

Birds

of the

Timucuan Preserve

and Duval County, Florida



About the Preserve

The 46,000 - acre Timucuan Preserve was designated by the United States Congress in 1988 to protect the complex salt marsh/estuarine ecosystem and historic and prehistoric sites between the lower St. Johns and Nassau Rivers.

Public lands within the Preserve are administered by the National Park Service, the State of Florida, the City of Jacksonville, and the United States Navy. The remainder is privately owned. Currently, the National Park Service owns approximately 9,000 acres within the Preserve, which includes Fort Caroline National Memorial, Theodore Roosevelt Area, Kingsley Plantation, and Cedar Point.

The Preserve is a vast expanse of salt marsh grasses and waterways, quiet wooded islands, and long views of a flat horizon. Some views are pristine, while others display striking evidence of humans: shell middens, ancient forts, a historic plantation, modern homes, power-plant towers, Naval Station Mayport, automobile bridges, and the primary pleasure-boat corridor on the east coast - the Intracoastal Waterway.

Much of the salt marsh is among the least disturbed on the southern Atlantic Coast. The estuarine habitats of the Preserve provide important spawning grounds for many economically important fish and invertebrates.

Due to the orientation of the Preserve and the large range of unimpaired habitats found here, a rich diversity of plant and animal life can be readily observed. Rare and sensitive species of plants and animals, representing important and critical habitats in the Preserve, include Sea Oats, Atlantic Loggerhead Turtle, West Indian Manatee, and Wood Stork.

Birding in General

Numbers and species of birds vary depending on the season. Spring is a good time to observe nesting species, whereas fall brings a much wider diversity of migrants. Large numbers of gulls, terns, and shorebirds can easily be observed in the summer months. Wide varieties of water and land birds, and birds of prey, are present during winter. The National Audubon Society's Jacksonville

Birding in General, *continue*

Christmas Bird Count boasts an annual tally of over 150 species (one of the highest in the United States). Most of this count's area lies within the Preserve's boundaries. Birds are attracted to saltwater marshes, beach and shoreflats and a wide variety of upland areas. Birding is good throughout the year. A day spent covering a variety of habitats should produce a list close to, if not over, one-hundred species!

During summer, biting insects, afternoon thunderstorms, and sweltering heat and humidity are the rule, but summer is also the best time to observe the largest numbers and species of shorebirds. Winter days can be quite mild and pleasant, but always be prepared for rapidly changing weather patterns.

When looking at a bird, pay close attention to the field marks, such as color, size, shape, and wing and head markings. Study the bird as long as possible, referring to your field guide only after careful observation. Take careful field notes and be sure to report rare, unusual, or out-of-range birds to Preserve staff.

About the Checklist

This list contains 342 species that have been recorded either in the Timucuan Preserve, or elsewhere in Duval County. The nomenclature and phylogenetic order used in this list follow that of the American Ornithologists' Union's seventh edition check-list (45th supplement) - July 2004.

Legend

- Sp** - Spring, late February through mid-May
- S** - Summer, mid-May through mid-July
- F** - Fall, mid-July through mid-November
- W** - Winter, mid-November through late February

Spring - Some species migrate much earlier than others, appearing in the Jacksonville area during late February, but are nonetheless considered spring migrants rather than winter visitors. Their status at this time of year is indicated under Spring rather than Winter.

Legend, continued

Summer - Status under this heading indicates the relative abundance of breeding and summering birds. Observers must remember that a few spring migrants can be found into late May, and that some fall migrants occur by early July. As these are not summering residents, their status as migrants is indicated under Spring and Fall rather than Summer.

Fall - Some species, particularly shorebirds, start appearing in the Jacksonville area by early July, however their status as migrants, in July and August, is indicated under Fall rather than Summer.

Winter - Status under this heading indicates the relative abundance of wintering birds. As indicated above, some early spring migrants may be present during March, or earlier, as with Purple Martins. Likewise, some late fall migrants linger well into November. However, these occurrences are omitted from the Winter column so as to clearly indicate the true winter residents and visitors.

Seasonal Abundance Codes

c - Common to Abundant, easily found in suitable habitat.

u - Uncommon to Fairly Common, found when looked for in suitable habitat, but can be missed.

r - Rare to Very Uncommon, more often missed than seen, even when looked for in suitable habitat.

o - Occasional, normally less than five individuals per season, or during any given year, but to be looked for.

Families and Common Names

	Sp	S	F	W
Anatidae: Swans, Geese, and Ducks				
___ Snow Goose (<i>please note if blue subspecies</i>)	o		o	o
___ Canada Goose (<i>virtually all are feral, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
___ Muscovy Duck (<i>all feral, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
___ Wood Duck (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
___ Gadwall			r	u
___ American Wigeon	r		r	r
___ American Black Duck				o
___ Mallard (<i>virtually all are feral, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
___ Mottled Duck (<i>breeds, watch for Mallard/Mottled hybrids</i>)	u	u	u	o
___ Blue-winged Teal	r	o	u	c
___ Northern Shoveler	r		u	u
___ Northern Pintail	o		o	r
___ Green-winged Teal	r		r	u
___ Canvasback				o
___ Redhead				o
___ Ring-necked Duck	r		u	u
___ Greater Scaup	o		o	r
___ Lesser Scaup	r		u	c
___ Surf Scoter	o		o	r
___ White-winged Scoter	o		o	o
___ Black Scoter (<i>can be very common in winter</i>)	o		r	u
___ Long-tailed Duck				o
___ Bufflehead	o		r	u
___ Common Goldeneye				o
___ Hooded Merganser	r		u	c
___ Red-breasted Merganser	r	o	u	c
___ Ruddy Duck	r		r	u
Phasianidae: Turkeys				
___ Wild Turkey (<i>found in western Duval Co, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Odontophoridae: Quail				
___ Northern Bobwhite (<i>declining, local, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Gaviidae: Loons				
___ Red-throated Loon (<i>highly variable numbers year to year</i>)	o		r	r
___ Common Loon (<i>can be abundant during fall migration</i>)	r		u	u
Podicipedidae: Grebes				
___ Pied-billed Grebe (<i>breeds</i>)	u	r	u	u
___ Horned Grebe	r		u	u
Procellariidae: Shearwaters				
___ Cory's Shearwater (<i>pelagic</i>)	u	c	u	
___ Greater Shearwater (<i>pelagic</i>)	r	r	o	
___ Sooty Shearwater (<i>pelagic</i>)	o	o		
___ Audubon's Shearwater (<i>pelagic</i>)	o	o	o	

Families and Common Names	Sp	S	F	W
Hydrobatidae: Storm-Petrels				
___ Wilson's Storm-Petrel (<i>pelagic</i>)	c	c	r	
___ Leach's Storm-Petrel (<i>pelagic</i>)	r			
Sulidae: Gannets				
___ Northern Gannet	u		u	c
Pelecanidae: Pelicans				
___ American White Pelican (<i>numbers variable in winter</i>)	r	o	r	r
___ Brown Pelican	c	c	c	c
Phalacrocoracidae: Cormorants				
___ Double-crested Cormorant	c	u	c	c
Anhingidae: Darters				
___ Anhinga (<i>very local, breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Ardeidae: Bitterns and Herons				
___ American Bittern	r		r	
___ Least Bittern (<i>very local, breeds</i>)	r	r	r	
___ Great Blue Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Great Egret (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Snowy Egret (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Little Blue Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Tricolored Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Reddish Egret (<i>most easily seen at , or near, beaches</i>)	o	u	r	o
___ Cattle Egret (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	u	o
___ Green Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	u	u
___ Black-crowned Night-Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Threskiornithidae: Ibises and Spoonbills				
___ White Ibis (<i>breeds</i>)	c	u	c	c
___ Glossy Ibis	r	r	r	r
___ Roseate Spoonbill (<i>locally common at times in summer</i>)	r	u	r	
Ciconiidae: Storks				
___ Wood Stork (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Carthartidae: American Vultures				
___ Black Vulture (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Turkey Vulture (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
Accipitridae: Kites, Hawks, Eagles and Allies				
___ Osprey (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>breeds</i>)	r	r		
___ Mississippi Kite (<i>has bred</i>)		o	o	
___ Bald Eagle (<i>numbers variable in winter, breeds</i>)	r	r	r	r
___ Northern Harrier	r		u	u
___ Sharp-shinned Hawk	r		u	u
___ Cooper's Hawk (<i>breeds</i>)	r	r	u	u

Families and Common Names	Sp	S	F	W
Raptors, continued				
___ Red-shouldered Hawk (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Broad-winged Hawk	o			
___ Red-tailed Hawk (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	c
Falconidae: Falcons				
___ American Kestrel	r		u	c
___ Merlin	r		r	r
___ Peregrine Falcon (<i>highest numbers in October</i>)	r		u	o
Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots				
___ Clapper Rail (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ King Rail	o		o	r
___ Virginia Rail	r		o	u
___ Sora	u		u	u
___ Purple Gallinule (<i>very local, breeds</i>)	r	r		
___ Common Moorhen (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ American Coot (<i>breeding status unknown</i>)	u	r	u	c
Gruidae: Cranes				
___ Sandhill Crane	o		o	
Charadriidae: Plovers				
___ Black-bellied Plover	c	r	c	c
___ American Golden-Plover (<i>late summer migrant</i>)	o		r	
___ Wilson's Plover (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
___ Semipalmated Plover	u		c	c
___ Piping Plover	r		u	u
___ Killdeer (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
Haematopodidae: Oystercatchers				
___ American Oystercatcher (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
Recurvirostridae: Stilts and Avocets				
___ Black-necked Stilt (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	
___ American Avocet	r		r	r
Scolopacidae: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies				
___ Greater Yellowlegs	u		c	c
___ Lesser Yellowlegs	u		c	r
___ Solitary Sandpiper	u		u	
___ Willet (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Spotted Sandpiper	u		c	u
___ Upland Sandpiper	o		o	
___ Whimbrel	u		u	
___ Long-billed Curlew			o	o
___ Marbled Godwit	r		r	o
___ Ruddy Turnstone	c	r	c	c
___ Red Knot (<i>sporadic in spring migration</i>)	c		u	u
___ Sanderling	c		c	c

Families and Common Names **Sp** **S** **F** **W**

Sandpipers, Phalaropes and allies, continued

___ Semipalmated Sandpiper (returns mid-summer)	c		c	
___ Western Sandpiper (virtually gone by mid-April)	r		c	c
___ Least Sandpiper (starts returning mid-summer)	c		c	c
___ White-rumped Sandpiper	r		r	
___ Pectoral Sandpiper	r		u	o
___ Purple Sandpiper (most records from Huguenot Park)	o		o	o
___ Dunlin	r		u	c
___ Stilt Sandpiper	r		u	o
___ Buff-breasted Sandpiper			r	
___ Short-billed Dowitcher	u	o	c	c
___ Long-billed Dowitcher (found in fresh water areas)	r		r	r
___ Wilson's Snipe	r		u	c
___ American Woodcock (breeding status unknown)	r	o	r	u
___ Wilson's Phalarope	o		r	
___ Red-necked Phalarope (mostly pelagic)	o		r	r
___ Red Phalarope (pelagic)			o	r

Laridae: Skuas, Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

___ Pomarine Jaeger	o		r	r
___ Parasitic Jaeger	o		r	r
___ Laughing Gull (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Bonaparte's Gull	r		r	u
___ Ring-billed Gull	u	r	c	c
___ Herring Gull	u	r	c	c
___ Lesser Black-backed Gull (most numerous in Oct.)	o		u	r
___ Glaucous Gull				o
___ Great Black-backed Gull	u	r	u	c
___ Gull-billed Tern (breeds, declining)	u	u	r	
___ Caspian Tern	u	r	u	u
___ Royal Tern (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Sandwich Tern (breeds)	u	u	u	r
___ Common Tern (numbers peak in late summer)	r	r	c	
___ Forster's Tern	c		c	c
___ Least Tern (breeds)	c	c	r	
___ Bridled Tern (pelagic)	r	r	r	
___ Sooty Tern (pelagic)	u	u	u	
___ Black Tern (most numerous from land in Aug./Sept.)	r	o	u	
___ Black Skimmer (breeds)	u	u	u	u

Columbidae: Pigeons and Doves

___ Rock Pigeon (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Eurasian Collared-Dove (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Mourning Dove (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Common Ground-Dove (breeds)	u	u	u	u

Cuculidae: Cuckoos

___ Yellow-billed Cuckoo (breeds)	u	u	u	
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Families and Common Names **Sp** **S** **F** **W**

Tytonidae: Barn Owls

___ Barn Owl (very rare breeder)	o	o	o	o
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Strigidae: Typical Owls

___ Eastern Screech Owl (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Great Horned Owl (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Barred Owl (breeds)	c	c	c	c

Caprimulgidae: Goatsuckers

___ Common Nighthawk (breeds)	c	c	r	
___ Chuck-will's-widow (breeds)	c	c	r	
___ Whip-poor-will (numbers highest mid/late-March)	r		o	o

Apodidae: Swifts

___ Chimney Swift (breeds)	c	c	c	
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Trochilidae: Hummingbirds

___ Ruby-throated Hummingbird (breeds)	c	c	c	o
___ Black-chinned Hummingbird				o
___ Rufous Hummingbird				o

Alcedinidae: Kingfishers

___ Belted Kingfisher (breeds)	r	o	c	c
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Picidae: Woodpeckers

___ Red-headed Woodpecker (breeds)	r	r	r	r
___ Red-bellied Woodpecker (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	r		u	u
___ Downy Woodpecker (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Hairy Woodpecker (breeds, very local, w. Duval Co.)	o	o	o	o
___ Northern Flicker (breeds)	u	r	u	u
___ Pileated Woodpecker (breeds)	u	u	u	u

Tyrannidae: Tyrant Flycatchers

___ Eastern Wood-Pewee (breeds, western Duval Co.)	r	r	r	
___ Acadian Flycatcher (breeds, very local, w. Duval Co.)	r	r	r	
___ Willow Flycatcher	o		o	
___ Least Flycatcher	o		o	
___ Eastern Phoebe	r		c	c
___ Great Crested Flycatcher (breeds)	c	c	c	
___ Western Kingbird				o
___ Eastern Kingbird (breeds, western Duval Co.)	u	u	u	
___ Gray Kingbird (breeds, very local near beaches)	o	r	o	

Laniidae: Shrikes

___ Loggerhead Shrike (breeds)	u	u	u	u
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Families and Common Names **Sp** **S** **F** **W**

Vireonidae: Vireos

___ White-eyed Vireo (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	r
___ Yellow-throated Vireo (<i>rare breeder, w. Duval Co.</i>)	r	r	r	
___ Blue-headed Vireo	r		u	u
___ Warbling Vireo	o		o	
___ Philadelphia Vireo	o		o	
___ Red-eyed Vireo (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	

Corvidae: Jays and Crows

___ Blue Jay (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ American Crow (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Fish Crow (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c

Hirundinidae: Swallows

___ Purple Martin (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	r	
___ Tree Swallow	u		c	c
___ Northern Rough-winged Swallow (<i>breeds</i>)	u	r	u	
___ Bank Swallow	r		r	
___ Cliff Swallow			r	
___ Barn Swallow (<i>breeds</i>)	c	u	c	

Paridae: Titmice and Chickadees

___ Carolina Chickadee (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Tufted Titmouse (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c

Sittidae: Nuthatches

___ Brown-headed Nuthatch (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
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Troglodytidae: Wrens

___ Carolina Wren (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ House Wren	r		u	u
___ Winter Wren				o
___ Sedge Wren	r		u	u
___ Marsh Wren (<i>breeds</i>)	c	u	u	c

Regulidae: Kinglets

___ Golden-crowned Kinglet			o	o
___ Ruby-crowned Kinglet	r		u	c

Sylviidae: Gnatcatchers

___ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u
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Families and Common Names **Sp** **S** **F** **W**

Turdidae: Thrushes

___ Eastern Bluebird (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	c
___ Veery	r		u	
___ Gray-cheeked Thrush			r	
___ Swainson's Thrush	o		u	
___ Hermit Thrush	u		u	c
___ Wood Thrush	o		o	
___ American Robin (<i>very local, breeds</i>)	u	r	u	c

Mimidae: Mockingbirds and Trashers

___ Gray Catbird	u		u	c
___ Northern Mockingbird (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Brown Thrasher (<i>breeds</i>)	u	u	u	u

Sturnidae: Starlings

___ European Starling (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
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Motacillidae: Pipits

___ American Pipit	r		r	u
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Bombycillidae: Waxwings

___ Cedar Waxwing (<i>numbers highly variable in winter</i>)	u		u	u
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Parulidae: Wood-Warblers

___ Blue-winged Warbler	r		u	
___ Golden-winged Warbler	o		o	
___ Tennessee Warbler	r		u	
___ Orange-crowned Warbler	r		u	u
___ Nashville Warbler			o	
___ Northern Parula (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	u	o
___ Yellow Warbler	u		u	
___ Chestnut-sided Warbler	o		u	
___ Magnolia Warbler	o		u	
___ Cape May Warbler	u		u	
___ Black-throated Blue Warbler	u		u	
___ Yellow-rumped Warbler	u		c	c
___ Black-throated Green Warbler	o		r	
___ Blackburnian Warbler	o		r	
___ Yellow-throated Warbler (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	u
___ Pine Warbler (<i>breeds</i>)	c	c	c	c
___ Prairie Warbler	c		c	o
___ Palm Warbler	c		c	c
___ Bay-breasted Warbler	o		u	
___ Blackpoll Warbler	u		u	
___ Cerulean Warbler			o	
___ Black-and-white Warbler	u		u	u
___ American Redstart	u		c	
___ Prothonotary Warbler (<i>very local as breeder</i>)	r	r	r	
___ Worm-eating Warbler	u		u	
___ Swainson's Warbler	o			
___ Ovenbird	u		u	o

Families and Common Names	Sp	S	F	W
Warblers, continued				
___ Northern Waterthrush	u		c	o
___ Louisiana Waterthrush	o		r	
___ Kentucky Warbler	o		o	
___ Common Yellowthroat (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Hooded Warbler (very local, breeds western Duval Co.)	r	r	u	
___ Wilson's Warbler	o		r	o
___ Canada Warbler	o		o	
___ Yellow-breasted Chat (very local as breeder)	r	r	r	

Thraupidae: Tanagers

___ Summer Tanager (breeds)	c	c	c	o
___ Scarlet Tanager	r		u	

Emberizidae: New World Sparrows and Allies

___ Eastern Towhee (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Bachman's Sparrow (local, breeds western Duval Co.)	r	r	r	o
___ Chipping Sparrow	u		c	c
___ Clay-colored Sparrow	o		o	o
___ Field Sparrow	r		r	u
___ Vesper Sparrow	r		r	r
___ Lark Sparrow			o	o
___ Savannah Sparrow	c		c	c
___ Grasshopper Sparrow	o		o	o
___ Henslow's Sparrow	o		o	r
___ Le Conte's Sparrow	o		o	o
___ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	u		u	u
___ Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow	u		u	u
___ Seaside Sparrow (breeds)	c	u	c	c
___ Fox Sparrow	o		o	o
___ Song Sparrow	o		u	u
___ Lincoln's Sparrow				o
___ Swamp Sparrow	r		u	u
___ White-throated Sparrow	r		r	u
___ White-crowned Sparrow	r		r	r
___ Dark-eyed Junco			o	o
___ Lapland Longspur (most often seen at Huguenot Park)				o

Cardinalidae: Cardinals, Buntings, and Grosbeaks

___ Northern Cardinal (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Rose-breasted Grosbeak	r		r	r
___ Blue Grosbeak (breeds)	u	r	u	
___ Indigo Bunting	u	o	u	
___ Painted Bunting (breeds)	u	u	u	o

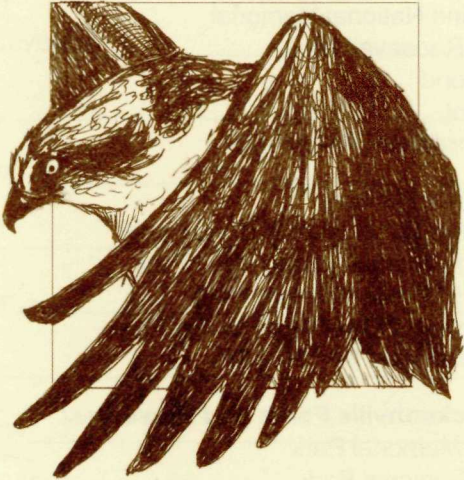
Icteridae: Blackbirds and Orioles

___ Bobolink	u		u	
___ Red-winged Blackbird (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Eastern Meadowlark (very local, declining as breeder)	u	r	u	u
___ Rusty Blackbird	o		o	r
___ Common Grackle (breeds)	c	c	c	c

Families and Common Names	Sp	S	F	W
Blackbirds and Orioles, continued				
___ Boat-tailed Grackle (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Brown-headed Cowbird (breeds)	c	c	c	c
___ Orchard Oriole (breeds)	u	u	r	
___ Baltimore Oriole	r		r	o
Fringillidae: Finches				
___ Purple Finch				o
___ House Finch (very local, breeds)	r	r	r	r
___ Pine Siskin	o			o
___ American Goldfinch	r		u	u
Passeridae: Old World Sparrows				
___ House Sparrow (breeds)	c	c	c	c

Accidentals: the following 51 species have been seen 10 times or less in Duval County; however, keep them in mind for potential sightings depending on the season and/or habitat.

Black-bellied Whistling Duck	Alder Flycatcher
Fulvous Whistling Duck	Ash-throated Flycatcher
Ross's Goose	Tropical Kingbird
Brant	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tundra Swan	Bell's Vireo
Common Eider	Horned Lark
Harlequin Duck	Cave Swallow
Common Merganser	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Red-necked Grebe	Brown Creeper
Eared Grebe	Connecticut Warbler
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	Western Tanager
White-tailed Tropicbird	Snow Bunting
Great Cormorant	Black-headed Grosbeak
Magnificent Frigatebird	Dickcissel
Snowy Plover	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Bar-tailed Godwit	Brewer's Blackbird
Baird's Sandpiper	Shiny Cowbird
Curlew Sandpiper	Bullock's Oriole
Long-tailed Jaeger	Evening Grosbeak
Franklin's Gull	
Black-headed Gull	
Iceland Gull	
Sabine's Gull	
Black-legged Kittiwake	
Arctic Tern	
Atlantic Puffin	
White-winged Dove	
Monk Parakeet	
Black-billed Cuckoo	
Short-eared Owl	
Calliope Hummingbird	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	



Illustrations of the Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow
and Osprey by: Ashleigh Boice

Contact Information:

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Please send any records of rare birds, birds not on this list (for any season), abundances, or any other comments to the above address.