

## APPENDIX 1: Sites not accepted as IBAs

Of the 138 sites formally nominated as Important Bird Areas in Florida, 11 (11%) were not accepted. Five of these (not described here) were rejected because they did not support a significant population of any listed bird, or a significant diversity of species. Other sites were rejected because no avian data accompanied the nomination form; these sites often were recent state acquisitions that had not yet been subject to detailed survey. At least two of these sites (listed below) seem to be good candidates as potential IBAs if significant avian data can be gathered. **Members of Audubon and Florida Ornithological Society should target these sites and assist with gathering the necessary data that may allow future designation as IBAs.**

Three other sites nominated as potential IBAs were not accepted due to conservation issues. The Belle Glade Agricultural Fields nomination is described below, while the other two sites will be only briefly described here. One site was a 445-acre (178-ha) wetlands mitigation bank. One member of the IBA Executive Committee felt that designating a mitigation bank as an IBA might encourage continued loss of natural wetlands in the region. The other site was a 95-acre (38-ha) beachfront park that receives over 3 million recreationists annually. This park supported a colony of 285 pairs of Black Skimmers in 1999 (17% of the statewide total), but no birds bred in 2000 or 2001. Although the nesting area was roped off, human and dog intrusion was severe, and may have contributed to the abandonment of the colony. Thus, the Committee chose to not include this park as an IBA.

**ANDREWS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA** (3501 acres [1400 ha]; Levy County) contains one of the largest remaining tracts of old-growth temperate hammock in Florida. It fronts the Suwannee River and is less than 7 miles (11 km) north of the Big Bend Ecosystem IBA. Bird diversity, of 73 native species, probably can be increased considerably with surveys targeting Neotropical migrants and other species. **OWNERSHIP:** Florida Division of Wildlife.

**BELLE GLADE AGRICULTURAL FIELDS** (at least several hundred acres [ $>200$  ha?]; Palm Beach County) consist of former Everglades marshland in the Everglades Agricultural Area southeast of Lake Okeechobee converted to private farmland, to which birders have access. When the fields are flooded from late summer through early fall, they support thousands of wading birds and shorebirds. Between 24 July and 10 September 1977, it was estimated that over **120,000 shorebirds** used 2000 acres (800 ha) of flooded fields, including **58,706** shorebirds on the latter date. Some of the daily counts were amazing: 2480 Wood Storks, 22,500 Lesser Yellowlegs, 12,450 Least Sandpipers and 10,900 other “peeps,” and 4800 Short-billed Dowitchers +(Sykes and Hunter 1978). In fall 2000, daily counts of wading birds included 3000 Great Egrets, 915 Snowy Egrets, and **418** Roseate Spoonbills. **OWNERSHIP:** private.

This was a unique case for the IBA Executive Committee. On the one hand, the site may be the most important and predictable inland site in Florida for migrant shorebirds, and some of the daily shorebird counts are record-high counts for Florida. (**According to criteria of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, the Belle Glade vegetable fields are an internationally significant shorebird stopover site!**) However, unlike recently acquired farmland at Lake Apopka and Emerald Marsh—both IBAs—the Belle Glade farmland remains in private ownership and is managed solely for agriculture. The fields are flooded to prevent subsidence of the muck soil, and to kill nematodes, which feed on the roots of plants. Wading bird, waterfowl, and shorebird use of the fields is a coincidental artifact of the schedule of flooding the fields, rather any attempt to create shorebird habitats. Furthermore, the Committee was worried about the potential impacts of continued pesticide use on birds that forage in the fields. Therefore, this site was not accepted as an IBA.

**REFERENCE:** +Sykes, P.W., and G.S. Hunter. 1978. Bird use of flooded agricultural fields during summer and early fall and some recommendations for management. *Florida Field Naturalist* 6: 36–43.

*Large areas of the Everglades Agricultural Area are being purchased to be converted to water storage areas as part of Everglades restoration, and perhaps some type of shallow-water management could be devised during summer and fall to benefit foraging wading birds and larids, and especially migratory shorebirds.*

**ETONIAH CREEK STATE FOREST** (9221 acres [3688 ha] acquired, with about 40,000 additional acres [16,000 ha] sought for acquisition; Clay and Putnam counties). The State Forest is a large area of disturbed pine flatwoods and fire-suppressed sandhills and oak scrub habitats in north-central Florida. If acquired in its entirety, it would add over 100 square miles (256 square km) of habitats contiguous with Ocala National Forest to the south. One group of Florida Scrub-Jays was known to occur within the Project area (Putnam #1 in +Cox 1987, Putnam #4 in +Pranty 1996b), but this group has been extirpated for at least 10 years. However, many patches of xeric oak scrub apparently still remain, which could possibly be managed for the re-introduction of a viable population of scrub-jays into Putnam County. The sandhill community in the forest is badly fire-suppressed and invaded by sand pines. The Forest Service is in the process of restoring frequent fires to the sandhills, is removing sand pines in sandhills, and is removing some slash pines in order to restore longleaf pine. The Forest contains pockets of faunal refugia, such as a ♦ white cedar (*Tabebuia heterophylla*) swamp along Deep Creek, which is believed to be several hundred miles (and km) from the nearest known populations in the Panhandle and north of Florida. ♦ Etoniah false rosemary (*Conradina etonia*), a Federally Endangered species described near Florahome in 1990, was found in the Forest in 1997 +(Kral and McCartney 1991). The Etoniah–Cross Florida Greenway CARL–FF Project is deemed important for the continued survival of black bears in the region. Cultural resources include the Holloway Homestead and the Mount Hebron Cemetery. Eight archaeological sites are known within the CARL–FF Project area. **OWNERSHIP:** Florida Division of Forestry (Etoniah Creek State Forest) and private owners (remaining acreage of the Etoniah–Cross Florida Greenway CARL–FF Project).

**REFERENCES:** +Cox, J.A. 1987. *Status and Distribution of the Florida Scrub Jay*. Florida Ornithological Society Special Publication Number 3. Gainesville, FL. • +Kral, R. and R. B. McCartney. 1991. A new species of *Conradina* [Lamiaceae] from northeastern peninsular Florida. *Sida* 14: 391–398. • +Pranty, B. 1996b. Distribution of the Florida Scrub-Jay, 1992–1993. Final report submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Agreement No. 14-16-0004-91-950, Modification No. 5. Jacksonville, FL.

## APPENDIX 2:

### Conservation lands in Florida at least 10,000 acres (4000 ha) in size +(Jue et al. 2001) that were never nominated as potential IBAs

**APALACHICOLA RIVER** (95,638 acres; 38,255 ha—Franklin, Gulf, and Liberty counties), composed of **Apalachicola River Water Management Area** (35,506 acres; 14,202 ha) and **Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area** (60,132 acres; 24,052 ha). **Ownership:** Florida Division of Wildlife (Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area) and Northwest Florida Water Management District (Apalachicola River Water Management Area). [*These sites are contiguous with the Apalachicola and Tates Hell Forests IBA to the east*]. [Why didn't we include these into the Apalachicola and Tates Hell Forests?]

**AUCILLA RIVER** (32,236 acres; 12,894 ha—Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor counties), composed of **Aucilla Conservation Area** (38 acres; 15 ha), **Aucilla Wildlife Management Area** (23,028 acres; 9211 ha), and **Middle Aucilla Conservation Area** (9170 acres; 3668 ha). These sites protect nearly half of the Aucilla River in Florida and are contiguous with St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the west. **Ownership:** Florida Division of Wildlife (Aucilla Wildlife Management Area) and Suwannee River Water Management District (Aucilla Conservation Area and Middle Aucilla Conservation Area)

**BENTON CONSERVATION AREA** (15,918 acres; 6367 ha—Columbia County). **Ownership:** Suwannee River Water Management District.

**CARAVELLE RANCH WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA** (13,383 acres; 5353 ha—Marion and Putnam counties). **Ownership:** St. Johns River Water Management District, and the Florida Office of Greenways and Trails; managed by the Florida Division of Wildlife).

**CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER** (56,204 acres; 22,481 ha—Bay, Holmes, Walton, and Washington counties), composed of **Choctawhatchee River Delta Preserve** (2760 acres; 1104 ha) and **Choctawhatchee River Water Management Area** (53,444 acres; 21,377 ha). This site protects *virtually the entire Choctawhatchee River floodplain in Florida*, from the Alabama state line to Choctawhatchee bay, a distance of over 58 miles (93 km). **Ownership:** Northwest Florida Water Management District (Choctawhatchee River Water Management Area) and The Nature Conservancy (Choctawhatchee River Delta Preserve).

**CONE RANCH** (14,230 acres; 5692 ha—Hillsborough County). **Ownership:** Hillsborough County.

**CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AREA** (81,289 acres; 32,515 ha—Citrus, Levy, Marion, and Putnam counties). **Ownership:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Florida Office of Greenways and Trails. *Part of this site is within the Citrus County Spoil Islands and Withlacoochee–Panasoffkee–Big Scrub IBAs.*

**DUETTE PARK** (22,000 acres; 8800 ha—Manatee County). **Ownership:** Manatee County. *A disturbed area of former tomato farmland regenerating as wax myrtle “prairies,” slash pine plantations (with a severe infestation of cogongrass), with some overgrown scrub and riparian forests. Duette Park serves as a wellfield for Manatee County.*

**ECONFINA CREEK WATER MANAGEMENT AREA** (37,455 acres; 14,982 ha—Bay, Jackson, and Washington counties). **Ownership:** Northwest Florida Water Management District.

**HATCHBEND CONSERVATION AREA** (11,109 acres; 4443 ha—Dixie and Lafayette counties). **Ownership:** Suwannee River Water Management District (943 acres) and private owners (10,166 acres; 4066 ha); perpetual conservation easement monitored by Suwannee River Water Management District.

**HEART ISLAND CONSERVATION AREA** (11,025 acres; 4410 ha—Volusia County) barely contiguous with the Ocala National Forest–Lake George IBA to the west. **Ownership:** St. Johns River Water Management District.

**LAKE TALQUIN STATE FOREST** (16,326 acres; 6530 ha—Gadsden and Leon counties) contiguous with the Apalachicola and Tates Hell Forests IBA to the south. **Ownership:** Florida Division of Forestry.

**LOWER ESCAMBIA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA** (34,383 acres; 13,753 ha—Escambia and Santa Rosa counties). This site protects *virtually the entire Escambia River floodplain in Florida*, from the Alabama state line to Escambia Bay, a distance of over 40 miles (65 km). **Ownership:** Northwest Florida Water Management District.

**LOWER HILLSBOROUGH FLOOD DETENTION AREA** (15,964 acres; 6385 ha—Hillsborough County). **Ownership:** Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH** (34,962 acres; 13,984 ha—Collier and Hendry counties), composed of **Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest** (32,039 acres; 12,815) and **Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area** (2923 acres; 1169 ha). **Ownership:** South Florida Water Management District, managed by Florida Division of Forestry (**Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest**) and Florida Division of Wildlife (**Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area**).

**POINT WASHINGTON STATE FOREST** (15,101 acres; 6040 ha—Walton County). **Ownership:** Florida Division of Forestry. *Adjacent to the Walton County Beaches IBA to the south.*

**RAIFORD WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA** (16,200 acres; 6480 ha—Bradford and Union counties). **Ownership:** Florida Department of Corrections, managed by Florida Division of Wildlife.

**STEINHATCHEE CONSERVATION AREA** (53,275 acres; 21,310 ha—Dixie, Lafayette, and Taylor counties). **Ownership:** Suwannee River Water Management District (26,705 acres; 10,682 ha) and private owners (26,570 acres; 10,628 ha); perpetual conservation easement monitored by Suwannee River Water Management District.

**TIGER BAY STATE FOREST** (23,431 acres; 9372 ha—Volusia County). **Ownership:** Florida Division of Forestry and St. Johns River Water Management District.

**TWIN RIVERS STATE FOREST** (14,774 acres; 5909 ha—Hamilton, Madison, and Suwannee counties). **Ownership:** Florida Division of Forestry and Suwannee River Water Management District.

**TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE** (14,500 acres; 5800 ha—Bay County). **Ownership:** U.S. Air Force. *Part of Tyndall Air Force Base is included within the Bay County Barrier Islands IBA.*

**UPPER AUCILLA CONSERVATION AREA** (10,615 acres; 6566 ha—Jefferson and Madison counties). **Ownership:** Suwannee River Water Management District (1439 acres) and private owners (9176 acres; 3670 ha); perpetual conservation easement monitored by Suwannee River Water Management District.

**UPPER HILLSBOROUGH SOR TRACT** (10,928 acres; 4371 ha—Hillsborough, Pasco, and Polk counties). **Ownership:** Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**UPPER LAKES BASIN WATERSHED** (12,545 acres; 5018 ha—Osceola and Polk counties). **Ownership:** South Florida Water Management District.

**YELLOW RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA** (16,271 acres; 6508 ha—Okaloosa and Santa Rosa counties). **Ownership:** Northwest Florida Water Management District.

**APPENDIX 3:**  
**English and Latin names of species mentioned in the text**

**Plants:** [in what order should these be placed?]

(xx) page number where first mentioned [for internal review only; these will not be published]

\*Nomenclature verified from <<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>>, 7 Mar and 3 Apr 2002.

- (21) \*longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*)
- (21) \*slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*)
- (21) \*pond pine (*Pinus serotina*)
- (21) \*saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)
- (21) \*threeawn (wiregrasses) (*Aristida* spp.)
- (21) \*gallberry (*Ilex glabra*)
- (21) \*"South Florida" slash pine (*P. elliottii* var. *densa*)
- (22) \*turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*)
- (22) \*bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*)
- (22) \*scrub hickory (*Carya floridana*)
- (22) \*live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
- (22) \*laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)
- (22) \*cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*)
- (22) \*gumbo-limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)
- (22) \*pigeon plum (*Coccoloba diversifolia*)
- (22) \*false tamarind (*Lysiloma latisiliquum*)
- (22) \*false mastic (*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*)
- (22) \*strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*).
- (23) \*scrub oak (*Quercus inopina*)
- (23) \*sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*)
- (22) \*Florida torreya (*Torreya taxifolia*)
- (22) \*Florida yew (*Taxus floridana*)
- (23) \*myrtle oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*)
- (23) \*Chapman's oak (*Quercus chapmanii*)
- (23) \*Florida rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*)
- (23) \*sand pine (*Pinus clausa*)
- (24) \*fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*)
- (24) \*staggerbushes (*Lyonia ferruginea* and *Lyonia fructosa*)
- (24) \*blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.)
- (24) \*wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
- (24) \*bahagrass (*Paspalum notatum*)
- (24) \*bald-cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- (24) \*pond-cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*)
- (24) \*blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- (24) \*hickory (*Carya* spp.)
- (24) \*red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- (24) \*loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*)
- (24) \*sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- (24) \*swamp bay (*Persea palustris*)
- (24) \*red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*)
- (24) \*black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*)
- (24) \*white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*)

- (25) \*pickerelweed (*Pontedaria cordata*)
- (25) \*arrowhead (*Sagittaria* spp.)
- (25) \*cattail (*Typha* spp.)
- (25) \*Jamaica swamp sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*)
- (25) \*needle rush (*Juncus roemerianus*)
- (25) \*smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*)
- (26) \*seaoats (*Uniola paniculata*)
- (41) \*puncttree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)
- (41) \*Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- (41) \*Australian-pine (*Casuarina* spp.)
- (41) \*Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*)
- (41) \*common water-hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
- (52) \*whitetop pitcherplant (*Sarracenia leucophylla*)
- (52) \*Panhandle lily (*Lilium iridollae*)
- (52) \*dwarf witchalder (*Fothergilla gardenii*)
- (55) \*Chinese tallowtree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
- (55) \*cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)
- (73) \*shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*)
- (97) “Ichetucknee ladies’-tresses” (*Spiranthes odorata* X *S. ovalis*)
- (97) \*wakerobin (*Trillium* spp.)
- (97) \*King Solomon’s seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*)
- (97) \*Florida willow (*Salix floridana*)
- (111) \*boxelder (*Acer negundo*)
- (111) \*wild taro (*Colocasia esculenta*)
- (112) \*tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)
- (112) \*Chinaberrytree (*Melia azedarach*)
- (112) \*tungoil tree (*Aleurites fordii*)
- (112) \*black mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*)
- (116) \*Florida jointweed (*Polygonella basiramia*)
- (116) \*sweetscented pigeonwings (*Clitoria fragrans*)
- (131) \*air-potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)
- (131) \*skunkvine (*Paederia foetida*)
- (156) \*white leadtree (*Leucaena leucocephala*)
- (156) \*carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
- (159) \*garberia (*Garberia heterophylla*)
- (159) \*Catesby's lily (*Lilium catesbaei*)
- (159) \*cutthroatgrass (*Panicum abscissum*)
- (159) \*yellow-flowered butterwort (*Pinguicula lutea*)
- (159) \*giant orchid (*Pteroglossapsis ecristata*)
- (159) \*common wild pine (*Tillandsia fasciculata*)
- (159) \*Atamasco lily (*Zephyranthus atamasco*)
- (168) \*hydrilla (*Hydrilla vericillata*)
- (175) \*pigmy fringetree (*Chionanthus pygmaeus*)
- (175) \*Carter's pinelandcress (*Warea carteri*)
- (175) \*Avon Park harebells (*Crotalaria avonensis*)
- (175) \*Christman’s mint (*Dicerandra christmanii*)
- (175) \*wedgeleaf eryngo (*Eryngium cunefolium*)
- (175) \*Highlands scrub St. John’s-wort (*Hypericum cumulicola*)
- (175) \*scrub blazing-star (*Liatris ohlingerae*)
- (175) \*Florida jujube (*Ziziphus celata*)
- (180) \*castorbean (*Ricinus communis*)

- (184) \*West Indian bristlegrass (*Setaria setosa*)
- (185) \*beach creeper (*Ernodea littoralis*)
- (185) \*inkberry (*Scaevola plumieri*)
- (187) \*bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.)
- (189) \*St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
- (189) \*rosary pea (*Abrus precatorius*)
- (210) \*camphortree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
- (217) \*pretty false pawpaw (*Deeringothamnus rugelii* var. *pulchellus*)
- (231) \*eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.)
- (232) \*Edison's St. John's-wort (*Hypericum edisonianum*)
- (232) \*nodding pinweed (*Lechea cernua*)
- (236) \*Okeechobee gourd (*Cucurbita okeechobeensis*)
- (246) \*golden leather fern (*Acrostichum aureum*)
- (246) \*clamshell orchid (*Prosthechea cochleata*)
- (246) \*Florida thatch palm (*Thrinax radiata*)
- (247) \*latherleaf (*Colubrina asiatica*)
- (254) \*coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*)
- (254) \*largeleaf geigertree (*Cordia sebestena*)
- (264) \*white cedar (*Tabebuia heterophylla*)
- (264) \*Etoniah false rosemary (*Conradina etonia*)

**Non-avian animals:** [put in taxonomic sequence]

- (20) Florida manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*); endemic subspecies of West Indian Manatee
- (20) Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*); southeastern United States subspecies of the widespread mountain lion (or cougar), now extirpated except for a small but increasing population in southern Florida. Now estimated at 80 individuals, the Florida panther's survival depends upon the State governments' ability (and willingness) to regulate land use of a vast area southwest of Lake Okeechobee and north of Big Cypress National Preserve. Public acquisition of this area has begun, but it remains to be seen whether a sufficient amount of habitat can be preserved.
- (23) Florida scrub lizard (*Sceloporus woodi*)
- (23) sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*)
- (23) Florida mouse (*Peromyscus floridanus*)
- (40) feral cat (*Felis domesticus*)
- (40) feral hog (*Sus scrofa*)
- (40) feral dog (*Canis domesticus*)
- (51) "Choctawhatchee" beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*)
- (51) "St. Andrews" beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus peninsularis*)
- (52) pine barrens treefrog (*Hyla andersonii*)
- (52) gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)
- (52) "Sherman's" fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger shermani*)
- (54) bog frog (*Rana okaloosae*)
- (54) Okaloosa darter (*Etheostoma okaloosae*)
- (54) black bear (*Ursus americanus*)
- (54) green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- (54) loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
- (59) leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
- (70) red wolf (*Canis rufus*)
- (71) sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*)
- (86) indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais*)
- (86) gopher frog (*Rana capito*)
- (92) "Anastasia Island" beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus phasma*)
- (97) Ichetucknee silt-snail (*Cincinnatia mica*)
- (97) mountain mullet (*Agonostomus monticola*)
- (97) short-tailed snake (*Stilosoma extenuatum*)
- (97) pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*)
- (109) flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*)
- (112) underwing moth (*Catocala* spp.)
- (125) "Southeastern" beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris*)
- (144) big-eared bat (*Plecotus rafinesquii*)
- (144) ruddy daggerwing (*Marpesia petreus*)
- (146) American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)
- (180) box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*)
- (209) Wekiwa Springs hydrobe snail (*Aphaostracon monas*)
- (209) Wekiwa siltsnail (*Cincinnatia wekiwae*)
- (224) American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*)
- (224) Schaus' swallowtail butterfly (*Papilio aristodemus*)
- (246) Florida tree snail (*Liguus fasciatus*)
- (246) mastiff bat (*Eumops glaucinus*)
- (257) "Key Largo" cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola*)
- (257) "Key Largo" woodrat (*Neotoma floridana smalli*)

**Birds:**

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)  
Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)  
Masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra*)  
Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)  
American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)  
Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)  
Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)  
Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)  
Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)  
Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)  
Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)  
Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)  
Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)  
Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)  
Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)  
Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)  
Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)  
Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)  
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)  
White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)  
Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*)  
Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)  
Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*)  
Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)  
Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)  
Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)  
American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)  
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)  
Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)  
Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)  
Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)  
Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)  
Redhead (*Aythya americana*)  
Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)  
Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)  
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)  
Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)  
White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)  
Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)  
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)  
Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)  
Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)  
Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)  
Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)  
Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)  
Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)  
Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)  
Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*)  
American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

“Southeastern” American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*)  
Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)  
Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)  
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)  
Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)  
Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)  
Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)  
Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)  
Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*)  
King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)  
Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryla martinica*)  
Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)  
American Coot (*Fulica americana*)  
Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)  
“Greater” Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*)  
“Florida” Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis pratensis*)  
Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)  
Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)  
Wilson’s Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)  
Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)  
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)  
American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)  
Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)  
American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)  
Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)  
Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)  
Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*)  
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)  
Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)  
Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)  
Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)  
Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)  
Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)  
Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)  
White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)  
Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)  
Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)  
Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)  
Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)  
Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)  
Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)  
Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna nilotica*)  
Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*)  
Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*)  
Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)  
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)  
Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)  
Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)  
Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*)  
Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*)  
Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*)  
Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)  
White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*)  
Ringed Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia “risoria”*)  
Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)  
White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)  
Zenaida Dove (*Zenaida aurita*)  
Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)  
Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)  
Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)  
Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*)  
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)  
Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*)  
Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)  
Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)  
Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)  
Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)  
Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)  
Common Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*)  
Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)  
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)  
Cuban Emerald (*Chlorostilbon ricordii*)  
Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)  
Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)  
Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)  
Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)  
Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)  
Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)  
Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)  
Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*)  
Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)  
Cuban Pewee (*Contopus caribaeus*)  
Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)  
Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)  
La Sagra’s Flycatcher (*Myiarchus sagrae*)  
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)  
Couch’s Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*)  
Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)  
Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)  
Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)  
Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)  
Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*)  
White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)  
Thick-billed Vireo (*Vireo crassirostris*)  
“Least” Bell’s Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)  
Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)  
Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*)  
Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)  
Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)  
American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)  
Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)  
Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)  
Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)  
Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)  
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)  
Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)  
White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)  
Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*)  
Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)  
House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)  
Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)  
Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)  
“Marian's” Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris marianae*)  
“Worthington's” Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris griseus*)  
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*)  
Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)  
Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)  
Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)  
Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)  
Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)  
Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)  
Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)  
Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)  
European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)  
Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*)  
Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)  
Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)  
Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)  
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)  
“Cuban” Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia gundlachii*)  
Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)  
Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)  
Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)  
Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)  
Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)  
Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)  
Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)  
Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)  
Olive-capped Warbler (*Dendroica pityophila*)  
Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)  
Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*)  
Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)  
“Florida” Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor paludicola*)  
Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)  
Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)  
Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)  
Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)  
American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)  
Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)  
Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*)

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)  
Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)  
Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)  
Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*)  
Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)  
Bahama Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis rostrata*)  
Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)  
Western Spindalis (*Spindalis zena*)  
Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)  
Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)  
Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)  
Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*)  
Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)  
Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)  
"Florida" Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus*)  
Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)  
Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*)  
Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*)  
"Cape Sable" Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis*)  
"Dusky" Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus nigrescens*)  
"MacGillivray's" Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus macgillivrayi*)  
"Scott's" Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus scottii*)  
Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)  
Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)  
Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)  
Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)  
Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)  
Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)  
Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)  
Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)  
Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)  
Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)  
Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)  
Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)  
Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)  
Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)  
Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)  
Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*)  
House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

## LITERATURE CITED

- +ABRAHAMSON, W.G., AND D.C. HARTNETT. 1990. Pine flatwoods and dry prairies. Pages 103–149 in *Ecosystems of Florida* (R.L. Myers and J.J. Ewel, editors). University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.
- +AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1998. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7<sup>th</sup> edition. American Ornithologists' Union. Washington, D.C.
- +BAILEY, M.[M.], AND S.D. JEWELL. 1997. Regional nesting report: A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Pages 6–7 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BAILEY, M.M., S.D. JEWELL, AND W.G. THOMAS. 1998. Regional nesting report: A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Page 9 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BARBOUR, D.B., S.A. NESBITT, AND D.T. GILBERT. 1976. A second recent Royal Tern nesting colony on the Gulf coast of Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 4: 9–10.
- +BARNWELL, M.E., P.M. ELLIOTT, D.L. FREEMAN, AND C.A. GATES. 1998. Resource monitoring program report, natural systems 1997. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Brooksville, FL.
- +BARNWELL, M.E., M.P. EAGEN, P.M. ELLIOTT, AND D.L. FREEMAN. 1999. Resource monitoring program report, natural systems 1998. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Brooksville, FL.
- +BASS, S. AND L. OBERHOFER. 1997. Regional nesting report: Everglades National Park. Pages 3–4 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BASS, S., AND J. OSBORNE. 1999. Regional nesting report: Everglades National Park. Page 7 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BASS, S., AND J. OSBORNE. 2000. Regional nesting report: Everglades National Park. Page 8 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BELOW, T.H. 1999. Regional nesting report: Southwest coast. Pages 12–13 in *South Florida wading bird report* (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BENSEN, K.J. 1992. Dynamics of an American Swallow-tailed Kite communal roost at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 20: 66–71.
- +BLANCHARD, J.D., K. NESMITH, D. HIPES, G. SCHULTZ, AND S. JUE. 1999. Survey for rare animals, plants, and natural communities on Seminole State Forest, Lake County, Florida. Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Tallahassee, FL.
- +BOWEN, P.J. 2001. Demography and distribution of the Burrowing Owl in Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 29: 113–126.
- +BOWMAN, R. 2000. Thirteenth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000. *Florida Field Naturalist* 28: 138–160.
- +BOWMAN, R. 2001. [Florida Ornithological Society] Records Committee secretary's report, 12 October 2001. Online version posted to the Florida Ornithological Society webpage (<<http://www.fosbirds.org/RecordCommittee/Fall01.htm>>).
- +BOWMAN, R., D.L. LEONARD, L. BACKUS, P. BARBER, A. MAINS, L. RICHMAN, AND D. SWAN. 1998a. Demography and habitat characteristics of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker at the Avon Park Air Force Range: Final report 1994–1998. Final report to U.S. Department of Defense, MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.
- +BOWMAN, R., N. HAMEL, L.A. RIOPELLE, AND S.P. ROWE. 1998b. Demography and habitat characteristics of Florida Scrub Jays at Avon Park Air Force Range: Final report 1994–1998. Final report to U.S. Department of Defense, MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.

- +BOZZO, J., J. SCHORTEMAYER, D. MYERS, J. GOODWIN, AND D. FOUSEK. 2001. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed General Management Plan, 2001–2006. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and South Florida Water Management District.
- +BREININGER, D.R. 1997. Avifauna of an unimpounded salt marsh on Merritt Island. *Florida Field Naturalist* 25: 1–10.
- +BREININGER, D.R., D.M. ODDY, M.L. LEGARE, AND B.W. DUNCAN. 1999. Developing biological criteria for the recovery of Florida Scrub-Jay populations on public lands in Brevard County: patterns of fire history, habitat fragmentation, habitat use, and demography. Final report to Endangered Species Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Jacksonville, FL.
- +BROWDER, J.A., O. BASS, J. GEBELEIN, AND L. OBERHOFFER. 1997. Regional nesting report: Florida Bay. Page 5 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BROWDER, J.A., J. GEBELEIN, M. HEARON, O. BASS, L. OBERHOFFER, AND J. OSBORNE. 1998. Regional nesting report: Florida Bay. Pages 6–7 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BROWDER, J.A., O. BASS, J. OSBORNE, J. GEBELEIN, L. OBERHOFFER, M. HEARON, AND T. JACKSON. 1999. Regional nesting report: Florida Bay. Pages 8–9 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +BROWDER, J.A., O. BASS, J. OSBORNE, J. GEBELEIN, L. OBERHOFFER, T. JACKSON, AND M. HEARON. 2000. Regional nesting report: Florida Bay. Pages 9–10 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +CAFARO, K.A. 2000. Important Bird Areas of Colorado. Audubon-Colorado. Boulder, CO.
- +CHAFIN, L.G. 2000. *Field Guide to the Rare Plants of Florida*. Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Tallahassee, FL.
- +CHEN, E., AND J.F. GERBER. 1990. Climate. Pages 11–34 in *Ecosystems of Florida* (R.L. Myers and J.J. Ewel, editors). University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.
- +COLLOPY, M.W., AND H.L. JELKS. 1989. Distribution of foraging wading birds in relation to the physical and biological characteristics of freshwater wetlands in southwest Florida. Final report to the Nongame Wildlife Program. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +COOPER, D.S. 2001. California Important Bird Areas. Final draft. Audubon California. Los Angeles, CA.
- +COPPEN, J. 1998. Regional nesting report: J.N. “Ding” Darling National Wildlife Refuge complex. Page 11 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +COPPEN, J. 1999. Regional nesting report: J.N. “Ding” Darling National Wildlife Refuge complex. Page 14 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +COPPEN, J. 2000. Regional nesting report: J.N. “Ding” Darling National Wildlife Refuge complex. Page 14 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +COX, J.A. 1987. *Status and Distribution of the Florida Scrub Jay*. Florida Ornithological Society Special Publication Number 3. Gainesville, FL.
- +COX, J., R. KAUTZ, M. MCLAUGHLIN, AND T. GILBERT. 1994. *Closing the Gaps in Florida's Wildlife Habitat Conservation System*. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +CRAWFORD, R.L. 2001. Some erroneous WCTV tower data. *Florida Field Naturalist* 29: 129.
- +CRAWFORD, R.L., AND R.T. ENGSTROM. 2001. Characteristics of avian mortality at a Northern Florida television tower: A 29-year study. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 72: 380–388.
- +CROSSLEY, G.J. [1998]. Important Bird Areas in Pennsylvania. National Audubon Society. Camp Hill, PA.
- +CULLINAN, T. 2001. *Important Bird Areas of Washington*. Audubon Washington. Olympia, WA.

- +CURNUTT, J.L. 1989. Breeding bird use of a mature stand of Brazilian pepper. *Florida Field Naturalist* 17: 53–60.
- +DAVID, P.G. 1994a. Wading bird nesting at Lake Okeechobee, Florida: An historic perspective. *Colonial Waterbirds* 17: 69–77.
- +DAVID, P.G. 1994b. Wading bird use of Lake Okeechobee relative to fluctuating water levels. *Wilson Bulletin* 106: 719–732.
- +DAVIDOW, B. 2001. Falcons of the Florida Keys. *Living Bird* 20: 32–38.
- +DELOTTELLE, R.S., AND D.L. LEONARD. 2000. Population enhancement for Red-cockaded Woodpeckers at the St. Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve. Project No. 97B341. Prepared for St. Johns River Water Management District. Palatka, FL.
- +DELANY, M.F., W.P. LEENHOUTS, B. SAUSELEIN, AND H.W. KALE, II. 1981. The 1980 Dusky Seaside Sparrow survey. *Florida Field Naturalist* 9: 64–67.
- +DELANY, M.F., D.W. PERKINS, AND B. PRANTY. 1998. Florida Grasshopper Sparrow demography, Avon Park Air Force Range, 31 March 1997–31 March 1998. Final report submitted to Environmental Flight, Avon Park Air Force Range, FL.
- +DELANY, M.F., D.W. PERKINS, AND B. PRANTY. 1999a. Florida Grasshopper Sparrow demography and habitat alteration, Avon Park Air Force Range, February 1998–February 1999. Annual report submitted to Environmental Flight, Avon Park Air Force Range, FL.
- +DELANY, M.F., P.B. WALSH, B. PRANTY, AND D.W. PERKINS. 1999b. A previously unknown population of Florida Grasshopper Sparrows on Avon Park Air Force Range. *Florida Field Naturalist* 27: 52–56.
- +DELANY, M.F., B. PRANTY, AND H.W. LOVELL. 2000. Florida Grasshopper Sparrow demography and habitat alteration, Avon Park Air Force Range, 1 February 1999–31 January 2000. Annual report submitted to Environmental Flight, Avon Park Air Force Range, FL.
- +DELANY, M.F., V. RUMANCIK, AND J.O. GARCIA. 2001. Population monitoring and habitat management of the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow at Avon Park Air Force Range, and regional habitat mapping and distribution. Second quarterly report to Avon Park Air Force Range, FL.
- +DEM. 2000. Shell Key Preserve Management Plan. Draft plan submitted to the Board of County Commissioners. Department of Environmental Management. Pinellas County, FL.
- +DEP. 1999. *Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Annual Report 1999*. Department of Environmental Florida. Tallahassee, FL.
- +DEP. 2000. T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park unit management plan. DEP Advisory Group review draft. Department of Environmental Protection. [Tallahassee, FL].
- +DEP. 2001. *Florida Forever Five Year Plan*. Department of Environmental Protection. Tallahassee, FL.
- +DEP. 2002. Interim report for 2002 of the Florida Forever Program. Department of Environmental Protection. Tallahassee, FL.
- +DREITZ, V.J., D.D. DEANGELIS, AND W.M. KICHENS. 1999. Nesting success, numbers, and dispersal of Snail Kites in the Blue Cypress water management and conservation areas. 1998 final report. University of Miami. Coral Gables, FL.
- +EDELSON, N.A., AND M.W. COLLOPY. 1990. Foraging ecology of wading birds using an altered landscape in central Florida. Final report to Florida Institute of Phosphate Research. Bartow, FL.
- +EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE. 2001. Integrated natural resources transitional plan. Natural Resources Management. Eglin Air Force Base, FL.
- +ENGE, K.M., AND N.J. DOUGLASS. 2000. Easement documentation report (Volume II: vertebrate surveys) for Fisheating Creek Ecosystem – Phase 1, Glades County, Florida. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +EPA. 1993. Wetland treatment systems: A case history: The Orlando Easterly Wetlands Reclamation Project. EPA832-R-93-005i. Environmental Protection Agency. Washington, D.C.
- +ESRI. 1999. Getting to know ArcView GIS, third edition. Environmental Systems Research Institute. Redlands, CA.
- +EVANS, M. I. 1994. *Important Bird Areas in the Middle East*. BirdLife International. Cambridge, UK.

- +EWEL, K.C. 1990. Swamps. Pages 281–323 in *Ecosystems of Florida* (R.L. Myers and J.J. Ewel, editors). University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.
- +FGFWFC. 1997. Florida's endangered species, threatened species, and species of special concern. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +FNAI. 1990. Guide to the natural communities of Florida. Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Tallahassee, FL.
- +FREDERICK, P, AND D. BATTAGLIA. 1997. Regional nesting reports: Water Conservation Areas 2 and 3. Pages 2–3 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +FREDERICK, P, AND P. FONTAINE. 1998. Regional nesting reports: Water Conservation Areas 2 and 3. Pages 3–5 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +FREDERICK, P, M. RUANE, AND B. HYLTON. 2000. Regional nesting reports: Water Conservation Areas 2 and 3. Pages 4–5 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +GORE, J.A., AND C.A. CHASE, III. 1989. Snowy Plover breeding distribution. Final performance report, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +GORE, J.A., AND G.L. SPRANDEL. 2000. Florida statewide breeding shorebird surveys, draft October 11, 2000. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +GRIMMETT, R.F.A., AND T.A. JONES. 1989. *Important Bird Areas of Europe*. International Council for Bird Preservation Technical Publication 9. Cambridge, UK.
- +GUNNELS, C.M. 1999. Survey and home range analyses of wintering shorebirds using the Lanark Reef shorebird complex, Franklin County, Florida. M.Sc. thesis, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.
- +HERRING, G., AND J. COLLAZO. 2001. Wintering Lesser Scaup population dynamics at Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida). Poster presented to the Waterbird Society, Niagara Falls, Canada, November 2001.
- +HOFFMAN, W, AND H. DARROW. 1992. Migration of diurnal raptors from the Florida Keys into the West Indies. Hawk Migration Association of North America Migration Studies, October 1992.
- +HOFFMAN, W., A. SPRUNT IV, P. KALLA, AND M. ROBSON. 1993. Bridled Tern breeding record in the United States. *American Birds* 47: 379–381.
- +HOVIS, J.A., AND G.L. SPRANDEL. 1999. Statewide breeding shorebird survey preliminary draft, annual report. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +HUMPHREY, S.R., editor. 1992. *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Volume I, Mammals*. University Press of Florida. Gainesville, FL.
- +JAAP, W.C., AND P. HALLOCK. 1990. Coral Reefs. Pages 574–616 in *Ecosystem of Florida* (R.L. Myers and J.J. Ewel, editors). University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.
- +JESTER, S.L., AND W.O. SERMONS, JR. 1992. Florida Scrub Jay inventory for Half Moon Wildlife Management Area. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +JOHNSON, F.A., AND F. MONTALBANO. 1984. Selection of plant communities by wintering waterfowl on Lake Okeechobee, Florida. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 48: 174–178.
- +JUE, S, C. KINDELL, AND J. WOJCIK. 2001. *Florida Conservation Lands 2001*. Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Tallahassee, FL.
- +KALE, H.W., II 1996. Dusky Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus nigrescens*). Pages 7–12 in *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Volume V, Birds* (J.A. Rodgers, Jr., H.W. Kale, II, and H.T. Smith, editors). University Press of Florida. Gainesville, FL.
- +KALE, H.W., II, B. PRANTY, B.M. STITH, AND C.W. BIGGS. 1992. The atlas of the breeding birds of Florida. Final report to the Nongame Wildlife Program, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +KAUTZ, R.S. 1993. Trends in Florida wildlife habitat 1936–1987. *Florida Scientist* 56: 7–24.

- +KELLY, E.M., J. ROBERTSHAW, AND M. BARNWELL. 1997. Plan for the use and management of the Weekiwachee Preserve. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Brooksville, FL.
- +KRAL, R. AND R. B. MCCARTNEY. 1991. A new species of *Conradina* [Lamiaceae] from northeastern peninsular Florida. *Sida* 14: 391–398.
- +LAYNE, J.N. 1997. Nonindigenous mammals. Pages 157–186 in *Strangers in Paradise: Impact and Management of Nonindigenous Species in Florida* (D. Simberloff, D.C. Schmitz, and T.C. Brown, editors). Island Press. Washington, D.C.
- +LEGARE, M.L. 1996. The effectiveness of tape playbacks in estimating population densities of breeding Black Rails (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) in Florida. M.Sc. thesis. University of Rhode Island.
- +LEGARE, M.L., W.R. EDDelman, P.A. BUCKLEY, AND C. KELLY. 1999. The effectiveness of tape playback in estimating Black Rail density. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 63: 116–125.
- +LOFTIN, R.W., G.E. WOOLFENDEN, AND J.A. WOOLFENDEN. 1991. *Florida Bird Records in American Birds and Audubon Field Notes 1947–1989*. Florida Ornithological Society Special Publication No. 4. Gainesville, FL.
- +LOHRER, F.E., editor. 1992. Archbold Biological Station. Lake Placid, Florida. 6<sup>th</sup> edition. Lake Placid, FL.
- +LOHRER, F.E., AND G.E. WOOLFENDEN. 1992. Birds of the Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida. Archbold Biological Station. Lake Placid, FL.
- +LORENZ, J. 1999. Regional nesting report: Roseate Spoonbill – Florida Bay. Pages 10–11 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +MCCAFFREY, C. 2002. Florida: what does it take to protect a million acres? *Nature Conservancy* 52(1): 62.
- +MCNAIR, D.B. 1998. Henslow's Sparrow and Sedge Wren response to a dormant-season prescribed burn in a pine savana. *Florida Field Naturalist* 26: 46–47.
- +MCNAIR, D.B., AND J.A. GORE. 2000. Recent breeding of Caspian Terns in northwest Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 28: 30–32.
- +MELVIN, S.L. 2001. Waterbird use of a hydrologically altered river system. *Florida Field Naturalist* 29: 1–12.
- +MERRITT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ANNUAL NARRATIVE. 1997. \_\_\_\_\_ [Need full reference]
- +MEYER, K.D. 1998. Communal roosts of the American Swallow-tailed Kite in Florida: habitat association, critical sites, and a technique for monitoring population status. Final report. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +MIHALIK, M.B., AND T. SANDT. 2000. Regional nesting report: Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County. Page 11 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +MILLSAP, B.A. 1987. Summer concentration of American Swallow-tailed Kites at Lake Okeechobee, Florida, with comments on post-breeding movements. *Florida Field Naturalist* 15: 85–92.
- +MOORMAN, T.E., AND P.N. GRAY. 1994. Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 81 (A. Poole and F. Gill, editors). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA; The American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- +MORRISON, J.L. 1996. Distribution and habitat use of Audubon's Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus audubonii*) within the Kissimmee River restoration project area. Final report to South Florida Water Management District, Project PC P601833. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +MORRISON, J.L. 1997. Distribution and habitat use of Audubon's Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus audubonii*) within the Kissimmee River restoration project area. Final report to South Florida Water Management District, Project PC P703067. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +MYERS, R.L. AND J.J. EWEL, editors. 1990. *Ecosystems of Florida*. University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.

- +NAS. 1936–1959. Audubon warden field reports. National Audubon Society. Everglades National Park. Homestead, FL.
- +NESBITT, S.A. 2001a. Eastern Brown Pelican population monitoring (Project 92622501000), Fiscal Year 2000–2001. Annual study progress report. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Gainesville, FL.
- +NESBITT, S.A. 2001b. Bald Eagle population monitoring (Project 92912501000), Fiscal Year 2000–2001. Annual study progress report. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Gainesville, FL.
- +NOSS, R.F., AND R.L. PETERS. 1995. *Endangered Ecosystems: A Status Report on America's Vanishing Habitat and Wildlife*. Defenders of Wildlife. Washington, D.C.
- +ODUM, W.E., AND C.C. MCIVOR. 1990. Mangroves. Pages 517–548 in *Ecosystems of Florida* (R.L. Myers and J.J. Ewel, editors). University of Central Florida Press. Orlando, FL.
- +ORZELL, S. 1997. Natural areas inventory of Avon Park Air Force Range in Polk and Highlands counties, Florida. Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Tallahassee, FL.
- +ORZELL, S.L., AND E.L. BRIDGES. 1998. Dry Prairie. Pages 10–1 through 10–66 in *Multi-species Recovery Plan for the Threatened and Endangered Species of South Florida, Volume II, The Ecosystem*. Technical agency draft. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Atlanta, GA.
- +PEACOCK AND ASSOCIATES, INC. 1999. Pinellas County Utilities wildlife management report for Cross Bar and Al Bar ranches. Peacock and Associates, Inc. Palm Harbor, FL.
- +PERRIN, L., M.J. ALLEN, L.A. ROWSE, F. MONTALBANO, III, K.J. FOOTE, AND M.W. OLINDE. 1982. A report on fish and [other] wildlife studies in the Kissimmee River basin and recommendations for restoration. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Okeechobee, FL.
- +POST, W., AND J.S. GREENLAW. 2000. The present and future of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow. *Florida Field Naturalist* 28: 93–110.
- +PRANTY, B. 1996a. *A Birder's Guide to Florida*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. American Birding Association. Colorado Springs, CO.
- +PRANTY, B. 1996b. Distribution of the Florida Scrub-Jay, 1992–1993. Final report submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Agreement No. 14-16-0004-91-950, Modification No. 5. Jacksonville, FL.
- +PRANTY, B. 2001. The exotic avifauna of Florida. Manuscript submitted to the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee.
- +PRANTY, B., AND G.D. BASILI. 1998. Bird use of agricultural fields at Lake Apopka, with recommendations for the management of migratory shorebirds and other species. Florida Audubon Society. Winter Park, FL.
- +PRANTY, B., AND G.[D.] BASILI. 1999. Zellwood, birds, and the ghosts of banned pesticides. *Florida Naturalist* 72(3): 10–13.
- +PRANTY, B., G.D. BASILI, AND H.P. ROBINSON. In press (2002). First nesting record of the Dickcissel in Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 30: \_\_\_\_.
- +PRANTY, B., AND S. EPPS. In review. Documentation, distribution, and population status of exotic parrots in Broward County, Florida. Submitted to *Florida Field Naturalist*.
- +PRANTY, B., D. ROBINSON, M. BARNWELL, AND C. BLACK. In prep. Reports of Black Rails along the central Florida Gulf coast, based upon cursory surveys in 1998.
- +PUMILIO, J., D. JANSEN, AND M. DUSEK. 1997. Big Cypress National Preserve bird checklist. Big Cypress National Preserve. Ochopee, FL.
- +RADAMAKER, K., AND C. RADAMAKER. In press (2002). First recent record of the Kirtland's Warbler in Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 30: \_\_\_\_.
- +RITTER, S. 2000. Idaho's Important Bird Areas, progress report. Idaho Partners In Flight. Hamilton, MT.
- +ROBERTSON, W.B., JR., AND M.J. ROBERTSON. 1996. Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*). Pages 514–531 in *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Volume 5, Birds* (J.A. Rodgers, Jr., H.W. Kale, II, and H.T. Smith, editors). University Press of Florida. Gainesville, FL.

- ROBINSON, H. [2001]. Bird report, Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District, Unit 1, Unit 2, and the Zellwin Sand Farm Property at Zellwood, Florida. August 15, 1998–August 14, 1999. Submitted to St. Johns River Water Management District. Palatka, FL.
- ROBINSON, H. [2002]. Bird usage of Lake Apopka's North Shore Restoration Area, Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District, Unit 1, Unit 2, and the Zellwin Sand Farm Property at Zellwood, Florida. August 15, 1999–August 14, 2000. Submitted to St. Johns River Water Management District. Palatka, FL.
- +ROBINSON, W.G., AND J.W. TUCKER, JR. 2000. Influence of season and frequency of fire on Bachman's Sparrows and Henslow's Sparrows in longleaf pine forests of the Gulf coastal plain. Auburn University, AL.
- +RODGERS, J.A., JR., AND S.T. SCHWIKERT. 1999. Breeding ecology of the Least Bittern in central Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 27: 141–149.
- +RODGERS, J.A., JR., S.T. SCHWIKERT, AND A.S. WENNER. 1988. Status of the Snail Kite in Florida: 1981–1985. *American Birds* 42: 30–35.
- +RODGERS, J.A., JR., H.W. KALE, II, AND H.T. SMITH, editors. 1996. *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Volume V, Birds*. University Press of Florida. Gainesville, FL.
- +RODGERS, J.A., JR., P.S. KUBELIS, S.A. NESBITT, M.F. DELANY, R.K. FELIX, J. SWAN, K.T. BOWMAN, AND J.B. DODGE. In prep. Atlas of breeding sites for colonial waterbirds in Florida during 1999. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +RUMBOLD, D.G., AND M.B. MIHALIK. 1994. Snail Kite use of a drought-related habitat and communal roost in West Palm Beach, Florida: 1987–1991. *Florida Field Naturalist* 22: 29–38.
- +SCHREIBER, R.W., AND E.A. SCHREIBER. 1978. Colonial bird use and plant succession on dredged material islands in Florida, Vol. 1: sea and wading bird colonies. Technical Report D-78=14. Prepared for the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. Washington, D.C.
- +SEES, M. 1999. Natural nestings of PMs [Purple Martins] observed again at Orlando Wetlands. *The Scout Report* 6(2): 1. The Purple Martin Society.
- +SEES, M.D., AND D.W. FREEMAN. 1998. Observed nesting of the Snail Kite in eastern Orange County, Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 26: 124–125.
- +SEWELL, C.W. 2000. Survey of wading bird utilization of the Upper St. Johns River Basin. Final annual 1999 report. St. Johns River Water Management District. Palatka, FL.
- +SHARP, B. 1970. A population estimate of the Dusky Seaside Sparrow. *Wilson Bulletin* 82: 158–166.
- +SHOUN, J. 2000. Biologists hope endangered woodpeckers will mate in state park [= Picayune State Forest]. *Naples Daily News*, 8 December 2000.
- +SMITH, J.P., J.R. RICHARDSON, AND M.W. COLLOPY. 1995. Foraging habitat selection among wading birds (Ciconiiformes) at Lake Okeechobee, Florida in relation to hydrology and vegetative cover. *Archives of Hydrobiological Special Issues of Advanced Limnology* [is this the correct journal name?] 45: 247–285.
- +SMITH, R.B., AND D.R. BREININGER. 1995. Wading bird populations of the Kennedy Space Center. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 57:230–236.
- +SPRANDEL, G.L. 2001. Fall dragonfly (Odonata) and butterfly (Lepidoptera) migration at St. Joseph Peninsula, Gulf County, Florida. *Florida Entomologist* 84: 234–248.
- +SPRANDEL, G.L., J.A. GORE, AND D.T. COBB. 1997. Winter shorebird survey, November 1, 1993–March 1, 1994. Final Performance Report. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, FL.
- +STEDMAN, S.J. 1984. St. Joseph Peninsula hawk migration. Florida Department of Natural Resources. Tallahassee, FL.
- +STEVENSON, H.M., AND B.H. ANDERSON. 1994. *The Birdlife of Florida*. University Press of Florida. Gainesville, FL.
- +STITH, B.M. 1999. Metapopulation variability analysis of the Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coelurescens* [sic]). Final report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Jacksonville, FL.

- +STRONG, A.M., R.J. SAWICKI, AND G.T. BANCROFT. 1991. Estimating White-crowned Pigeon population size from flight-line estimates. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 58: 156–162.
- +SWFWMD. 2000. Field checklist of the birds of the Weekiwachee Preserve. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Brooksville, FL.
- +SYKES, P.W., Jr. 1983. Snail Kite use of the freshwater marshes of South Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 11: 73–88.
- +SYKES, P.W., AND G.S. HUNTER. 1978. Bird use of flooded agricultural fields during summer and early fall and some recommendations for management. *Florida Field Naturalist* 6: 36–43.
- +SYKES, JR., P.W., C.B. KEPLER, K.L. LITZENBERGER, H.R. SANSING, E.T.R. LEWIS, AND J.S. HATFIELD. 1999. Density and habitat of breeding Swallow-tailed Kites in the Lower Suwannee ecosystem, Florida. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 70: 321–336.
- +THAXTON, J.E., AND T.M. HINGTGEN. 1996. Effects of suburbanization and habitat fragmentation on Florida Scrub-Jay dispersal. *Florida Field Naturalist* 24: 25–37.
- +THOMAS, B., L. BRANDT, AND M.[M]. BAILEY. 1999. Regional nesting report: A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Pages 5–6 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +THOMAS, B., M.[M]. BAILEY, AND L. BRANDT. 2000. Regional nesting report: A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Pages 6–7 in South Florida wading bird report (D.E. Gawlik, editor). South Florida Water Management District. West Palm Beach, FL.
- +TOTH, L.A. 1993. The ecological basis of the Kissimmee River restoration plan. *Florida Scientist* 56: 25–51.
- +TNC. 1996. Bright Hour Watershed, Water Management Lands Trust Fund, Save Our Rivers/Preservation 2000, project proposal application. Prepared for the Southwest Florida Water management District. The Nature Conservancy. Tallahassee, FL.
- +USFWS. 1999a. Organochlorines are preliminary cause of death in birds and fish near Lake Apopka, Florida. Press release No. R99-022, 17 February 1999. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, GA.
- +USFWS. 1999b. Pelican Island: Honoring a legacy. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, D.C.
- +USFWS. 2000. Technical/agency draft revised recovery plan for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Atlanta, GA.
- +USFWS. 2001. St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Annual Narrative, Fiscal Year 2000. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. St. Marks, FL.
- +WALTERS, M.J. 1992. *A Shadow and a Song: The Struggle To Save an Endangered Species*. Chelsea Green Publishing Co. Post Mills, VT.
- +WAMER, N. 1991. Black Rails in Florida: How & where. Published privately. Tallahassee, FL.
- +WELLS, J.V. 1998. *Important Bird Areas in New York State*. National Audubon Society. Albany, NY.
- +WOOLFENDEN, G.E., AND J.W. FITZPATRICK. 1996. Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 228 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and The American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- +ZAFFKE, M. 1984. Wading bird utilization of Lake Okeechobee marshes 1977–1981. Technical Publication 84-9. South Florida Water Management District. [West Palm Beach, Florida].