/15	3/21	2	6	6
White Helmetsrike	4	4/2	4/2	4	1	1
Brubru	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Black-backed Puffback	2	2/17	2/17	2	1	1
Black-crowned Tchagra	6	2/13	5/18	2	5	5
Brown-crowned Tchagra	2	2/15	2/21	1	2	2
Three-streaked Tchagra	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Tropical Boubou	33	2/15	4/24	6	13	13
Slate-colored Boubou	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Gray-headed Bushshrike	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Australian Magpie	4	1/1	12/15	3	2	2
Gray Cuckooshrike	2	2/17	2/17	2	1	1
Bull-headed Shrike	6	11/2	11/6	2	3	5
Loggerhead Shrike	24	1/1	12/18	4	10	16
Northern Shrike	8	1/10	12/30	1	7	8
Gray-backed Fiscal	7	3/9	5/24	2	5	5
Northern Fiscal	40	2/8	4/24	7	12	13
Magpie Shrike	1	4/23	4/23	1	1	1
White-rumped Shrike	15	3/31	5/22	6	4	4
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	2	3/11	3/21	1	2	2
Buff-cheeked Greenlet	6	4/14	7/28	2	3	3
White-eyed Vireo	22	3/8	12/17	7	9	10
Bell's Vireo	21	4/8	4/14	3	5	12

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Hutton's Vireo	17	1/3	4/16	4	6	7
Yellow-throated Vireo	27	3/13	7/23	11	11	11
Cassin's Vireo	12	1/3	12/21	3	6	7
Blue-headed Vireo	220	3/9	12/19	9	72	127
Plumbeous Vireo	5	4/15	5/10	2	4	4
Philadelphia Vireo	17	3/12	10/9	3	9	13
Warbling Vireo	168	4/8	9/24	10	60	94
Red-eyed Vireo	1002	4/17	11/6	15	132	431
Chivi Vireo	1	1/31	1/31	1	1	1
Yellow-green Vireo	1	3/13	3/13	1	1	1
African Black-headed Oriole	4	2/15	3/30	1	4	4
Fork-tailed Drongo	16	2/15	3/31	6	6	6
New Zealand Fantail	16	1/7	12/13	9	4	4
African Paradise-Flycatcher	9	2/10	4/22	2	6	6
Hawaii Elepaio	11	1/8	4/22	3	2	5
Canada Jay	25	1/21	7/30	8	8	8
White-throated Magpie-Jay	10	1/19	3/23	3	5	6
Brown Jay	31	3/10	3/17	8	6	8
Green Jay	47	12/14	12/15	13	2	9
Bushy-crested Jay	10	3/11	3/11	10	1	1
Pinyon Jay	52	10/19	11/10	40	2	2
Steller's Jay	30	3/10	12/8	6	14	14
Blue Jay	4784	1/1	12/31	356	344	1410
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	3/12	3/12	2	1	1
California Scrub-Jay	65	3/10	12/7	12	9	22
Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay	56	4/15	12/13	35	13	14
Mexican Jay	130	1/1	4/16	15	9	22
Azure-winged Magpie	5	11/6	11/6	5	1	1
Black-billed Magpie	27	3/8	8/2	6	9	10
Yellow-billed Magpie	11	3/12	10/6	8	2	2
Clark's Nutcracker	14	7/8	7/24	10	3	4
Rook	25	11/6	11/6	25	1	1
American Crow	7095	1/1	12/31	1000	338	1557
Fish Crow	155	3/7	12/19	35	33	47
Chihuahuan Raven	49	1/1	12/13	12	12	14
Carrion Crow	5	2/5	11/6	4	2	2
Hooded Crow	1	2/15	2/15	1	1	1
Large-billed Crow	192	11/2	11/6	113	4	7

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Pied Crow	49	2/25	4/7	35	3	3
Common Raven	991	1/1	12/31	30	211	436
Tomtit	12	1/12	1/12	12	1	1
New Zealand Robin	1	1/12	1/12	1	1	1
Rufous-naped Lark	28	3/5	5/24	13	5	6
Horned Lark	186	1/4	12/20	31	18	20
Red-capped Lark	1	4/7	4/7	1	1	1
Eurasian Skylark	36	1/6	12/11	14	4	4
Blue-and-white Swallow	35	3/8	7/6	8	7	7
Black-collared Swallow	18	1/31	1/31	10	1	2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	272	3/13	12/7	50	37	45
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	18	3/14	3/17	12	2	2
Purple Martin	206	4/20	7/30	60	15	21
Gray-breasted Martin	56	1/2	10/13	8	13	13
Tree Swallow	4700	3/10	12/20	1700	114	274
White-winged Swallow	22	1/2	1/31	6	4	4
Mangrove Swallow	3	3/10	3/10	3	1	1
Violet-green Swallow	203	3/13	8/2	30	17	23
Plain Martin	2	2/25	2/25	2	1	1
Bank Swallow	222	3/7	9/10	70	21	24
Barn Swallow	985	2/25	10/17	100	95	189
Wire-tailed Swallow	4	3/31	3/31	4	1	1
Welcome Swallow	18	1/12	12/13	6	4	4
Red-rumped Swallow	9	2/8	5/22	3	5	5
Lesser Striped Swallow	9	3/30	5/22	6	3	3
Cliff Swallow	486	4/14	8/19	200	19	25
Cave Swallow	50	5/9	5/9	50	1	1
Black Sawwing	37	2/7	5/18	13	6	6
Carolina Chickadee	205	3/9	12/23	14	42	62
Black-capped Chickadee	6931	1/1	12/31	87	354	1787
Mountain Chickadee	61	3/13	12/11	17	16	19
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	17	8/15	8/25	15	2	2
Boreal Chickadee	34	3/11	12/31	6	12	13
Bridled Titmouse	53	1/1	12/21	11	9	14
Oak Titmouse	25	3/14	12/7	6	8	12
Juniper Titmouse	7	5/8	12/11	2	3	6

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Tufted Titmouse	1625	1/1	12/31	26	297	822
Black-crested Titmouse	5	12/14	12/15	2	2	3
Japanese Tit	10	11/2	11/5	8	2	2
White-bellied Tit	4	2/15	2/28	2	3	3
Somali Tit	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Verdin	44	1/3	12/20	5	13	23
Long-tailed Tit	21	11/2	11/2	21	1	1
Bushtit	213	1/4	12/10	25	20	30
Red-breasted Nuthatch	992	1/2	12/30	61	220	421
White-breasted Nuthatch	1436	1/1	12/31	15	315	932
Pygmy Nuthatch	8	4/9	9/29	3	5	6
Brown-headed Nuthatch	15	1/19	11/25	10	5	5
Brown Creeper	263	1/1	12/31	4	146	205
Rock Wren	12	1/1	12/7	3	8	8
Canyon Wren	15	1/1	12/11	3	8	11
House Wren	293	1/3	12/20	31	92	171
Ochraceous Wren	6	3/12	3/13	3	2	2
Pacific Wren	12	3/13	7/23	9	2	2
Winter Wren	118	4/6	12/16	5	65	88
Sedge Wren	41	3/6	12/17	23	5	7
Marsh Wren	61	5/3	12/17	14	20	24
Carolina Wren	334	1/2	12/29	18	116	177
Bewick's Wren	44	1/1	12/21	5	18	26
Band-backed Wren	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Rufous-naped Wren	15	1/29	3/11	8	3	4
Cactus Wren	38	1/1	12/18	7	12	17
Bicolored Wren	2	4/17	4/17	2	1	1
Rufous-and-white Wren	7	3/11	3/13	2	2	4
Stripe-breasted Wren	5	3/17	3/17	3	1	2
Buff-breasted Wren	2	8/4	8/4	2	1	1
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	19	3/9	3/17	5	6	6
Long-billed Gnatwren	1	3/11	3/11	1	1	1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	201	1/1	12/21	12	49	72
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	14	1/3	12/18	4	5	7
American Dipper	9	3/9	7/23	5	3	3
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	1	2/19	2/19	1	1	1
Cabanis's Greenbul	2	2/17	2/17	2	1	1
Red-whiskered Bulbul	7	12/4	12/7	2	3	4

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Common Bulbul	155	2/8	5/22	26	16	16
Brown-eared Bulbul	86	11/2	11/5	39	3	5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	558	1/1	12/30	12	112	206
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	755	1/1	12/23	32	97	268
Northern Crombec	1	3/30	3/30	1	1	1
Moustached Grass-Warbler	1	4/22	4/22	1	1	1
Japanese Bush Warbler	6	1/8	11/6	2	5	5
Willow Warbler	10	2/17	3/18	7	3	3
Lesser Swamp Warbler	1	3/18	3/18	1	1	1
Gray Wren-Warbler	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Green-backed Camaroptera	33	2/19	5/22	8	13	13
Buff-bellied Warbler	1	3/31	3/31	1	1	1
Yellow-breasted Apalis	7	2/15	3/18	2	5	5
Tawny-flanked Prinia	2	4/22	4/22	2	1	1
Red-fronted Prinia	1	4/2	4/2	1	1	1
Gray-capped Warbler	3	3/17	3/18	2	2	2
Hunter's Cisticola	4	2/17	2/17	4	1	1
Rattling Cisticola	38	2/21	5/24	12	10	11
Stout Cisticola	3	5/18	5/22	2	2	2
African Hill Babbler	1	2/17	2/17	1	1	1
Eurasian Blackcap	8	2/17	2/17	8	1	1
Wrentit	12	4/11	12/7	3	5	7
Japanese White-eye	78	1/2	11/5	13	10	16
Silver-eye	12	1/1	1/12	11	2	2
Rufous Chatterer	3	4/1	4/1	3	1	1
Black-lored Babbler	5	2/13	4/7	2	4	4
Brown Babbler	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Arrow-marked Babbler	15	2/28	3/18	8	3	3
Red-billed Leiothrix	9	1/8	9/17	6	3	3
Southern Black-Flycatcher	1	3/30	3/30	1	1	1
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	34	2/7	3/9	7	10	10
Rüppell's Robin-Chat	1	2/17	2/17	1	1	1
White-browed Robin-Chat	24	2/15	5/22	10	8	8
Spotted Morning-Thrush	21	3/31	4/1	11	2	2
White-starred Robin	1	2/17	2/17	1	1	1
Daurian Redstart	2	11/6	11/6	2	1	1
Little Rock-Thrush	1	3/7	3/7	1	1	1
Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush	1	3/5	3/5	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Whinchat	1	3/5	3/5	1	1	1
Northern Anteater-Chat	19	2/8	5/22	4	7	7
Sooty Chat	5	5/22	5/22	5	1	1
Ruaha Chat	1	6/29	6/29	1	1	1
Mocking Cliff-Chat	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Northern Wheatear	1	3/5	3/5	1	1	1
Eastern Bluebird	839	1/1	12/30	18	186	305
Western Bluebird	197	1/4	12/13	40	24	35
Mountain Bluebird	11	5/11	10/13	6	4	4
Townsend's Solitaire	9	5/5	12/13	2	7	8
Black-faced Solitaire	10	3/9	3/14	5	4	4
Omao	11	1/8	5/15	5	2	4
Varied Thrush	13	7/23	7/24	12	2	2
Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush	2	3/9	3/9	2	1	1
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	2	3/12	3/12	2	1	1
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	7	3/9	3/13	6	2	2
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	5	3/10	3/13	3	2	2
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	4	3/14	3/14	4	1	1
Veery	333	5/4	9/7	10	64	158
Bicknell's Thrush	2	6/11	8/12	1	2	2
Swainson's Thrush	63	5/4	10/5	13	19	22
Hermit Thrush	419	1/1	12/21	12	126	218
Wood Thrush	166	3/12	9/7	6	59	121
Song Thrush	1	1/1	1/1	1	1	1
Abyssinian Thrush	2	2/17	2/17	2	1	1
Mountain Thrush	25	3/9	3/17	7	5	5
Eurasian Blackbird	13	1/1	12/13	5	5	5
Pale-breasted Thrush	16	1/1	7/13	4	6	6
White-throated Thrush	6	3/12	3/17	5	2	2
Rufous-bellied Thrush	3	6/16	6/18	2	2	2
Clay-colored Thrush	69	1/10	3/27	10	9	18
Sooty Thrush	12	3/8	3/17	6	3	3
American Robin	6574	1/1	12/29	149	304	1172
Creamy-bellied Thrush	1	5/29	5/29	1	1	1
African Thrush	2	3/18	3/18	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Gray Catbird	1274	1/19	12/19	30	164	510
Curve-billed Thrasher	28	1/1	12/20	3	14	20
Brown Thrasher	62	1/21	9/30	6	34	46
Long-billed Thrasher	6	12/14	12/15	3	2	3
California Thrasher	4	8/25	12/5	2	3	3
Crissal Thrasher	3	1/1	1/3	2	2	2
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	4	7/13	7/13	4	1	1
Tropical Mockingbird	33	1/1	11/7	6	9	9
Northern Mockingbird	333	1/1	12/23	8	124	202
European Starling	16008	1/1	12/31	1000	263	627
White-cheeked Starling	131	11/2	11/6	100	4	5
Common Myna	78	1/2	12/13	32	10	10
Red-winged Starling	1	2/12	2/12	1	1	1
Bristle-crowned Starling	12	4/1	4/1	12	1	1
Sharpe's Starling	2	2/17	2/17	2	1	1
Rüppell's Starling	89	3/9	4/1	30	5	5
Ashy Starling	30	4/23	4/23	30	1	1
Superb Starling	160	2/7	5/22	30	15	15
Greater Blue-eared Starling	56	3/9	6/25	30	4	4
Cape Starling	1	2/1	2/1	1	1	1
Red-billed Oxpecker	62	2/15	5/22	17	9	9
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	4	4/23	5/22	3	2	2
Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Collared Sunbird	4	2/19	4/24	2	3	3
Green-headed Sunbird	2	2/19	2/28	1	2	2
Amethyst Sunbird	15	2/13	3/7	6	5	6
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	10	2/7	4/7	3	7	7
Hunter's Sunbird	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Bronze Sunbird	81	2/7	5/18	14	11	11
Malachite Sunbird	5	3/5	3/7	4	2	2
Golden-winged Sunbird	4	2/17	4/7	2	3	3
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	1	2/17	2/17	1	1	1
Beautiful Sunbird	13	3/30	4/1	5	3	3
Variable Sunbird	10	2/7	5/18	2	7	7
Mountain Wagtail	1	2/19	2/19	1	1	1
Western Yellow Wagtail	101	2/25	3/31	100	2	2
Japanese Wagtail	6	11/6	11/6	6	1	1
African Pied Wagtail	5	2/10	4/24	2	4	4

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White Wagtail	32	11/2	11/6	15	4	5
Australasian Pipit	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1
American Pipit	145	1/1	12/7	50	13	15
Yellowish Pipit	2	4/4	4/4	2	1	1
Yellow-throated Longclaw	10	5/24	5/24	10	1	1
Rosy-throated Longclaw	2	5/24	5/24	2	1	1
Bohemian Waxwing	364	11/1	12/16	125	10	17
Cedar Waxwing	3310	1/1	12/29	300	178	395
Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher	2	3/17	3/17	2	1	1
Phainopepla	61	1/2	12/18	22	10	17
Olive Warbler	4	4/10	4/15	2	2	2
Common Chaffinch	3	1/1	1/1	3	1	1
Yellow-crowned Euphonia	4	3/11	3/13	2	2	2
Finsch's Euphonia	2	4/17	4/17	2	1	1
Yellow-throated Euphonia	7	3/5	3/17	5	2	2
White-vented Euphonia	3	3/14	3/14	3	1	1
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	2	6/21	6/21	2	1	1
Evening Grosbeak	854	1/11	12/24	65	65	76
Hawfinch	7	11/4	11/6	6	2	2
Maui Alauahio	2	5/4	5/4	2	1	1
Palila	2	5/5	5/5	2	1	1
Apapane	101	1/8	9/17	24	5	10
Iiwi	65	1/8	5/15	20	4	8
Akiapolaau	3	1/8	9/17	1	3	3
Hawaii Amakihi	71	1/8	9/17	19	5	9
Hawaii Creeper	13	1/8	4/22	6	2	5
Hawaii Akepa	10	1/8	5/15	4	2	5
Pine Grosbeak	45	3/13	12/9	28	11	12
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	8	7/24	7/27	5	2	2
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	1	7/9	7/9	1	1	1
House Finch	1315	1/1	12/29	35	219	438
Purple Finch	568	1/2	12/15	20	143	222
Cassin's Finch	27	1/1	7/26	9	6	6
European Greenfinch	2	12/11	12/11	2	1	1
Oriental Greenfinch	73	11/4	11/6	35	3	3
Yellow-fronted Canary	19	1/8	1/8	9	1	3
African Citril	2	2/19	2/19	2	1	1
Reichenow's Seedeater	3	3/5	3/5	3	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-bellied Canary	5	3/31	4/1	3	2	2
Brimstone Canary	17	2/13	4/7	5	8	8
Common Redpoll	225	1/1	12/20	60	16	19
Red Crossbill	83	1/11	12/31	9	37	42
White-winged Crossbill	14	4/6	11/9	12	3	3
European Goldfinch	2	1/1	1/1	2	1	1
Pine Siskin	1306	1/1	12/13	200	93	163
Lesser Goldfinch	199	1/1	12/20	22	22	40
American Goldfinch	7492	1/1	12/31	200	348	1527
Lapland Longspur	4	1/4	11/28	1	3	4
Snow Bunting	700	1/2	12/5	220	18	21
Meadow Bunting	19	11/6	11/6	19	1	1
Yellowhammer	1	1/1	1/1	1	1	1
Golden-breasted Bunting	1	3/5	3/5	1	1	1
Reed Bunting	5	11/6	11/6	5	1	1
Gray Bunting	1	11/5	11/5	1	1	1
Sooty-capped Chlorospingus	12	3/9	3/17	7	2	2
Common Chlorospingus	39	3/9	3/17	20	5	5
Rufous-winged Sparrow	12	1/3	4/13	4	4	5
Stripe-headed Sparrow	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Grasshopper Sparrow	22	5/17	7/15	8	9	9
Olive Sparrow	1	12/15	12/15	1	1	1
Black-striped Sparrow	5	3/17	3/17	5	1	1
Chipping Sparrow	1545	1/1	12/21	32	173	497
Clay-colored Sparrow	4	7/2	10/13	3	2	2
Black-chinned Sparrow	1	1/1	1/1	1	1	1
Field Sparrow	131	4/2	12/17	10	41	55
Brewer's Sparrow	50	1/1	5/13	24	4	4
Black-throated Sparrow	39	1/1	12/19	7	7	9
Lark Sparrow	32	4/15	12/15	24	5	6
Lark Bunting	35	1/1	1/2	27	2	2
Orange-billed Sparrow	4	3/11	3/11	4	1	1
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	7	3/9	3/14	2	5	5
American Tree Sparrow	410	1/2	12/29	50	86	138
Fox Sparrow	76	1/1	12/6	6	37	55
Dark-eyed Junco	7831	1/1	12/31	150	254	956
Yellow-eyed Junco	37	1/1	4/15	8	8	13
Rufous-collared Sparrow	36	3/8	7/18	13	6	7

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-crowned Sparrow	690	1/1	12/21	50	70	169
Golden-crowned Sparrow	26	5/3	12/5	8	5	7
White-throated Sparrow	2914	1/1	12/30	100	204	598
Sagebrush Sparrow	1	12/13	12/13	1	1	1
Bell's Sparrow	4	3/14	3/14	3	1	2
Vesper Sparrow	39	1/1	10/19	8	15	16
LeConte's Sparrow	5	12/17	12/17	5	1	1
Seaside Sparrow	10	5/14	12/17	6	3	4
Nelson's Sparrow	5	6/10	7/9	4	2	2
Saltmarsh Sparrow	2	7/9	7/30	1	2	2
Savannah Sparrow	485	1/27	12/18	32	94	165
Henslow's Sparrow	1	6/20	6/20	1	1	1
Song Sparrow	3523	1/1	12/29	80	274	1069
Lincoln's Sparrow	77	1/2	12/17	4	43	55
Swamp Sparrow	536	3/30	12/21	12	128	222
Large-footed Finch	2	3/8	3/9	1	2	2
Canyon Towhee	45	1/1	12/19	10	15	21
Abert's Towhee	11	4/8	12/20	2	7	8
California Towhee	31	3/14	12/7	8	6	10
White-eared Ground-Sparrow	4	3/13	3/13	4	1	1
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	28	1/1	12/13	7	8	11
Green-tailed Towhee	11	1/1	5/9	3	4	5
Spotted Towhee	137	1/1	12/20	25	29	41
Eastern Towhee	186	1/21	12/23	10	65	89
Yellow-thighed Finch	14	3/9	3/10	8	2	3
White-naped Brushfinch	1	3/14	3/14	1	1	1
Yellow-breasted Chat	10	5/7	12/17	4	6	6
Yellow-headed Blackbird	99	8/2	10/21	75	3	4
Bobolink	412	5/5	9/3	24	57	120
Western Meadowlark	96	1/1	12/7	41	13	13
Eastern Meadowlark	66	3/8	12/18	8	23	26
Red-breasted Meadowlark	6	1/24	5/31	2	3	3
Green Oropendola	16	1/6	10/13	2	10	10
Crested Oropendola	8	4/5	6/30	4	4	4
Montezuma Oropendola	52	3/11	3/23	28	4	5
Yellow-rumped Cacique	60	1/2	7/2	12	10	11
Red-rumped Cacique	8	3/21	4/5	4	2	2
Black-cowled Oriole	2	3/14	3/14	2	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Orchard Oriole	4	2/8	6/30	2	3	3
Hooded Oriole	3	4/9	4/16	1	3	3
Epaulet Oriole	20	1/20	9/15	4	10	10
Bullock's Oriole	9	5/3	8/3	2	7	7
Yellow Oriole	5	3/4	5/31	3	2	2
Spot-breasted Oriole	2	2/2	2/2	2	1	1
Altamira Oriole	1	12/14	12/14	1	1	1
Baltimore Oriole	253	1/6	11/18	12	69	140
Scott's Oriole	2	1/2	4/8	1	2	2
Red-winged Blackbird	11966	1/1	12/23	5000	214	712
Shiny Cowbird	14	1/3	7/2	8	3	3
Bronzed Cowbird	21	3/10	4/13	18	2	3
Brown-headed Cowbird	497	1/1	12/5	60	85	153
Giant Cowbird	44	1/9	5/5	18	8	8
Melodious Blackbird	33	1/7	3/17	22	5	6
Rusty Blackbird	223	4/2	11/22	40	42	48
Brewer's Blackbird	289	3/9	12/12	63	11	14
Common Grackle	2652	1/6	12/23	100	177	517
Boat-tailed Grackle	255	3/6	12/20	100	10	16
Great-tailed Grackle	1065	1/10	12/21	359	28	60
Carib Grackle	4	11/7	11/7	4	1	1
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	2	5/31	5/31	2	1	1
Ovenbird	967	3/11	9/15	33	83	322
Worm-eating Warbler	9	4/26	6/22	3	6	7
Louisiana Waterthrush	53	4/20	7/9	4	25	43
Northern Waterthrush	41	3/10	8/23	5	18	25
Golden-winged Warbler	6	3/10	6/3	2	5	5
Blue-winged Warbler	15	5/1	8/17	6	9	9
Black-and-white Warbler	407	3/9	12/15	9	103	241
Prothonotary Warbler	22	4/26	7/10	11	5	7
Swainson's Warbler	4	4/26	5/15	2	3	3
Flame-throated Warbler	2	3/17	3/17	2	1	1
Tennessee Warbler	46	3/10	12/19	5	24	31
Orange-crowned Warbler	35	2/6	12/20	6	13	17
Lucy's Warbler	19	4/8	4/15	6	4	8
Nashville Warbler	106	5/3	10/25	18	42	57
Virginia's Warbler	2	4/16	7/10	1	2	2
Connecticut Warbler	1	9/13	9/13	1	1	1

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	1	3/14	3/14	1	1	1
MacGillivray's Warbler	29	5/20	7/27	14	6	6
Mourning Warbler	6	5/10	7/25	2	4	4
Kentucky Warbler	1	6/19	6/19	1	1	1
Common Yellowthroat	1159	3/12	12/17	22	136	465
Hooded Warbler	10	4/16	6/17	3	7	7
American Redstart	352	5/3	10/12	20	80	174
Kirtland's Warbler	5	6/17	6/17	5	1	1
Cape May Warbler	39	5/12	10/10	3	21	26
Cerulean Warbler	2	6/21	6/22	1	2	2
Northern Parula	280	3/7	10/10	20	79	135
Tropical Parula	4	3/9	3/14	3	2	2
Magnolia Warbler	139	5/6	10/21	10	56	84
Bay-breasted Warbler	26	5/12	9/23	4	14	18
Blackburnian Warbler	146	3/9	9/30	11	44	64
Yellow Warbler	548	3/10	9/21	15	92	225
Chestnut-sided Warbler	335	3/9	10/4	7	86	181
Blackpoll Warbler	166	5/4	10/14	30	42	59
Black-throated Blue Warbler	227	5/3	10/5	20	63	103
Palm Warbler	428	1/19	12/20	30	69	123
Pine Warbler	541	1/21	12/20	11	113	278
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2499	1/1	12/23	250	173	478
Yellow-throated Warbler	3	3/9	12/19	1	3	3
Prairie Warbler	86	3/28	9/8	21	23	30
Grace's Warbler	13	4/9	4/16	5	4	6
Black-throated Gray Warbler	18	1/3	12/21	4	8	11
Townsend's Warbler	17	1/4	10/17	9	7	8
Hermit Warbler	4	4/10	4/16	2	2	3
Black-throated Green Warbler	570	3/11	12/15	14	106	233
Rufous-capped Warbler	4	1/3	3/13	2	3	3
Golden-crowned Warbler	5	3/14	3/17	3	2	2
Costa Rican Warbler	8	3/12	3/13	6	2	2
Buff-rumped Warbler	6	3/9	3/17	4	3	3
Riverbank Warbler	2	6/6	6/18	1	2	2
Canada Warbler	28	5/8	9/21	4	20	20
Wilson's Warbler	47	3/8	12/17	3	20	30
Red-faced Warbler	3	4/10	4/16	2	2	2
Painted Redstart	24	1/1	4/16	3	8	15

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Slate-throated Redstart	28	3/9	3/17	12	6	8
Collared Redstart	6	3/13	3/13	6	1	1
Hepatic Tanager	7	1/4	4/16	3	4	4
Summer Tanager	11	3/9	6/19	3	7	8
Scarlet Tanager	181	5/4	10/3	8	61	130
Western Tanager	17	5/6	7/25	7	8	9
Flame-colored Tanager	6	3/10	4/16	3	3	3
Red-and-black Grosbeak	2	3/21	7/29	1	2	2
Northern Cardinal	1972	1/1	12/30	24	306	910
Pyrrhuloxia	34	1/1	12/21	4	11	18
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	166	1/4	10/10	8	66	110
Black-headed Grosbeak	15	4/11	7/10	6	7	7
Blue-black Grosbeak	1	3/10	3/10	1	1	1
Amazonian Grosbeak	9	2/17	6/2	2	5	5
Blue Grosbeak	19	5/14	7/5	4	7	11
Lazuli Bunting	8	4/16	12/20	3	4	4
Indigo Bunting	188	3/27	12/15	15	65	98
Painted Bunting	2	3/27	3/28	1	2	2
Dickcissel	9	6/7	9/16	5	4	4
Red-crested Cardinal	1	1/25	1/25	1	1	1
Red-cowled Cardinal	2	7/22	7/22	2	1	1
Red-capped Cardinal	14	1/9	2/3	6	4	4
Yellow-billed Cardinal	2	5/12	5/12	2	1	1
Magpie Tanager	4	6/18	6/18	4	1	1
Black-goggled Tanager	2	6/16	6/16	2	1	1
Gray-headed Tanager	3	3/11	3/11	3	1	1
Flame-crested Tanager	4	6/23	6/23	4	1	1
White-shouldered Tanager	6	3/11	3/11	6	1	1
Ruby-crowned Tanager	8	6/16	6/18	4	2	2
Crimson-collared Tanager	6	3/14	3/17	4	2	3
Scarlet-rumped Tanager	27	3/10	3/17	8	3	5
Brazilian Tanager	2	6/7	6/18	1	2	2
Silver-beaked Tanager	255	1/6	10/13	12	38	41
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	1	7/13	7/13	1	1	1
Blue-gray Tanager	64	1/1	9/15	6	19	25
Sayaca Tanager	2	7/13	7/13	2	1	1
Yellow-winged Tanager	4	1/7	1/10	2	2	2
Palm Tanager	168	1/7	10/13	11	35	41

Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
Burnished-buff Tanager	1	8/1	8/1	1	1	1
Golden-hooded Tanager	9	3/14	3/17	6	2	2
Spangle-cheeked Tanager	1	3/13	3/13	1	1	1
Green-headed Tanager	35	6/5	7/6	9	5	5
Bay-headed Tanager	8	3/14	6/23	6	3	3
Emerald Tanager	3	3/17	3/17	3	1	1
Silver-throated Tanager	8	3/9	3/17	4	3	3
Swallow Tanager	5	7/13	7/13	5	1	1
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	12	3/14	3/17	7	2	2
Blue Dacnis	7	2/7	7/29	3	4	4
Red-legged Honeycreeper	23	3/14	3/17	12	2	3
Green Honeycreeper	15	1/27	7/29	4	5	5
Yellow-backed Tanager	2	7/25	7/25	2	1	1
Slaty Flowerpiercer	9	3/9	3/17	4	4	5
Saffron Finch	84	1/2	7/6	50	4	4
Blue-black Grassquit	100	1/2	10/2	8	26	28
Lined Seedeater	35	4/21	7/21	16	3	3
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	26	1/9	6/30	12	5	5
Variable Seedeater	4	3/17	3/17	4	1	1
Morelet's Seedeater	12	2/24	2/24	12	1	1
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	52	2/10	10/2	10	7	7
Bananaquit	15	3/9	7/26	4	6	7
Yellow-faced Grassquit	8	3/10	3/14	4	3	3
Buff-throated Saltator	10	3/11	3/17	7	3	4
Grayish Saltator	1	1/7	1/7	1	1	1
Slate-colored Grosbeak	4	6/23	7/28	2	3	3
House Sparrow	1856	1/1	12/31	50	228	465
Kenya Rufous Sparrow	124	2/7	4/7	20	10	10
Parrot-billed Sparrow	4	3/31	4/1	2	2	2
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	366	11/2	11/6	190	3	6
White-billed Buffalo-Weaver	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	2	4/23	4/23	2	1	1

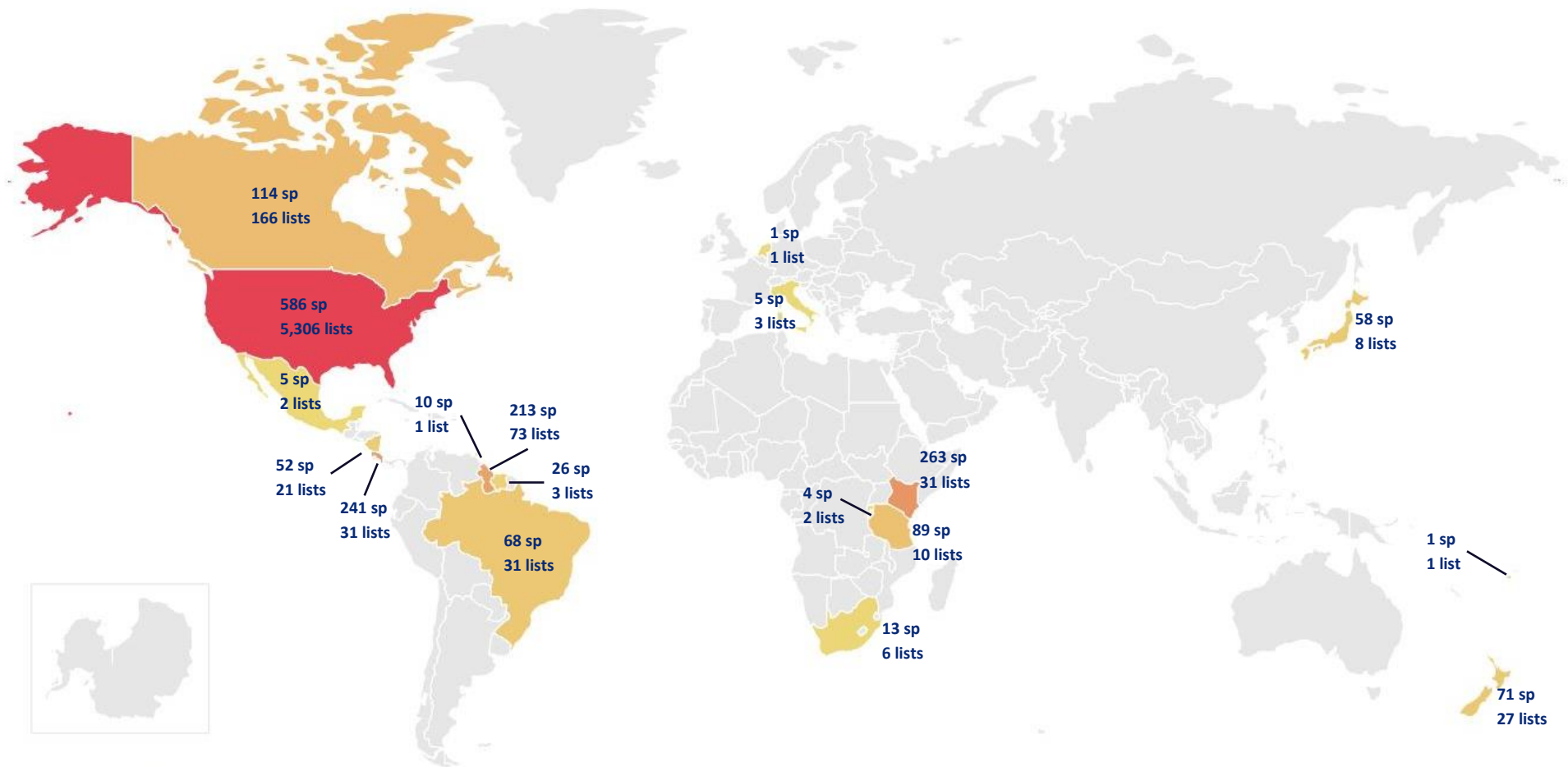
Species name	Total	First	Last	High	Days	Lists
White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	10	3/30	4/23	7	3	3
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	69	3/18	4/1	35	4	4
Rufous-tailed Weaver	12	4/24	4/24	12	1	1
Red-headed Weaver	5	3/17	3/18	3	2	2
Baglafecht Weaver	24	2/7	4/22	5	8	8
Little Weaver	1	4/1	4/1	1	1	1
Spectacled Weaver	1	3/18	3/18	1	1	1
Holub's Golden-Weaver	1	3/17	3/17	1	1	1
Northern Masked-Weaver	15	3/31	3/31	15	1	1
Lesser Masked-Weaver	20	3/31	3/31	20	1	1
Speke's Weaver	48	2/8	4/24	18	6	6
Village Weaver	12	3/30	3/30	12	1	1
Golden-backed Weaver	6	3/31	4/1	4	2	2
Southern Red Bishop	2	4/23	6/29	1	2	2
Yellow Bishop	26	2/13	3/7	9	5	5
White-winged Widowbird	17	3/5	5/22	11	3	3
Red-collared Widowbird	2	5/18	5/18	2	1	1
Fan-tailed Widowbird	17	4/24	4/24	17	1	1
Long-tailed Widowbird	2	3/9	3/9	2	1	1
Jackson's Widowbird	5	4/24	5/18	4	2	2
Grosbeak Weaver	3	3/21	3/21	3	1	1
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	10	5/4	5/4	10	1	1
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	1	2/28	2/28	1	1	1
Common Waxbill	78	1/2	1/2	78	1	1
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	5	2/15	3/5	2	3	3
Purple Grenadier	76	2/7	4/7	16	10	10
Green-winged Pytilia	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Red-billed Firefinch	7	2/21	4/1	4	3	3
Gray-headed Silverbill	2	4/1	4/1	2	1	1
Scaly-breasted Munia	3	5/4	5/4	3	1	1
Java Sparrow	8	1/2	1/25	6	2	2

Global eBird Map

In order of species tallies: United States (586), Kenya (263), Costa Rica (241), Guyana (213), Canada (114), Tanzania (89), New Zealand (71), Brazil (68), Japan (58), Nicaragua (52), Suriname (26), South Africa (13), Trinidad and Tobago (10), Italy and Mexico (5), Rwanda (4), and Netherlands and Fiji (1).

 **1,349**
Species observed

 **3,750**
Complete checklists
5,723 Total



United States eBird Map

 **586**
Species observed

 **3,546**
Complete checklists
5,306 Total

Zoom out

