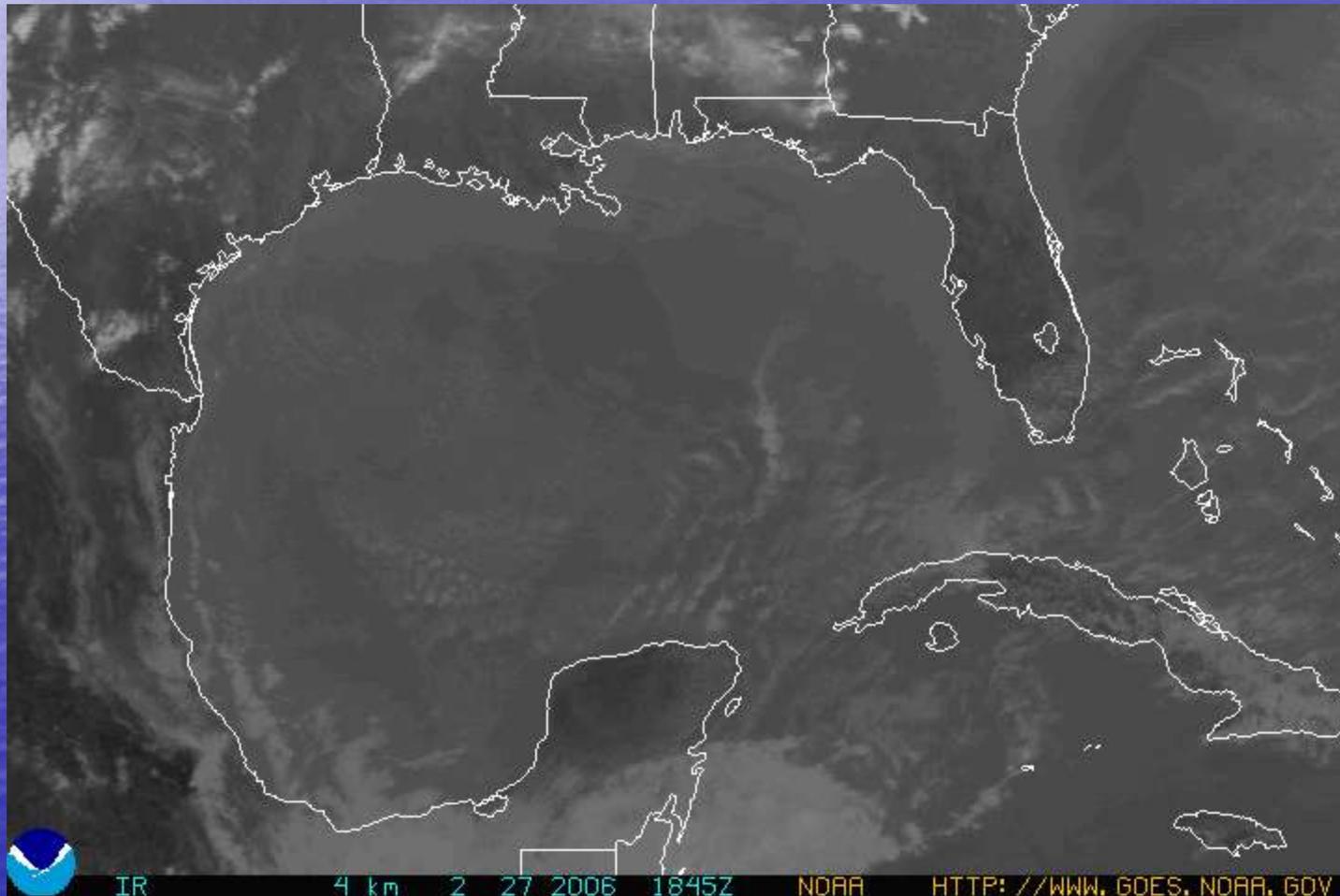


Priority Bird Species and Habitats U.S. Gulf Coast



Important Bird Habitats Along Gulf Coast:

- Beaches, Barrier Islands & Spoil Islands
- Emergent Wetlands (Marshes)
- Intertidal Flats
- Seagrass Beds
- Mollusk Beds
- South Florida Mangroves
- Coastal Grasslands
- Coastal Forests

Beaches, Barrier Islands & Spoil Islands



National Park Service Photo

Reddish Egret

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Nests on Shrubs on Barrier/Spoil Islands; Forages Along Beaches

Moderate Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Texas' Laguna Madre and Mid-Coast, South Florida Extremely Important Areas for the Species

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Heavily Impacted by Plume-Hunting Early 20th Century

Disturbance, Loss of Nesting Colonies a Potential Issue

Hydrologic Modifications May Have Reduced Foraging Habitat in Laguna Madre

Piping Plover

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages Intertidal Zone and Overwash Areas; Roosts Above High Tide Line in Dunes

Federally Listed Threatened (Atlantic Coast Population); Endangered (Great Lakes Population)

Highly Imperiled – U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan

Texas Coast Traditionally Supports Highest Numbers of Wintering Birds

Threats Include Reduction in Suitable Nesting Habitat, Increased Human-Related Disturbance and Predation Levels

Snowy Plover

Breeds and Winters Along Gulf Coast



Forages Intertidal Zone and Overwash Areas; Nests Above High Tide Line in Largely Non-Vegetated Dunes

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Rank – Highly Imperiled

Pacific Coast Breeding Population Federally Listed Threatened

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Reduction in Amount of Suitable Breeding Habitat
Primary Factor Behind Declines, Resulting From Residential Development, Reduction in River Flows, Disturbance Due to Increased Recreation on Beaches

A photograph of a Least Tern sitting on a rocky beach. The bird has a white body, a black cap, and a long, yellow beak. It is facing left. The background is a blurred beach with some green plants.

Least Tern

Summer Resident &
Transient, Gulf Coast

Nests on Open Sandy/Shelly Beaches, Overwash Areas, Islands; Forages Nearshore Waters

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-significant Declining Trend Survey-wide

Interior and California Populations Federally Listed Endangered

Degree of Exchange Between Coastal and Interior Populations Uncertain

Impacted by Past Millinery Trade; Populations Rebounded but Have Declined Due to Beach Development, Disturbance Issues, and River Flow Alteration

Mottled Duck

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Recently-Created Spoil Islands
Can Provide Excellent Nesting
Habitat

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Declining Trend
Survey-wide and in Coastal
Prairies Physiographic Region

Priority Species – Gulf Coast
Joint Venture

Declines Believed Linked to
Wetland Drainage (FL);
Degradation of Freshwater
Marshes and Nesting Habitat
(TX/LA)

Hybridization with Feral
Mallards a Concern, Especially
in Florida

Wilson's Plover

Summer Resident, Winters Locally U.S. Gulf Coast



Breeds on Sandy/Shelly Beaches, Islands, or Spoil Deposits with Sparse Vegetation; Forages Intertidal Zone and Overwash Areas

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Rank – Species of High Concern

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Loss of Beach Habitat and Disturbance Primary Threats

Black Skimmer

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



Breeds on Open Sandy/Shelly Beaches and Islands, Usually with Other Colonial Nesting Waterbirds; Forages Nearshore Waters

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-Significant Decreasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Development of Beaches has Impacted Populations

Flooding, Storms, Predation, and Human Disturbance Major Reasons for Colony Failure

Gull-billed Tern

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



© Kevin T. Karlson

Nests on Open Sandy/Shelly Beaches and Islands; Forages Over Beaches and Nearshore Waters

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-Significant Increasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Impacted by Past Millinery Trade

Factors Believed to Limit Population Include Habitat Availability, Flooding, Predation, Human Disturbance and Possibly Winter Food Limitations

American Oystercatcher

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



Nests on Shelly/Sandy Barrier
or Spoil Islands and Beaches

High Concern – U.S. Shorebird
Conservation Plan

Threats Include Habitat Loss;
Increased Disturbance and
Predation Levels

Sandwich Tern

Summer Resident, Winters Locally U.S. Gulf Coast



Typically Nests on Sandy
Barrier Islands; Also on Spoil
Islands

Not Currently at Risk – North
American Waterbird
Conservation Plan

Site of Largest U.S. Mainland
Colony, Chandeleur Islands,
LA, (10,000 – 20,000 pairs)
Severely Impacted by
Hurricane Katrina

Brown Pelican

Year-round Resident, Gulf Coast



Nests on Shrubby Barrier or Spoil Islands; Forages Nearshore Waters

Moderate Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Federally Listed Endangered – Gulf Coast (TX, LA, MS)

Proposed for De-Listing

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Increasing Trend Survey-wide

Past Precipitous Declines Linked to Organochlorine Pesticide Use

Disturbance of Nesting Colonies Remains an Issue

Some Colony Sites in LA Degraded or Lost Due to Erosion and Subsidence

Emergent Wetlands (Marshes)



Whooping Crane

Winter Resident – Texas
and Florida Gulf Coast



Forages Saline-Brackish Marsh; Roosts in Shallow Water

Federally Listed Endangered

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge – Wood Buffalo National Park Population Estimated at 217 Individuals, September 2005

59 Non-migratory Birds, Florida; 64 Birds in Experimental Migratory Population, Moving Between Wisconsin and Florida, September 2005

Loss and Degradation of Tallgrass Prairies Probably Primary Factor in Declines

Most Losses of Birds >1 Year Old Due to Disease or Collision

Erosion Along the Intracoastal Waterway in TX has Impacted Habitat

Possibility of Establishing Experimental Flock in Coastal Louisiana?

King Rail

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Uses Fresh to Brackish Marsh for Nesting, Foraging, Roosting

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Declining Trend Survey-wide and Within the Coastal Prairies Physiographic Region

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Wetland Loss, Especially in Continent Interior, Likely the Main Cause of Population Declines

Purple Gallinule

Primarily Summer Resident, U.S. Gulf Coast



Uses Freshwater Marshes
for Nesting, Foraging

High Concern – North
American Waterbird
Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey –
Non-significant Declining
Trend Survey-wide and in
Coastal Prairies
Physiographic Region

Loss of Freshwater
Emergent Wetlands
Probable Factor in
Population Declines

Mottled Duck

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Nests in “High” Marsh; Forages in Fresh to Brackish Marsh

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Declining Trend Survey-wide and in Coastal Prairies Physiographic Region

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Declines Believed Linked to Wetland Drainage (FL); Degradation of Freshwater Marshes and Nesting Habitat (TX/LA)

Hybridization with Feral Mallards a Concern, Especially in Florida

Wood Stork

Summer (Year-round Florida) Resident, U.S. Gulf Coast



Forages in Fresh to Saline Marshes

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

SE U.S. Breeding Population (Florida, Georgia, Carolinas)
Federally Listed Endangered

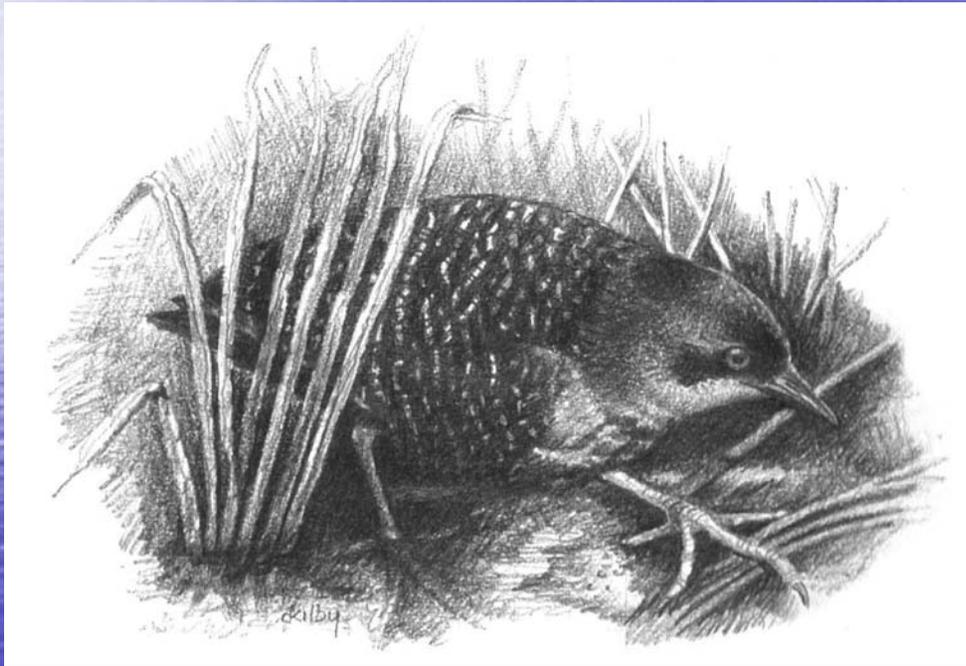
TX, LA Birds Believed to be Post-Breeding Dispersers from Mexico

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Florida Breeding Population Declined as a Result of Water Management Practices and Degradation of the Everglades

Black Rail

Winter Resident and Local Breeder, Gulf Coast



Drawing by Daniel S. Kilby

Nests in "High" Salt Marsh;
Winters/Forages in Fresh to
Salt Marshes

Highest Concern – North
American Waterbird
Conservation Plan

Priority Species – Gulf Coast
Joint Venture

Uses Wetland Sites with
Shallower Water Than Other
North American Rails

Habitat (Suitable Wetlands)
Availability Probably Principal
Factor Regulating Population

Yellow Rail

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Photo by Dave Patton

Forages and Roosts in Higher Portions of Fresh to Salt Marsh

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Human-caused Wetland Loss/Alteration Probably Most Serious Factor Affecting Population

Encroachment of Woody Vegetation on Emergent Wetland Breeding Habitat (Fire Suppression) Decreases Habitat Suitability

Gull-billed Tern

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



© Kevin T. Karlson

Forages Over Fresh to Salt Marshes, Especially During Non-Breeding Season

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-Significant Increasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Impacted by Past Millinery Trade

Factors Believed to Limit Population Include Habitat Availability, Flooding, Predation, Human Disturbance and Possibly Winter Food Limitations

Northern Pintail

Transient, Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Roosts and Forages in
Fresh to Brackish Marsh

Priority Species – Gulf
Coast Joint Venture

2005 Waterfowl Population
Status Report – Abundance
Remains Below Long-Term
Average (-38%)

Declines Linked to Wetland
Drainage and Agricultural
Practices on Prairie Pothole
Breeding Grounds

Other Contributing Factors:
Predation on Nests and
Nesting Hens; Nest
Destruction by Farm
Implements

Lesser Scaup
Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages in Open Water
Areas Within Marshes

Priority Species – Gulf Coast
Joint Venture

2005 Waterfowl Population
Status Report – Abundance
of Lesser and Greater
Scaups Remains Below
Long-Term Average (-35%)

Recruitment has Apparently
Declined in Boreal Forest
Nesting Habitat; Foods and
Habitat Possibly Impacted
by Changes in Fire Regime,
Increased Timber Harvest,
and Acid Rain

Contaminant Issues Related
to Zebra Mussel
Consumption?



Short-eared Owl

Winter Resident Gulf Coast

Forages Over Fresh to Salt Marshes; Roosts on "High" Spots

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Decreasing Trend,
Survey-Wide

Loss or Degradation of
Grassland Breeding Habitat
Believed to be Primarily
Responsible for Declines

Increased Predation Rates May
Factor Into Declines

Seaside Sparrow

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



Inhabits Brackish to Salt Marshes;
Use Bare Ground Areas for Foraging

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-
Significant Decreasing Trend Survey-
Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint
Venture

Little Known About Distribution and
Habitat Requirements Along
Northern Gulf of Mexico Coast

Marsh Alteration and Possibly
Insecticides Played Role in
Extirpation of Dusky Seaside Sparrow

Nest Predation Rates by Marsh Rice
Rats and Fish Crows High in North
Florida

Significance of Storms, Oil Spills and
Fires in Population Regulation not
Understood

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Photo by Bill Horn

Forages and Roosts in Salt to Brackish Marshes

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-significant Increasing Trend Survey-wide

Large Amounts of Marsh Breeding Habitat has Been Degraded or Lost

American Bittern

Winter Resident (Rare Breeder) Gulf Coast



Nests in Freshwater Marshes;
Winters in Fresh to Brackish
Marshes

High Concern – North American
Waterbird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Decreasing Trend
Survey-wide

Declines Largely Due to Loss and
Degradation of Wetland Habitats,
Primarily in Breeding Range

Clapper Rail

Year-Round Resident U.S. Gulf Coast



Photo by Jim Zingo

Uses Salt to Brackish
Marshes

Moderate Concern – North
American Waterbird
Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey –
Non-Significant Increasing
Trend Survey-Wide

Potential Factors
Regulating Population –
Nest Predation, Nest
Flooding, Direct Mortality
From Hurricanes

Vulnerable to Loss and
Degradation of Wetland
Habitats

Intertidal Flats



Reddish Egret

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Forages Intertidal Salt Flats

Moderate Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Texas' Laguna Madre and Mid-Coast, South Florida Extremely Important Areas for the Species

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Heavily Impacted by Plume-Hunting Early 20th Century

Disturbance, Loss of Nesting Colonies a Potential Issue

Hydrologic Modifications May Have Reduced Foraging Habitat in Laguna Madre

Piping Plover

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages Intertidal Zone and Overwash Areas; Roosts Above High Tide Line in Dunes

Federally Listed Threatened (Atlantic Coast Population); Endangered (Great Lakes Population)

Highly Imperiled – U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan

Texas Coast Traditionally Supports Highest Numbers of Wintering Birds

Threats Include Reduction in Suitable Nesting Habitat, Increased Human-Related Disturbance and Predation Levels

Long-billed Curlew

Transient & Wintering Species, Gulf Coast

(Very Rare Breeder, South Texas)



Photo courtesy of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Forages on Shallowly Inundated Coastal Mudflats; Also Less Frequently Flooded Flats

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Rank – Highly Imperiled

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Decreasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Still Recovering From Over-harvest During Commercial Hunting Era

Loss of Grassland Breeding Habitat Thought to be Greatest Threat to Population Stability

Whimbrel

Transient, Uncommon Winter U.S. Gulf Coast



Forages on Coastal Mudflats

High Concern – U.S.
Shorebird Conservation Plan

Threats Include
Destruction/Alteration of
Coastal Wetlands, Increased
Disturbance at Nest and
Roost Sites, Possibly
Contaminants on Wintering
Areas?

Hudsonian Godwit

Transient Through Gulf Coast



Forages Tidal Mudflats; Roosts on Sand Spits

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Rank – Species of High Concern

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Texas Mid-Coast Important Spring Staging Area

Believed to Have Been Heavily Impacted by Market Hunting

Breeding Habitat in Some Areas Over-grazed by Geese

Population Thought to be Stable, but Vulnerable Due to Small Size (~ 50K Individuals?) and Limited Breeding Distribution

Marbled Godwit

Transient and Winter Resident, Gulf Coast



Forages Intertidal Mud or Sand Flats

High Concern – North American Shorebird Conservation Plan

Breeding Bird Survey – Non-significant Decreasing Trend Survey-wide

Impacted by Past Market Hunting

Conversion of Prairie Grasslands to Row Crop Agriculture Has Impacted Species

American Oystercatcher

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



Forages on Intertidal Mud or Sand Flats

High Concern – U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan

Threats Include Habitat Loss; Increased Disturbance and Predation Levels

Seagrass Beds



Redhead
Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages Almost Exclusively Over Seagrass Beds

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Population Primarily Regulated by Availability of Suitable Nesting Habitat; Possibly Limited by Availability of Food Resources (Seagrasses) in Winter

Shoalgrass in the Laguna Madre has Declined due to Long-Term Stabilization of Salinities, Increased Nutrient Inputs, and Increased Turbidity From Dredging Operations (also Increased Recreational Boating?)

75% of Continental Population Winters in Laguna Madre, Dependent Upon Shoalgrass, Therefore Vulnerable to Catastrophic Events

2005 Waterfowl Population Status Report – Abundance Similar to Long-Term Average

Northern Pintail

Transient, Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages Over Seagrass
Beds, Laguna Madre

Priority Species – Gulf
Coast Joint Venture

2005 Waterfowl Population
Status Report – Abundance
Remains Below Long-Term
Average (-38%)

Declines Linked to Wetland
Drainage and Agricultural
Practices on Prairie Pothole
Breeding Grounds

Other Contributing Factors:
Predation on Nests and
Nesting Hens; Nest
Destruction by Farm
Implements

Mollusk Beds



Lesser Scaup

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages on Rangia Clams,
Surf Clams and Other
Mollusks

Priority Species – Gulf Coast
Joint Venture

2005 Waterfowl Population
Status Report – Abundance
of Lesser and Greater
Scaups Remains Below
Long-Term Average (-35%)

Recruitment has Apparently
Declined in Boreal Forest
Nesting Habitat; Foods and
Habitat Possibly Impacted
by Changes in Fire Regime,
Increased Timber Harvest,
and Acid Rain

Contaminant Issues Related
to Zebra Mussel
Consumption?

American Oystercatcher

Year-round Resident Gulf Coast



Forages on Ribbed Mussels,
Oysters and Other Bivalves

High Concern – U.S. Shorebird
Conservation Plan

Threats Include Habitat Loss;
Increased Disturbance and
Predation Levels

South Florida Mangroves



Reddish Egret

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Nests in Mangroves

Moderate Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Texas' Laguna Madre and Mid-Coast, South Florida Extremely Important Areas for the Species

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

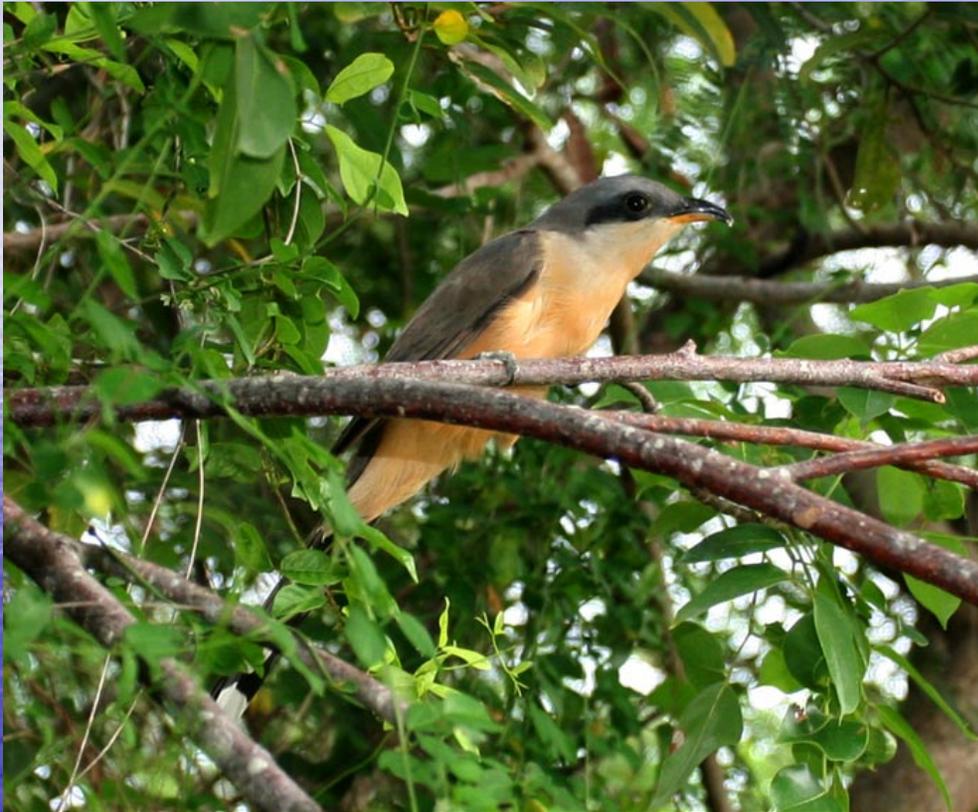
Heavily Impacted by Plume-Hunting Early 20th Century

Disturbance, Loss of Nesting Colonies a Potential Issue

Hydrologic Modifications May Have Reduced Foraging Habitat in Laguna Madre

Mangrove Cuckoo

Year-round Resident, South Florida Gulf Coast



Nests and Forages in Mangroves

Limited Breeding Bird Survey Data
Suggests Significant Decreasing
Trend

Impacted by Coastal Development
in Florida; Possibly by Changes in
Mangrove Distribution Caused by
Alteration of Hydrologic Regimes

Black-whiskered Vireo

Summer Resident South Florida Gulf Coast



Nests and Forages in
Mangroves

Recent Declines in South
Florida Possibly Related to
Cowbird Parasitism

Potentially Impacted by
Changes in Mangrove
Distribution/Abundance
Caused by Hydrologic
Alterations

Apparently Sensitive to
Urbanization

Prairie Warbler

Year-round Resident South Florida Gulf Coast



© G. Armistead

Subspecies *paludicola* -
Found in Mangrove
Swamps

Potentially Impacted by
Changes in Mangrove
Distribution/Abundance
Caused by Hydrologic
Alterations

Wood Stork

Summer (Year-round Florida) Resident, U.S. Gulf Coast



Forages (Nests?) in Black Mangrove Swamps

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

SE U.S. Breeding Population (Florida, Georgia, Carolinas)
Federally Listed Endangered

TX, LA Birds Believed to be Post-Breeding Dispersers from Mexico

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Florida Breeding Population Declined as a Result of Water Management Practices and Degradation of the Everglades

Brown Pelican

Year-round Resident, Gulf Coast



Nests in Mangroves

Moderate Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

Federally Listed Endangered – Gulf Coast (TX, LA, MS)

Proposed for De-Listing

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Increasing Trend Survey-wide

Past Precipitous Declines Linked to Organochlorine Pesticide Use

Disturbance of Nesting Colonies Remains an Issue

Some Colony Sites in LA Degraded or Lost Due to Erosion and Subsidence

Coastal Grasslands



Whooping Crane

Winter Resident – Texas
and Florida Gulf Coast



Forages Coastal Grasslands, Especially
Flooded or Burned

Federally Listed Endangered

High Concern – North American Waterbird
Conservation Plan

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge – Wood
Buffalo National Park Population Estimated at
217 Individuals, September 2005

59 Non-migratory Birds, Florida; 64 Birds in
Experimental Migratory Population, Moving
Between Wisconsin and Florida, September
2005

Loss and Degradation of Tallgrass Prairies
Probably Primary Factor in Declines

Most Losses of Birds >1 Year Old Due to
Disease or Collision

Erosion Along the Intracoastal Waterway in
TX has Impacted Habitat

Possibility of Establishing Experimental Flock
in Coastal Louisiana?

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Transient, Gulf Coast



Forages Short Grass Areas

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan
Rank – Species of High Concern

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint
Venture

Heavily Impacted by Past Market
Hunting

Conversion of Grasslands to Row-
Crop Agriculture Has Impacted
Species on Breeding and
Wintering Grounds

Overgrazing has Degraded
Grassland Habitat in Some Areas

Attwater's Greater Prairie-Chicken

Year-Round Resident, TX Gulf Coast



Nests and Forages in Tallgrass Prairie; Males Require Slightly Elevated, Sparsely Vegetated Display Areas

Federally Listed Endangered

Declines Largely due to Grassland Conversion/Degradation

Predation Now a Significant Factor Because of Low Population Size

Texas Population Largely Maintained Through Introduction of Captive-Raised Birds

The Nature Conservancy Maintains Preserve for this Species on Galveston Bay, TX

Long-billed Curlew
Transient & Wintering Species,
Gulf Coast
(Very Rare Breeder, South Texas)



Photo courtesy of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Forages (Nests South Texas?) in Relatively Sparsely Vegetated Short Grass Areas

U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Rank – Highly Imperiled

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Decreasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Still Recovering From Over-harvest During Commercial Hunting Era

Loss of Grassland Breeding Habitat Thought to be Greatest Threat to Population Stability

Sprague's Pipit

Winter Resident Gulf Coast



Forages and Roosts in Short,
Sparsely Vegetated Grasslands

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Decreasing Trend
Survey-Wide

Conversion/Degradation of
Grassland Habitat Believed to be
Primary Factor Causing Declines

Loggerhead Shrike

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Uses Relatively Short Grass Areas with Scattered Trees or Shrubs for Nest Placement; Winters Similar Areas

Breeding Bird Survey – Significant Decreasing Trend Survey-Wide

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Habitat Change in Portions of Range Has Impacted Populations

Contaminants an Issue?

Increased Competition for Diminished Resources on Non-Breeding Areas an Issue?

Mottled Duck

Year-Round Resident Gulf Coast



Photo by Scott Durham

Nests in Coastal Grasslands
Adjacent to Emergent
Wetlands or Prairie Ponds

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Declining Trend
Survey-wide and in Coastal
Prairies Physiographic Region

Priority Species – Gulf Coast
Joint Venture

Declines Believed Linked to
Wetland Drainage (FL);
Degradation of Freshwater
Marshes and Nesting Habitat
(TX/LA)

Hybridization with Feral
Mallards a Concern, Especially
in Florida



Short-eared Owl

Winter Resident Gulf Coast

Forages and Roosts in Coastal Grasslands

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Decreasing Trend,
Survey-Wide

Loss or Degradation of
Grassland Breeding Habitat
Believed to be Primarily
Responsible for Declines

Increased Predation Rates May
Factor Into Declines

Coastal Forests



Wood Stork

Summer (Year-round Florida) Resident, U.S. Gulf Coast



Nests and Roosts in Coastal Cypress-Tupelo Swamps

High Concern – North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

SE U.S. Breeding Population (Florida, Georgia, Carolinas)
Federally Listed Endangered

TX, LA Birds Believed to be Post-Breeding Dispersers from Mexico

Priority Species – Gulf Coast Joint Venture

Florida Breeding Population Declined as a Result of Water Management Practices and Degradation of the Everglades

Bald Eagle

Winter Resident, Local Breeder Gulf Coast



Nests in Coastal Cypress
Forests

Federally Listed Threatened
Proposed for De-Listing

Breeding Bird Survey –
Significant Increasing Trend
Survey-wide

Earlier Declines Linked to
Human Persecution;
Reproductive Failure Caused
by Contaminants

Transient Migratory Landbirds

Coastal Engineering Projects That Affect Wooded Habitat Potentially Impact Populations

