

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 163 of 585 (28%)

Confirmed: 87 (53%)

Probable: 32 (20%)

Possible: 44 (27%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 25 of 52 (48%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 40 of 124 (32%)

Ridge and Valley: 36 of 72 (50%)

Piedmont: 20 of 76 (26%)

Southeastern Plains: 38 of 254 (15%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 4 of 7 (57%)

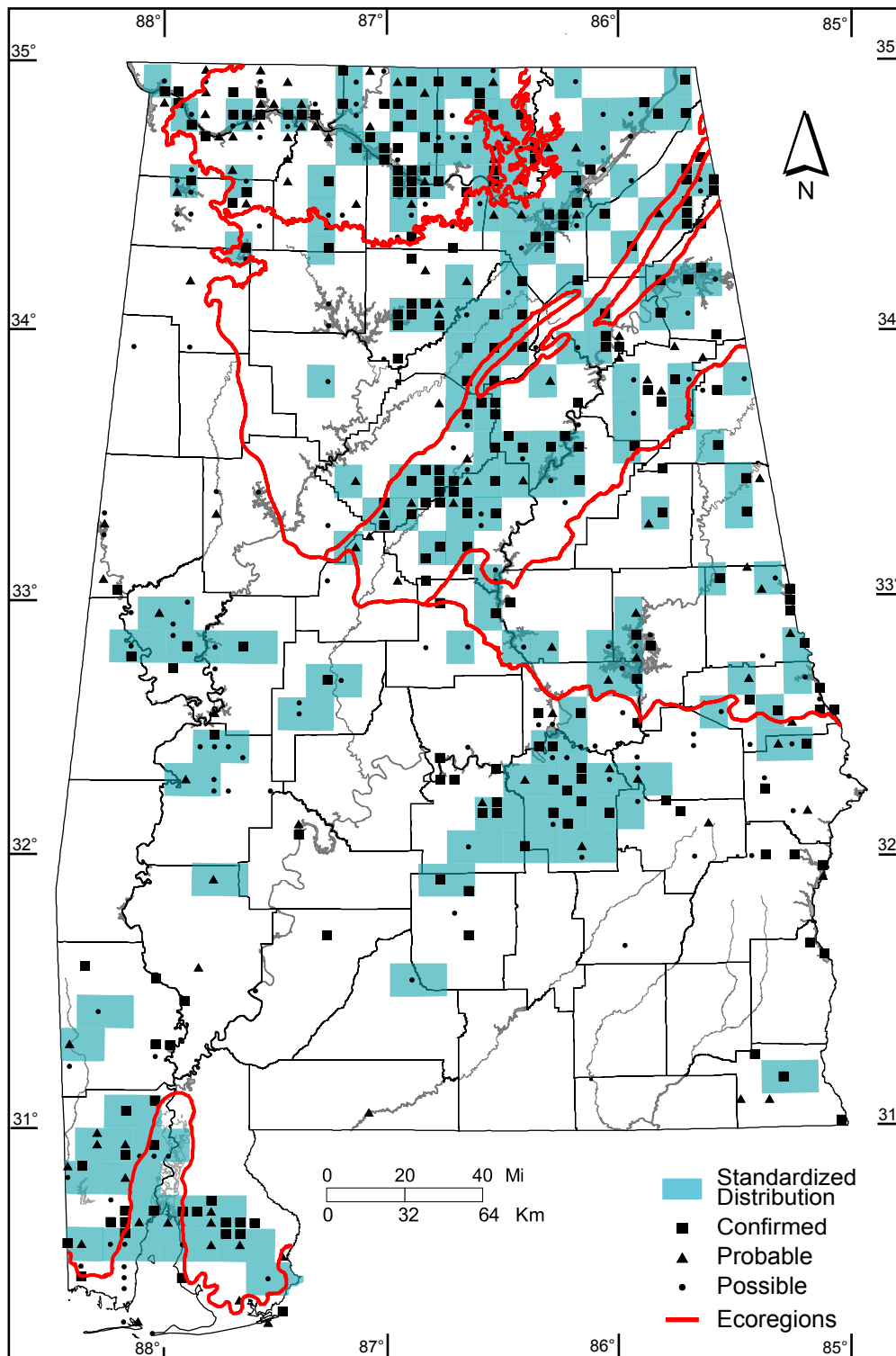
Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 512 of 5087 (10%)

Confirmed: 238 of 5087 (5%)

Safe Dates: March 15 - June 5

Breeding birds have been established from introduced resident populations.



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Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 265 of 585 (45%)

Confirmed: 86 (32%)

Probable: 110 (42%)

Possible: 69 (26%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 28 of 52 (54%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 64 of 124 (52%)

Ridge and Valley: 41 of 72 (57%)

Piedmont: 24 of 76 (32%)

Southeastern Plains: 104 of 254 (41%)

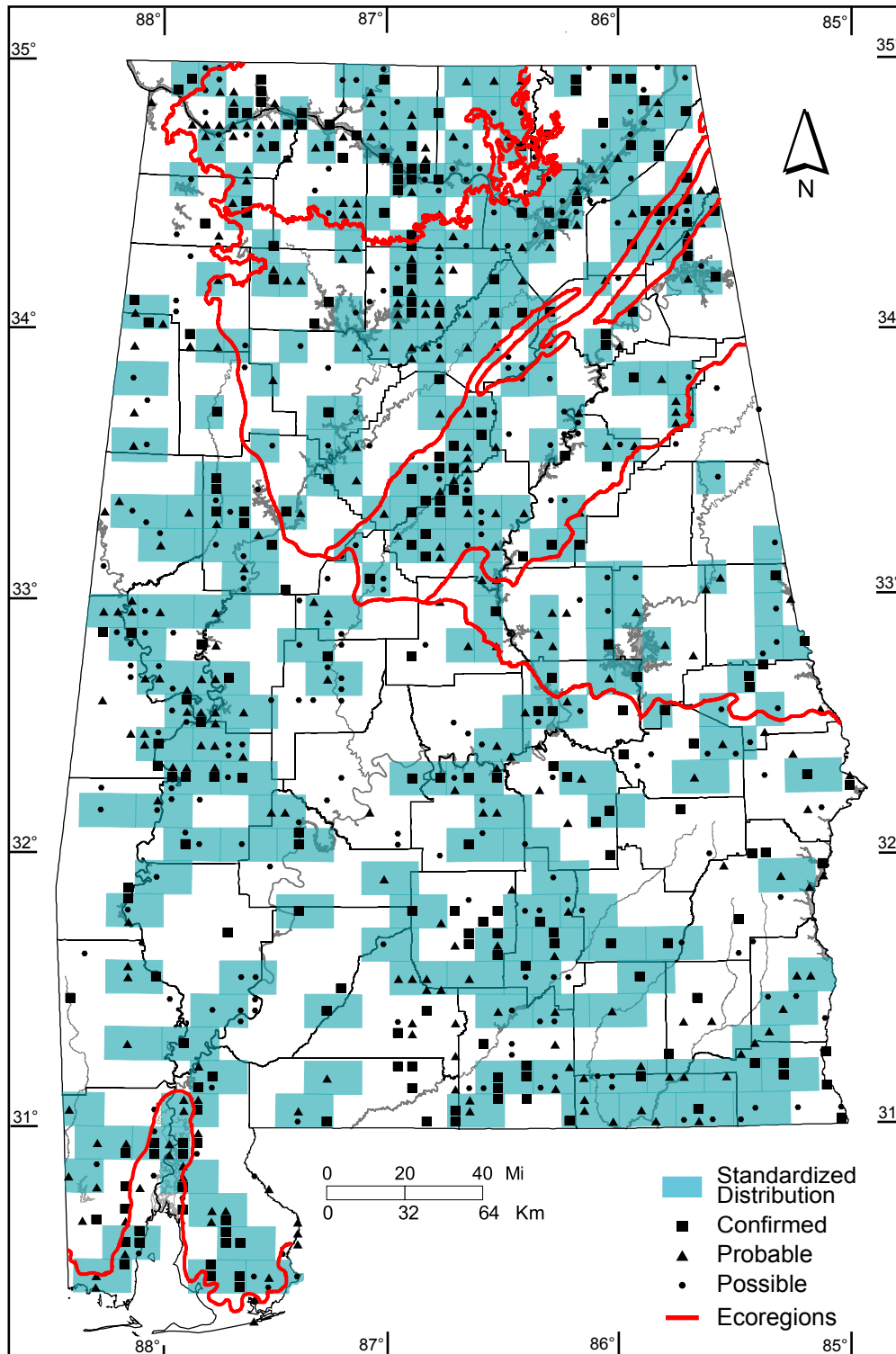
Southern Coastal Plain: 4 of 7 (57%)

Number of Blocks in Which Recorded

Total: 799 of 5087 (16%)

Confirmed: 242 of 5087 (5%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - July 31



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American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 2 of 585 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 (50%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 1 (50%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 1 of 52 (2%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 1 of 124 (1%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

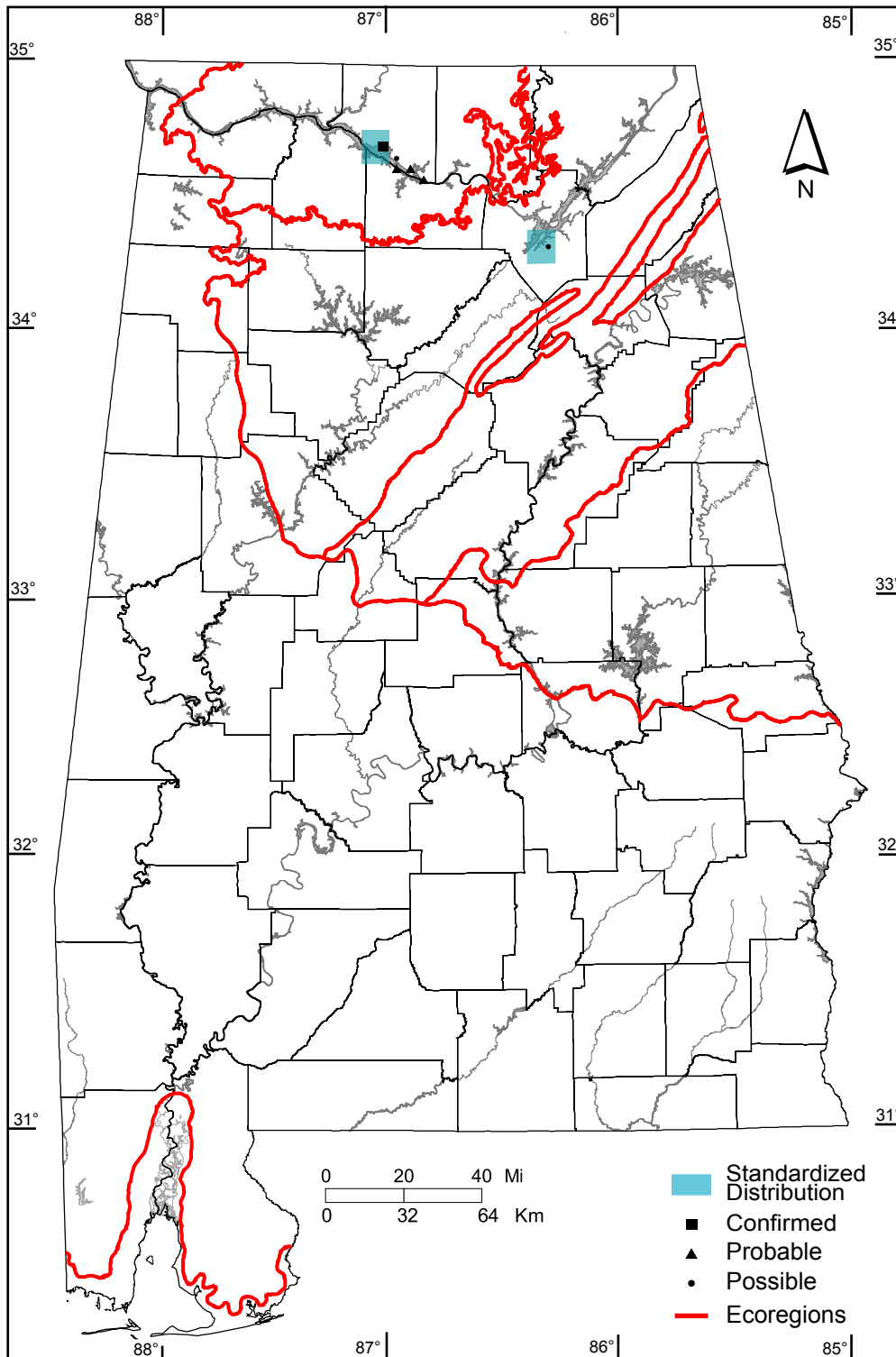
Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 6 of 5087 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: May 15 - July 15



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Mallard

(*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 138 of 585 (24%)

Confirmed: 45 (33%)

Probable: 43 (31%)

Possible: 50 (36%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 21 of 52 (40%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 36 of 29 (32%)

Ridge and Valley: 26 of 72 (36%)

Piedmont: 17 of 76 (22%)

Southeastern Plains: 37 of 254 (15%)

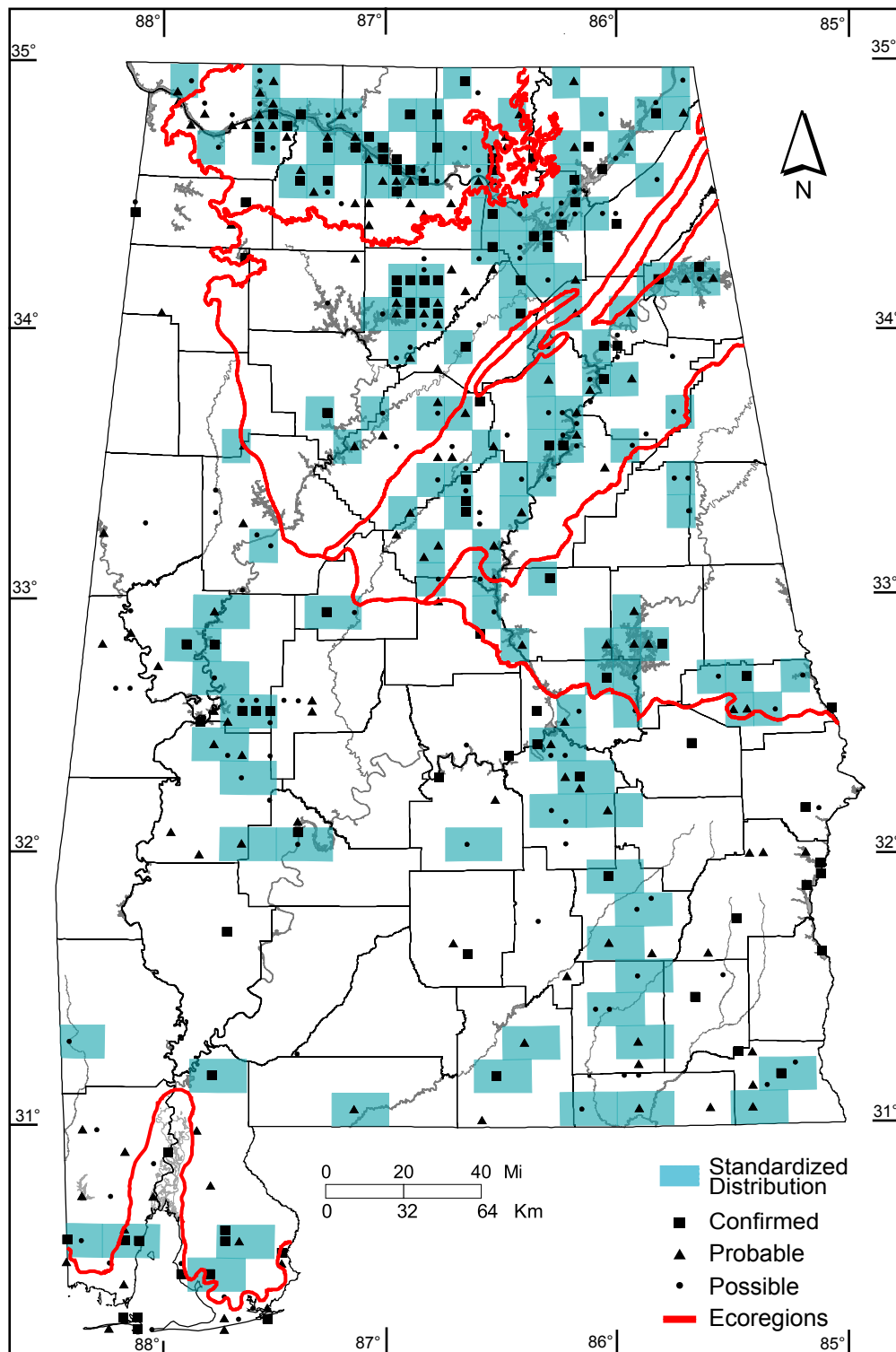
Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 389 of 5087 (8%)

Confirmed: 110 of 5087 (2%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - July 15



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Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 585 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 (100%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

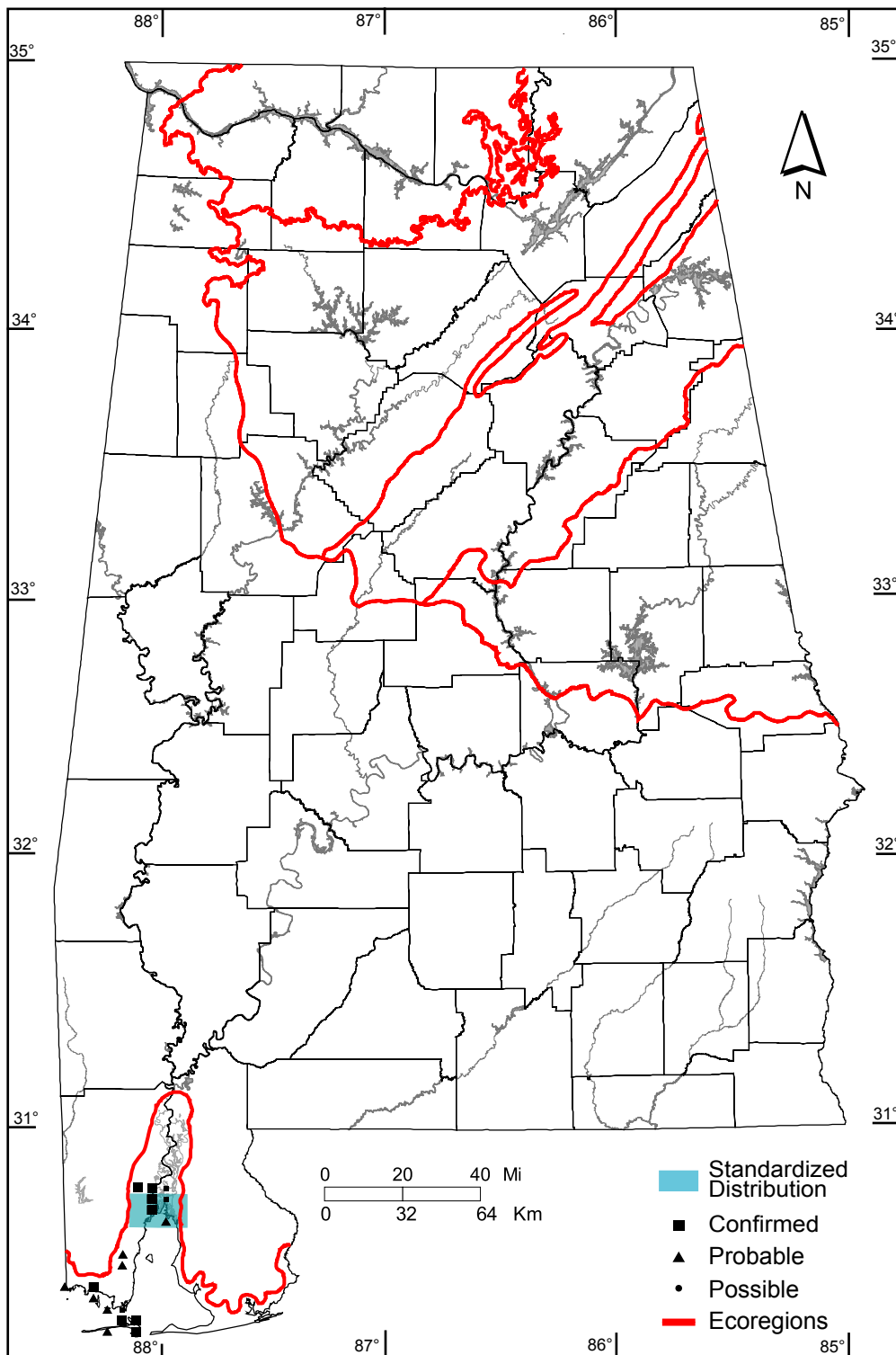
Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 18 of 5087 (<1%)

Confirmed: 8 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - July 15



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Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 585 (<1%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 1 (100%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 1 of 254 (<1%)

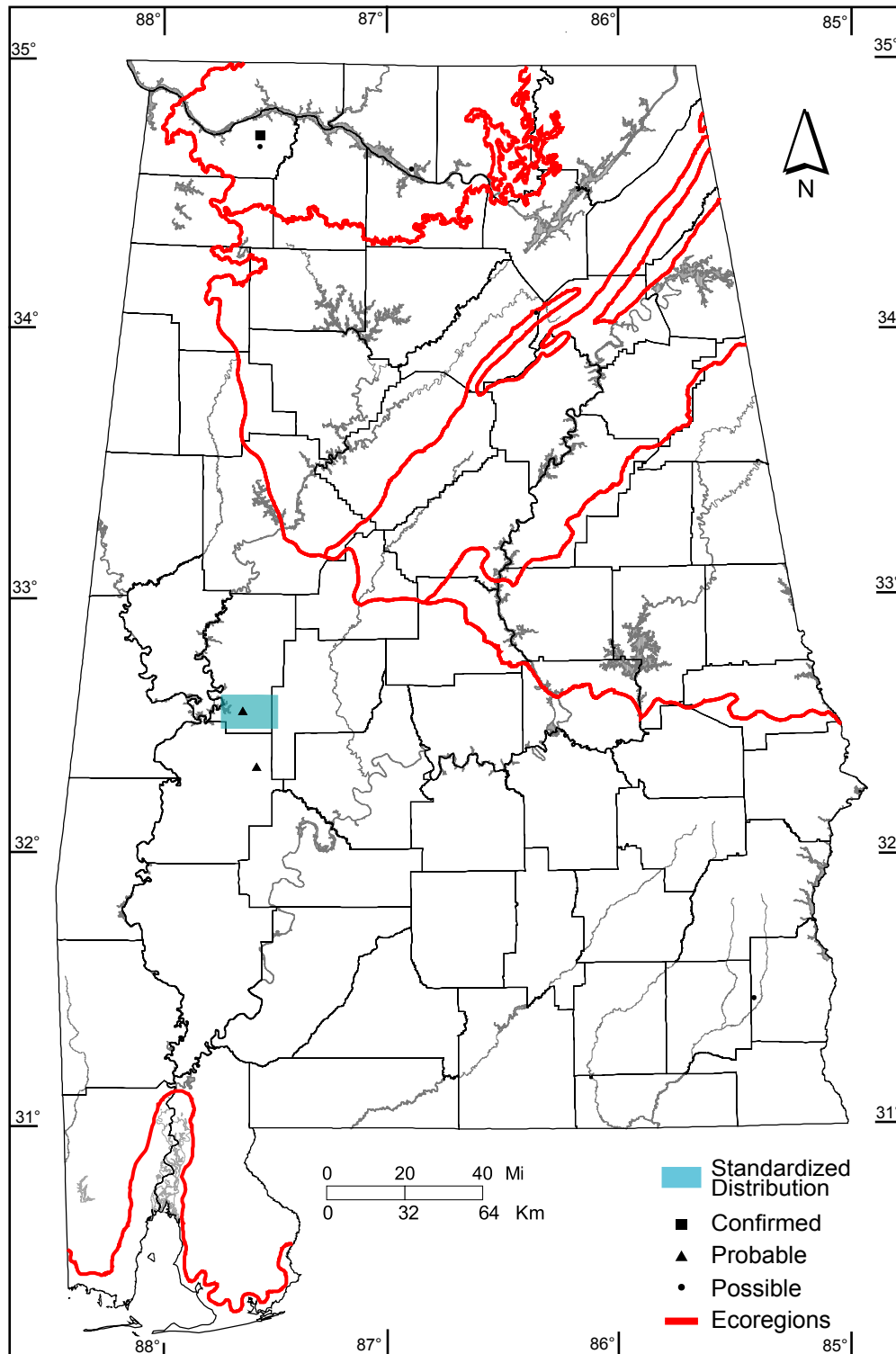
Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 7 of 5087 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: June 5 - July 15



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Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 6 of 585 (1%)

Confirmed: 3 (50%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 3 (50%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 2 of 52 (4%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 1 of 72 (1%)

Piedmont: 1 of 76 (1%)

Southeastern Plains: 2 of 254 (1%)

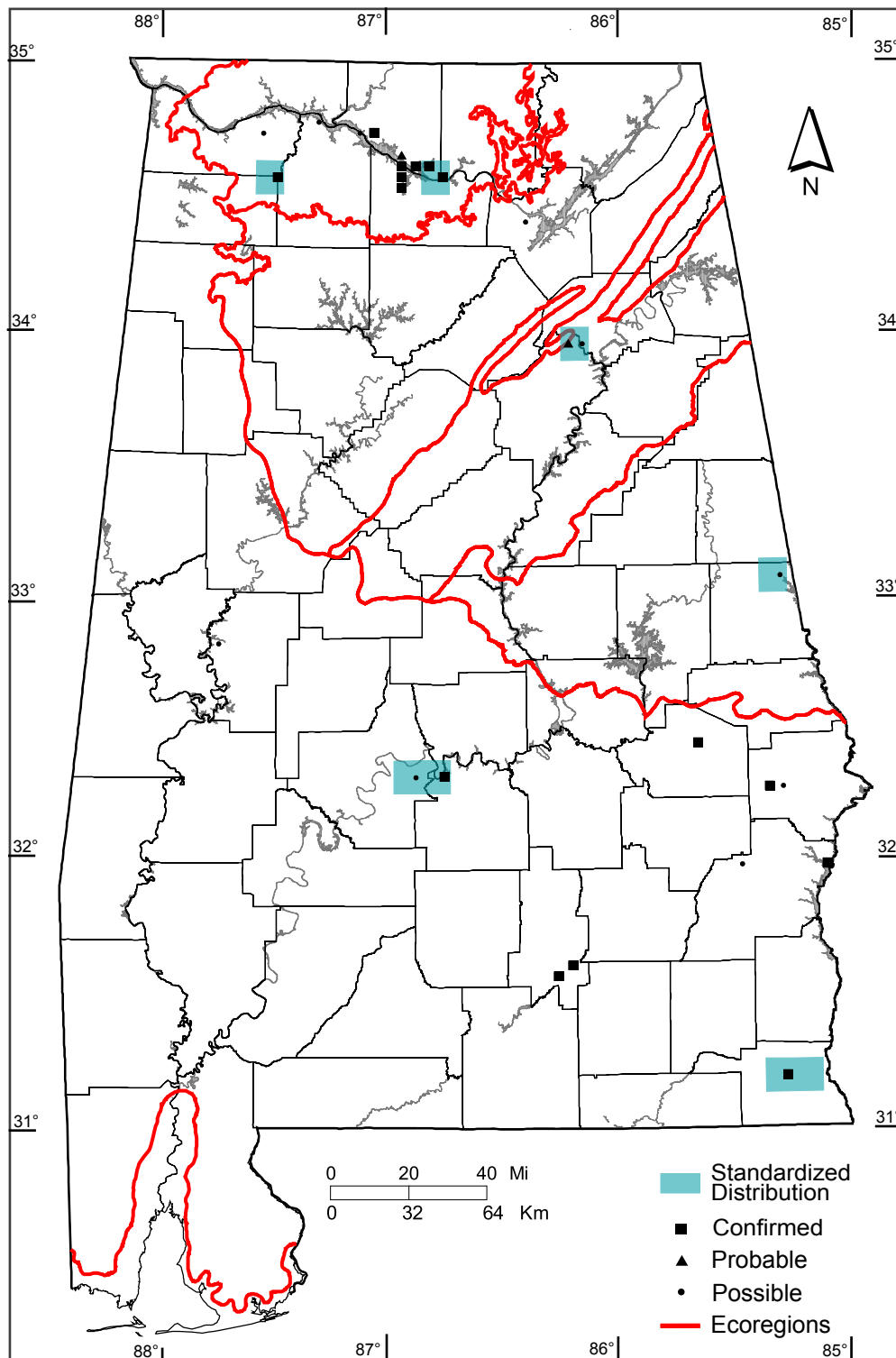
Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 27 of 5087 (1%)

Confirmed: 15 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: May 1 - June 30



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Ruffed Grouse

(*Bonasa umbellus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

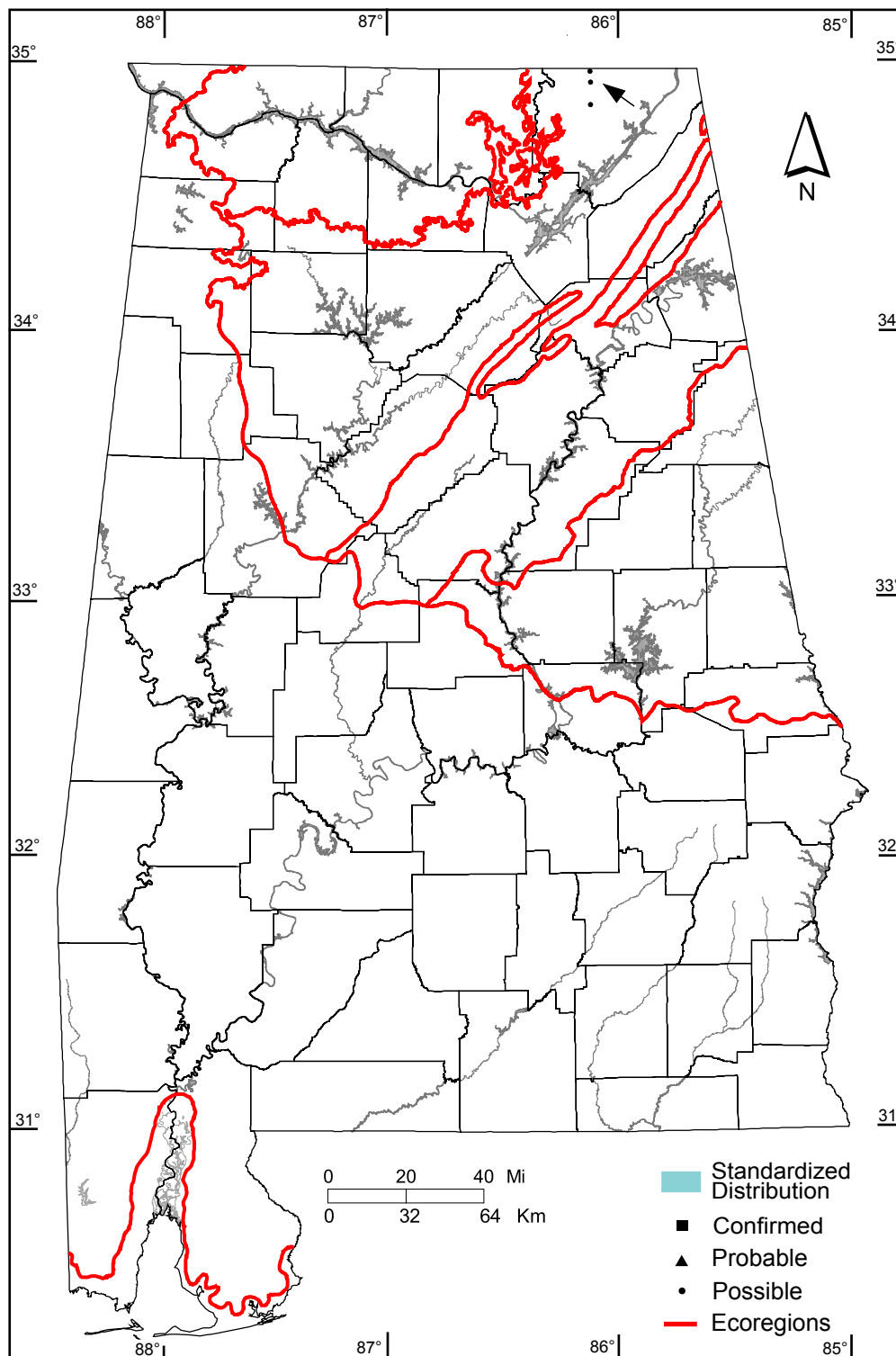
Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 3 of 5087 (<1%)

Confirmed: 0 of 5087 (0%)

Safe Dates: March 1 - July 5



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Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 426 of 585 (73%)

Confirmed: 121 (28%)

Probable: 118 (28%)

Possible: 187 (44%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 24 of 52 (46%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 69 of 124 (56%)

Ridge and Valley: 52 of 72 (72%)

Piedmont: 59 of 76 (78%)

Southeastern Plains: 218 of 254 (86%)

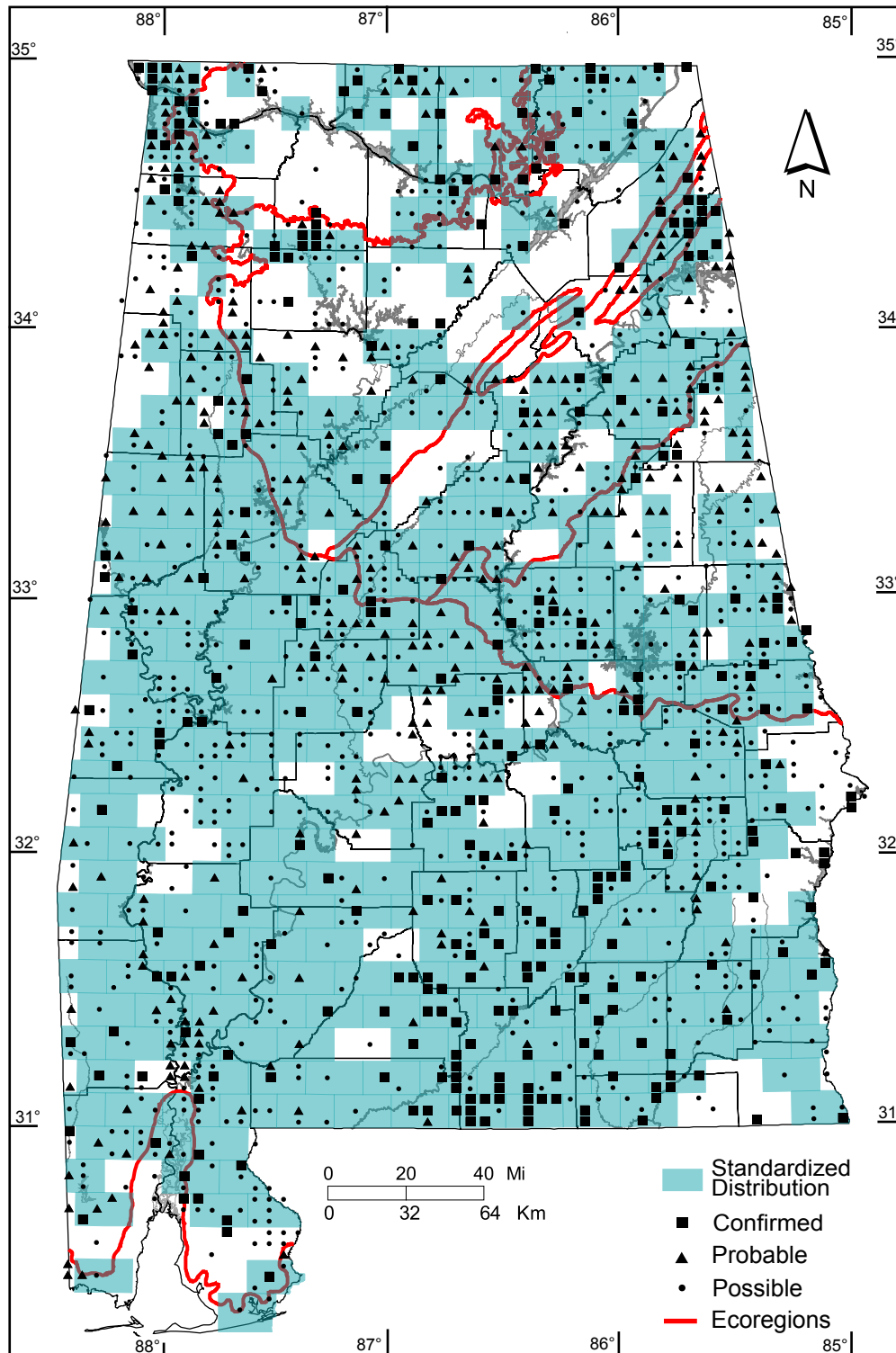
Southern Coastal Plain: 4 of 7 (57%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1475 of 5087 (29%)

Confirmed: 320 of 5087 (6%)

Safe Dates: March 15 - July 5



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Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 545 of 585 (93%)

Confirmed: 54 (10%)

Probable: 258 (47%)

Possible: 233 (43%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 52 of 52 (100%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 114 of 124 (92%)

Ridge and Valley: 59 of 72 (82%)

Piedmont: 71 of 76 (93%)

Southeastern Plains: 244 of 254 (96%)

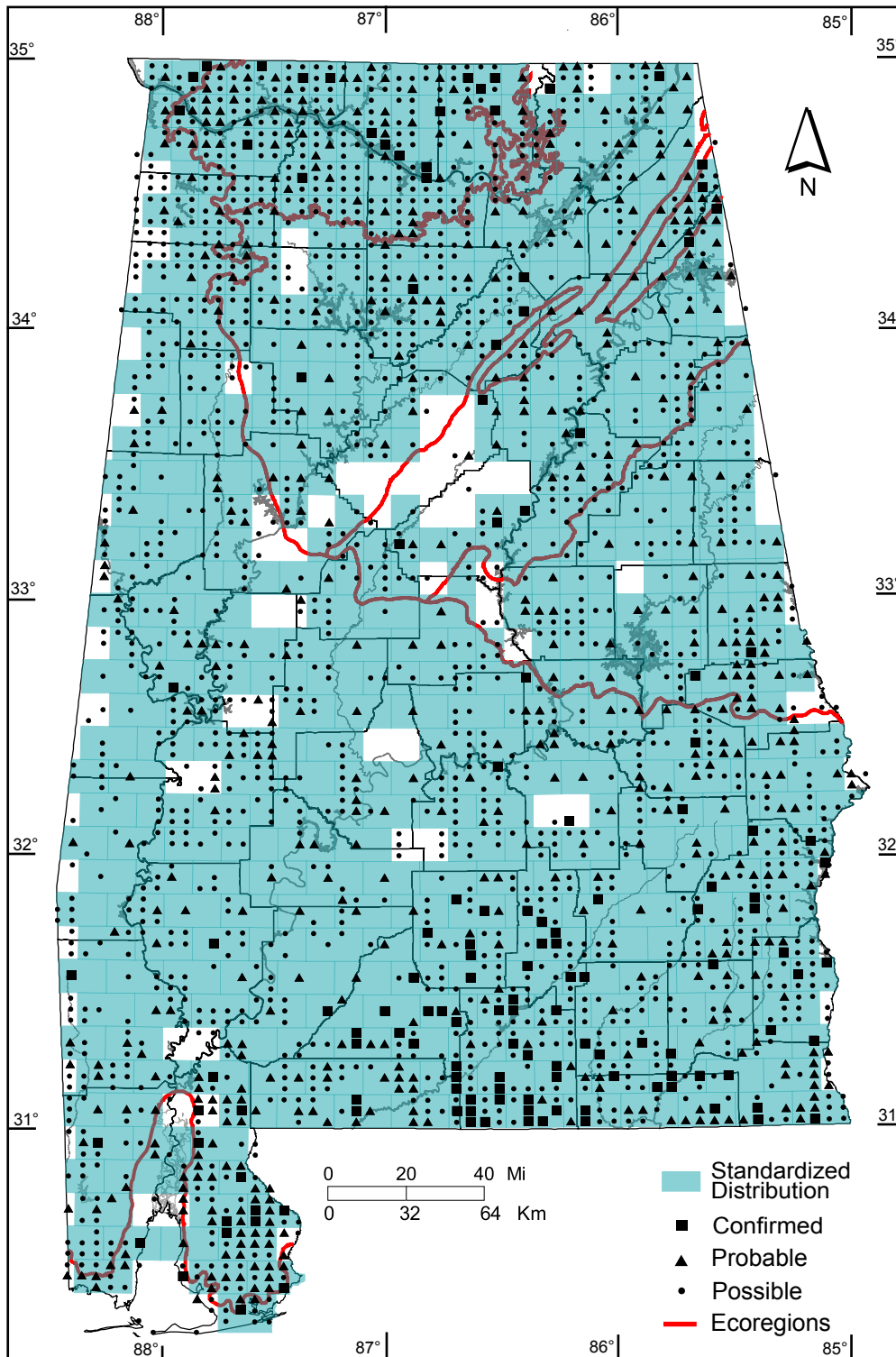
Southern Coastal Plain: 5 of 7 (71%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 2238 of 5087 (44%)

Confirmed: 139 of 5087 (3%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - August 31



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Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 19 of 585 (3%)

Confirmed: 3 (16%)

Probable: 6 (31%)

Possible: 10 (53%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 4 of 52 (8%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 7 of 124 (6%)

Ridge and Valley: 3 of 72 (4%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 5 of 254 (2%)

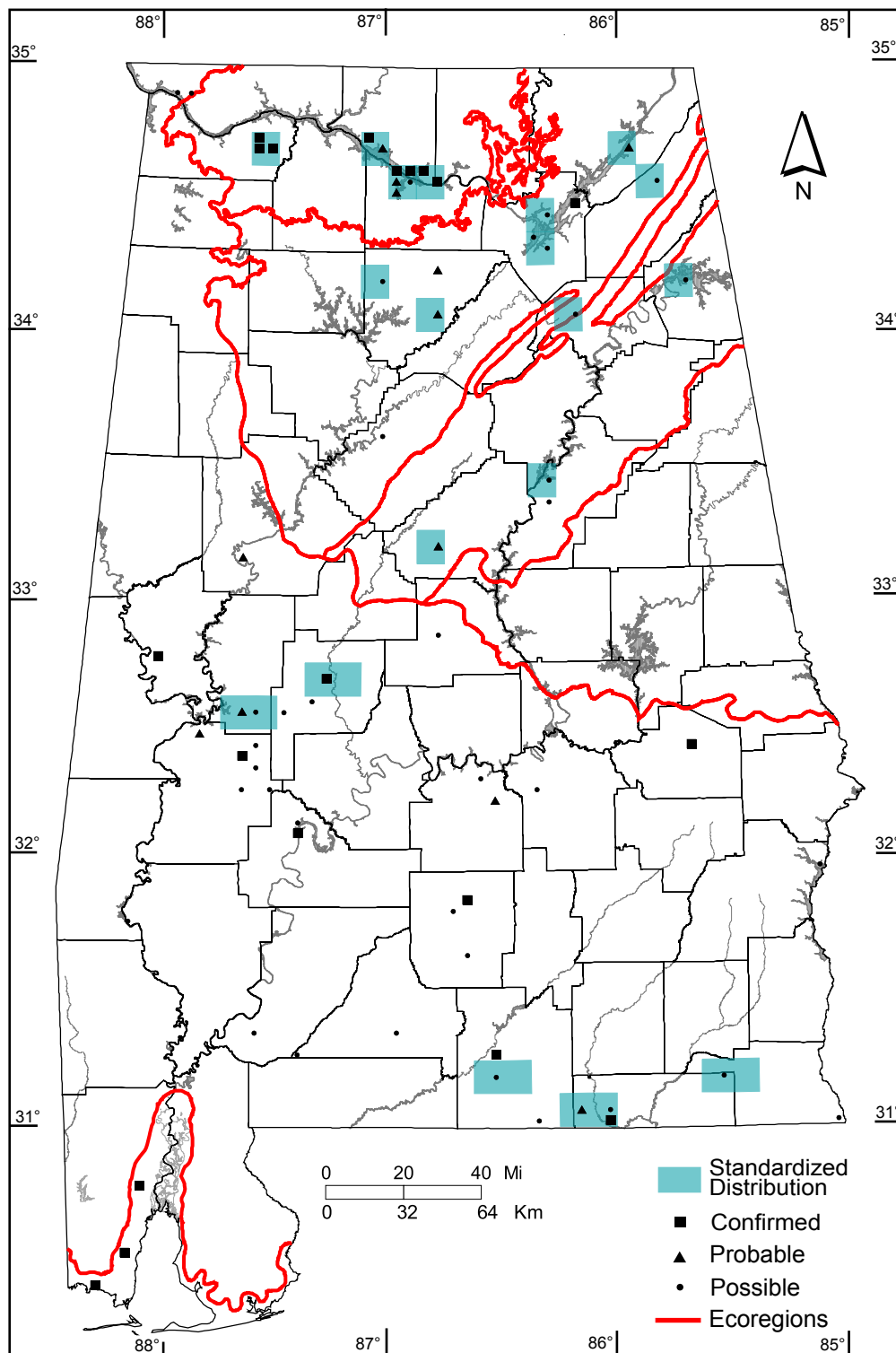
Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 68 of 5087 (1%)

Confirmed: 20 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: May 15 - July 15



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Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 2 of 5087 (<1%)

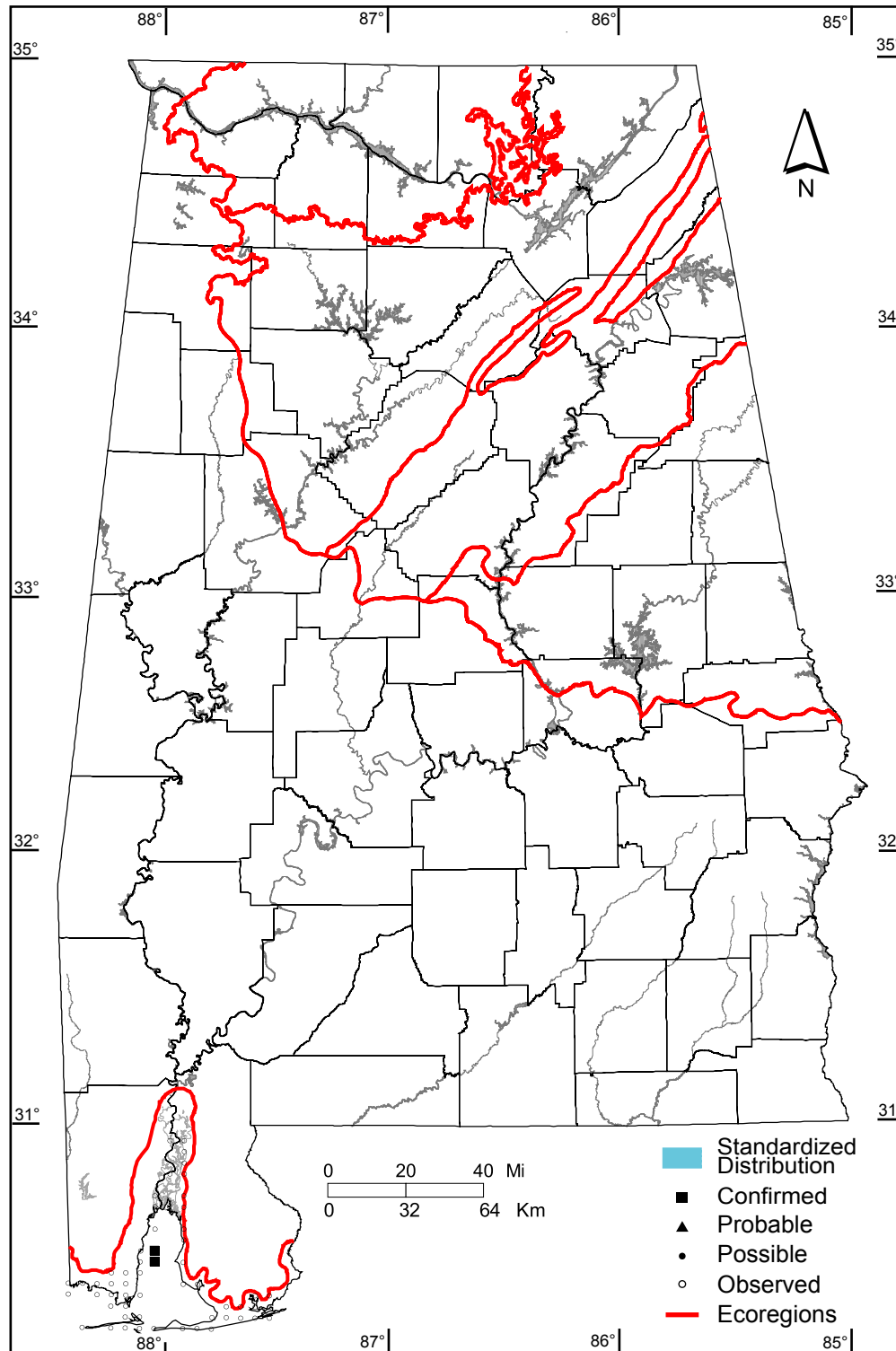
Confirmed: 2 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 55 of 5087 (1%)

Safe Dates: May 15 - July 31

The Brown Pelican is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation because they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 585 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 (100%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 1 of 124 (1%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

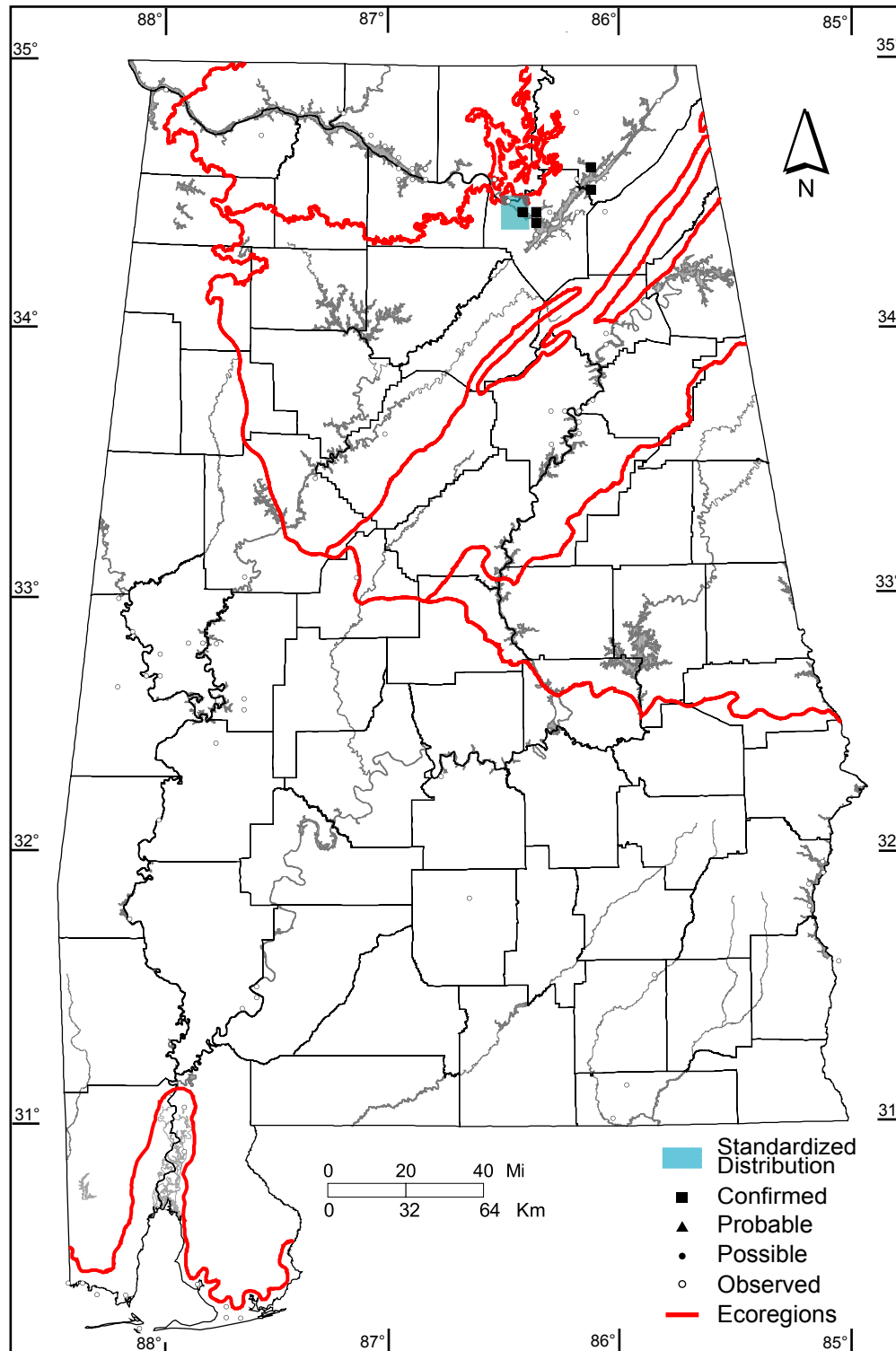
Total: 5 of 5087 (<1%)

Confirmed: 5 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 83 of 5087 (2%)

The Double-crested Cormorant is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they are assumed to represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. No safe date period was used for this species. See Methods page.



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Anhinga

(*Anhinga anhinga*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 18 of 585 (3%)

Confirmed: 1 (6%)

Probable: 2 (11%)

Possible: 15 (83%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 1 of 72 (1%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 15 of 254 (6%)

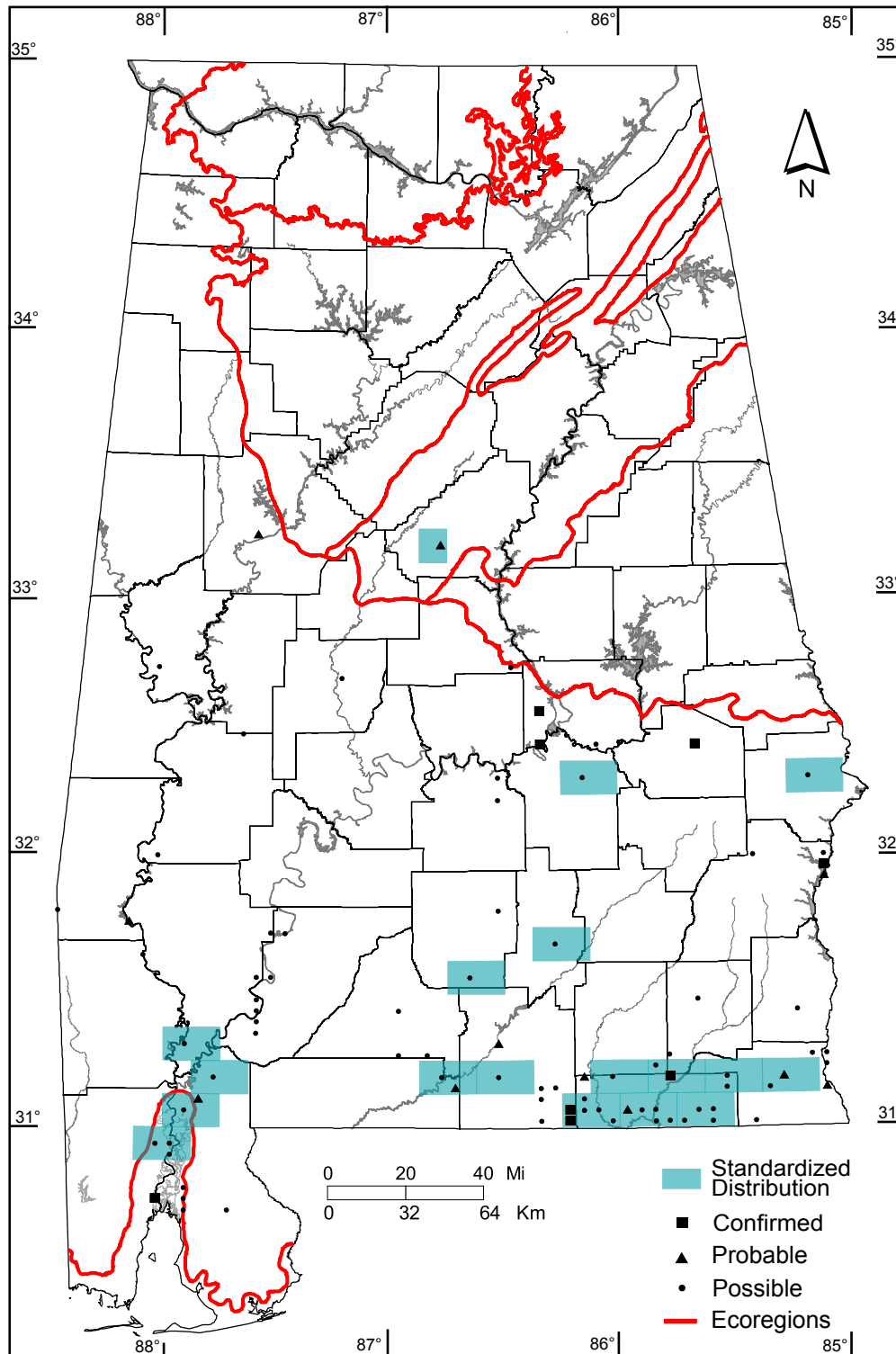
Southern Coastal Plain: 2 of 7 (29%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 87 of 5087 (2%)

Confirmed: 8 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: May 15 - June 30



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Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 6 of 585 (1%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 6 (100%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 1 of 124 (1%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 3 of 254 (1%)

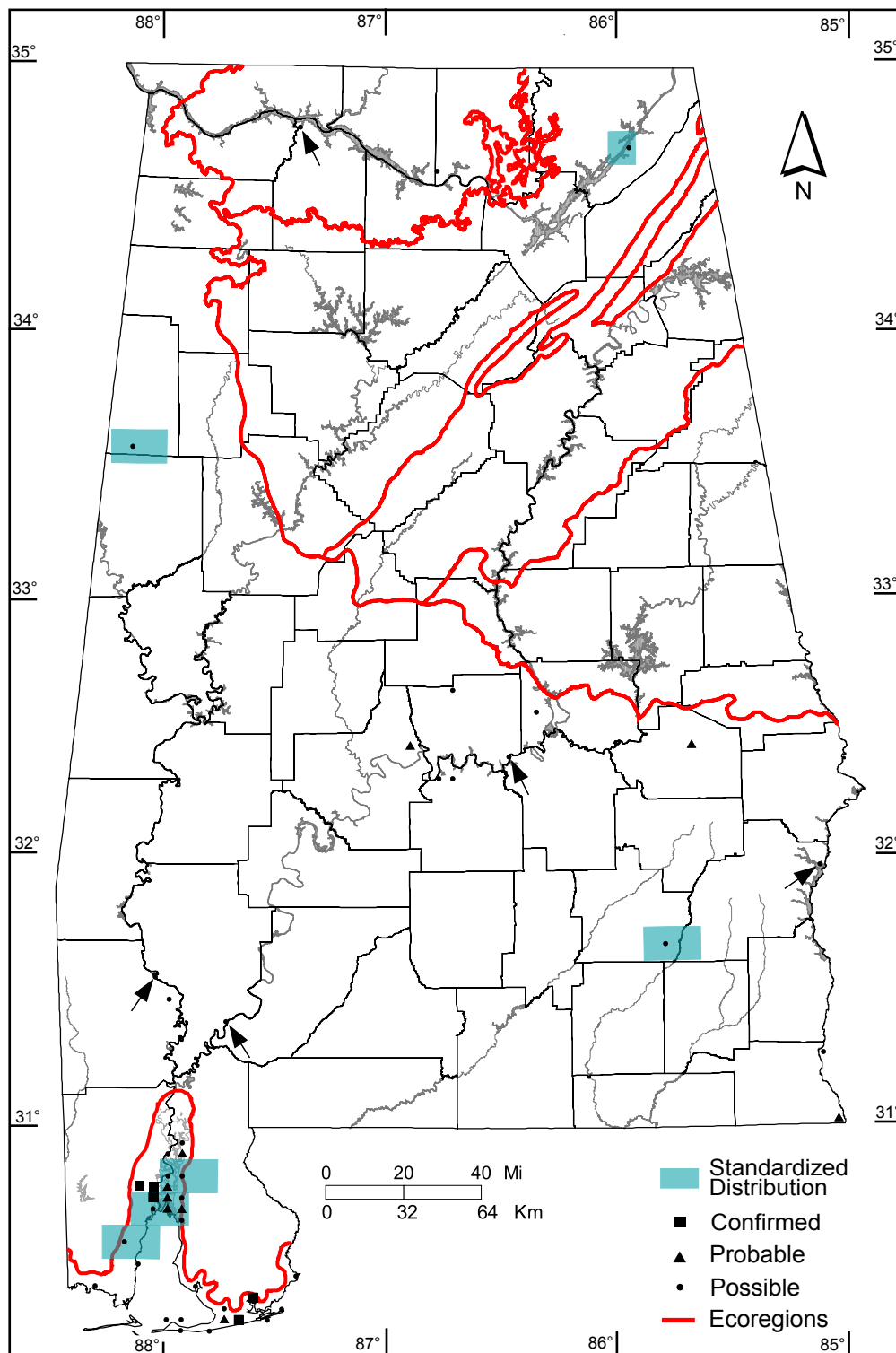
Southern Coastal Plain: 2 of 7 (29%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 48 of 5087 (1%)

Confirmed: 5 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: May 15 - July 31



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Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 24 of 585 (4%)

Confirmed: 22 (92%)

Probable: 1 (4%)

Possible: 1 (4%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 4 of 52 (8%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 2 of 124 (2%)

Ridge and Valley: 5 of 72 (7%)

Piedmont: 3 of 76 (4%)

Southeastern Plains: 7 of 254 (3%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 3 of 7 (43%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 109 of 5087 (2%)

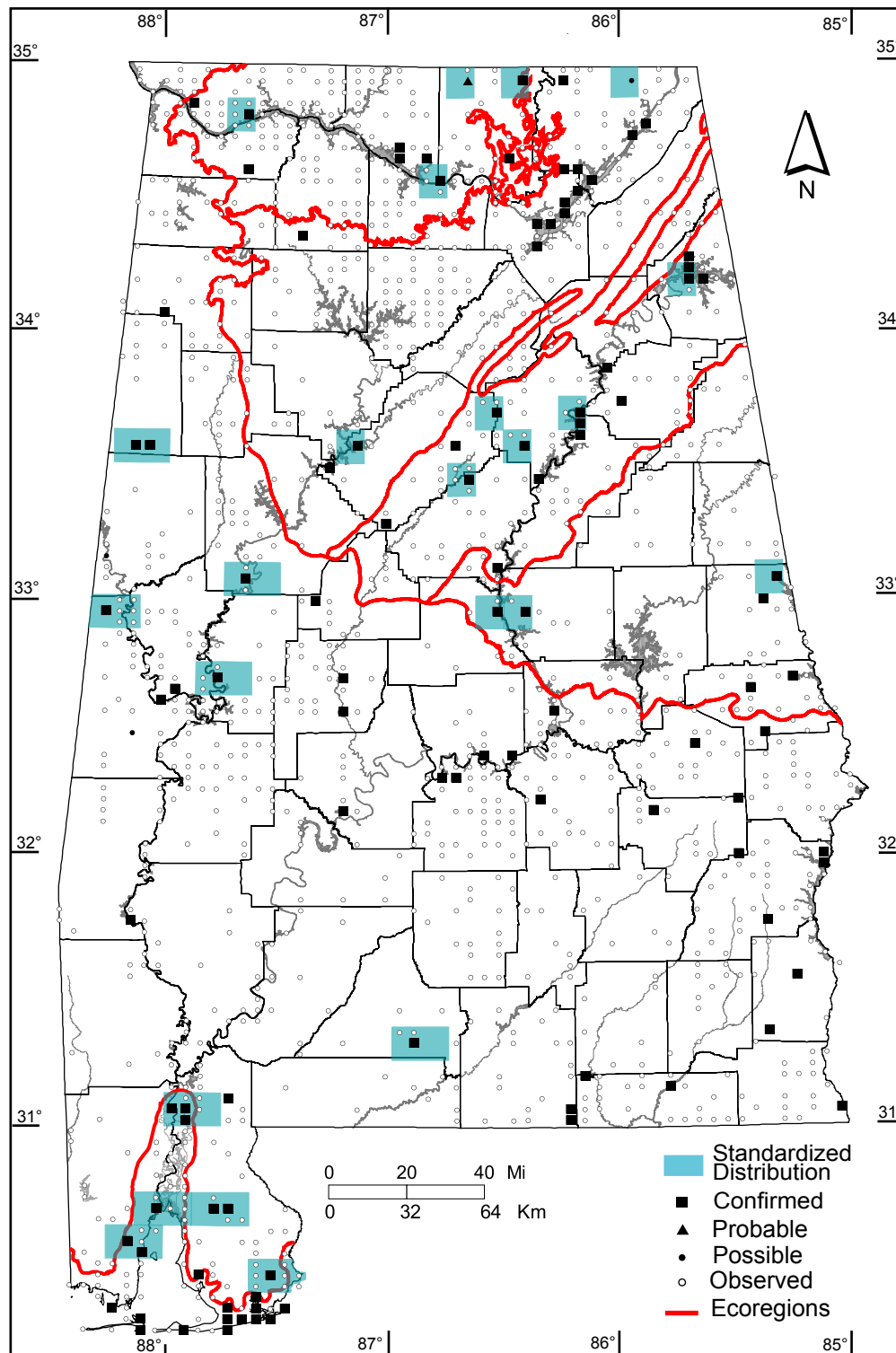
Confirmed: 105 of 5087 (2%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 1180 (23%)

Safe Dates: March 1 - June 30

The Great Blue Heron is a colonial nesting species and most records recieved "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 7 of 585 (1%)

Confirmed: 6 (86%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 1 (14%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 2 of 52 (4%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 1 of 76 (1%)

Southeastern Plains: 4 of 254 (2%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 38 of 5087 (1%)

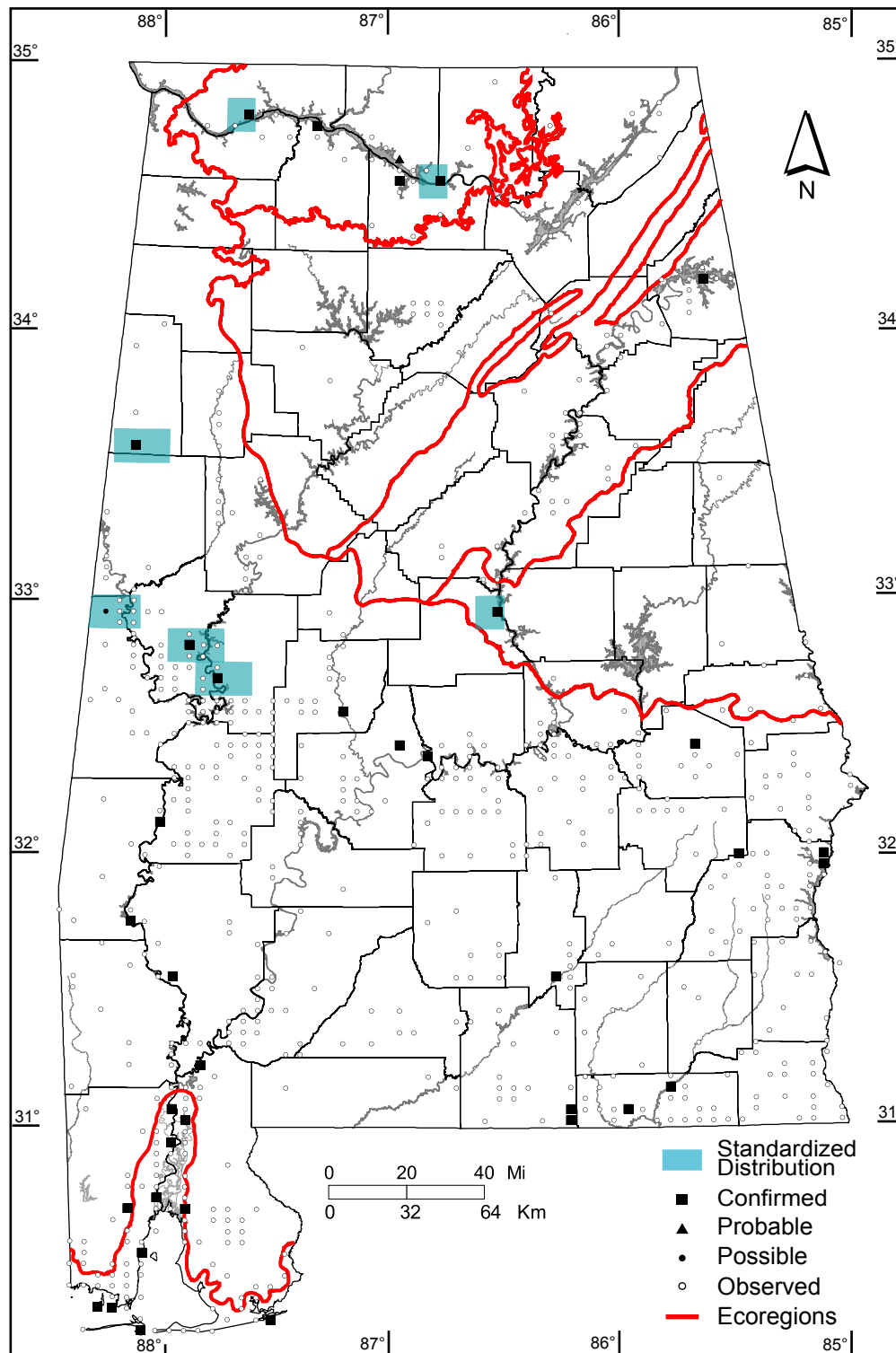
Confirmed: 36 of 5087 (1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 609 of 5087 (12%)

Safe Dates: March 15 - June 30

The Great Egret is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 15 of 5087 (<1%)

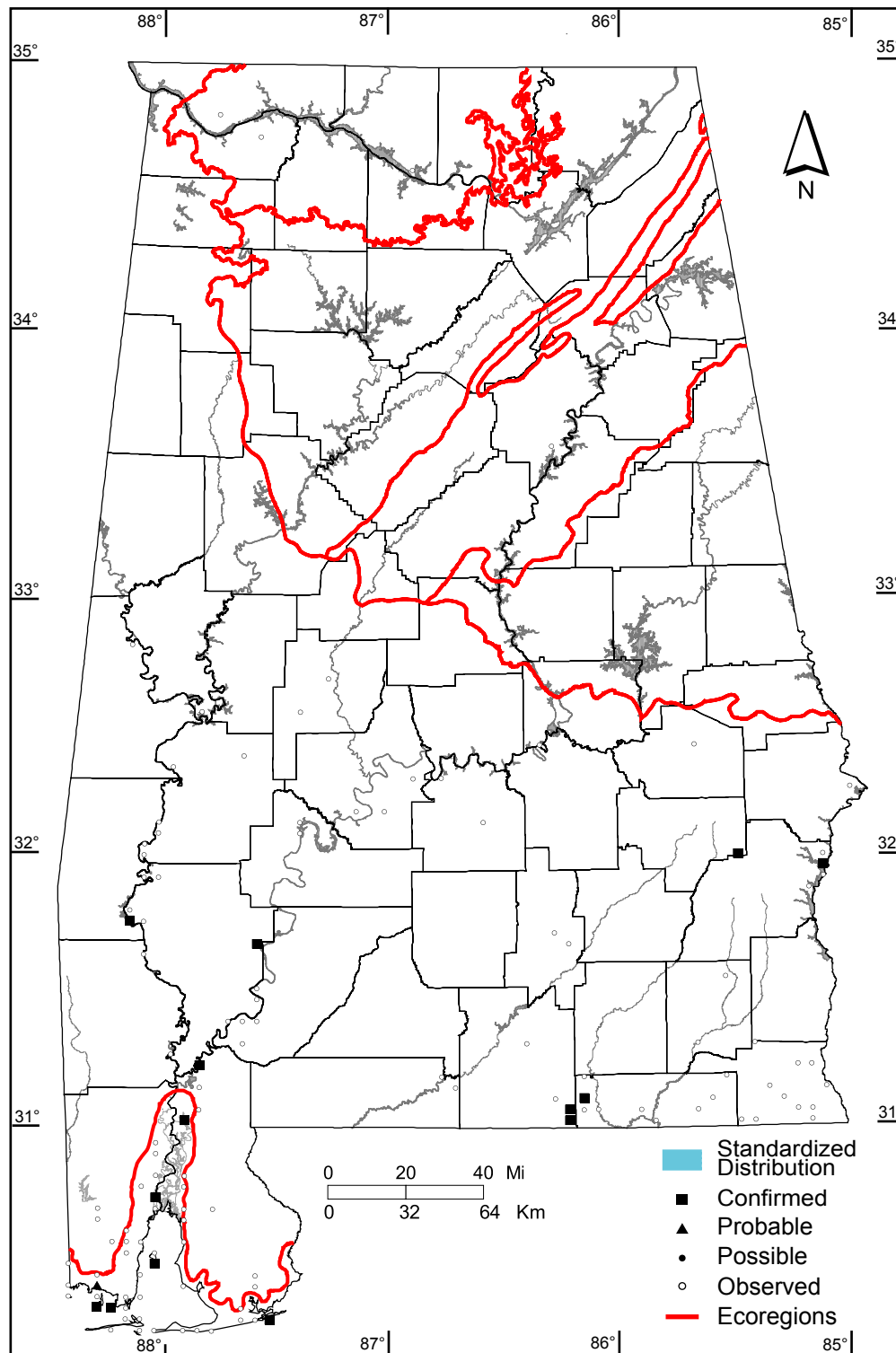
Confirmed: 14 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 110 of 5087 (2%)

Safe Dates: April 15 - June 30

The Snowy Egret is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 585 (<1%)

Confirmed: 1 (50%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 1 of 254 (1%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 21 of 5087 (<1%)

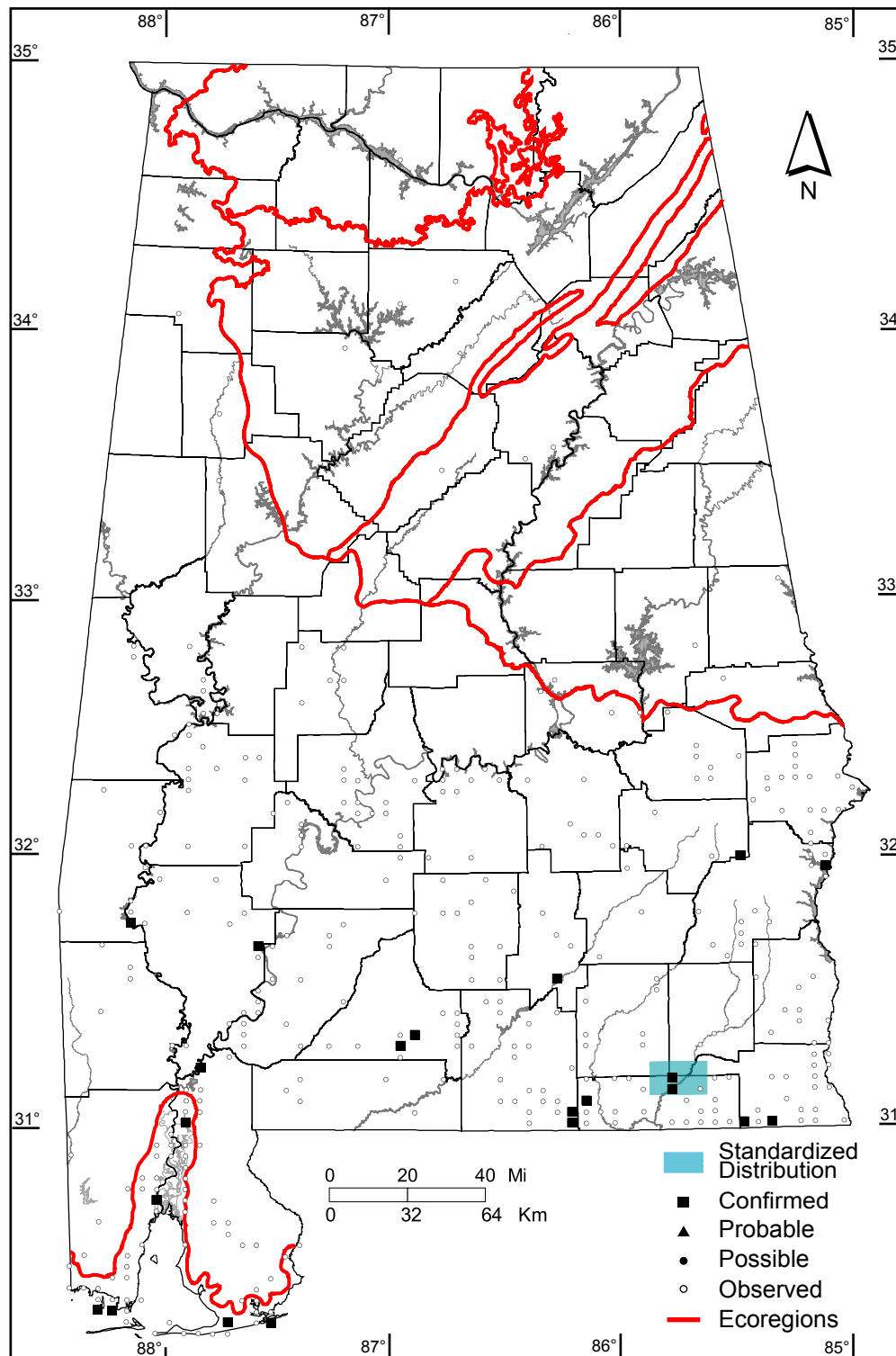
Confirmed: 21 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 338 of 5087 (7%)

Safe Dates: April 15 - June 30

The Little Blue Heron is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 5 of 5087 (<1%)

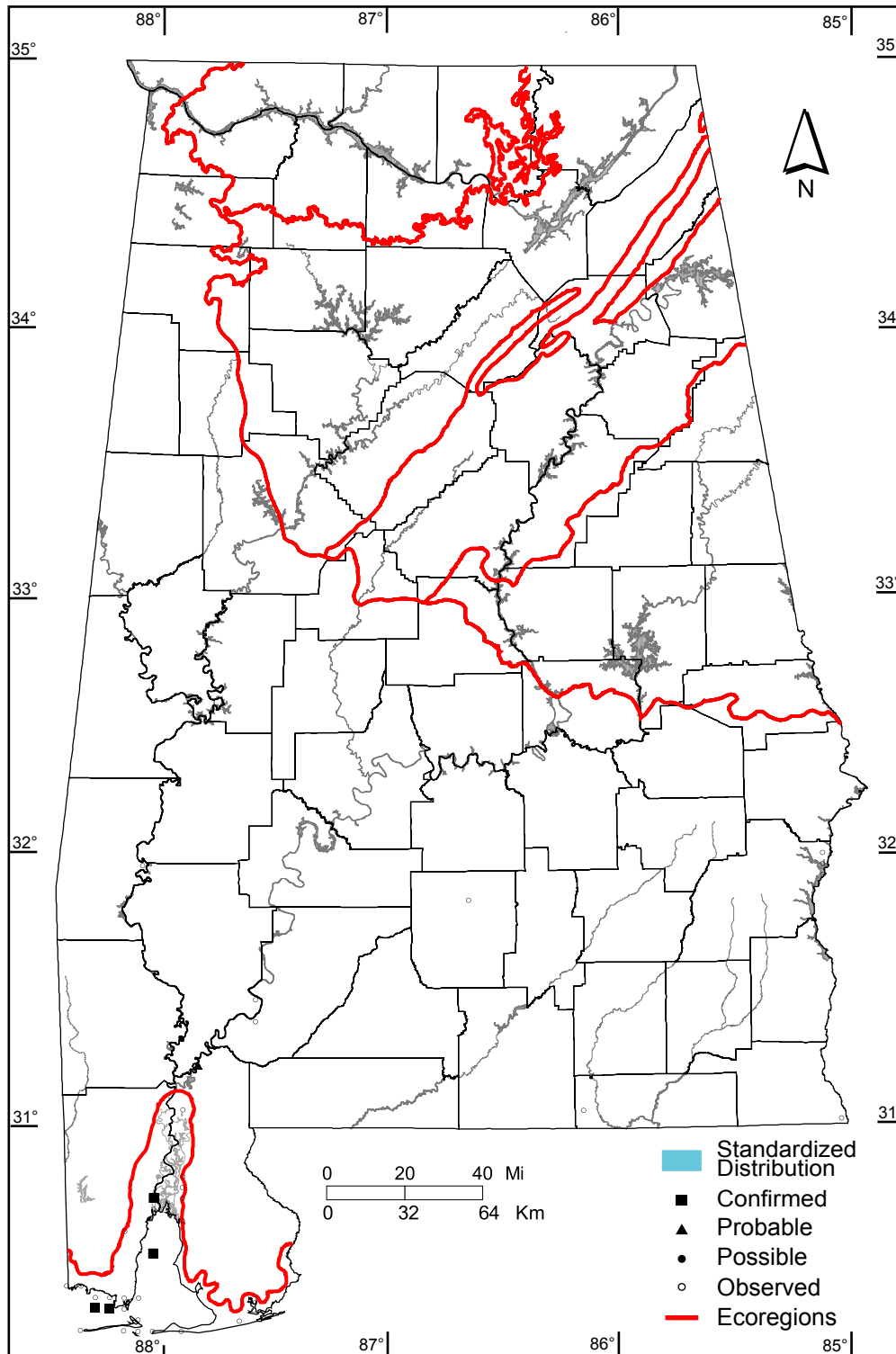
Confirmed: 4 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 33 of 5087 (1%)

Safe Dates: May 1 - June 30

The Tricolored Heron is a colonial nesting species and records received "observed" designation if they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 5087 (<1%)

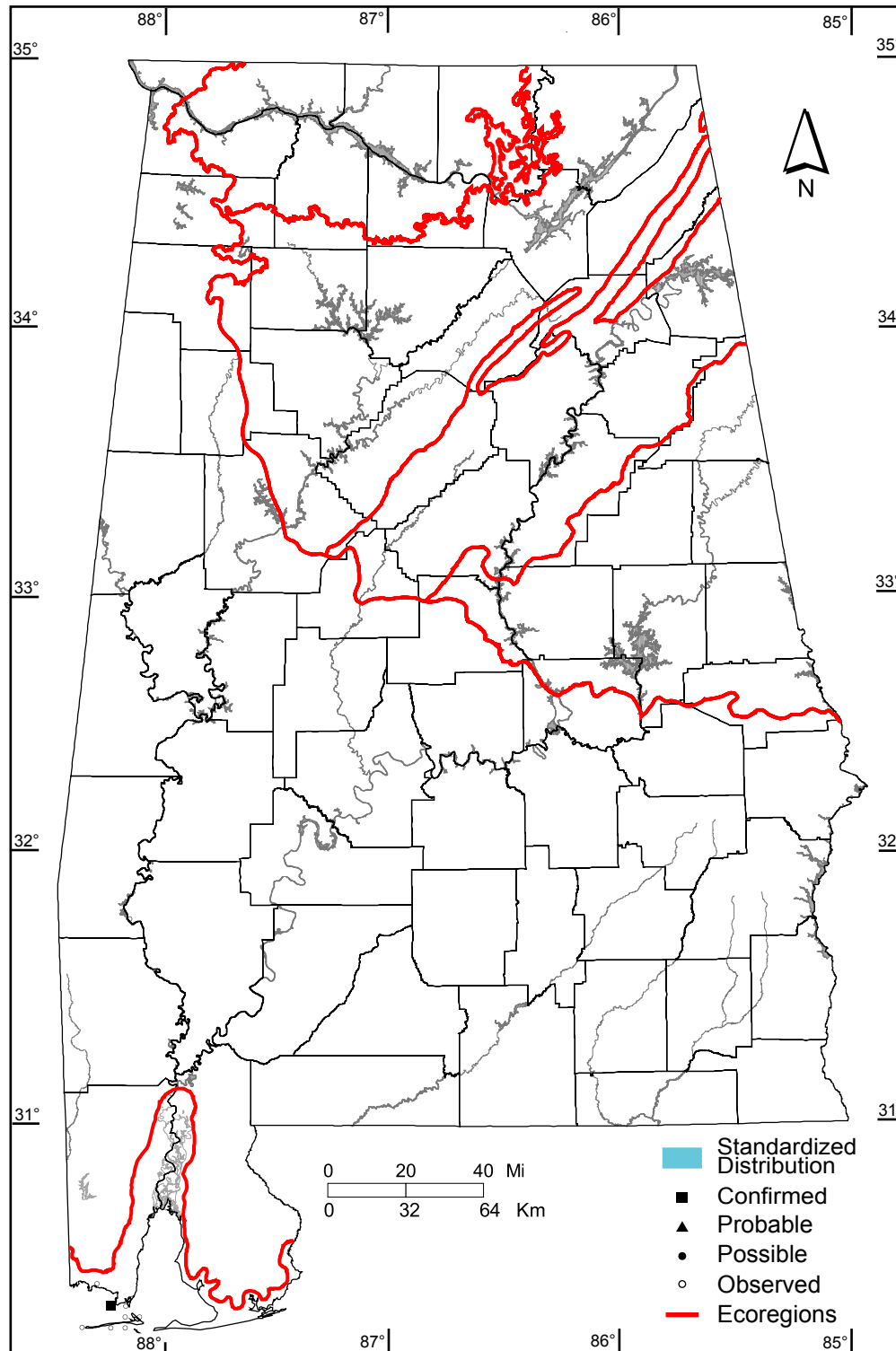
Confirmed: 1 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 8 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: none

The Reddish Egret is a colonial nesting species and records received "observed" designation if they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 6 of 585 (1%)

Confirmed: 6 (86%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 1 of 52 (2%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 4 of 254 (2%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 28 of 5087 (1%)

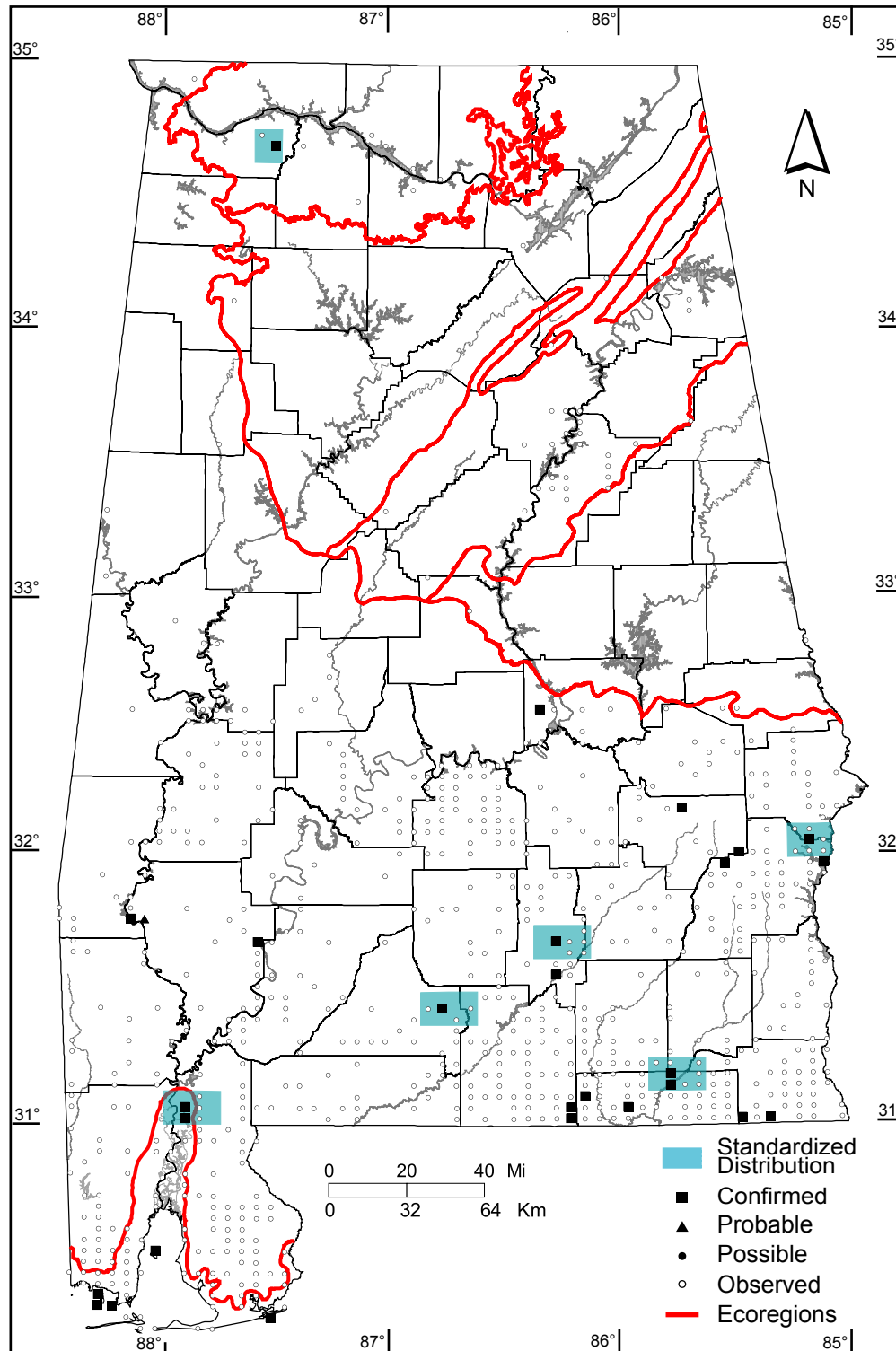
Confirmed: 27 of 5087 (1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 704 of 5087 (14%)

Safe Dates: May 1 - June 30

The Cattle Egret is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 379 of 585 (65%)

Confirmed: 17 (4%)

Probable: 82 (22%)

Possible: 280 (74%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 42 of 52 (81%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 87 of 124 (70%)

Ridge and Valley: 56 of 72 (78%)

Piedmont: 36 of 76 (47%)

Southeastern Plains: 152 of 254 (60%)

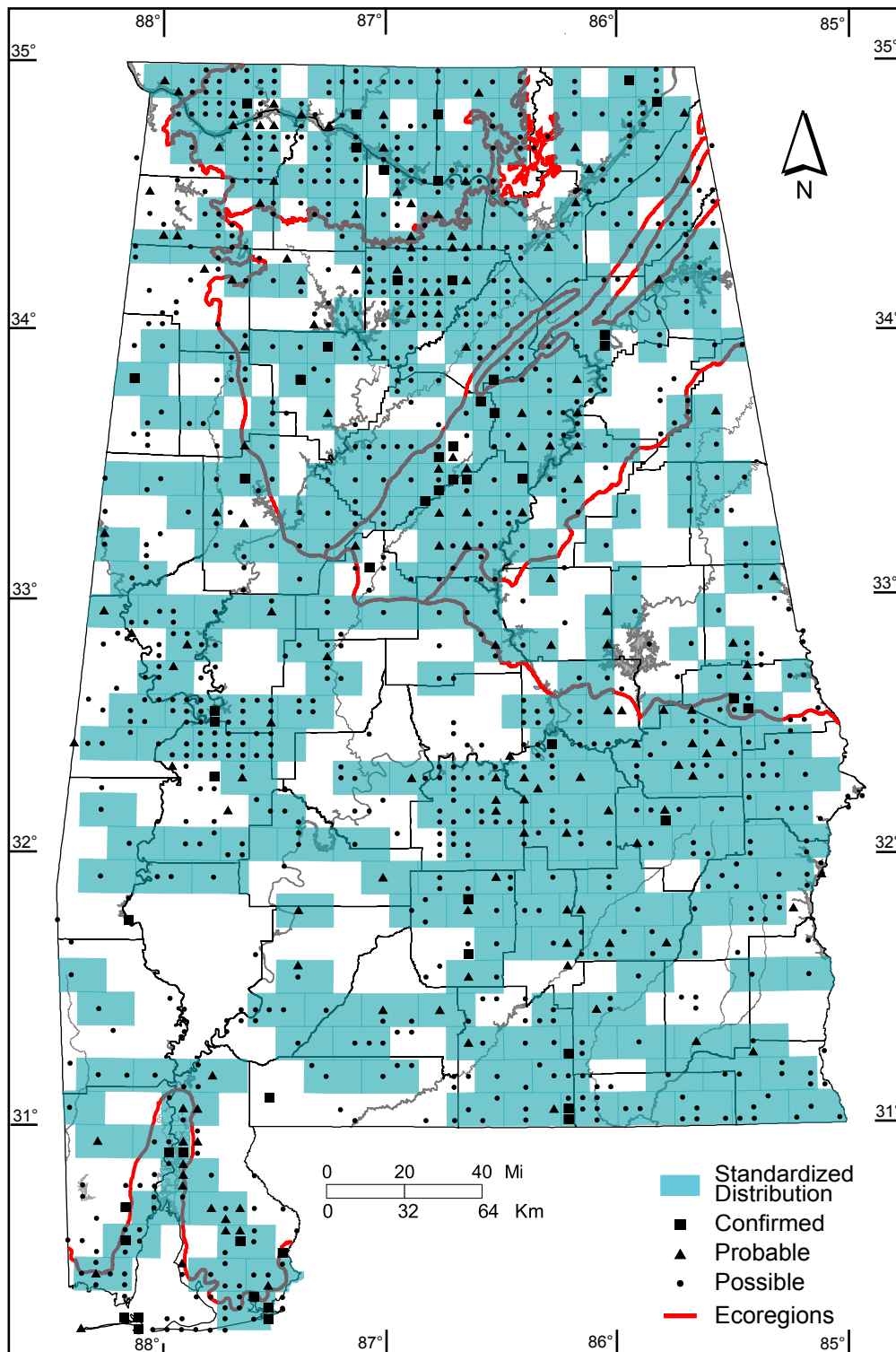
Southern Coastal Plain: 6 of 7 (86%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1125 of 5087 (22%)

Confirmed: 53 of 5087 (1%)

Safe Dates: May 10 - July 15



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Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 8 of 585 (1%)

Confirmed: 1 (13%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 7 (87%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 1 of 52 (2%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 1 of 124 (1%)

Ridge and Valley: 3 of 72 (4%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 2 of 254 (1%)

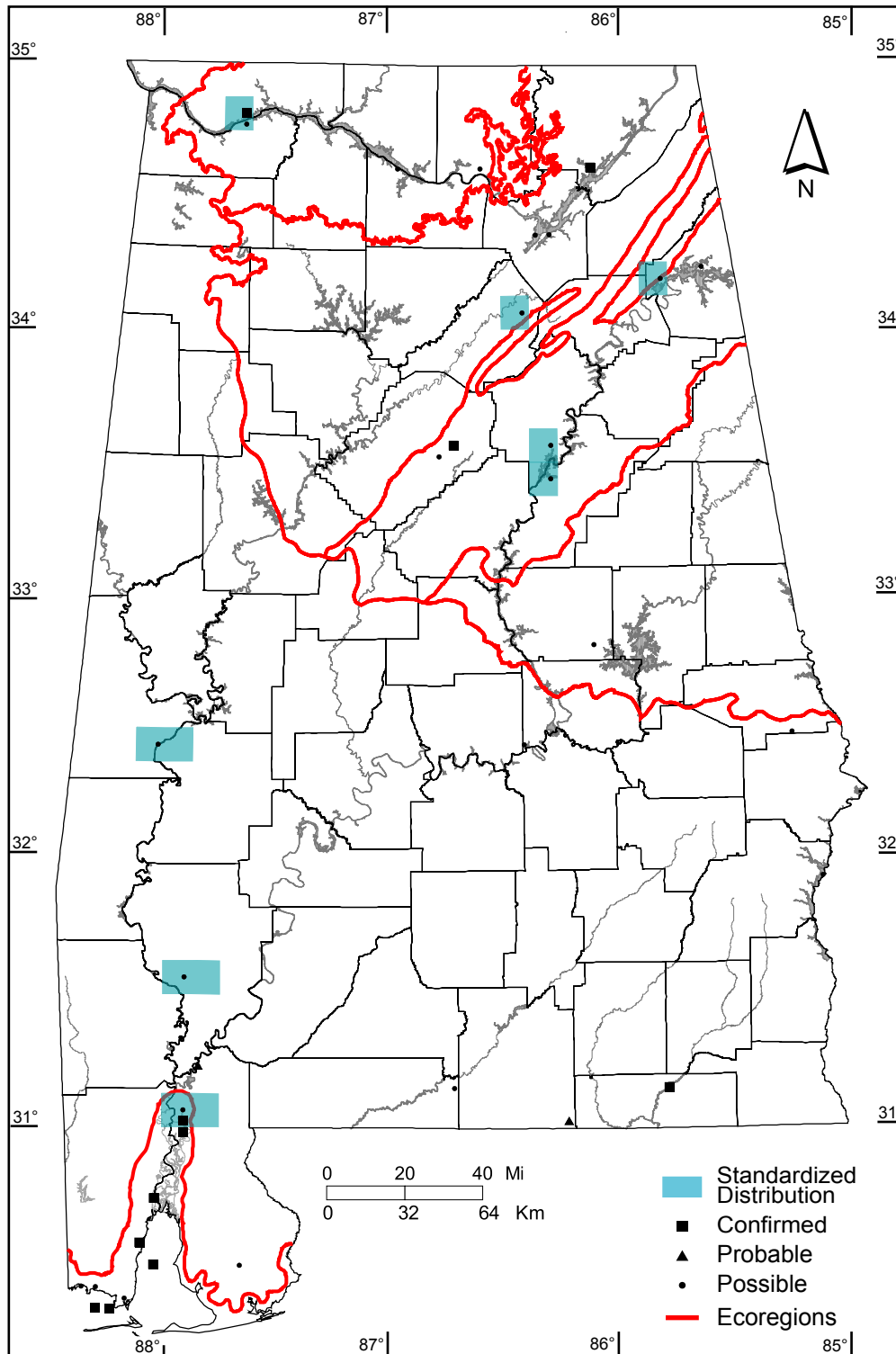
Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 36 of 5087 (1%)

Confirmed: 11 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - June 15



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Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 26 of 585 (4%)

Confirmed: 6 (23%)

Probable: 2 (8%)

Possible: 18 (69%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 4 of 52 (8%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 3 of 124 (2%)

Ridge and Valley: 5 of 72 (7%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 11 of 254 (4%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 3 of 7 (43%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

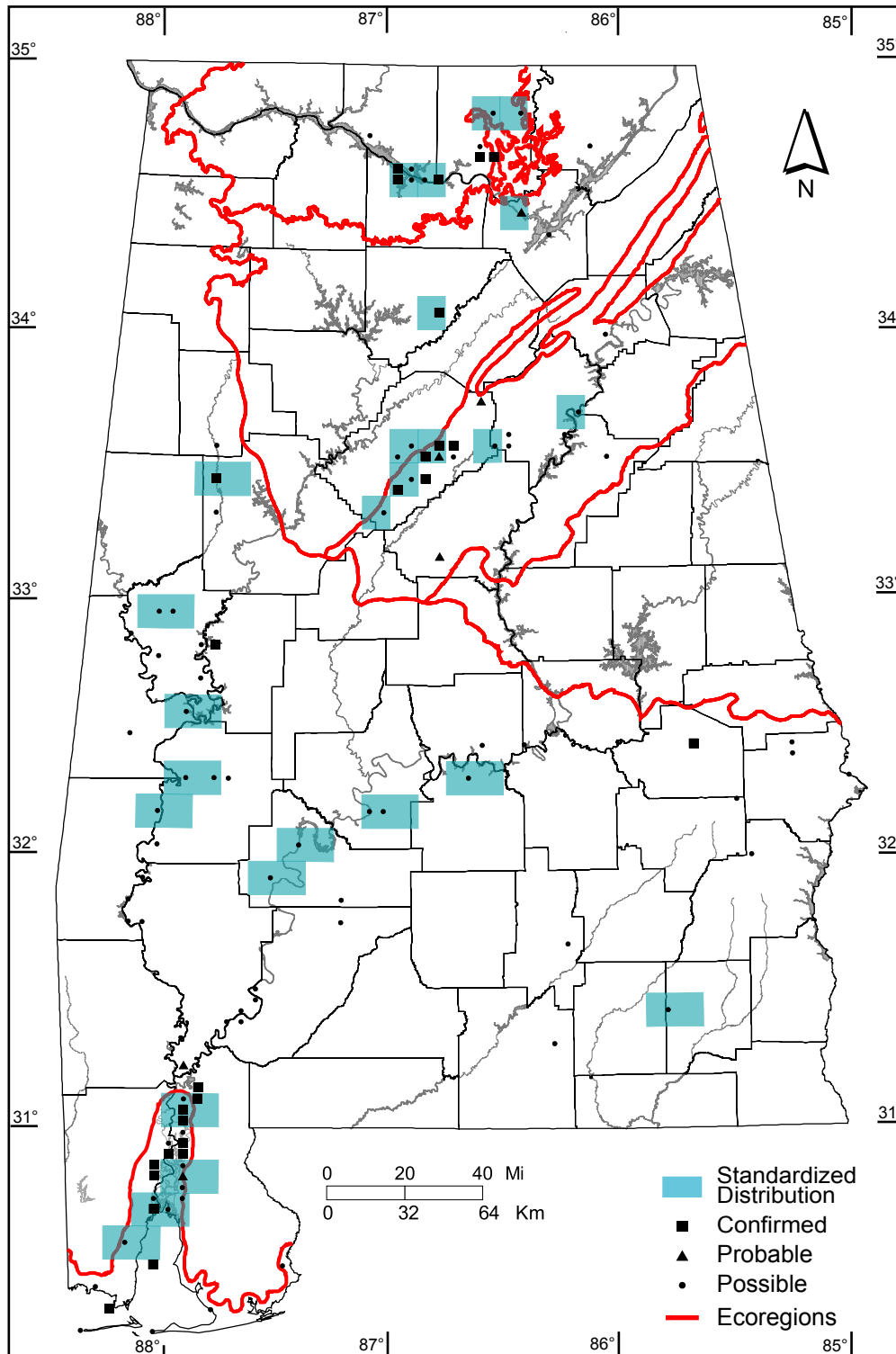
Total: 108 of 5087 (2%)

Confirmed: 26 of 5087 (1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 3 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - June 15



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White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 9 of 5087 (<1%)

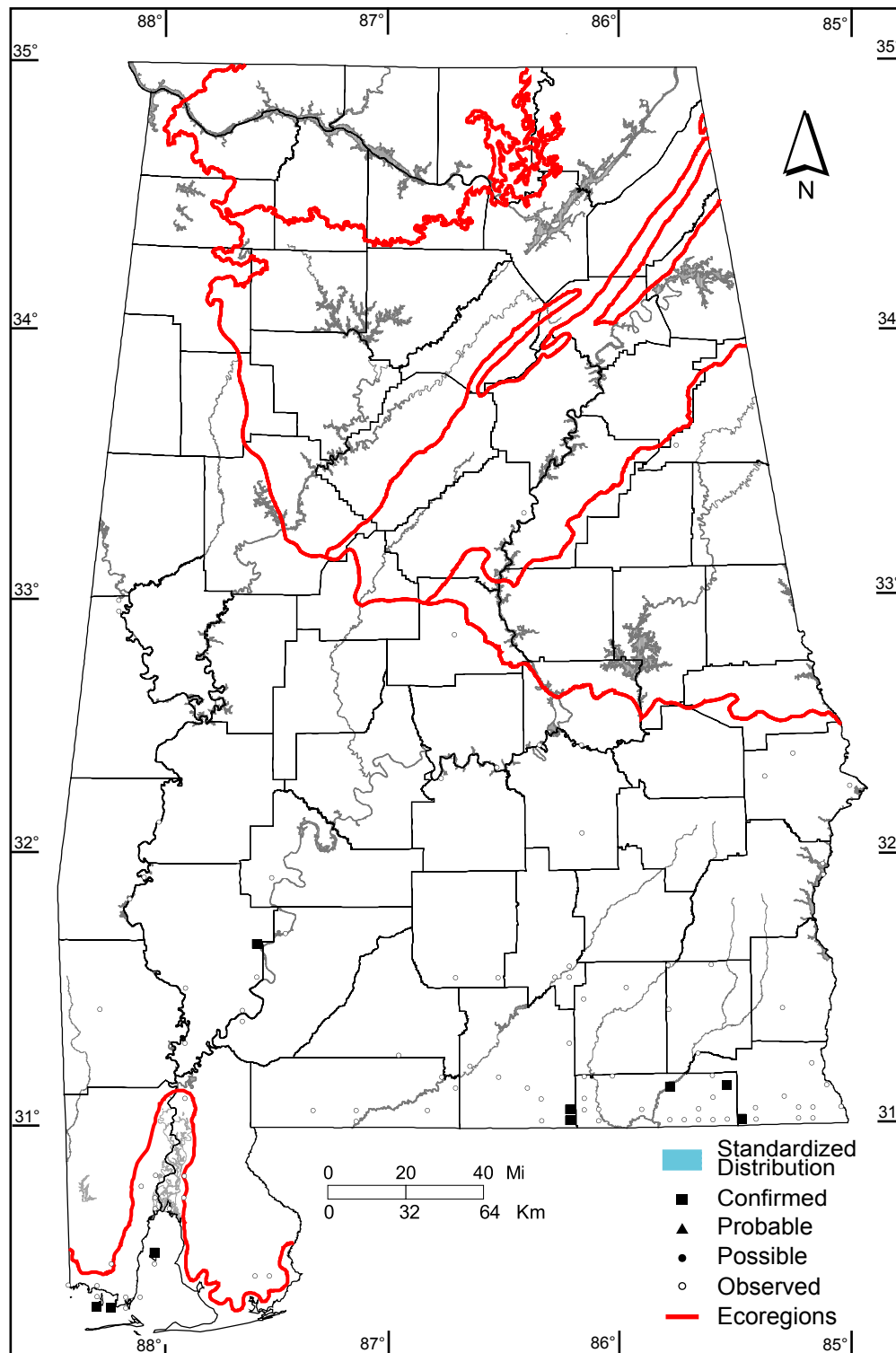
Confirmed: 9 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 96 of 5087 (2%)

Safe Dates: April 15 - June 30

The White Ibis is a colonial nesting species and most records received "observed" designation since they represent nonbreeding wanderers or birds foraging away from colony. See Methods page.



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Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 0 of 585 (0%)

Confirmed: 0 (0%)

Probable: 0 (0%)

Possible: 0 (0%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 0 of 124 (0%)

Ridge and Valley: 0 of 72 (0%)

Piedmont: 0 of 76 (0%)

Southeastern Plains: 0 of 254 (0%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 0 of 7 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 1 of 5087 (<1%)

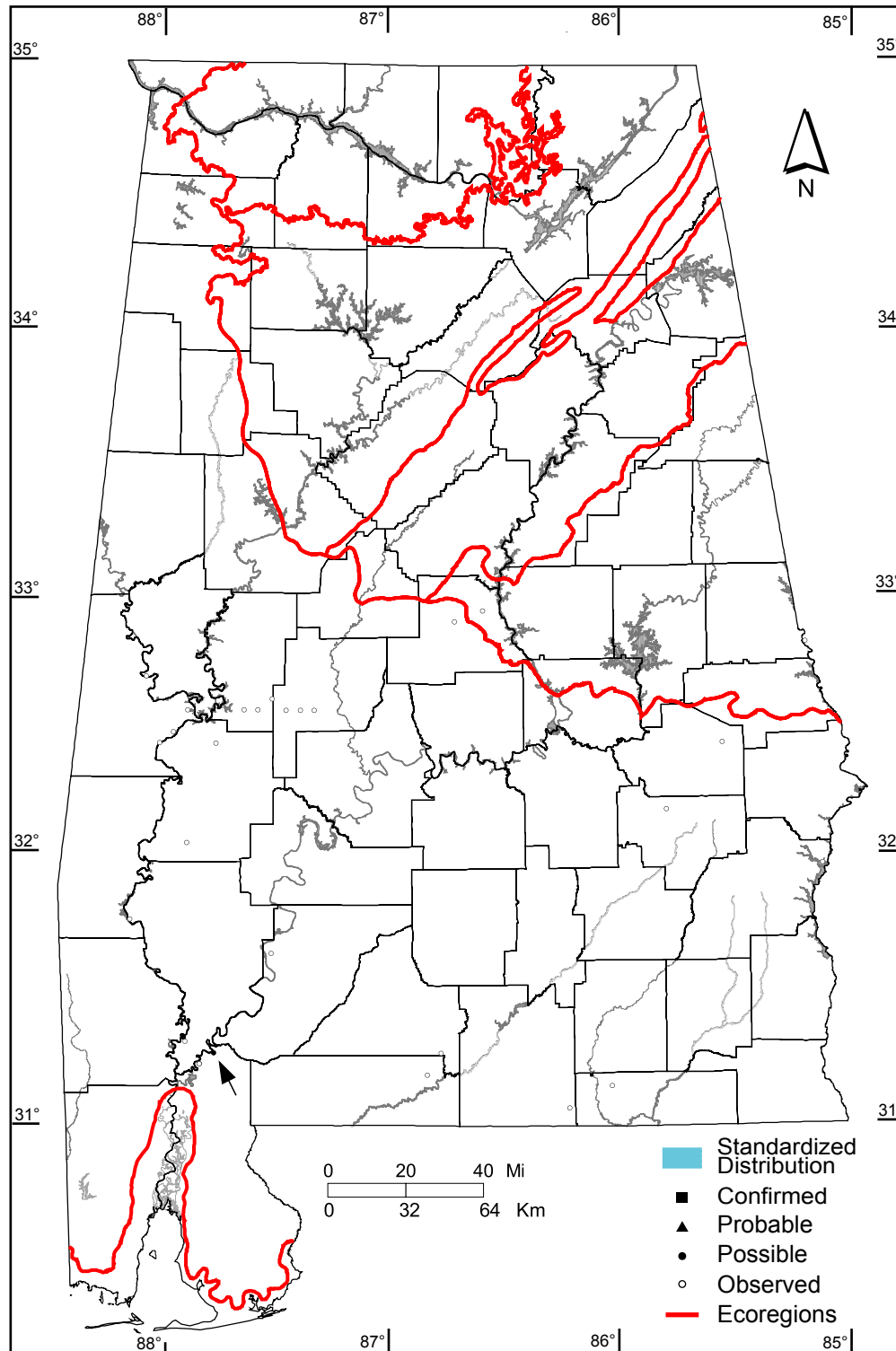
Confirmed: 0 of 5087 (0%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 26 of 5087 (<1%)

Safe Dates: March 1 - July 1

The Wood Stork is a species that can wander extensively in summer. A single individual seen carrying a stick in the Tensaw Delta in June 2001 suggests that nesting may have occurred. This record was given a "possible" designation because only one confirmed nesting record exists for the state. Other records were given "observed" designations.



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Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 52 of 585 (9%)

Confirmed: 7 (14%)

Probable: 11 (21%)

Possible: 34 (65%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 0 of 52 (0%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 9 of 124 (7%)

Ridge and Valley: 3 of 72 (4%)

Piedmont: 4 of 76 (5%)

Southeastern Plains: 35 of 254 (14%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 119 of 5087 (2%)

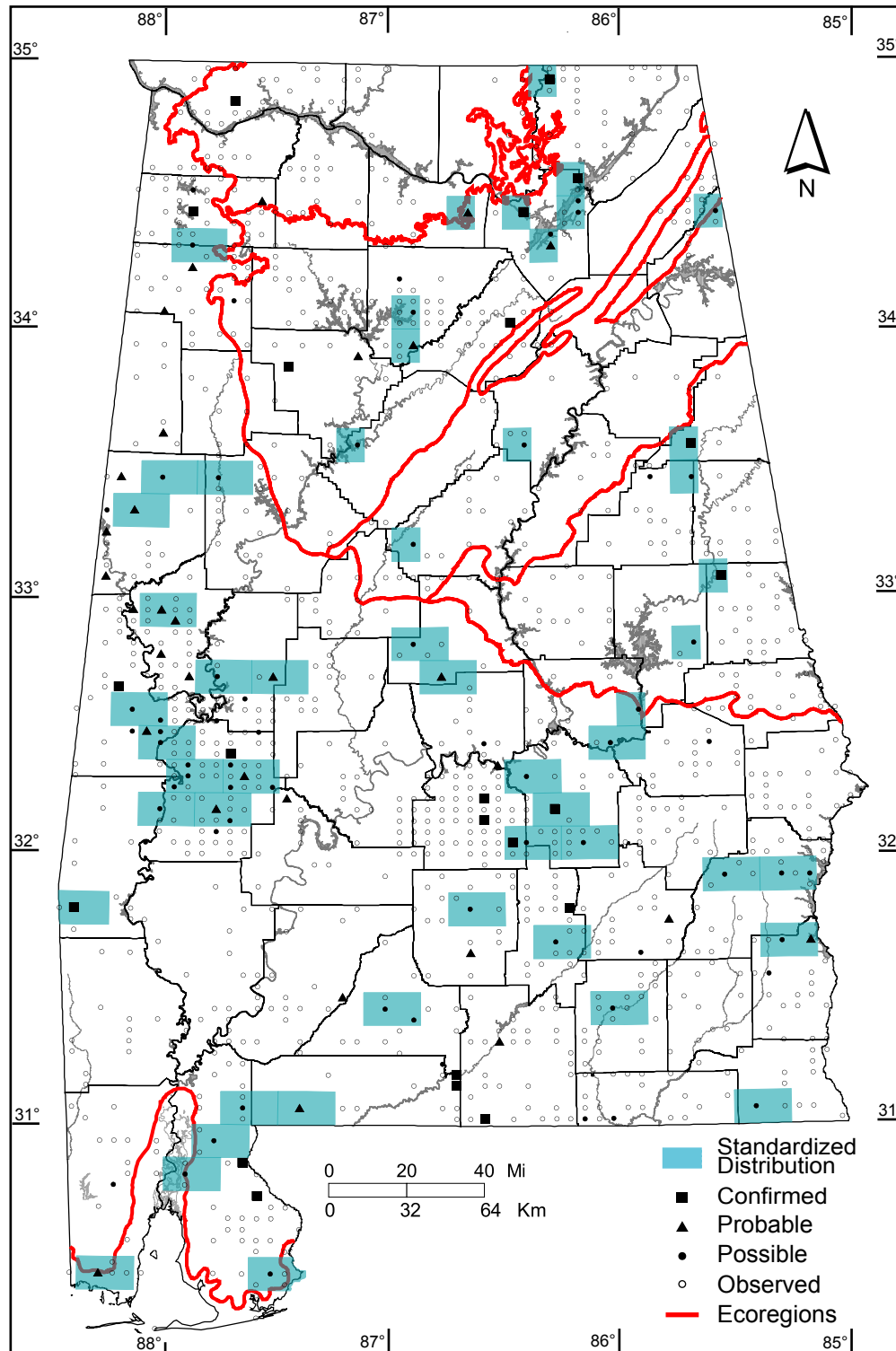
Confirmed: 22 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 1047 of 5087 (21%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - July 31

The Black Vulture is a species that has a large home range and determining the actual breeding distribution is difficult. Most sightings of soaring birds received "observed" designation.



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Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Number of Priority Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 46 of 585 (8%)

Confirmed: 4 (9%)

Probable: 13 (28%)

Possible: 29 (63%)

Number of Priority Blocks in Ecoregions with Breeding Evidence

Interior Plateau: 1 of 52 (2%)

Southwestern Appalachians: 6 of 124 (5%)

Ridge and Valley: 2 of 72 (3%)

Piedmont: 5 of 76 (7%)

Southeastern Plains: 31 of 254 (12%)

Southern Coastal Plain: 1 of 7 (14%)

Number of Blocks with Breeding Evidence

Total: 102 of 5087 (2%)

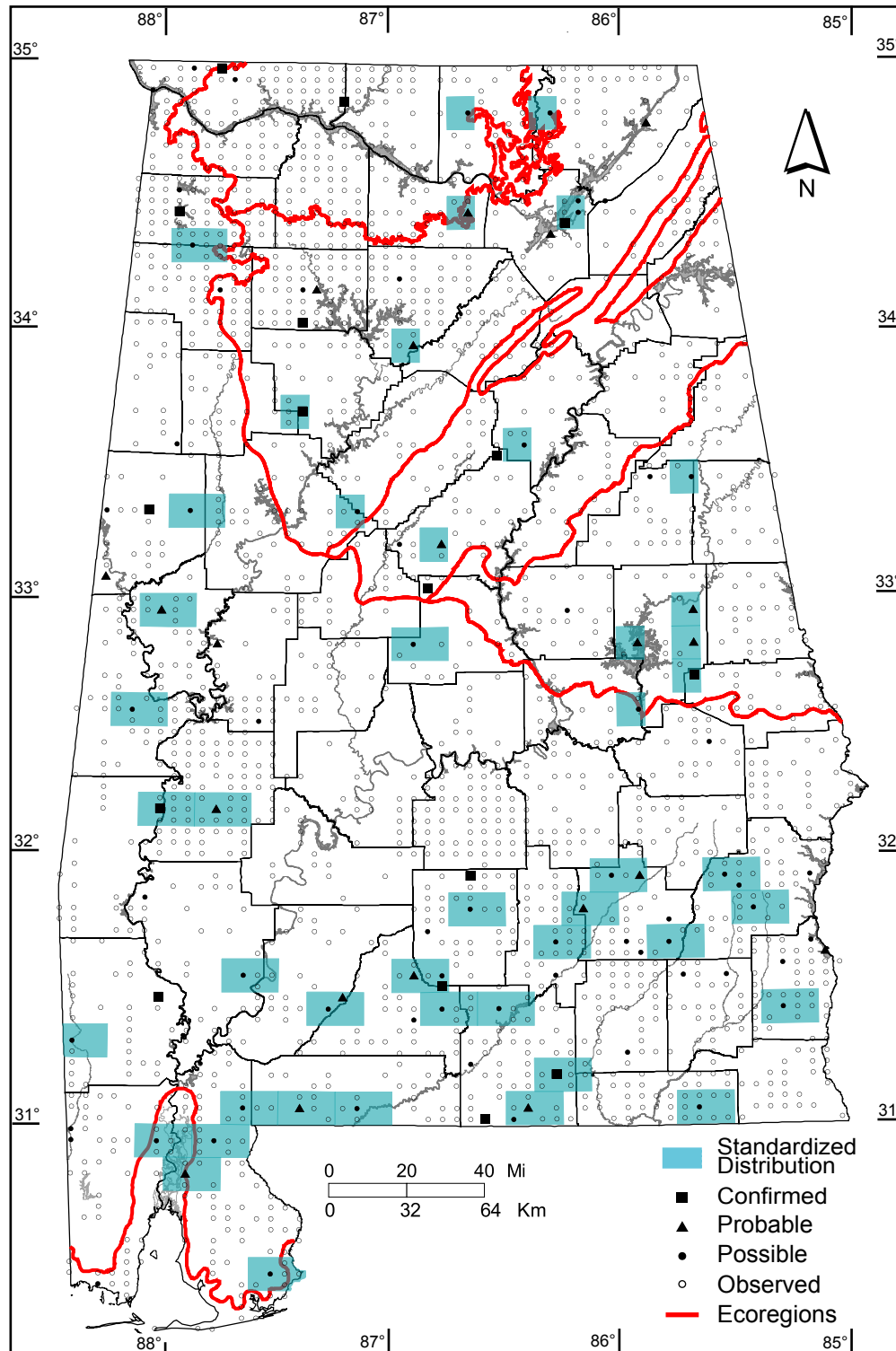
Confirmed: 16 of 5087 (<1%)

Number of Blocks with Nonbreeding Records

Observed: 1973 of 5087 (39%)

Safe Dates: April 1 - July 31

The Turkey Vulture is a species that has a large home range and determining the actual breeding distribution is difficult. Most sightings of soaring birds received "observed" designation.



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