Table 1. Species Priorities by Habitat Suites for the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region (revised 7/06)

	HABITAT SUITES				
TIER AND ACTION LEVEL	**TYPICALLY BRUSH and TREE NESTING (Herons and allies, Pelicans and allies)**	**TYPICALLY BEACH or GROUND NESTING (Larids: terns, gulls, skimmers)**	**MARSHES/ SAVANNAS/ GRASSLANDS**	**OPEN WATER (With mud and sand flats, also foraging habitat for most colonial species)**	**PELAGIC (all non-breeding populations)**
Tier I. Continental and Regional Concern (percent of global population in parentheses when 20 % or more)					
Critical Recovery (CR; TB/N=5)					
Continental and Regional Concern	Magnificent Frigatebird (b) "Great White" Heron (90%)		Whooping Crane (b=32%, nb= 100%; FE)		Bermuda Petrel (nb)
Regional Concern only	Wood Stork (b=20%) (FE - FL, GA, SC, AL) Greater Flamingo (b, formerly bred[?] Florida Bay)		Sandhill Crane (MS subsp; FE - MS)		
Immediate Management (IM; TB/N=4 + PT=5)					
Continental and Regional Concern	Little Blue Heron (20%) Reddish Egret (25%)		Black Rail (b=40%; nb=90%) King Rail (b=87%; nb=95%)		Audubon's Shearwater (nb=20%)
Regional Concern only		Common Tern (b Atlantic and Gulf coast populations only)		Red-throated Loon (nb)	
Management Attention (MA; TB/N + PT<5 and TB/N=3 and PT>3)					
Continental and Regional Concern		Gull-billed Tern (b) Roseate Tern (b; FT - FL) Least Tern (b=40%) (FE - Interior subsp.) Black Skimmer (b=20%)	Yellow Rail (nb=100%)	Horned Grebe (nb=**?????????**) Magnificent Frigatebird (nb)	Black-capped Petrel (nb=100%) Masked Booby (nb) Brown Booby (nb) Razorbill (nb)
Regional Concern only	Green Heron (b=40%) Black-crowned Night-Heron Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (b=40**%**) White Ibis (50%)	Sandwich Tern (40%)	Pied-billed Grebe (b only) American Bittern (nb=33%) Least Bittern (b=50%) Wood Stork (nb= 33%) Purple Gallinule American Coot (b only) Limpkin	Common Loon (nb=25%) American White Pelican (nb=67%) Greater Flamingo (nb) American Coot (nb=25%) Common Tern (t=20%) Black Tern (t=50%)	Sooty Shearwater (nb) Northern Gannet (nb=33%)

	HABITAT SUITES				
TIER AND ACTION LEVEL	**TYPICALLY BRUSH and TREE NESTING (Herons and allies, Pelicans and allies)**	**TYPICALLY BEACH or GROUND NESTING (Larids: terns, gulls, skimmers)**	**MARSHES/ SAVANNAS/ GRASSLANDS**	**OPEN WATER (With mud and sand flats, also foraging habitat for most colonial species)**	**PELAGIC (all non-breeding populations)**
Planning and Responsibility					
Continental Concern only			Clapper Rail (22%)		Cory's Shearwater (nb=50%) Greater Shearwater (nb=50%) Manx Shearwater (nb) Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (nb) Bridled Tern (nb)
Tier II. Additional Stewardship Species (percent of global population in parentheses when 20% or more)					
Planning and responsibility	Brown Pelican (45%; FE MS, LA, TX) Great Egret (20%) Tricolored Heron (33%)	Laughing Gull (34%) Royal Tern (50%) Forster's Tern (b=20%; actually nests in marshes) Sooty Tern (b<1%*) (FL breeding population only; nests under cover) Brown Noddy (b<1%*) (FL breeding population only; elevated nests in shrubs, trees) *Sooty Tern and Brown Noddy are included here as these are major colonies and the only ones in the continental U.S.	Double-crested Cormorant (nb=50%) Virginia Rail (nb=33%) Sora (nb=33%) Sandhill Crane (nb=33%; Greater, Lesser, and Canadian subsp.) Franklin's Gull (t=50%)	Bonaparte's Gull (nb=33%) Forster's Tern (nb=66%)	
Tier III. Additional Federally Listed Species					
(none)					
Tier IV. Additional local or regional interest					
(none)					

	HABITAT SUITES				
TIER AND ACTION LEVEL	**TYPICALLY BRUSH and TREE NESTING (Herons and allies, Pelicans and allies)**	**TYPICALLY BEACH or GROUND NESTING (Larids: terns, gulls, skimmers)**	**MARSHES/ SAVANNAS/ GRASSLANDS**	**OPEN WATER (With mud and sand flats, also foraging habitat for most colonial species)**	**PELAGIC (all non-breeding populations)**
Additional High National Responsibility (>50 percent of U.S. population estimated to occur in Southeast U.S.)					
Planning and responsibility	Masked Booby (b) Neotropical Cormorant Anhinga Snowy Egret Glossy Ibis Roseate Spoonbill	Bridled Tern (b)	Least Grebe		Sooty Tern (nb) Brown Noddy (nb)
Other Local or Regional interest species occurring in the Southeast U.S.					
Planning and responsibility	American White Pelican (b) Great Blue Heron White-faced Ibis	Caspian Tern (b)	Common Moorhen (b) Sandhill Crane (FL subsp.)	Eared Grebe (nb) Pied-billed Grebe (nb)	
Population Control	Double-crested Cormorant (b) Cattle Egret	Herring Gull (b) Great Black-backed Gull (b)		Double-crested Cormorant (nb)	
Other regularly occurring species covered in this plan (No tier)					
				Herring Gull (nb) Great Black-backed Gull (nb) Ring-billed Gull (nb) Lesser Black-backed Gull (nb)	Wilson's Storm-Petrel (nb) Leach's Storm-Petrel (nb) Pomarine Jaeger (nb) Parasitic Jaeger (nb) Long-tailed Jaeger (nb) Black-legged Kittiwake (nb) Dovekie (nb)

See Appendix 2 for details of assessment. Residency shown in parentheses: b=breeding, nb=non-breeding, t=transient

Table 2. Species Priorities (Tiers and Action Codes) by Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region (revised 3/06)

	BCRs in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region									
Species	**Edwards Plateau**	**Oaks and Prairies**	**West Gulf Coastal Plain**	**Mississippi Alluvial Valley**	**Southeastern Coastal Plain**	**Appalachian Mountains**	**Piedmont**	**Peninsular Florida**	**Tamaulipan Brushland**	**Gulf Coastal Prairies**
Red-throated Loon					I IM (nb)			I MA (nb)		
Common Loon	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	I MA (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PR (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PR (nb)
Least Grebe		IV PR							IV PR	IV PR
Pied-billed Grebe	Present	Present	Present	I MA (b) Present (nb)	I MA (b) (s) Present (nb)	Present (b)	Present (b)	I IM (b) Present (nb)	IV PR (b) Present (nb)	I MA (b) (s) Present (nb)
Horned Grebe	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	Present (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)		I MA (nb)
Red-necked Grebe					Present (nb)					
Eared Grebe	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)
Bermuda Petrel					I CR (nb)					
Black-capped Petrel					I MA (nb) (S)			I MA (nb)		
Cory's Shearwater					I PR (nb) (S)			I PR (nb)		Present (nb)
Greater Shearwater					I PR (nb) (S)			I PR (nb) (S)		Present (nb)
Sooty Shearwater					I MA (nb)			I MA (nb)		
Manx Shearwater					I PR (nb)					
Audubon's Shearwater					I IM (nb) (S)			I IM (nb)		I IM (nb)
Wilson's Storm-Petrel					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		Present (nb)
Leach's Storm-Petrel					Present (nb)					
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel					I PR (nb)			I PR (nb)		I PR (nb)
White-tailed Tropicbird					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		
Red-billed Tropicbird					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		Present (nb)
Masked Booby					Present (nb)			IV PR (b) I MA (nb)		I MA (nb)
Brown Booby					Present (nb)			I MA (nb)		Present (nb)

	BCRs in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region									
Species	**Edwards Plateau**	**Oaks and Prairies**	**West Gulf Coastal Plain**	**Mississippi Alluvial Valley**	**Southeastern Coastal Plain**	**Appalachian Mountains**	**Piedmont**	**Peninsular Florida**	**Tamaulipan Brushland**	**Gulf Coastal Prairies**
Red-footed Booby								Present (nb)		
Northern Gannet					I MA (nb)			I MA (nb)		I MA (nb)
American White Pelican	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	I MA/PCL (nb) (S)	I MA (nb) (mostly egcp)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	II PR (nb)(S)	Present (nb)	IV PR (b, ctx) II PR (nb) (S)
Brown Pelican					III a (FE-MS) PR			I MA (S)		II PR (FE-LA,TX) (S)
Neotropic Cormorant	Present (nb)	Present	Present (b)	Present (b)					Present	IV PR
Double-crested Cormorant	IV PC (nb)	Present (b) IV PC (nb)	IV PR (b) IV PC (nb)	III b PR (b) II PC (nb) (S)	III b PR (b) IV PC (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (b) Present (nb)	II PR (b) (S) IV PC (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (b) IV PC (nb)
Great Cormorant					Present (nb)					
Anhinga		Present (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	III b PR		IV PR (b)	I MA (s)		I MA
Magnificent Frigatebird					I MA (nb)			I CR (b) (s) I MA (nb)		I MA (nb)
Least Bittern	Present (b)	Present (b)	I MA (b)	I MA (b)	I MA (b)	Present (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA (S)	Present (b)	I MA (b) (S)
American Bittern	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb) (S)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb) (S)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb) (S)
Great Blue Heron	IV PR	IV PR	IV PCL	III b PCL	III b PR	III b PR	IV PR	I MA	Present	IV PR (ctx- I MA)
Great White Heron								I CR (S) (stfl)		
Great Egret		IV PR	IV PCL (b)	III b PCL (b)	III b PR	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA	Present	I MA
Snowy Egret		IV PR	IV PCL (b)	III b PCL (b)	I MA			III b PR	Present	IV PR
Little Blue Heron		I IM (b)	I IM/PCL (b)	I MA/PCL (b)	I MA	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA	IV PR	I PR (S)
Tricolored Heron		Present	Present	IV PR	I MA			I MA	Present	II PR (S)
Reddish Egret					IV PR (nb; SC recent nesting)			I IM (S)		I IM (S)
Cattle Egret	IV PC (nb)	IV PC (b)	IV PC (b)	IV PC (b)	IV PC	Present (b)	Present (b)	IV PC	IV PC	IV PC
Green Heron	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA (S)	IV PR	IV PR
Black-crowned Night-Heron		Present	IV PR (b)	III b PR (b)	I MA	III b PR (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR	Present	IV PR (I MA ctx)

	BCRs in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region									
Species	**Edwards Plateau**	**Oaks and Prairies**	**West Gulf Coastal Plain**	**Mississippi Alluvial Valley**	**Southeastern Coastal Plain**	**Appalachian Mountains**	**Piedmont**	**Peninsular Florida**	**Tamaulipan Brushland**	**Gulf Coastal Prairies**
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Present (nb)	Present (b)	I MA (b)	I MA (b) (S)	I MA	Present (b)	Present (b)	I MA	Present	I MA (S)
White Ibis		IV PR	IV PR	I MA	I MA	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA (b)	Present (nb)	I MA (S)
Glossy Ibis				IV PR	I MA (s)			I MA (s)		IV PR
White-faced Ibis		Present	Present	IV PR					Present	II PR (I IM ctx) (s)
Roseate Spoonbill				IV/PR				I IM (I CR stfl)		II PR (s)
Wood Stork	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I CR (FE-sacp) I MA (nb) (egcp)			I CR (FE) (S)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)
Greater Flamingo								I CR (b) I MA (nb) (stfl)		
Yellow Rail	Present (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	I MA (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	I MA (nb)		I MA (nb) (S)
Black Rail	Present (nb)	I IM (nb)	I IM (nb)	I IM (nb)	I IM (S)	Extirpated (b) IV PR (nb)	I IM (b) IV PR (nb)	I IM (S)		I IM
Clapper Rail					I PR (S)			I MA		I PR (S)
King Rail		I MA	I IM	I IM	I MA	I MA (b)	I IM (b)	I MA	Present	I IM (S)
Virginia Rail	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)	IV PR (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)
Sora	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)	IV PR (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)
Purple Gallinule		I MA (b)	I MA (b)	I MA (b)	I IM (b)			I MA	Present	I IM (b) (s)
Common Moorhen		IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR (b)	I MA	Present (b)	IV PR (b)	IV PR	IV PR	IV PR
American Coot	Present (b) I MA (nb)	Present (b) I MA (nb)	Present (b) I MA (nb)	Present (b) I MA (nb)	I IM (b) I MA (nb)	Present (b) I MA (nb)	Present (b) I MA (nb)	I IM (b) I MA (nb)(S)	Present I MA (nb)	IV MA I MA (nb)(S)
Limpkin					I IM (b)			I MA (b) (s)		
Sandhill Crane	Present (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	IV PR (nb)	I CR (FE-MS) I CR (GA) II PR (nb) (S)	II PR (nb) (S)	II PR (nb) (S)	III b PR II PR (nb) (S)	IV PR (nb)	II PR (nb) (S) I CR (b) (ext.)

	BCRs in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region									
Species	**Edwards Plateau**	**Oaks and Prairies**	**West Gulf Coastal Plain**	**Mississippi Alluvial Valley**	**Southeastern Coastal Plain**	**Appalachian Mountains**	**Piedmont**	**Peninsular Florida**	**Tamaulipan Brushland**	**Gulf Coastal Prairies**
Whooping Crane								I CR (b) (S) introduced resident flock I CR (nb) (S) reintroduced migratory flock from Wisconsin		I CR (nb) (S) I CR (b) (ext.)
Great Skua					Present (nb)					
South Polar Skua					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		
Pomarine Jaeger					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		Present (nb)
Parasitic Jaeger					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		Present (nb)
Long-tailed Jaeger					Present (nb)					
Laughing Gull					IV PC			I MA		II PR/ PC (S)
Franklin's Gull	Present (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)					Present (nb)	II PR (nb) S
Little Gull					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		
Black-headed Gull					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		
Bonaparte's Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)	Present (nb)	II PR (nb) (S)
Ring-billed Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)
Herring Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PC (b) Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (b; hybrids with Kelp Gull) Present (nb)
Iceland Gull					Present (nb)					
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)
Glaucous Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)
Great Black-backed Gull	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PC (b) Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)
Black-legged Kittiwake					Present (nb)			Present (nb)		

	BCRs in the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region									
Species	**Edwards Plateau**	**Oaks and Prairies**	**West Gulf Coastal Plain**	**Mississippi Alluvial Valley**	**Southeastern Coastal Plain**	**Appalachian Mountains**	**Piedmont**	**Peninsular Florida**	**Tamaulipan Brushland**	**Gulf Coastal Prairies**
Gull-billed Tern				IV PR (b)	I MA (b)			I MA (b)		I MA (b) (S)
Caspian Tern	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PR (b) Present (nb)	Present (nb)	Present (nb)	IV PR (b) Present (nb)	Present (nb)	I MA (b) (s) Present (nb)
Royal Tern					II PR (S)			IV PR		II PR (S)
Sandwich Tern					I MA (b)			I MA (b)		I IM (b) (S)
Roseate Tern								I MA (b) (FT-stfl)		
Common Tern	Present (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I IM (b) I MA (t) (S)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t) (S)	I MA (t)	I CR (b) I MA (t) (S)
Forster's Tern	Present (t)	Present (t)	Present (t)	Present (t)	IV PR (b) II PR (nb) (S)	Present (t)	Present (t)	II PR (nb) (S)	Present (t)	I MA (b) (S) II PR (nb) (S)
Least Tern (Interior FE)		I MA (b)	I MA (b)	I MA (b) (S)	I MA (b)				I MA (b)	
Least Tern (Coastal)					I MA (b) (S)			I MA (b) (S)		I IM (b) (S)
Bridled Tern					I PR (nb)			IV PR (b) I PR (nb)		I PR (nb)
Sooty Tern					Present (b) Present (nb)			II PR (b) (s) Present (nb)		Present (b) Present (nb)
Black Tern	Present (t)	Present (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t)	I MA (t) (S)
Brown Noddy					Present (nb)			II PR (b) (s) Present (nb)		
Black Noddy								Present (nb)		
Black Skimmer				I MA	I MA (b) (S)			I MA		I MA (S)
Dovekie					Present (nb)					
Razorbill					I MA (nb)					

See Appendices for definitions on Conservation Tiers and Action Levels
Residency indicated in parentheses: b=breeding, nb=non-breeding, t=transient;
Stewardship: S=stewardship species from continental perspective, s=stewardship species from regional perspective;
Geographic subareas identified are: sacp=South Atlantic Coastal Plain, egcp=East Gulf Coastal Plain, stfl=Subtropical Florida, ctx=Central Texas Coast

Table 3. Species Priorities by Action Level and Total Score for the Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region (revised 7/06).

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
Action Level = Critical Recovery						
25	Great White Heron	BR/I	MO1	>90/100	PENFL [STFL]	Restricted to STFL (Florida Keys, Florida Bay, Everglades; also local in Cuba, Yucatan Peninsula, Venezuela) during breeding season, some post-breeding dispersal northward. About 1,300 pairs. Highly vulnerable to human disturbance in nesting areas and potentially vulnerable in changes to health of Florida Bay ecosystem. Variously treated as a species separate from Great Blue Heron, a subspecies of Great Blue Heron that overlaps in s FL and Cuba the more broadly distributed "Ward's" subspecies, or as a white morph of the Ward's subspecies. Where ranges overlap there is nearly complete (but not absolute) segregation. Great White Heron is treated here as a full species representing a unique ecosystem distinct from that typically used by Great Blue Herons in the SE US.
25 (nb) 22 (b)	Whooping Crane	NB/I BR/I	MO1	100/100	GCP (Also, High Concern: OP during migration)	Federally listed with <200 breeding in Canada and wintering in TX; an experimental resident population of about 90 individuals in PENFL; also an experimental migratory flock being established between Upper Midwest U.S. and PENFL Threats are numerous to the small numbers composing the main flock wintering at Aransas NWR in TX as well as the birds resident or wintering in FL including collisions with structures, accidental (and sometimes intentional) shooting, reduction of preferred habitat from fire suppression.
22	Bermuda Petrel	NB/I	MO2	~1/100	SECP [SACP]	PELAGIC: Appears to regularly occur in very low numbers in same areas off NC coast where high concentrations of Black-capped Petrel occurs. Breeding only known presently on Nonsuch and other small islands off of Bermuda east of SE US coast. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads. With only 100 breeding birds, loss of any one individual unnecessarily should be avoided at all costs.
20 (b) 18 (nb)	Magnificent Frigatebird	BR/I NB/I	MO2 MO2	<1/100 >10/>90	PENFL [STFL] PENFL (Also, Low Responsibility: SECP, GCP)	Breeding birds today greatly reduced from historical times and only place species breeds within the continental US today is at Long Key, Dry Tortugas (about 70 pairs). Widespread along Gulf Coast, post-breeding. Post-breeding birds (thousands) from tropics stream into Southeast region each year, mostly along or near coastlines. Vulnerable to conflicts with fishing gear, especially monofilament.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
20	Wood Stork (SE US Breeding populations)	BR/I	MO2	20/100	PENFL (60), SECP (40)	SE US breeding population (maximum 8-10,000 pairs; FL, AL, GA, SC) Federally listed, when scored independently CS=24 Prior to 1940, 15-25,000 pairs, almost all in s. FL. Reduction in total numbers of pairs and spread northward started in 1960's, with nesting in GA by 1976 and SC by 1981. Nesting in s. FL is intermittent and less productive then rest of U.S. range. Nesting in n. and c. FL similar to GA and SC. Collapse of s. FL populations due to disrupted hydroperiod by the mid-1900's continuing to the present day. Dropping water tables in n FL, GA, and SC growing concern. subject to economic conflicts
18 (b) 16 (nb)	Greater Flamingo	BR/I NB/I	MO2	<1/100	PENFL [STFL]	Strong suggestion of breeding during early 1900's, status complicated by escapees from zoos, etc. Small flocks are regular in Florida Bay. Now regular non-breeding flocks in Florida Bay, with at least some wild born individuals from Yucatan colonies.
16	Sandhill Crane (MS subsp.)	BR/I	MO2	<1/100	SECP [EGCP]	Mississippi subspecies Federally listed when scored independently CS=25. About 100 individuals. Formerly breeding populations of resident Sandhill Cranes occurred from FL to TX, but are now restricted to MS, GA, and most in FL Highly vulnerable to habitat loss and collisions with wires, depredation of young by bobcats especially and pressure to curtail burning in as a habitat management tool near major highways and expanding development.
Action Level = Immediate Management						

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
23 (b, nb)	Black Rail	BR/I	MO2	>75/>90	SECP, GCP, PENFL (Also, Low Responsibility: APPS, PIED)	Vulnerable to losses of high marsh to development and rising seawater and to losses of freshwater marshes across range and perhaps rice in coastal prairies; very little understood about this secretive species.
			MO2	>90/>90	(Also, Low Responsibility: OP, EGCP, MAV)	Northerly breeding populations all presumably winter in southeast U.S.
22	Audubon's Shearwater	NB/I	MO2	<20/100	SECP, PENFL, GCP	PELAGIC: West Indies breeding subsp. scored independently CS=23; apparently all occur at one time or another in waters within 200 miles of SE US coastline, especially off of eastern NC. Considered highly susceptible to losses on West Indian nesting grounds to predators; may also be vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
22	Reddish Egret	BR/I	MO2	>25/100	GCP (69), PENFL (31) (Also SECP post-breeding dispersal, very local breeding [AL, SC])	Nesting colonies mostly restricted to FL, TX, and LA (with a few pairs in AL, recent nesting of 2 pairs in SC). Unlike other long-legged waders, this species has never recovered fully from millinery market hunting during early 1900's; highly specific in foraging habitat requirements perhaps more vulnerable to disturbance and loss of coastal fringe habitats than other species. Regionally about 1,300 pairs.
20	King Rail	BR/I		>90/>90	GCP, PENFL, SECP, MAV, WGCP, OP (Also, Low Responsibility: APPS, PIED)	Vulnerable to losses of freshwater marshes and changes from tall to short varieties in farming rice; undergoing steep declines and range retraction.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
19	Red-throated Loon	NB/I	MO2	<10?/<33	SECP [SACP]	Largest wintering concentrations along Atlantic coast are in waters off-shore of NC; fairly common northward, increasingly uncommon to rare to north FL. Highly vulnerable to entanglement with gillnets, this species being number one among coastal divers found to be killed by gillnets, which are still allowed in NC waters, and in states to the north.
18	Little Blue Heron	BR/I		~25/>90	MAV (30), GCP (22), WGCP (18), SECP (12), OP (11) (Also, Low Responsibility: EP, APPS, PIED, TAMB)	Only widespread long-legged wader to be undergoing nearly rangewide declines in the region for reasons that are not presently understood. Possible negative interaction with Cattle Egrets that nest about the same time and often are reported to replace this species at many colony sites. subject to economic conflicts
15 (b)	Common Tern (Atl-Gulf pops.)	BR/I	MO2	<1/1	SECP [SACP] (98) (Also, Higb Concern: GCP)	Atlantic-Gulf breeding populations when scored independently CS=20. NC and SC breeding populations (now about 1,000 pairs) have declined in last decade. On Gulf Coast, nesting (now ~100 pairs) is virtually non-existent in TX (formerly common pre-1900) and LA, but with moderate numbers in AL and MS. Depends on beaches and spoil islands for nesting, vulnerable to high levels of disturbances especially on beaches, but does respond positively to artificial spoil islands.
Action Level = Management Attention						
23	Yellow Rail	NB/I	MO2	100/100	GCP, SECP, PENFL (Also, Low Responsibility: OP, WGCP, MAV)	Little known, but primary wintering habitats consist of savannas, coastal prairies, ricefields, Carolina Bays and artificial but shallow wetlands, all subject to loss or alteration.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
21	Black-capped Petrel	NB/I	MO2	100?/100	SECP [SACP], PENFL	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in highest numbers off NC coast and lesser numbers elsewhere along Gulf Stream, apparently commuting back and forth from breeding grounds in West Indies (Hispaniola). Perhaps down to only 2,000 pairs, most of which nest in Haiti where they are highly vulnerable to habitat loss and disturbance. Also, vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
20	Gull-billed Tern	BR/I	MO2	6/>90	GCP (81), SECP (17) (Also, Low Responsibility: MAV, PENFL)	Locally distributed across both Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Depends on beaches and spoil islands for nesting, vulnerable to high levels of disturbances especially on beaches, but does respond positively to artificial spoil islands. Regionally about 3,000 pairs. subject to economic conflicts
20	Least Tern (Atlantic-Gulf Coast subspecies)	BR/I			coastal SECP (65), GCP (25), PENFL (10)	Coastal subsp. CS=20, same as species as a whole). Depends on beaches and spoil islands for nesting on both Atlantic and Gulf coasts, vulnerable to high levels of disturbances. Rooftop nesting not likely a panacea for this species, especially as these are soon to be phased out, though close to 50% of all pairs now nest on rooftops. Regionally about 18,000 pairs. subject to economic conflicts
20	Black Skimmer	BR/I	MO2	~20/~35	GCP (68), SECP (25) (Also High Responsibility: PENFL, Low Responsibility: MAV)	Fairly common along both Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Depends on beaches and spoil islands for nesting, vulnerable to high levels of disturbances. Rooftop nesting not likely a panacea for this species. Regionally about 11,500 pairs.
19	Sandwich Tern	BR/I	MO1	>40/>90	GCP (88 [76 in LA]), SECP (11) (Also, High Concern in: PENFL)	Similar in habitat use, vulnerability, and distribution to Royal Tern except more signs of regional declines and more locally distributed and does not breed south of Tampa Bay and St. Augustine in FL. Regionally, about 50,000 pairs.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
18	Horned Grebe	NB/I	MO2	>10?/>33?	SECP, PENFL, GCP (Also, Low Responsibility: in all inland BCR's)	Most wintering near coastlines, some recently inland reservoirs; threats considered moderate overall, vulnerable to fishing gear, contaminants.
18	American Bittern	NB/I	MO2	>33/>33	PENFL, GCP, SECP	During migration can be found anywhere in the region. Winter populations are concentrated along the coastal plain from NC to FL and westward to TX and Tam. Vulnerable to loss of freshwater emergent wetlands.
18	White Ibis	BR/I	MO2	~50/100	SECP (44), GCP (26), MAV (17) (Also, High Concern: PENFL; and potentially increasing responsibility: OP, WGCP)	Populations across coastal plain from NC to FL and westward to TX. Estimates of regional breeding population appears to be constant at about 150,000 pairs during the last 20 years, but shifts in geographical distribution has occurred. Collapse of breeding populations in STFL has occurred since the 1930's , with corresponding increases underway in the Carolinas then Louisiana, and more recently in Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. The regional population though appearing stable has demonstrated large-scale responses by abandoning deteriorating ecosystems such as in STFL (with altered hydrology) and taking advantage of expanding food resources in relatively distant areas, such as LA GCP (perhaps associated with crawfish aquaculture expansion). subject to economic conflicts
18	Wood Stork (Mexican Breeding populations)	NB/I	MO2	>33/>80	Non-breeding GCP, MAV, WGCP, SECP [EGCP; II b]	Mexican breeding populations regularly occur during post-breeding dispersal streaming northward, and SE US breeding populations also disperse northward and may mix with Mexican populations in e MS. subject to economic conflicts
18	Least Tern (interior subspecies)	BR/I	MO2	25/>60	interior MAV (60), WGCP (17), OP (11)	Interior subsp. Fed listed, CS= 20 (15% of entire species globally and >90% of subspecies; MAV, WGCP, OP, SECP [KY, TN]). Dependent upon islands and beaches along major rivers and isolated salt flats which fluctuate in availability from year-to-year. Regionally about 5,000 pairs.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
18	Black Tern	NB/I	MO2	>50/>50	GCP, PENFL, SECP (Also, High Concern: MAV, EP, OP, WGCP, TAMB)	Transient populations breeding to the north of region. Major migration stop-over sites should be identified and protected from excessive disturbance.
17 (nb)	American White Pelican	NB/I	MO2	>67/>67	GCP, MAV, PENFL, SECP [EGCP]	Major wintering populations (~100,000 individuals) along Gulf Coast from TX and Tam. to FL, with populations also on Atlantic Coast of PENFL (rare but apparently increasing further north to SC). Generally considered secure, but increasing conflict with aquacultural interests is leading towards higher numbers of depredation permits, especially in Mississippi Alluvial Plain. Major die-offs from botulism (Salton Sea, CA) and chemical poisoning (Lake Apopka, FL) in recent years also causes for concern.
NS (b)		BR/IV	MO1	<1/<1	GCP (100)	Breeding colonies in Central Texas (~400 pairs) and in Tamaulipas (?). subject to economic conflicts
17	Least Bittern	BR/I	MO2	>25/>50	GCP, PENFL (Also, High Concern: MAV, SECP)	Breeding populations through most of the region outside Appalachians, but overall status unclear outside of GCP and PENFL. Populations north of FL withdraw to the tropics during winter. Potentially vulnerable to losses of freshwater emergent wetlands.
17	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	BR/I	MO1	>25/80	GCP, MAV, PENFL (STFL) (Also, High Concern: WGCP, PENFL, SECP)	Populations scattered across region, no clear concentration areas, outside of LA, TX, and FL. Many withdraw from north to south during winter. Nesting colonies vulnerable to loss of riparian woodlands; depredation pressure fromlarge flocks of Fish Crows. Foraging specialist on crustaceans. Stable or possibly increasing in LA, but possibly declining in FL and TX subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
17	Purple Gallinule	BR/I	MO2	<25/100	GCP, PENFL (II b) (Also, High Concern: SECP, OP, WGCP, MAV)	Breeding mostly along coastal plain from SC to TX and Tam., most populations outside of Florida withdrawing into the tropics. Vulnerable to losses of freshwater wetlands region wide, changes from tall to short varieties in farming rice may have led to steep declines in LA coastal prairies. subject to economic conflicts
17	Limpkin (FL pop.)	BR/ I	MO2	1/100	PENFL (75), SECP (25)	FL population (maximum 8-10,000 individuals today) when scored independently CS=23; apparently isolated from tropical populations and most now in PENFL (formerly thought to have bred rarely in s GA). Prior to 1900, considered locally common and widespread in forested and freshwater emergent wetlands. Shooting and habitat loss led to greatly reduced populations that had somewhat rebounded by mid-1900's Vulnerable to outright freshwater wetland loss, but also to local losses to apple snail populations, which may be due to altered hydrology, contaminants, and replacement of native forage plants such as eelgrass with exotic plants. More recently SACP Limpkin populations in n FL (most notably Wakulla Springs) have declined dramatically following losses to apple snail populations. Status in PENFL and STFL appears more secure, especially where restoration efforts are underway in Kissimmee River, but local declines are apparent elsewhere. The Federally Endangered Everglade Snail Kite is also highly dependent upon apple snails and co-occurs with Limpkins in south-central Florida.
17	Roseate Tern	BR/I	MO2	1/7	PENFL [STFL]	North American populations Federally listed, when scored independently CS= 19. Florida Keys breeding birds (~300 pairs) part of West Indian populations (4000-6000 pairs), and are highly variable in location from Marathon to Key West, formerly Dry Tortugas. This species has never recovered fully from millinery market hunting during early 1900's; highly specific in nesting habitat requirements and perhaps even more vulnerable to depredation and disturbance than most other vulnerable tern species. Has nested on artificial dredge spoil islands as well as rooftops, but no where consistently. Possibly market hunting in South America also impacting this species during non-breeding . Populations breeding NY to NS migrate well off-shore, with very few individuals recorded adjacent to South Atlantic coast, joining West Indian populations wintering along the coast of northern South America.
17(tr)	Common Tern	NB/I	MO2	>33/>66	SECP, PENFL, GCP (Also, High Concern: MAV)	Transient populations breeding to the north of region. Major migration stop-over sites should be identified and protected from excessive disturbance.

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16	Northern Gannet	NB/I	MO2	>33/>50	SECP, PENFL, GCP	PELAGIC: Common during winter along Atlantic coast, less common along Gulf coast; from breeding populations in Maritime Provinces. Generally considered secure, but recent major die-offs along Atlantic Coast cause for concern. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear.
16	Green Heron	BR/I	MO2	>10/>33	PENFL, GCP (Also, High Concern: SECP)	Occurs commonly region wide, many withdraw from north to south during winter. Nests in loose colonies or singly, vulnerable to loss of riparian woodlands. subject to economic conflicts
16	Black-crowned Night-Heron	BR/I	MO2	>10/>25	GCP (Also, High Concern: SECP, STFL)	Populations scattered across region, no clear concentration areas, many withdraw from north to south during winter. Nesting colonies vulnerable to loss of riparian woodlands. subject to economic conflicts
16 (b) 16 (nb)	American Coot	BR/ I NB/I		<10/<25 (b) <25/<33 (nb)	GCP (IV), PENFL (Breeding) (Also, High Concern: SECP) GCP, PENFL, SECP, MAV, WGCP (Non-breeding)	Scattered breeding populations across the region, but most in FL and TX where apparent declines are most evident. Vulnerable to freshwater wetland losses. Major influxes during winter of northern breeding birds, may be declining overall, perhaps due to disease. Wintering coot populations represent an important connection in the spread of AVM, a disease that is still poorly understood resulting in high mortality of the coots themselves (and waterfowl) as well as Bald Eagles that feed on dead coots, especially in Arkansas, but also Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. subject to economic conflicts
16	Razorbill	NB/I	MO2	<5/<10	SECP [SACP]	PELAGIC: Occasional during winter off of NC, sometimes in moderate numbers. Vulnerable to conflicts with fishing gear, contaminants.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
15	Common Loon	NB/I	MO2	>25/>33	SECP, PENFL, GCP (IV)	Winters throughout region, principally along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, increasingly inland reservoirs. Vulnerable to fishing gear and contaminants.
15	Sooty Shearwater	NB/I	MO2	<10/<33	SECP, PENFL	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in high numbers along Atlantic; from breeding grounds in Southern Hemisphere. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
15 (b) 13 (nb)	Pied-billed Grebe	BR/I NB/IV	MO2	<10/<25 (b) <25/<33 (nb)	GCP, PENFL, TAMB (Also, High Concern: MAV, SECP) (Breeding) GCP, PENFL, SECP, MAV (Non-breeding)	Breeding populations locally distributed in region, all vulnerable to losses of freshwater wetlands. Major influxes during winter of northern breeding birds, stable overall. subject to economic conflicts
NS (b) 15 (nb)	Masked Booby	BR/IV NB/I	MO2 MO1	<1/100 <5/100	PENFL [STFL] PENFL, GCP	A few pairs appears to be either the same or higher as historical status at Dry Tortugas. PELAGIC: Post-breeding dispersal from West Indies principally northward in FL and westward to TX and Tam. Potentially vulnerable to entanglement with monofilament
14	Brown Booby	NB/I	MO2	<1/100	PENFL (STFL)	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs offshore around FL, especially at Dry Tortugas. Potentially vulnerable to entanglement with monofilament
Action Level = Long-term Planning and Responsibility						
19	Clapper Rail	BR/I	MO2	>50/>75	SECP, GCP PENFL	Resident through most brackish and salt marshes along both Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and mangroves in PENFL. Trends are unknown, with some concern especially for populations in STFL, where mangroves have been converted to other uses, and perhaps in general where coastal marshes are undergoing rapid loss (e.g., Louisiana).

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
18	Royal Tern	BR/II	MO1	>50/>75	GCP (54), SECP (43); major colonies also in PENFL	Breeds in large colonies on isolated (therefore more protected from predators) and mostly sandy natural (unvegetated) small coastal and artificial dredge spoil islands. These island colonies are along coastlines from NC to most of FL, westward to TX and Tam. Overall apparently more secure than species that breed along mostly unprotected beaches subject to constant high levels of disturbance. Regionally, about 70,000 pairs. Still subject to vulnerability if colonies become accessible by boats, so known colonies should be protected to the degree possible from recreational access by boats. Some vulnerability to entanglement with fishing gear (monofilament) and ingestion of contaminants. subject to economic conflicts
17	Tricolored Heron	BR/II	MO2	~33/>90	GCP (59), SECP (18), MAV (18) (Also High Concern: PENFL)	Populations mostly concentrated along Gulf and Atlantic Coasts Regionally about 35,000 pairs. Generally stable or increasing in region, except SECP and PENFL. Not clear why declines may be underway along south Atlantic coast, but in FL following the same pattern of decline in STFL as other long-legged waders. subject to economic conflicts
16	Cory's Shearwater	NB/I	MO1	>50?/>75	SECP [SACP], PENFL (Also, Low Responsibility: GCP)	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in high numbers along Atlantic and lesser numbers in Gulf from breeding grounds in and around the Mediterranean. Occasionally, large numbers of Greater and Cory's Shearwaters die and washup along the South Atlantic coast (e.g., summer of 2005; apparently also occurred 40 or so years ago), cause as yet unknown but necropsies indicate many birds are emaciated. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
16	Greater Shearwater	NB/I	MO1	>50?/>75	SECP [SACP], PENFL (Also, Low Responsibility: GCP)	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in high numbers along Atlantic and lesser numbers in Gulf; from breeding grounds in Southern Hemisphere. Occasionally, large numbers of Greater and Cory's Shearwaters die and washup along the South Atlantic coast (e.g., summer of 2005; apparently also occurred 40 or so years ago), cause as yet unknown but necropsies indicate many birds are emaciated. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
16	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	NB/I	MO2	<10/>90	SECP [SACP], GCP (Also, Low Responsibility: PENFL)	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in moderate numbers along Gulf Stream, especially NC, rare in Gulf. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
16	Brown Pelican	BR/II	MO2	45/>90	GCP (43), SECP (34), PENFL (22)	Populations nesting in MS, LA, TX are Federally listed. Steady population increases during the 1990s, especially in Louisiana, were leading to suggestions that delisting was warranted, but see below. Listed and non-listed populations are not treated separately here. Breeding populations have largely recovered from the early 1900's and have expanded northward into Chesapeake Bay. Regionally about 45,000 pairs. Some local declines may be underway along the Gulf Coast of Florida (and possibly elsewhere) where high levels of human interaction may be leading to many birds becoming entangled in fishing gear, especially monofilament. Along the Chandeleur Islands in Louisiana, recent losses of traditional nesting sites from repeated storm related erosion and oil spills impacting about 900 chicks (2005) at colonies on Breton NWR have not yet resulted definitively in declines in nesting pairs, but large numbers of adult pelicans have not been found elsewhere and status may require revision if it is shown major declines are underway. subject to economic conflicts
16	Bonaparte's Gull	NB/II	MO2	>33/>33	SECP, PENFL, GCP	Most populations winter near coastlines, but migrants and increasingly some wintering birds concentrate inland at reservoirs. subject to economic conflicts
16 (b) 17 (nb)	Forster's Tern	BR/I NB/IV	MO2	~20/~20 (b) >66/>66 (nb)	GCP (84), SECP (16) GCP, SECP, PENFL	Two major nesting concentrations for this marsh-nesting species. Mid-Atlantic populations have at best unknown trends (about 1,000 pairs in Carolinas), while Gulf Coastal populations (about 5,500 pairs) may be declining. Large influx of northerly breeding birds during winter, mostly along coasts but more recently inland on reservoirs. subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
NS (b.) 16 (nb)	Bridled Tern	BR/I	MO2	<1/100 (b) <10/100 (nb)	PENFL [STFL] PENFL, SECP (High Responsibility), GCP (Low Responsibilty)	A few (~18) pairs appears to be either the same or higher as historical status off of Florida Keys. PELAGIC: Post-breeding dispersal from West Indies northward to NC and westward to TX and Tam.
15	Virginia Rail	NB/II		>33/>33	GCP, SECP, PENFL	Major populations during migration and winter throughout region associated with emergent wetlands and rice fields.
15	Sora	NB/II		>33/>33	GCP, SECP, PENFL	Major populations during migration and winter throughout region associated with emergent wetlands and rice fields.
15	Sandhill Crane (Greater, Canadian, Lesser subspecies)	NB/II		>33/>33	GCP, OP, APPS, PENFL, SECP [SACP], PIED	Greater, Canadian, Lesser subspp when scored collectively represent the same CS as for species as a whole Major migration stopover and wintering sites for eastern flock include Hiawassee WMA, TN, and generally along route paralleling I-75 to Payne's Prairie State Preserve, FL. Mid-Continental (Central Flyway) populations move through eastern OK and TX wintering along GCP. Increasingly found in winter in LA, MAV, various river corridors including Tennessee, Chattahoochee, and Savannah. Vulnerable to collision with structures. subject to economic conflicts, increasing number of complaints associated with crop depredation near concentration sites.
15	Franklin's Gull	NB/I	MO2	>50/>50	GCP, OP	Transient populations breeding to the north of region. Northbound migrants heavily concentrate along Upper Gulf Coast of TX, but individuals and small flocks can be found anywhere in Southeast. Major migration stop-over sites should be identified and protected from excessive disturbance.
15 (b) 12 (nb.)	Caspian Tern	BR/IV	MO2	2/5	GCP (77), SECP (13), PENFL (10)	Uncommon breeding species in SE US and usually associated with Royal and Sandwich Tern colonies. More common in region during migration inland and along coasts during winter. Regionally about 2,000 pairs. subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
15 (b) 13 (nb)	Sooty Tern	BR/II NB/IV	MO2	<1/100 (b) <10/100 (nb)	PENFL [STFL] PENFL, SECP, GCP	An average of about 30,000 pairs breed in SE US with almost all at Bush Key, Dry Tortugas, FL. Scattered pairs are found in most other coastal states each year. Declines since 1960's attributed mostly to island erosion and reduction of shrub nesting cover. Highly vulnerable to rats and other mammalian predators. PELAGIC: Occurs off of both Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Potentially exposed to contaminants, especially oil.
15 (b) 13 (nb)	Brown Noddy	BR/II NB/IV	MO2	<1/100 (b) <10/100 (nb)	PENFL [STFL] PENFL	About 2,000 pairs breed in SE US with all at, Dry Tortugas, FL. Apparently stable, nesting on shrubs. PELAGIC: Occurs principally adjacent to PENFL, very rarely elsewhere. Potentially exposed to contaminants, especially oil.
14	Manx Shearwater	NB/I	MO1	<1/<25	SECP [SACP]	PELAGIC: Regularly occurs in moderate numbers only off e NC, casual elsewhere. Vulnerable to conflicts with off-shore fishing gear, colliding with lights on boats and structures during inclement weather, possibly high mercury loads.
14	Great Egret	BR/II		>20/>90	SECP (24), GCP (22), MAV (21), PENFL (14), WGCP (12)	Resident across most of region outside of Appalachians, numbers augmented during winter from more northern breeding populations. Most indications suggest this species after severe declines from millinery trade is stable and increasing across most of region, exceptions in PENFL and central Gulf coast of TX. Regionally about 120,000 pairs. Like most colonial long-legged waders, declines evident in STFL, but unlike many species declines also in PENFL are evident. Vulnerable to colony disturbance and among the most commonly requested species for depredation permits related to fish hatcheries and aquaculture. subject to economic conflicts
14	Laughing Gull	BR/II		>50/~67	GCP (61), SECP (28), PENFL (10)	Common along coastlines along both Atlantic and Gulf. Apparently stable and increasing across most of range. Regionally over 170,000 pairs. Considered to be a potential predator on other beach-nesting species, but usually in association with other disturbances, with some calls for population control where nesting near Federally and state listed species (terns and plovers) subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
13	Least Grebe	BR/IV	MO1	<1/>95	TAMB, GCP	Status unclear, but characteristic of open ponds and emergent wetlands in extreme s TX.
13	Anhinga	BR/IV	MO2	5/100	SECP (44), PENFL (37), MAV (10) (Also, High Concern: PENFL[STFL])	Fairly common in summer generally along coastal plain from NC to FL and then west to TX and Tam. Most populations north of FL withdraw to the tropics during winter. About 10,500 pairs. Vulnerable to colony disturbances and occasionally depredation control at aquaculture, especially where cormorants co-occur. Generally populations appear stable. subject to economic conflicts
13	Snowy Egret	BR/IV		>10/>50	GCP (37), MAV (24), SECP (15)	Common generally along coastal plain from NC to FL and then west to TX and Tam., occurring inland along Mississippi River westward into AR and OK. Northern populations withdraw to the southern areas during winter. Species stable and increasing most of region after severe declines from millinery trade into early 1900's. Regionally about 50,000 pairs. Vulnerable to colony disturbance and among the most commonly requested species for depredation permits related to fish hatcheries and aquaculture. subject to economic conflicts
13	Roseate Spoonbill	BR/IV	MO2	2/100	GCP (87), PENFL (10 [STFL])	This species historically has been restricted in the SE US to FL, LA, and TX. Was severely depleted during millinery trade through market hunting and has since recovered in most areas formerly occupied by this species. Regionally about 5,500 pairs. Apparently stable or increasing over most of US range, major exception is potential collapse of breeding populations in STFL, but species appears to have increased in PENFL like many other long-legged waders. subject to economic conflicts
12	Eared Grebe	NB/IV	MO2	<1/10-25	GCP, OP, EP, TAMB	Larger wintering concentrations in areas west of Mississippi River, scattered individuals found east of Mississippi River almost all in freshwater habitats. Occasionally breeds in TX. Subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
12	Common Moorhen	BR/IV	MO2	<10/>50	GCP, PENFL	Common along coastal plain from NC to FL and then west to TX and Tam. Then north through TX into OK. Northern populations withdraw southward during winter. Stable or increasing , with exception of SACP. Open water and emergent wetlands, where status for this species seems to be an exception when compared to more vulnerable marsh associated species. Perhaps more successful use of canals and drainage ditches. subject to economic conflicts
11	Great Blue Heron	BR/IV		>20/>25	SECP (39), MAV (20), WGCP (15) (Also, II a: PENFL)	Common throughout region, less so along coasts during summer. Northern populations withdraw to southern areas during winter. Stable and increasing, exceptions central and south Gulf coast of TX and PENFL. Regionally about 70,000 pairs. Vulnerable to colony disturbance and among the most commonly requested species for depredation permits related to fish hatcheries and aquaculture. subject to economic conflicts
11	Glossy Ibis	BR/IV		<1/>50	SECP (44), PENFL (29), MAV (26)	Apparently spread from the eastern Hemisphere to the western Hemisphere during the mid-1800's becoming established first in the West Indies. Virtually unknown in FL prior to the 1930's, but from the 1940's to 1970's exploded in numbers and range along Atlantic coast north to Maine. More recently expansion west to LA and TX coastlines, overlapping White-faced Ibis populations that are expanding eastward. Regionally about 3,500 pairs. Generally increasing across most of range, but in FL peaked in 1970's and is undergoing declines since, with major declines in STFL. Also possibly declining SACP. subject to economic conflicts
11	White-faced Ibis	BR/IV		4/40	GCP [99; LA] (Also, High Concern: GCP [cTX])	Breeding/resident populations mostly along TX and LA coasts. TX numbers augmented during winter from populations breeding in Great Plains and possibly Great Basin. Regionally about 18,000 pairs. Apparent population declines along central TX coast, but this has been compensated by an explosion in numbers in LA coastal prairies, possibly associated with expansion of crawfish aquaculture. subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
11	Sandhill Crane (FL subsp.)	BR/IV		<1/100	PENFL (93), SECP [SACP] (7)	Florida subspecies when scored independently CS=19. Overall stable and increasing in both dry and wet Florida prairies as well as converted pasturelands in PENFL, but rare and declining in STFL. About 2,000 pairs. Isolated GA-Okefenokee population is of very high concern (SACP, CS=17 with respect to the species as a whole; CS=23 with respect to FL subspecies), possibly associated with dropping water table, succession of prairie to shrub-scrub and potential exposure to mercury. About 160 pairs in late 1980's. Subject to economic conflicts
10	Neotropical Cormorant	BR/IV	MO2	<1/95	GCP, OP	A widespread tropical species occurring commonly along TX and LA coastal prairies. Apparently increasing and possibly spreading inland north to AR and OK in very small numbers. Regionally about 8,000 pairs. Depredation issues involving Double-crested species probably include this species too, but unclear what impacts are to species. subject to economic conflicts
Action Level = Population Control						
10 (b) 14 (nb)	Double-crested Cormorant	BR/IV NB/II		1/1 (b) >50/>50 (nb)	PENFL (75), SECP (20) (breeding) MAV, SECP, GCP, WGCP, PENFL (nb)	Breeding principally in FL and north along Atlantic coastlines. Species was largely absent as a breeder inland during most of 1900's, due to both shooting and contaminants, but recent establishment of small inland nesting colonies in MS, LA, and AR are generally in historically known breeding areas; similar recent breeding in Piedmont may be new to region in historical times. Regionally about 10,500 pairs. Since 1970's, hundreds of thousands now winter in SE US. In MAV and other inland areas the subject of major controversies involving depredation of both sport and aquaculturally raised fish. subject to economic conflicts
13 (b) 14 (nb)	Great Black-backed Gull	BR/IV	MO2	<1/<1 (b) <10/<25 (nb)	SECP (breeding) SECP, PENFL (non-breeding)	Relatively recently established as a breeding species in North America, with even more recent breeding as far south as NC. Regionally about 200 pairs. Influx of numbers of wintering birds as far south as FL, with occasional occurrence westward. Considered to be a major predator on other beach-nesting species, with some calls for population control where nesting near Federally and state listed species (terns and plovers) subject to economic conflicts

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
11	Cattle Egret	BR/IV		>10/>80	OP (22), WGCP (22), GCP (18), SECP (17), MAV (10)	Expansion from eastern Hemisphere to western Hemisphere during early 1900's. From South America through West Indies to FL during mid-1900's. Abundant by 1960's and has spread across region and beyond to becoming the most abundant long-legged "wader" in North America. This species feeds primarily on insects and terrestrial vertebrates rather than fish and crustaceans. Regionally, over 300,000 pairs. Species forms huge colonies, often in urban-suburban areas and is subject to public complaints, resulting in depredation concerns. In addition, some suggestion that this species may disrupt nesting of Little Blue Herons, often replacing this species over time at many colony sites, but this has not been proven (except that Little Blue Heron is the only long-legged wader to appear to be declining over most of range in SE US). subject to health and safety conflicts
10 (b) 14 (nb)	Herring Gull		MO2	<1/<1 (b) <33/>33 (nb)	SECP (breeding) SECP, PENFL, GCP (non-breeding)	Increasing as a breeding species in NC. Also a small group hybridized with several Kelp Gulls in the Chandeleur Islands, in Gulf off of east LA. Regionally over 900 pairs. Major numbers move into SE US during winter, mostly along coastlines. Considered to be a major predator on other beach-nesting species, with some calls for population control where nesting near Federally and state listed species (terns and plovers) subject to economic conflicts
Other Species						
	Wilson's Storm-Petrel					PELAGIC
	Leach's Storm-Petrel					PELAGIC
	Pomarine Jaeger					PELAGIC
	Parasitic Jaeger					PELAGIC
	Long-tailed Jaeger					PELAGIC

Combined Score for Region	Species	Residency Status/ Conservation Tier	Monitoring Needs	Percent of Population: Global/ U.S.-Canada	BCR's with High Responsibility and Interest	Conservation Notes
	Ring-billed Gull					subject to economic conflicts
	Lesser Black-backed Gull					
	Black-legged Kittiwake					PELAGIC
	Dovekie					PELAGIC

See Legend and Appendices I, II, and III

Monitoring Needs Categories

No Trend Data (MO1) - These species are found on fewer than 14 BBS routes continentally (or 6 routes regionally) and do not have other identified range-wide trends. Thus, they have inadequate trend data.

Poor Trend Data (MO2) - These are species for which (1) we do have BBS trends but those trends have high variance (large 95% confidence intervals) and therefore a relatively poor ability to detect a 50% decline over 30 years, or (2) we assigned a PT score based on Christmas Bird Count trend graphs or other available local information.

Inadequate Geographic Coverage (MO3) - These species have BBS trend data but less than 2/3 of their North American (Canada + U.S.) range is covered by the BBS. Thus, significant regional population declines might go undetected.

Table 4a. Estimated Number of Breeding Pairs (and Population Size Categories) for Colonial Waterbird Species by Bird Conservation Region and for the Entire Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region (revised 3/06).

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Estimate
Masked Booby								18 (1>20)			18 (1>20)
American White Pelican										420 400<600	420 (400<600)
Brown Pelican					14,600 (9,000>20,000)			9,527 (9,000<20,000)		18,424 (9,000>20,000)	42,551 (40,000<60,000)
Neotropical Cormorant	10 (1>20)	1,600 (900>2,000)	650 (500-1,000)	28 (10-50)					490 (400<600)	4,972 (4,000<6,000)	7,750 (5,000-10,000)
Double-crested Cormorant		25 (10-50)	400 (400<600)	250 (100-500)	2,060 (1,000-5,000)	100 (90<200)	50 (40<60)	7,595 (5,000-10,000)		125 (90>200)	10,600 (9,000>20,000)
Anhinga		150 (90>200)	470 (400<600)	1,080 (900>2,000)	4,600 (4,000<6,000)	20 (1>20)		3,865 (1,000-5,000)	20 (1>20)	466 (400<600)	10,524 (9,000>20,000)
Magnificent Frigatebird								70 (50-100)			70 (50-100)
Great Blue Heron	135 (90>200)	4,300 (4,000<6,000)	10,421 (9,000>20,000)	14,000 (9,000>20,000)	26,700 (10,000-50,000)	3,200 (1,000-5,000)	2,300 (1,000-5,000)	3,318 (1,000-5,000)	100 (90<200)	4,857 (4,000<6,000)	69,331 (50,000-100,000)
Great “White” Heron								1,322 (900>2,000)			1,332 (900>2,000)
Great Egret	2 (<10)	8,000 (5,000-10,000)	14,000 (9,000>20,000)	25,000 (10,000-50,000)	28,244 (10,000-50,000)	850 (500-1,000)	400 (400<600)	16,513 (9,000>20,000)	162 (90>200)	26,095 (10,000-50,000)	119,266 (90,000>200,000)
Snowy Egret	153 (90>200)	3,850 (1,000-5,000)	3,000 (1,000-5,000)	10,630 (9,000>20,000)	6,800 (5,000-10,000)		100 (90<200)	3,768 (1,000-5,000)		16,655 (9,000>20,000)	44,956 (40,000<60,000)
Little Blue Heron	208 (100-500)	6,000 (4,000>6,000)	10,220 (9,000>20,000)	16,850 (9,000>20,000)	7,650 (5,000-10,000)	200 (90>200)	200 (90>200)	3,658 (1,000-5,000)		12,200 (9,000>20,000)	57,186 (40,000>60,000)
Tricolored Heron		54 (40>60)	160 (90>200)	6,800 (5,000-10,000)	6,422 (5,000-10,000)			1,900 (900>2,000)		21,660 (10,000-50,000)	36,996 (10,000-50,000)
Reddish Egret					5 (<10)			350 (100-500)		900 (900<2,000)	1,255 (900>2,000)
Cattle Egret		79,260 (50,000-100,000)	72,300 (50,000-100,000)	32,700 (10,000-50,000)	56,826 (40,000>60,000)	700 (500-1,000)	1,050 (900>2,000)	29,783 (10,000-50,000)	1,000 (900<2,000)	60,769 (50,000-100,000)	334,388 (100,000-500,000)

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Estimate
Green Heron*	15,333 (9,000>20,000)	29,133 (10,000-50,000)	39,867 (10,000-50,000)	29,133 (10,000-50,000)	75,900 (50,000-100,000)	25,300 (10,000-50,000)	18,400 (9,000>20,000)	37,567 (10,000-50,000)	13,033 (9,000>20,000)	48,300 (40,000<60,000)	318,167 (100,000-500,000)
Black-crowned Night-Heron*		333 (100-500)	667 (500-1,000)	1,000 (900<2,000)	1,333 (900<2,000)	333 (100-500)	333 (100-500)	1,000 (900<2,000)	667 (500-1,000)	1,667 (900>2,000)	7,333 (5,000-10,000)
Yellow-crowned Night Heron*		750 (500-1,000)	1,100 (900<2,000)	12,050 (9,000>20,000)	1,200 (900<2,000)	700 (500-1,000)	??	850 (500-1,000)	350 (100-500)	4,200 (4,000<6,000)	21,300 (10,000-50,000)
White Ibis		4,780 (4,000<6,000)	1,400 (900>2,000)	18,350 (9,000>20,000)	54,370 (40,000>60,000)	50 (40<60)	200 (90>200)	40,000 (40,000-60,000)		27,643 (10,000-50,000)	146,000 (90,000>200,000)
Glossy Ibis				900 (900<2,000)	1,500 (900>2,000)			1,000 (900<2,000)		32 (10-50)	3,432 (1,000-5,000)
White-faced Ibis	7 (<10)		16 (1>20)		??					18,055 (9k>20,000)	18,078 (9,000>20,000)
Roseate Spoonbill				247 (100-500)				800 (500-1,000)		4,481 (4,000<6,000)	5,536 (4,000>6,000)
Wood Stork					3,679 (1,000-5,000)			5,500 (4,000>6,000)			9,177 (9,000<20,000)
Laughing Gull					46,116 (40,000<60,000)			24,000 (10,000-50,000)		99,800 (90,000<200,000)	170,000 (90,000>200,000)
Herring Gull					910 (900<2,000)					20 (X Kelp?) (1>20)	930 (900<2,000)
Great Black-backed Gull					181 (90>200)						181 (90>200)
Gull-billed Tern				20 (1>20)	525 (400>600)			10-30 (10-50)		2,475 (1,000-5,000)	3,050 (1,000-5,000)
Caspian Tern					272 (100-500)			199 (90>200)		1,575 (900>2000)	2,046 (1,000-5,000)
Royal Tern					29,141 (10,000-50,000)			3,500 (1,000-5,000)		36,682 (10,000-50,000)	79,223 (50,000-100,000)
Sandwich Tern					5,676 (4,000>6,000)			1,000 (900>2,000)		46,123 (40,000<60,000)	52,799 (40,000>60,000)
Roseate Tern								300 (100-500)			300 (100-500)
Common Tern					1,226 (900>2,000)					30 (10-50)	1,256 (900>2,000)

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Estimate
Forster's Tern					1,091 (900>2,000)					5,500 (4,000>6,000)	6,591 (5,000-10,000)
Least Tern (coastal)					10,150 (9,000>20,000)			4,000 (4,000<6,000)		2,250 (1,000-5,000)	16,400 (9,000>20,000)
Least Tern (interior)		550 (400>600)	860 (500-1,000)	5,500 (4,000>10,000)	450 (400<600)				182 (90>200)		7,542 (5,000-10,000)
Bridled Tern								5 (<10)			5 (<10)
Sooty Tern					4 (<10)			31,000 (10,000-50,000)		30 (10-50)	31,034 (10,000-50,000)
Brown Noddy								2,200 (1,000-5,000)			2,200 (1,000-5,000)
Black Skimmer				58 (40>60)	2,869 (1,000-5,000)			1,500 (900>2,000)		7,777 (5,000-10,000)	12,204 (10,000-50,000)

* Estimates were generated in part by using Breeding Bird Survey, considered most reliable for Green Heron with high sample sizes, least reliable for the two night-herons.

Table 4b. Population Objectives for Breeding Colonial Waterbirds by Bird Conservation Region and for the Entire Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Region[1] (revised 3/06).

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Population Objective
Masked Booby								100			1>20
American White Pelican										100	400>600
Brown Pelican					34			22		43	40,000>60,000
Neotropical Cormorant	?	21	8	<1					6	64	5,000-10,000
Double-crested Cormorant		<1	4	<1	20		<1	75		1	9,000>20,000
Anhinga		1	5	10	44	<1		37	<1	3	10,000-50,000
Magnificent Frigatebird								100			100-500
Great Blue Heron	<1	6	15	20	39	5	3	5	<1	7	50,000-100,000
Great “White” Heron								100			1,000-5,000
Great Egret		7	12	21	24	<1	<1	14	<1	22	100,000-500,000
Snowy Egret	<1	9	7	24	15		<1	8	<1	37	40,000>60,000
Little Blue Heron	<1	11	18	30	12	<1	<1	7	<1	22	50,000-100,000
Tricolored Heron		<1	<1	18	18			5	<1	59	40,000<60,000
Reddish Egret					<1			31		69	1,000-5,000
Cattle Egret		24	22	10	17	<1	<1	9	<1	18	90,000>200,000
Green Heron*	<1	9	13	9	24	8	6	12	4	15	400,000<600,000
Black-crowned Night-Heron*		4	9	14	18	4	4	14	9	23	9,000<20,000
Yellow-crowned Night Heron*		3	5	57	6	3	<1	4	2	20	40,000<60,000
White Ibis		3	1	13	37	<1	<1	27	<1	19	100,000-500,000
Glossy Ibis				26	44			29		1	4,000<6,000
White-faced Ibis		<1	<1						<1	99	10,000-50,000
Roseate Spoonbill				4				15		81	5,000-10,000
Wood Stork					20			80			10,000-50,000

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Population Objective
Laughing Gull					27			14		59	90,000<200,000
Herring Gull					98					2	500-1,000
Great Black-backed Gull					100						50-100
Gull-billed Tern				1	17			1		81	4,000<6,000
Caspian Tern					13			10		77	1,000-5,000
Royal Tern					43			3		54	90,000<200,000
Sandwich Tern					11			1		88	50,000-100,000
Roseate Tern								100			400<600
Common Tern					90					10	1,000-5,000
Forster's Tern					16					84	9,000<20,000
Least Tern (coastal)					57			22		21	10,000-50,000
Least Tern (interior)		7	12	73	6				2		5,000-10,000
Bridled Tern								100			10-50
Sooty Tern					<1			99		<1	40,000<60,000
Brown Noddy								100			4,000<6,000
Black Skimmer				<1	24			12		64	10,000-50,000

* Percentages were generated in part by using Breeding Bird Survey, considered most reliable for Green Heron with high sample sizes, least reliable for the two night-herons.

[1] Objectives were derived based on a percent change in baseline population sizes (see Table 4a). Objectives are shown in terms of a population size category with regional responsibility divided among Bird Conservation Regions for any future projected population based on the percentage of existing estimated populations (again see table 4a).

Percent of global/U.S.-Canada population supported in Planning Region, that is percent of populations within planning region with respect to global population estimates (Delany and Scott 2002, Kushlan et al.2002) and temperate North America (U.S.-Canada) and within bird conservation region and physiographic area with respect to planning region estimates (based on collective estimates among State waterbird conservation coordinators).

BCRs of High Responsibility and Interest

BCRs considered to have high responsibility for species conservation were determined for breeding species by having input from all state cooperators on estimated population sizes (numbers of pairs) for each BCR in their state, then totaled across states, and then taking a percentage of all pairs estimated for the region. All BCRs supporting at least 10% of all breeding pairs with in the region are identified above in decreasing order. For breeding species where there are not breeding population size estimates and for species principally occurring only as non-breeding populations, estimates are best guesses based on range maps within the Southeast.

Table 5a. Estimated Numbers of Breeding Pairs (and Population Size Categories) for Non-colonial Waterbird Species by Bird Conservation Region and for the Entire Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Planning Region (revised 9/06)

Species (population estimate; i.e. pairs in western hemisphere)	Edwards Plateau**	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Estimate
Least Grebe (non-BBS estimate >250,000)	??	75 (50-100)							2,750 ^ (1,000-5,000)	250 # (100-500)	3,075 (1,000-5,000)
Pied-billed Grebe (BBS estimate 1,333,325)	??	400 (100-500)	400 (100-500)	1,333 (900<2,000)	1,333 (900<2,000)	400 (100-500)	400 (100-500)	4,000 (1,000-5,000)	8,000 ^ (5,000-10,000)	6,667 ^ (5,000-10,000)	22,934 ^ (10,000-50,000)
Least Bittern (BBS estimate 146,982)	??	294 (100-500)	44 # (40<60)	3,333 (1,000-5,000)	3,333 (1,000-5,000)	294 ^ (100-500)	1,470 ^ (900<2,000)	31,160 (10,000-50,000)	2,058 ^ (1,000-5,000)	33,365 (10,000-50,000)	70,199 (50,000-100,000)
Black Rail (non-BBS estimate >30,000)					7,230 (5,000-10,000)	??	60 (50-100)	4,020 (1000-5,000)		660 (500-1,000)	11,970 (9,000<20,000)
Clapper Rail (BBS estimate 167,050)					17,707 (9,000>20,000)			3,174 (1,000-5,000)		16,204 (9,000>20,000)	37,085 # (10,000-50,000)
King Rail (BBS estimate 39,563)		2,571 (1,000-5,000)	12 # (1>20)	791 (500-1,000)	831 # (500-1,000)	12 (1>20)	79 (50-100)	593 # (500-1,000)	277 (100-500)	29,274 (10,000-20,000)	34,440 (10,000-50,000)
Purple Gallinule (BBS estimate 168,169)		50 (40>60)	50 (40>60)	50 (40>60)	841 (500-1,000)			1,009 (900<2,000)	50 (40>60)	6,054 (5,000-10,000)	8,104 (5,000-10,000)
Common Moorhen (6BBS estimate 91,698)	??	692 (500-1,000)	692 (500-1,000)	208 # (100-500)	2,767 # (1,000-5,000)	208 (100-500)	69 (50-100)	86,462 (50,000-100,000)	5,534 (4,000>6,000)	96,838 (90,000<200,000)	193,470 (90,000>200,000)
American Coot (BBS estimate 2,993,387)	??	898 ^ (500-1,000)	898 ^ (500-1,000)	300 (100-500)	898 (500-1,000)	898 (500-1,000)	300 (100-500)	3,000 ^ (1,000-5,000)	30,000 ^^ (10,000-50,000)	38,914 ^^ (10,000-50,000)	76,106 ^^ (50,000-100,000)
American Coot with revised estimates for Tamaulipan. Brushlands and Coastal Prairies	??	898 ^ (500-1,000)	898 ^ (500-1,000)	300 (100-500)	898 (500-1,000)	898 (500-1,000)	300 (100-500)	3,000 ^ (1,000-5,000)	500 (400>600)	2,500 (1,000-5,000)	10,200 (900<2,000)
Limpkin (non-BBS estimate 500,000)***					1,000 (900<2,000)			4,000 (1,000-5,000)			5,000 (4,000<6,000)
Sandhill Crane (BBS estimate 163,000, does not include Siberian populations.)****					180 (90>200)			2,720 (1,000-5,000)			2,900 (1,000-5,000)
Whooping Crane (direct count of 91 pairs in 2006)*****								14 (1>20)			14 (1>20)

*Estimates were generated by using Breeding Bird Survey data (see text, data for each species available upon request from senior author), with the exception of Limpkin and Whooping Crane (see below). Based on reviewers' comments, many of these estimates may be low, but not substantially so except for Clapper Rail. In contrast to most species here, estimates for Pied-billed Grebe and American Coot are considered substantially high by several reviewers and may be explained due to substantial overlap between local breeding and non-breeding populations , both contributing to Breeding Bird Survey data in the Southeast U.S.. Feedback from cooperators in Texas and

Louisiana specifically suggest a major revision is needed for American Coot in particular, which affects estimates for the species in the entire region and are therefore included here in a separate row. In addition, there are estimates for other species in specific BCRs that seem either high or low given our understanding of their occurrence and relative abundance compared adjacent bird conservation regions (maybe indicating some issues related to routes that cross BCR boundaries). Such estimates are flagged by "^" for higher than expected or "#" for lower than expected.

**Along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Edwards Plateau (as defined in the Plan) there may be breeding populations for several of these species, but these generally are not considered to breed specifically within this BCR.

***Population estimates for Limpkin are extrapolated from information in Cox et al. (1994) and Bryan (1996) for Florida. Cox et al. (1994) in particular estimated habitat on conservation lands existing in the mid-1990s was extensive enough to support between 3,000 to 6,000 Limpkin territories, with about 80 percent of available habitat on these conservation lands. This estimate suggests a population potentially up to 7,500 pairs, making the estimate used here of 5,000 pairs a conservative one. In contrast, apparent recent population extirpations from some Florida panhandle rivers suggest the estimate may be liberal at least for Southeastern Coastal Plain estimate of 1,000 pairs.

****The Peninsular Florida pair estimate is based on Breeding Bird Survey data and corresponds closely with other estimates of around 4,000 individuals (Nesbitt 1996). Estimates for two separate populations within the Southeastern Coastal Plain are based on local information (Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge, about 20 pairs as of 2006, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, about 160 pairs as of the mid-1980s).

*****Population estimates for Whooping Crane from direct counts taken as recently as spring 2006 related to recovery effort for this species (Whooping Crane Conservation Association 2006 http://www.whoopingcrane.com/FLOCKSTATUS.HTM).

Table 5b. Population Objectives for Breeding Non-colonial Waterbirds by Bird Conservation Region and for the Entire Southeast U.S. Waterbird Conservation Planning Region[1] (revised 9/06)

Species	Edwards Plateau	Oaks and Prairies	West Gulf Coastal Plain	Mississippi Alluvial Valley	Southeastern Coastal Plain	Appalachian Mountains	Piedmont	Peninsular Florida	Tamaulipan Brushlands	Gulf Coastal Prairies	Total Regional Population Objective
Least Grebe		10							45	45	1,000-5,000
Pied-billed Grebe		<1	<1	15	20	<1	<1	20	5	40	40,000<60,000
Least Bittern		2	3	4	4	<1	<1	42	<1	46	90,000<200,000
Black Rail					60	<1	<1	35		5	10,000-50,000
Clapper Rail					50			10		40	40,000<60,000
King Rail		8	2	2	12	<1	<1	11	1	64	40,000>60,000
Purple Gallinule		1	2	2	10			12	1	72	9,000>20,000
Common Moorhen		1	1	6	12	1	1	36	1	42	100,000-500,000
American Coot*		5	5	5	10	10	5	30	5	25	40,000>60,000
Limpkin					20			80			9,000>20,000
Sandhill Crane					10			90			4,000<6,000
Whooping Crane								100			>25 (productive pairs as defined in recovery plan)

* Objective and percentages for American Coot were generated in part by using Breeding Bird Survey and in part by recommendations from reviewers, particularly with respect to Tamaulipan Brushlands and Gulf Coastal Prairies.

[1] Objectives were derived regionally on taking the baseline population sizes (see Table 5a) and identifying the next highest population size category. Then for each BCR, a percentage of the total regional population size (regardless of actual estimate) was identified based on the baseline percentages (as identified by BBS data in Table 5a) with some adjustments based on the senior author's judgment on likely potential for each BCR to support each species relative to each other BCR in the planning region.