

6-1998

Newsletter, Florida Breeding Bird Atlas, June 1988

Florida Audubon Society

Nongame Wildlife Program, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Florida Ornithological Society

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Florida Audubon Society; Nongame Wildlife Program, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; and Florida Ornithological Society, "Newsletter, Florida Breeding Bird Atlas, June 1988" (1998). *Audubon Society Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary - Records*. 2.

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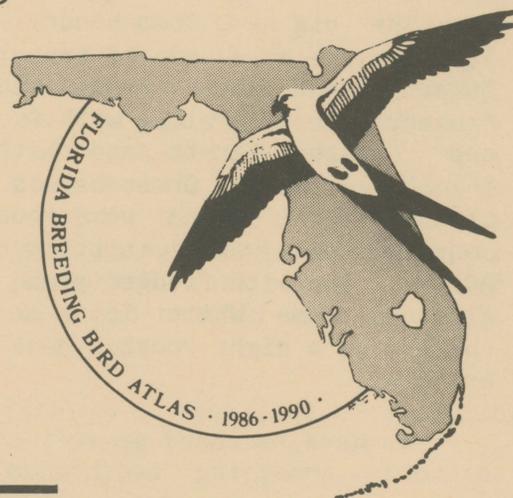
FLORIDA BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

NEWSLETTER

A project of the
FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY
and the

NONGAME WILDLIFE PROGRAM,
FLORIDA GAME & FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

in cooperation with The Florida Ornithological Society
and local Audubon Chapters



Florida Audubon Society, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, Florida 32751 407/647-2615

NUMBER 6 JUNE, 1988

F.O.S. BLOCKBUSTING WEEKEND

This year's F.O.S. blockbusting weekend took place May 27-29 (Memorial Day weekend) in the Chipley/Bonifay area of Holmes and Washington counties. Nineteen people participated and a great time was had by all.

In Washington county nine of the county's 18 priority blocks were surveyed and work was done in eight other blocks as well.

In Holmes county 13 of the county's 16 priority blocks were surveyed and work was done in two other blocks.

Honors for the three-day weekend go to Walton/Okaloosa county coordinator Don Ware and state coordinator Wes Biggs with 60 species recorded (in the three breeding categories) in Graceville Block 3, Holmes county. Sharing honors were Region six coordinator David Goodwin and Joyce King with 25 species confirmed in Poplar Head Block 6, Washington county.

Totals for the weekend in both counties were 12 species PO; 22 species PR; and 48 species confirmed; for a total of 82 species.

The grand prize for the weekend was the discovery of the first Florida nesting of Eastern Phoebe in northern Okaloosa county by Don Ware.

We wish to thank the following people for taking part in this years F.O.S. blockbusting: Wes Biggs, Jim and Katie Cox, Bob, Lucy, and Scott Duncan, Dave Goodwin, Mary and Marion Gray, Larry and Judy Hopkins, Herb Kale, Joyce King, Larry and Skeeter LaClair, Kris Nelson, Brenda Rhodes, Eugene Stoccardo, and Don Ware.

BBA PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clearwater attasser and well known photographer Lee Snyder and state coordinator Wes Biggs had an article published in the June 1988 issue of Wildbird. The article on pages 14-17 is entitled "Key West Quail Dove Spotted" and gives the authors' accounts of their experience with the bird that drew hundreds of observers to Boot Key during the spring and summer of 1987. A history of this probable one time Florida breeder is also discussed.

Breeding Bird Atlas advisory board member Dr. Glen Woolfenden and his Florida Scrub Jays were the subject of one of two articles by Lisanne Renner concerning Florida Scrub habitats that appeared in the April 18, 1988 Orlando Sentinel.

ATLASSING IN HENDRY COUNTY

The big news from Hendry County in 1988 is the discovery of breeding Glossy Ibis. Eight pairs were located in a new rookery, nesting along with Great, Snowy and Cattle Egrets and Little Blue, Tricolored and Green-backed Herons. Glossy Ibis pairs were observed in courtship on 27 April, sitting on nests on 20 May, and with fledged young on 31 May. Although some White Ibis so use the rookery as a night roost, none were found breeding.

I have recorded several species of raptors producing two broods a year in Hendry County. Red-shouldered Hawks fledged young in November/December and again in May/June. Eastern Screech-Owls, Common Barn-Owls and Barred Owls all followed similar schedules. Wild Turkey seem to have a prolonged nesting season in my area. Down on the Miccosukee Reservation there were "puff-balls" in mid May and a hen was found sitting on eleven eggs on 9 June.

The only access to one of my quads is through the Hendry Correctional Institute. While atlassing those blocks I have the distinction of being accompanied by an armed guard.

Many of us saw our first Smooth-billed Ani in Clewiston, in fact the first nesting of the species in North America was recorded there fifty years ago. Yes indeed, Virginia there are still Smooth-billed Anis in Clewiston!!

Lynne Lewis
Hendry Co. Coordinator



HIGHLIGHTS OF 1988 FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

Frigatebirds nested for the first time on Bush and Long Keys in the Dry Tortugas. Prior to this the only nesting colony for this species in North America was in the Marquesas. Another first at Dry Tortugas was a nestling Masked Booby on Hospital Key. Masked Boobies have laid eggs on Hospital and Middle Keys in past years, but they were washed away by storm tides or were otherwise destroyed.

Black-shouldered Kites nested in Everglades National Park constituting the first Dade County breeding record.

Cave Swallows nested under several bridges in south Dade County for the second year in succession.

A pair of Northern Shovelers with young were found in the Orlando area about three miles from Atlas Headquarters. This is apparently the first breeding record for Florida.

The first Florida nesting of Eastern Phoebe was recorded in June in northern Okaloosa County. The mud and straw nest was found under a bridge by Walton/Okaloosa County Coordinator, Don Ware.

The Barn Swallow is now breeding throughout Florida, most often under bridges over water (as does the Cave Swallow in Dade County), hence atlassers should make an effort to check bridges in their blocks.

Rock Doves, most often associated with urban/suburban habitats are commonly found breeding under highway overpasses in rural areas so keep an eye out for them. Another species to be looked for now breeding throughout the state is the Brown-headed Cowbird. In south and central Florida atlassers need to be on the lookout for Shiny Cowbirds. Where will the first North American nest record of the Shiny be found?

HUMMINGBIRD HINTS

If the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds are nesting in your block, the best way to find them is to "stake out" a nectar source such as a flowering plant of a kind they like. A half-hour spent watching a trumpet vine, honeysuckle, or any number of cultivated plants favored by hummers will usually get this species into the Possible column. Be sure to wait until May when the migration is over.

Confirming the species is hard unless you have someone in your block who maintains hummingbird feeders. Adult hummingbirds will invariably bring fledged young to the feeders as soon as they leave the nest. Anyone who is interested in hummers enough to maintain feeders will also be more than glad to watch for the pattern that is typical of breeding birds. If you have many hummingbirds at the feeder in April, followed by just a few in May and then a sudden sharp increase in hummers without red throats in June or July, what you are seeing is many migrants early in the season, followed by the residents who then bring their offspring to the feeders as they leave the nest.

An increase in the middle of August or later doesn't count--those are fall migrants on their way south. Naturally, you shouldn't use this method if the feeders are near the edge of the block because the nest might be over the line into the next block, but if the feeders are well out into the center of the block, feeder watching for fledged young is by far the most effective method of confirming hummingbirds. Used with common sense and a bit of caution it will work on other species as well!

Robert W. Loftin
St. Johns Co. Coordinator

A SAD NOTE

John Brooks, husband of Okeechobee County Coordinator Jane Brooks, died June 3, after suffering a heart attack in early April.

John was an ardent environmentalist and was a major force in conservation action in St. Lucie County. He was recognized for his efforts by a conservation award from Florida Audubon in 1986. A very good article about John and his many accomplishments appeared on the front page of the Stuart News on June 4, 1988.

To Jane, we offer our heartfelt condolences. Memorials in John's name should be made to the Nature Conservancy 1353 Palmetto Ave. Winter Park, FL 32789, or to Florida Audubon Society 1101 Audubon Way Maitland, FL 32751.

PURPLE MARTIN COLONY REGISTRY PROGRAM

The newly formed Purple Martin Conservation Association is attempting to locate and register a majority of the martin colonies in North America. If you know of a colony that existed this past season, or would like to start one, please let the PMCA know. You can further assist by noting martin houses or gourds in people's yards during your travels and sending us a mailing address, or Send information to The Purple Martin Conservation Association PO Box 178, Edinboro, PA 16412. Two FBBA Advisory Board Members are on the Scientific Advisory Board for PMCA: Dr. Bill Hardy and Dr. Herb Kale. Annual dues are \$15 and include a subscription to the Purple Martin Update.



**Purple
Martin
Conservation
Association**

A NOTE ABOUT BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS AND CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

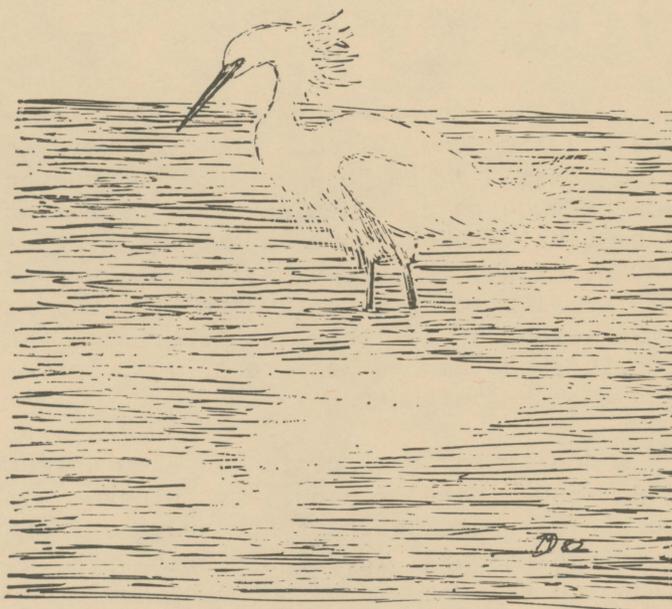
About 100 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted in Florida last year and a similar number this year. If you have participated in these surveys, please remember to convert your data into Breeding Bird Atlas form and submit that information to the appropriate county coordinator this October. The Florida Atlas and Gazetteer (see Newsletter #3) is a very useful tool for this job. At each BBS stop keep notes on any breeding evidence you might observe (for example, FY, FS, etc.) otherwise, the only codes to be derived from BBS data are SH or SM.

Most of us participate in at least one Christmas Bird Count each winter. The information that these counts produce is very valuable to the BBA. If you are a Christmas Count compier, please obtain exact location and breeding evidence information on all winter breeders and submit to your county coordinator.

BRIDLED TERN BREEDING RECORD

On July 15, 1987 we visited an islet composed of coral rubble on the reef edge off the lower keys (Monroe County). Julie Hovis of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission had described to us a large Roseate Tern colony on the islet. We found a large and successful Roseate Tern colony (we estimated 300 pairs, and saw numerous flying young). We also observed an adult Bridled Tern over the island. From its reactions to us, and from its attentiveness to the island, we surmised that it had a nest. We retreated to our boat and watched it light on a coral rock in an unvegetated pile of coral rubble. We returned and found a single Bridled Tern chick under the rock. The chick appeared to be at least several days old, but was still downy. This appears to be the first breeding record for the Bridled Tern in the United States.

Alexander Sprunt IV and Wayne Hoffman



GUIDELINES FOR SAFE DATES

When we began this project, we noted that we were all novices in atlassing, and that we would learn much as time passed. This is still true today. After two years of reviewing data cards, we concluded that we needed guidelines concerning some breeding criteria codes.

When both breeding birds and migrants of the same species occur simultaneously, how does one separate a breeding species in suitable habitat (SH) from a transient passing through? Unless you see tangible evidence of breeding such as nest building, food carrying, etc., the mere presence of a Northern Parula or Gray Catbird, for examples, in mid April, does not justify listing as SH or SM. A number of species such as the American Kestrel and Pied-billed Grebe are common in winter, but uncommon breeders. When can we assume that a Kestrel is a breeder and not a wintering bird. Even our common permanent residents, such as, Northern Cardinal and Northern Mockingbird could be considered (SH) at certain times of the year, but not at others.

Therefore, we have prepared a list of "Safe Dates" for the use of these codes. A copy is enclosed with this issue of the newsletter. We regret we did not have this for you at the start of the project, but, please do use it now. If you find any errors, or strongly disagree with some dates, let us know.

HEARSAY

Hearsay! You've got to be kidding! That's the reaction I get from many atlas workers when I bring up the subject of using hearsay evidence in filling out data cards for BBA. But, I have found that the things people tell you can be a valuable source of accurate information if used with caution and good judgement.

Sure, the farmer you strike up a conversation with down by the ol' fishing hole is not a skilled ornithologist, and some of the things he tells you are likely to be mistaken, but other things are just as likely to be correct. Country people do know some birds, especially game birds. The fisherman is sure to know the Wild Turkey and the Bobwhite, even if he doesn't know that it's a Northern Bobwhite. Ask him if he's seen any young quail yet this year. Maybe he has a "Chimley Sweep" at home in his flue. If he does--confirm Chimney Swift the easy way!

The Eagle nest he points you to is most likely an Osprey, but if it's in your block, you can check it out yourself. At least you know where to look. One chap I talked to said he had found a hummingbird nest. My delight was short-lived when he went on to describe it to me. Clearly he thought any small nest must be a hummingbird nest. But fortunately, he had saved the nest! One look told me it was a Vireo nest, probably a Yellow-throated Vireo given the habitat, I couldn't be quite certain. But, you may be sure that I'll be looking for a Yellow-throated Vireo in that grove this year!

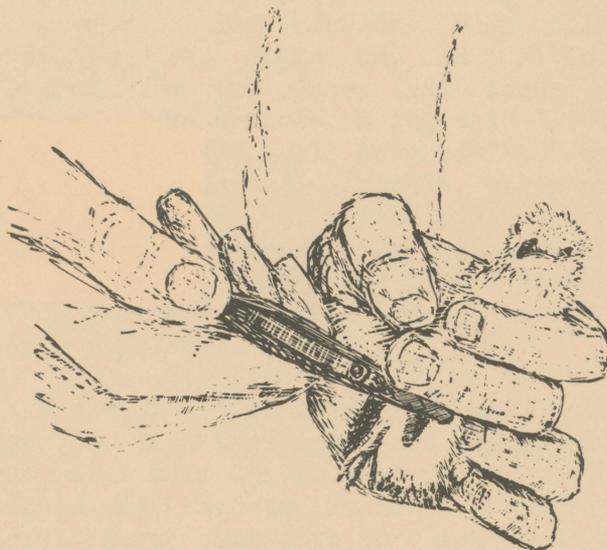
Don't forget that one purpose of the Breeding Bird Atlas is good public relations. Most people, once you have explained your purpose, will go out of their way to try to help. Country people are great, and those not interested in wildlife are rare. If you see a bluebird house on a fence post or a feeder in the yard, knock on the door. Most of the time you'll end up with a welcome glass of iced tea, and, before long, you may find yourself having trouble breaking away to go on covering your block. Try it, it's a pleasant way to get some good data if you simply use your common sense and don't take everything you're told at face value.

Robert W. Loftin
St. Johns Co. Coordinator

We wholeheartedly agree with Dr. Loftin, and wish to add the following points:

1. Remember that this project started in 1986, so although that farmer you stopped to talk to doesn't have "Chimley Sweeps" this year or hasn't seen young turkeys or "Sandhill Whoopers" this year, he may have had them in 1986 or 1987. Ask him.
2. Talking to residents of the block in which you are working is especially important when blockbusting, and the importance increases even more if you're in a block with limited access. Don't forget to ask about crepuscular and nocturnal species, particularly if you will be in that block during daylight hours.
3. It takes much less time for a person to show you the "House Wren" nest in her mail box or tell you about the one in her tool shed last year, than it will take you to find one yourself.
4. We can almost guarantee that you will add species and increase codes if you follow this advice.

The Editors



COORDINATOR CHANGES

Please insert the following information on pages 2 and 3 of Newsletter No.5.

Levy County: add phone# [REDACTED]

Orange County: change zip to 32812

Bay County: change last phone # from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]

Wakulla County: change box # to [REDACTED]

A NOTE ON AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED KITES

Dr. Ken Meyer of the University of Florida is conducting a study for the Nongame Wildlife Program on the status, distribution, and habitat use of American Swallow-tailed Kites in Florida. Information concerning nest locations, behavioral observations etc., should be sent to Dr. Meyers at the Department of Wildlife and Range Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. (904)392-4851.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE PAST

It is a good idea to take a look back into the first five FBBA Newsletters. There are some good atlassing tips to be found there. In fact, a number of other states have been publishing adapted forms of our articles in their newsletters. If people in other states are making use of our past newsletters you should be, too! If you are missing any numbers please request one from your County, Regional or State Coordinator.



Florida Breeding Bird Atlas
C.W. Biggs & H.W. Kale II, Editors
Florida Audubon Society
1101 Audubon Way
Maitland, FL 32751

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Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary
Rt. 6, Box 1875A
Naples, FL 33964

FLORIDA BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Florida Audubon Society, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, FL 32751
(407) 647-2615

SAFE DATES FOR SELECTED BREEDING CODES

May 1988

Please refer to the atlas handbook (pages 14-16) for detailed definitions of criteria codes mentioned below.

Individuals of several species of birds breed in Florida as other individuals of the same species are still migrating through or out of the state. Hence, the presence of one of these species in suitable habitat would not necessarily indicate breeding. Thus, the use of some criteria codes outside of specified ("safe") dates would not be appropriate. The "safe dates" listed for species in this list refer only to the following breeding categories and codes:

Possible:

- (SH) Suitable Habitat
- (SM) Singing Male

Probable:

- (S) Seven or more territorial males (Blockbusting use only).
- (P) Pair
- (T) Bird or pair on territory or a singing male present on more than one date a week or more later.

Confirmed:

- (SE) Seven or more territorial males observed on at least two days, a week or more apart.

All other breeding criteria codes list positive evidence of breeding, hence their use is not restricted by "safe" dates. For example, if you see a Northern Parula at a nest (ON) in April, that is incontrovertible evidence for breeding even though the "safe" date for codes SH or SM don't occur until May 15 and later.

Colonially nesting species are not listed here because we accept only confirmed evidence found at the nest colony for the species. Species marked with an asterisk on the field data card require full documentation anyway, thus are not listed here.

Breeding codes that are inherently inappropriate (e.g. SM for a non-singing species, or FS for species (ducks, etc.) that do not carry food to their young) are not specifically discussed below.

Pied-billed Grebe 1 May - 1 Sep

P - Caution, sexes alike
(but female often smaller than
male.) Behavior clues
essential.
DD - Distraction display rarely
observed.
FS - Adults rarely seen carry-
ing food.

American Bittern 1 May - 1 Aug

P - Caution, sexes alike.
DD - Distraction display rarely
observed.
FS - Adults rarely seen carry-
ing food.

Least Bittern 1 May - 1 Sep

DD - Distraction display
rarely observed.
FS - Adults rarely seen carry-
ing food.

Green-backed Heron 1 May - 1 Sep

See Least Bittern above.

Fulvous Whst.-Duck 1 May - 1 Sep

P - Caution, birds may be
paired at anytime of year.
Use safe date only.
C - Caution, courtship display-
ed by migrants. Use safe dates
only.

Wood Duck 1 Apr - 1 Aug

P - Caution, birds may be
paired at anytime, use safe
dates.
C - Courtship may occur any
season, use safe dates.
N - Does not modify nest
cavity or carry nest material.

Mottled Duck 1 Apr - 1 Aug

P - Caution, sexes similar,
may be paired year round. Use
safe dates.
C - Courtship may occur any
season. Use safe dates.

Mallard 1 Apr - 1 Aug

P - Caution, may be
paired year round. Use safe
dates.
C - Courtship may occur any
season. Use safe dates.

Black Vulture 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Under Possible, no codes are to
be used.
Under Probable, S and P are
unacceptable.
Under Confirmed, SE is not
suitable (see p. 15 of hand-
book.)

Turkey Vulture 1 Apr - 1 Aug

See Black Vulture above.

Osprey No. Fl. 1 Apr - 1 Aug

So. Fl. year round
FS - Do not use.
Adults also carry food
for their own consump-
tion.

Am. Sw.-t. Kite 1 Apr - 15 Jul

P - Caution, sexes similar.
FS - Do not use, adults also
carry food for their own
consumption.

Snail Kite 1 Dec - 1 Jul

FS Do not use, adults carry
food for their own consump-
tion.

Mississippi Kite 1 May - 1 Aug

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.

Bald Eagle 1 Nov - 1 Jun

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.

Cooper's Hawk 1 May - 1 Aug

FS - Do not use, adults also
carry food for own consumption.

Red-shouldered Hawk 1 Apr - 1 Aug

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.

Broad-winged Hawk 1 Apr - 1 Jul

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.
Only breeds Reg 1-5

Short-tailed Hawk 1 Mar - 1 Jul

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.

Red-tailed Hawk 1 Apr - 1 Jul

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.

Crested Caracara 1 Feb - 1 Jul

See Am. Sw.-tailed Kite above.
Only breeds Regs. 5-9

American Kestrel 1 May - 1 Aug
N - inappropriate
FS - inappropriate, adults carry food for their own consumption.

Wild Turkey 1 Mar - 1 Jul

Northern Bobwhite 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Black Rail 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Clapper Rail 1 Apr - 1 Aug
See Black Rail above.

King Rail 1 Apr - 1 Aug
See Black Rail above.

Purple Gallinule 1 May - 1 Sep
See Black Rail above.

Common Moorhen 1 May - 1 Sep
See Black Rail above.

American Coot 1 May - 1 Aug
See Black Rail above.

Limpkin 1 Apr - 1 Jul
See Black Rail above.

Sandhill Crane 1 Feb - 1 Jul
See Black Rail.

Snowy Plover 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Wilson's Plover 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Killdeer 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Am. Oystercatcher 1 Apr - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Blk.- Necked Stilt 1 Apr - 1 Sep
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Willet 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Am. Woodcock 1 Apr - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

White-crowned Pigeon 1 Mar - 1 Jul
SH - Caution, to date, no nests have ever been recorded on islands connected by the overseas highway (U.S. 1), only on out-islands in mangroves.
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Collard Dove 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Ringed-turtle Dove 1 Mar - 1 Aug

White-winged Dove 1 Mar - Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Mourning Dove 1 Feb - 1 Sep
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Common Ground-Dove 1 Mar - 1 Sep
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Budgerigar 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Rose-ringed Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Monk Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug
(Nests in colonies only.)
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Blk.-hood. Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Red-masked Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Dusky-hd. Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Grn.-chk. Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Ches.-front. Macaw 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Canary-wng. Parakeet 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

White-fronted Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Red-crowned Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes alike.

Red-lore Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Orange-winged Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Yellow-headed Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Yellow-naped Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Yellow-crw. Parrot 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Yel.-billed Cuckoo 15 May - 15 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Mangrove Cuckoo 15 Apr - 15 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Smooth-billed Ani 1 Apr - 15 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Common Barn-Owl Year-round
Caution, some northern Barn-Owls
winter in Florida.
P - Caution, sexes similar.

East. Screech-Owl 1 Mar - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Great Horned Owl 1 Oct - 1 May
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Burrowing Owl 1 Mar - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Barred Owl 1 Dec - 1 May
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Common Nighthawk 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Antillean Nighthawk 15 Apr - 15 Aug

Chuck-Will's-Widow 15 Mar - 1 Aug

Chimney Swift 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

R.-thr. Hummingbird 15 May - 1 Aug

Belted Kingfisher 1 May - 1 Jul
Important to locate nest holes.

Red-headed Woodpecker 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Red-bellied Woodpecker 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Downy Woodpecker 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Hairy Woodpecker 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Red-ck. Woodpecker 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Northern Flicker 1 Apr - 1 Aug

Pileated Woodpecker 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Eastern Wood Pewee 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Acadian Flycatcher 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Great Cr. Flycatcher 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Eastern Kingbird 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Gray Kingbird 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Purple Martin 1 Mar - 1 Aug

N. Rg.-wg. Swallow 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Barn Swallow 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Blue Jay 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Scrub Jay 1 Mar - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

American Crow 1 Mar - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Fish Crow 1 Apr - 1 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Carolina Chickadee 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Tufted Titmouse 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Wht.-br. Nuthatch 1 Mar - 1 Aug

Brown-headed Nuthatch 15 Feb - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Red-whisk. Bulbul 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Carolina Wren 1 Mar - 15 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Marsh Wren 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher 1 Mar - 15 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

Eastern Bluebird 1 Mar - 15 Jul

Wood Thrush 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.

- American Robin 1 May - 1 Aug
- Gray Catbird 15 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Northern Mockingbird 1 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Brown Thrasher 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Loggerhead Shrike 1 Mar - 15 Jul
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- European Starling 15 Mar - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Common Myna 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Crested Myna 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Hill Myna 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- White-eyed Vireo 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Yellow-throated Vireo 15 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Red-Eyed Vireo 15 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Black-whiskered Vireo 1 May - 1 Aug
- Note: Many warblers are still migrating north in April and May, hence use care before listing these.
- Northern Parula 15 May - 1 Aug
- Yellow Warbler 1 May - 15 Aug
Breeds in S. Dade and Monroe counties, only.
- Yellow-thr. Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Pine Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
- Prairie Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
- American Redstart 15 May - 1 Aug
- Prothonotary Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
- Swainson's Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- La. Waterthrush 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Kentucky Warbler 15 May - 1 Aug
- Common Yellowthroat 15 May - 1 Aug
- Hooded Warbler 1 May - 1 Aug
- Yellow-breasted Chat 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Summer Tanager 1 May - 1 Aug
- Northern Cardinal 1 May - 15 Aug
- Blue Grosbeak 1 May - 1 Aug
- Indigo Bunting 1 May - 1 Aug
- Painted Bunting 1 May - 1 Aug
- Ruf.-sided Towhee 15 Apr - 15 Aug
- Bachman's Sparrow 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Field Sparrow 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Grasshopper Sparrow 1 May - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Seaside Sparrow 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Red-winged Blackbird 1 Apr - 1 Aug
- Eastern Meadowlark 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar.
- Boat-tailed Grackle 1 Apr - 1 Aug
(Oct - Dec breeding-document by nest, eggs, or young.)
- Common Grackle 1 Apr - 1 Aug
- Brown-headed Cowbird 1 May - 1 Aug
- Orchard Oriole 1 May - 1 Aug
- Spot-breasted Oriole 1 Apr - 1 Aug
P - Caution, sexes similar
- House Sparrow 1 Apr - 1 Sep
(Winter breeding - document by nest, eggs, young.)