Current range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting (Passerina ciris)

Part 1: Breeding

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the current breeding range of Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) in a series of maps and a narrative, in particular that of the eastern population, which is restricted to the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Some conservation measures are recommended to protect this population. In light of the extensive habitat loss in the Outer Coastal Plain of these states, which comprise the areas of the population's greatest density, it is imperative that a consortium of diverse interests work together to provide sufficient habitats for this colorful native songbird.

OVERVIEW

The breeding range of Painted Bunting (Passerina ciris) in the eastern United States is restricted to a small portion of the Atlantic Coastal Plain of four southeastern states. Partners in Flight (PIF) originally listed the bunting as a highly ranked Species at Risk (4.29/5.00) in need of attention in a physiographic region of high importance (Hunter et al. 1993a, 1993b). More recently, PIF revised and expanded its classification system and published it in the North American Conservation Plan (Rich et al. 2004), placing the Painted Bunting in the Species of Continental Importance for the United States and Canada: Watch List Species-Restricted distribution or low population size.

Two subspecies, *P. c. ciris* and *P. c. pallidior*, have been described based upon morphological variation. However, these two subspecies are only weakly differentiated (Storer 1951). Plumages and morphometrics show much overlap and are minor, clinal, and not distinctive enough to warrant nomenclatural distinctions (Thompson 1991a, Lowther et al. 1999). A further biological concern is that the two subspecies as currently described do not coincide with the 550-km (341-mi) gap centered on 85° W longitude that currently separates the eastern and western breeding populations (Figure 1). Given the current state of knowledge, it seems more accurate to treat the eastern and western populations rather than the eastern and western subspecies. From what is presently known, the eastern and western populations are allopatric on the breeding grounds as well as the wintering grounds. These two breeding populations differ dramatically in timing and pattern of molt, timing of migration, and in several morphological characteristics, thus suggesting differences at the species level (Thompson 1991a, 1991b). Based upon the work of Thompson (1991a, 1991b), Sibley and Monroe (1993) recognized the eastern and western populations as separate species: Eastern Painted-Bunting (Passerina ciris) and Western Painted-Bunting (P. pallidior). The Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union has not yet made a decision on such a split. To clarify if such a split is warranted, a study of genetic divergence of the eastern and western populations of the Painted Bunting is currently underway by J. T. Klicka, C. W. Thompson, and Sykes; mitochondrial and nucleolar DNA are being examined from materials from the breeding and wintering ranges of the two populations.

Since the taxonomic question of a split has not yet been resolved, we simply refer to the eastern birds as the eastern population. This eastern breeding population of Painted Bunting is found along the Atlantic coast from southeastern North Carolina to northeastern Florida and extends inland in South Carolina and Georgia (Figures 1 and 2).

The recent literature gives the breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting in relatively general terms (Stokes and Stokes 1996, A.O.U. 1998, Lowther et al.

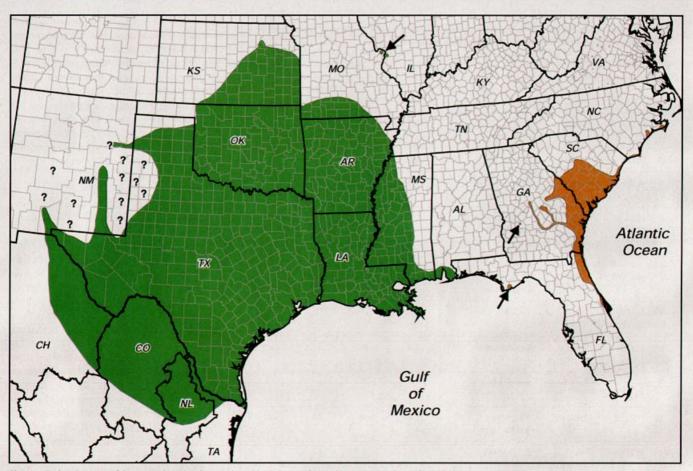


Figure 1. The breeding range of the western (green) and eastern (orange) populations of Painted Bunting. Note the gap between the populations and the large difference in size of the two ranges. There are two small groups of breeding outliers shown for each population (black arrows); at Americus, Sumter County, GA, and at Apalachicola, Franklin County, FL, in the east and in the vicinity of St. Louis, MO, and at East St. Louis, IL, in the west. Mexican state abbreviations are CH for Chihuahua, CO for Coahuila, NL for Nuevo Leon, and TA for Tamaulipas. Data to create map adapted from Howell and Webb 1995, Lowther et al. 1999, Lockwood and Freeman 2004, and pers. comm. with Walter George (MO), Howard Horne (AL), Greg D. Jackson (AL), Mark Lockwood (TX), Jerry R. Oldenettel (NM), Chuck Otte (KS), Mark Robbins (KS, MO), Max Thompson (KS), Richard L. West (AL), and S.O. Williams (NM). The number of square kilometers within the breeding range of the western population of Painted Bunting as herein delineated is as follows (% of total for population is given parenthetically): United States—Alabama 3143 (0.2), Arkansas 117,911 (8.7), Illinois 165 (>0.01), Kansas 66,550 (4.9), Lousiana 107,847 (8.0), Mississippi 63,985 (4.7), Missouri 19,309 (1.4), New Mexico 15,996 (1.2), Oklahoma 147,582 (10.9), Tennessee 375 (>0.01), and Texas 580,501 (43.0); Mexico—Chihuahua 70,594 (5.2), Coahuila 111,958 (8.3), Nuevo Leon 38,145 (2.8), and Tamaulipas 7194 (0.5). Total range for the eastern and western populations combined is 1,405,608 km².

FWCC

FWS

GIS

GPS

ha

HM

HP

HS

Is.

km

mi

MSRA

NASA

NER

NF

NM

NMe

NP

NPr

NPS

NRR

NS

NWR

PA

National Research Reserve

National Wildlife Refuge

National Seashore

Power Authority

NERR

1999, Sibley 2000, Dunn 2002, Peterson and Peterson 2002), and in several cases where range maps are presented, the maps contain numerous errors. We herein update and provide clarity for the breeding range of the eastern birds using the most current information in a series of maps, and the range is discussed for each of the four states. This appears to be the first attempt to map the breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting in detail. Further refinement of the breeding range should evolve as further work is continued in the four-state area.

Many, but not all, of the public-owned lands within the range are shown on the state maps. The inclusion herein of public lands was requested by the newly formed Eastern Painted Bunting Working Group to aid land management agencies in developing conservation strategies for this declining species. This information should also be helpful for the birding public, but one needs to check about access in advance regarding a specific site, as some sites listed are not open to the public, or access is permitted in only

acron	iyms used	in	Tab	les	and	text.
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Atomic Energy Commission AEC

Table 1. Abbreviations and

- AFB U.S. Air Force Base
- AP Aquatic Preserve
- AS **Air Station**
- **Breeding Bird Atlas Project** BBA
- BBS **Breeding Bird Survey**
- CP **City or County Park**
- **Coastal Reserve** CR
- **Department of Environmental** DEP
- Protection
- DNR **Department of Natural**
- Resources DOA
- U.S. Department of Agriculture U.S. Department of Defense DOD
- DOF
- U.S. Department of Energy DOI U.S. Department of the Interior
- Department of Transportation DOT
- DPR **Division of Parks and Recreation**
- DPRE Department of Parks, Recreation,
- and Entertainment
- DRP **Division of Recreation and Parks**
- 220 **Dredge Spoil Site**
- EHP **Ecological and Historic Preserve**
- FISC Fleet Industrial Supply Center
- FS
- **U.S. Forest Service**

Fish and Wildlife Conservation PRHSD Parks, Recreation, and Historic Commission Sites Division U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Proj. Project Geographic Information PSP **Preserve State Park** System Pt. Point **Global Positioning System** RTC **Reserve Training Center** hectare(s) SF State Forest Historic Memorial SFS **State Forest Service** SHP State Historic Park Heritage Preserve **Historic Site** SHS State Historic Site Island(s) SNA State Natural Area SP kilometer(s) State Park mile(s) SPr State Preserve Memorial State Recreation Area State Park Service SPS National Aeronautic and Space SR State Reserve Administration SRA State Recreation Area National Ecological Reserve Sta. Station National Estuarine Research TTRS Tall Timbers Research Station. Reserve Tallahassee National Forest USA U.S. Army U.S. Air Force National Monument HSAF U.S. Marine Corps National Memorial USMC National Park U.S. Navy USN National Preserve WaMA State Waterfowl Management National Park Service Area

- Wildlife Center WC
- State Wildlife Management Area WMA
- Water Management District WMD
- WRD Wildlife Resources Division

		SITE			SIZE	(acres)	
Vo.	Agency	County	Name	Total	Upland	Freshwater Wetlands	Saline Wetland
1	NC DPR	Carteret	Rachel Carson Ecol. Reserve	2025	303	0	1722
2	NC DPR	Carteret	Ft. Macon SP	389	229	4	156
3	NC DPR	Carteret	Theodore Roosevelt State Nat. Area'	265	230	8	27
4	DOD, USMC	Carteret	U.S. Military Reservation, Bogue Airfield	853	853	0	0
5	NC DPR	Onslow	Hammocks Beach SP	835	793	0	42
6	DOD, USMC	Onslow	Marine Corps Base, Camp LeJeune	146,156	69,382	70,859	5915
7	NC DPR	New Hanover	Masonboro Is. CR	5515	827	0	4688
8	NC DPR	New Hanover	Caroline Beach SP	420	394	13	13
9	NC Div. of Historic Sites	Brunswick	Brunswick Town HS	120	94	6	20
10	DOD, USA	Brunswick	Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Pt.	11,100	8600	2000	500
11	NC DPR	New Hanover	Ft. Fisher SHS	38	38	0	0
12	NC DPR	New Hanover	Ft. Fisher SRA	287	187	14	86
13	NC DPR	New Hanover/ Brunswick	Zekes Is. CR	1650	412	0	1238
14	NC DPR	New Hanover	Bald Head Is. SNA	1195	119	0	1076
15	NC DPR	Brunswick	Bald Head Is. CR	173	164	0	9
16	NC DPR	Brunswick	Battery Is.	55	25	0	30
17	NC DPR	Brunswick	Bird Is. CR	1438	144	0	1294
		TOTAL	Acres Hectares	172,514 69,818	82,794 33,507	72,904 29,505	16,816 6806

Table 2. Selected lands in public ownership within the breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting in North Carolina. Site numbers correspond to numbers on state map (Figure 3).

limited areas within a given site.

The eastern Painted Bunting uses a wide range of habitats and local landscapes, including: maritime shrub-scrub communities; Live Oak maritime forests; mixed pinedeciduous and/or broadleaf evergreen woodlands; managed mixed forest types; early successional stages following timbering operations; some pine plantations during the early stages when hardwoods are not suppressed; upland edges of swamp forests; vegetated edges of creeks and rivers; shrubscrub edges; hedgerows; overgrown agricultural fields; salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes (for foraging); shrub-scrub communities on the leeward side of barrier islands between developed areas and the salt marsh; small isolated hammocks (islands) within the salt marsh ecosystem; shrubscrub edge of dredge-spoil areas; undeveloped property in suburban areas with large lots; some suburban gardens with lush plantings of native vegetation, etc. (Howell 1932, Pearson et al. 1942, Burleigh 1958, Sprunt and Chamberlain 1970, Cox 1996, Lowther et al. 1999, Sykes and Holzman, pers. obs.). Where buntings are using forest habitats, there is generally an open canopy and small openings scattered within the forest. The most heavily used habitats generally are patchy mosaics that have a shrubscrub component and areas of grasses (i.e., particularly the genera *Paspalum* and *Setaria*) with some vine tangles often present.

The wintering range of the eastern population of the bunting (Florida, Bahamas, and Cuba) will be presented in Part II.

METHODS

The current range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting is derived from the literature, state Breeding Bird Atlas (BBA) results (none of which have yet been published, but several of which are on-line, as in South Carolina and Florida; Georgia's atlas is to be published in a year or two), Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data, consultation with key individuals knowledgeable about the distribution in their respective state, and our overall experience with the species in the region. The breeding range is presented in a suite of maps at three different scales in order to provide both an overview and adequate details of the range in relation to physical features across the landscape. The breeding season in this paper is defined as mid-April through August.

The abbreviations and acronyms used are listed in Table 1.

The series of maps were designed to provide for the information needs of a broad spectrum of users. These maps were created in the following manner. The range was drawn on state maps from available data. These paper maps were scanned and georeferenced to digital county boundaries obtained from each state's Geographic Information System (GIS) clearinghouse website. Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcGIS software was then used to create an ArcGIS shapefile by digitizing the boundary onscreen.

The numbers in the first column in Tables 2 through 5 list selected public-owned lands and correspond to the numbers on the maps for the respective states. All acreage figures for public lands were obtained in consultations with staff members of the agencies that manage these properties. The total acreage of public lands in the tables is divided into three categories: (1) upland, which includes both developed and undeveloped lands not generally flooded, with or without vegetative cover, (2) freshwater wetlands, which include swamps, marshes, impoundments, creeks, rivers, ponds, and lakes, and (3) saline wetlands, which include all brackish and salt marshes, mud and sand flats, brackish and saline tidal creeks and rivers, and shallow sounds and bays. Eastern birds use parts of freshwater and saline wetlands adjoining upland habitats for foraging. Table 6

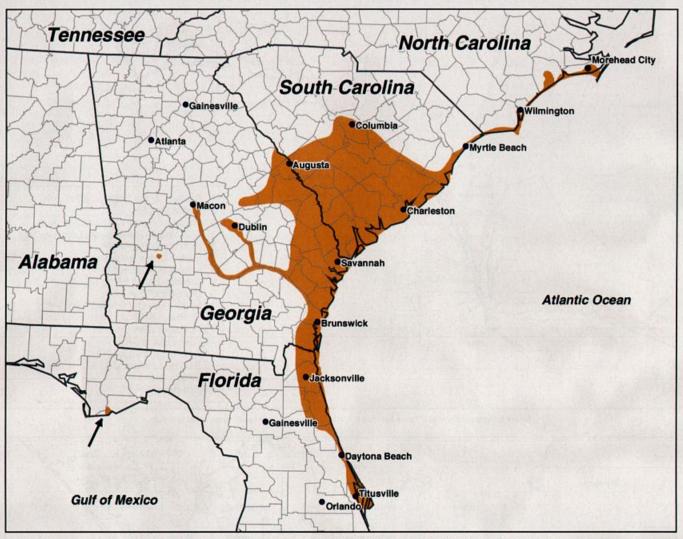


Figure 2. The breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting in the southeastern United States. Black arrows point to isolated small breeding sites at Americus, Sumter County, GA, and Apalachicola, Franklin County, FL.

lists all BBS routes within the range. The tables cross-reference with the maps and present additional information.

RESULTS

The breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting is shown in Figures 1 and 2, and in more detail for each of the four states in Figures 3 through 10. In North Carolina and Florida, the birds are mainly coastal, while in South Carolina and Georgia, they extend well inland. The western limit of the range in many places is somewhat problematic, in that data are too incomplete to be precise. Also, buntings are not evenly distributed across the landscape but are habitat dependent. For discussion of habitats, refer to Lowther et al. (1999). The greatest densities are on the barrier islands, the islands within the estuarine systems, and in suitable habitats on the immediate mainland adjoining the saline and brackish areas (Sykes, unpubl. data). Away from the immediate coast, the distribution of Painted Buntings becomes patchy and the densities decrease precipitously (Sykes, pers. obs.), the exact reverse of the situation with Indigo Bunting (*P. cyanea*) in these areas. It should be noted that none of the BBS routes (N=38; Table 6) are located within that part of the range with the highest densities of Painted Buntings.

The selected public lands listed are primarily state and federal properties; a few county and city areas are also included. The list for each state is by no means complete, but we have selected what we judged to be the most important for Painted Bunting. A few of these areas may have little use by buntings at any given time, depending upon land use and type of habitats, and the duration such habitats are available.

The total acreages given for public-owned lands are relatively accurate, but the accuracy of the three breakdown categories of (1) upland, (2) freshwater wetlands, and (3) saline wetlands are variable, some being quite accurate, while in other cases the figures shown are simply best estimates of those most familiar with the given areas.

North Carolina. The breeding range as de-

lineated for the eastern population in North Carolina is 1288 km² or 2.4% of the total area for that population. The breeding range extends from the vicinity of Cape Lookout and Morehead City southwestward along the immediate coast to South Carolina (Figures 3 and 4) (Pearson et al. 1959, Potter et al. 1980; John O. Fussell, John Gerwin, and James F. Parnell, pers. comm.). It is found almost exclusively in areas within the tidal influence in five coastal counties: Carteret, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover, and Brunswick. Extralimital reports (not shown on maps) during the breeding season include confirmed breeding at Washington, Beaufort County, 1-10 June 1970 (Potter et al. 1980) and at least 19 reports of unconfirmed breeding in the following counties: Beaufort, Carteret (Cedar Is.), Cumberland (2 reports), Dare (6), Edgecombe, Gates, Pamlico (2), Onslow (2, both at Richlands), Stanly, and Wake (2) (Pearson et al. 1959, Potter et al. 1980; Ricky J. Davis, pers. comm.).

Seventeen selected public-owned properties are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 2, out

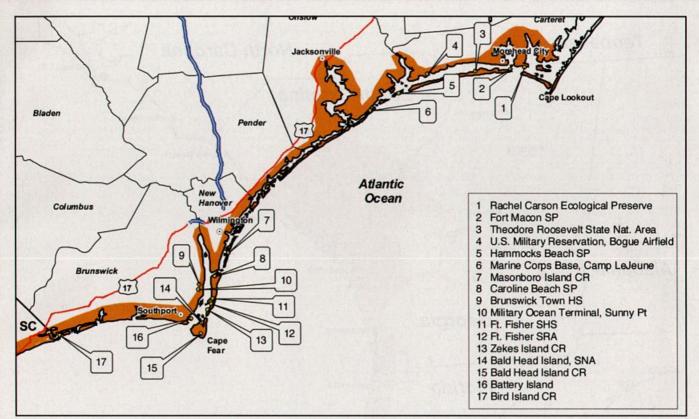


Figure 3. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in North Carolina with selected public lands within the range.

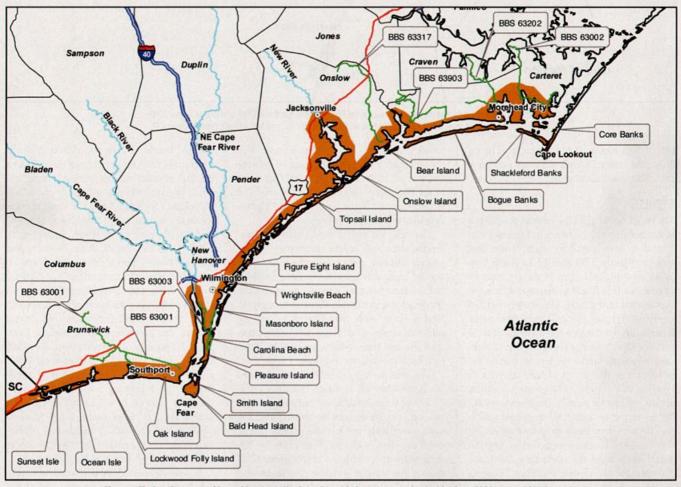


Figure 4. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in North Carolina with the major rivers, barrier islands, and BBS routes within the range.

PAINTED BUNTING

36	SPLEER.	SITE	March Hard		SL	ZE (acres)		No.	AGENCY	COUNTY	Name	TOTAL	UPLAND	FRESHWATER WETLANDS	SALINE WETLANDS
No.	AGENCY	COUNTY	Name	TOTAL	Upland	Freshwater Wetlands	Saline Wetlands	28	DOD,	Beaufort	Marine Corps AS,	6850	5930	651	269
1	SC SPS	Aiken	Aiken SP	1067	796	271	0		USMC		Beaufort				
2	SC SPS	Aiken	Redcliffe Plantation SP	369	365	4	0	29	DOI, FWS	Beaufort, Charleston, & Colleton	ACE Basin NWR	11,707	3,767	3981	3959
3	DOE, AEC	Aiken & Barnwell	Savannah River Site ¹	198,552	148,903	49,649	0	30	SC SPS	Horry	Myrtle Beach SP	312	307	5	0
4	SC SPS	Barnwell	Barnwell SP	307	257	50	0	31	SC DOT & The Nature	Georgetown	Sandy Is. WMA	9164	4000	5164	0
5	DOI, NPS	Richland	Congaree	22,200	2,200	20,000	0		Conservancy			-	2.18		
			Swamp NP					32	SC SPS	Georgetown	Huntington Beach SP	2500	1350	90	1060
6	SC SPS	Sumter	Poinsett SP	1000	853	147	0	33	SC DNR	Georgetown	Samworth WMA	1588	301	936	351
7	SC SFS	Sumter	Manchester SF	24,789	19,044	5745	0	34	SC DNR	Georgetown	Tom Yawkey	18,545	5825	100	12,620
8	DOD, USA	Sumter	Poinsett Electronic Combat Range	12,500	7,917	4583	0				WC & HP				
9	SC DNR	Clarendon	Hickory Top WMA ²	(1836)1	-	-	0	35	SC DNR	Georgetown	Santee Delta WMA	1792	35	1515	242
10	SC SPS	Orangeburg	Santee SP	2495	2165	330	0	36	SC DNR	Charleston	Santee Coastal WMA	19,368	6166	1300	11,902
11	SC DNR	Orangeburg	Santee Cooper WMA ²	(3274)1	-	-	0	37	DOI, FWS	Charleston	Cape Romain NWR	64,229	2427	701	61,101
12	DOI, FWS	Clarendon	Santee NWR	15,095	14,195	900	0	38	SC DNR	Charleston	Capers Is. HP	2000	875	0	1125
13	Santee Cooper	Clarendon & Berkeley	Santee Cooper Tract ²	32,000	23,500	8500	0	39	SC DNR	Charleston	Ft. Lamar HP	14	14	0	0
	Lakes PA			3.4.4	-	-		40	City of	Charleston	James Is. CP	648	292	36	320
14	SC SPS	Bamberg	Rivers Bridge SP	390	360	30	0		Charleston				115		-
15	SC SPS	Dorchester & Colleton	Colleton SP	35	30	5	0	41	DOI, FWS	Charleston	Bears Bluff Natl. Fish Hatchery	35	30	5	0
16	SC SPS	Dorchester & Colleton	Givhans SP	1022	480	542	0	42	SC SPS	Charleston	Edisto Beach SP	1255	834	23	398
17	DOA, FS	Berkeley &	Francis Marion NF	253,941	175,192	76,249	2,500	43	SC DNR	Colleton & Beaufort	St. Helena Sound HP ³	72,050	6050	0	66,000
10		Charleston		12.020	030	11.500		44	SC SPS	Beaufort	Hunting Is. SP	5000	1250	30	3720
18	SC SFS	Williams- burg & Georgetown	Wee Tee SF	12,439	939	11,500	0	45	SC DNR	Beaufort	Old Is. HP	1500	450	0	1050
19	SC SPS	Hampton	Lake Warren SP	430	330	100	0	46	DOD, USMC	Beaufort	Marine Corps Recruitment	8047	3264	10	4773
20	SC DNR	Hampton	J. W. Webb WC & WMA	5866	3366	2500	0	47	SC DNR	Beaufort	Depot, Paris Is. Daws Is. HP	1866	200	0	1666
21	SC DNR	Hampton	Palachucola WMA	6757	4187	2570	0	-	SC DNR	Beaufort	Victoria Bluff HP	1111	1111	0	0
	S	& Jasper		14				49	DOI, FWS	Beaufort	Pinckney NWR	4073	1333	40	2700
22	SC DNR	Colleton	Donnelly WMA	8048	5700	2044	304		SC DNR	Beaufort	Greens Shell	7	7	0	0
23	SC SPS	Dorchester	Colonial Dorchester HS	325	156	154	15				Enclosure HP4				
24	SC DNR	Colleton	Bear Is. WMA	12,055	1627	5543	4885		SC DNR	Jasper	Turtle Is. WMA	1700	100	0	1600
25	DOD, USAF	Charleston	Charleston Air Force Base	3,733	3,379	0	354	52	GA DOT	Jasper	Savannah River Dredge-Spoil Area	10,674	5974	0	4700
26	DOD, USN	Berkeley	Naval Weapons Station, Charleston	16,307	12,957	1994	1356	53	DOI, FWS	Jasper (SC) & Chatham (GA)	Savannah NWR	28,168	2578	25,590	0
27	SC DNR	Jasper	Tillman Sand Ridge HP	963	963	0	0			TOTAL	Acres Hectares	906,888 367,027	484,331 196,014	233,587 94,535	188,970 76,478

¹Crackerneck WMA (10,470a) is a part of the Savannah River Site and is included in that site acreage. ²Santee Cooper Tract includes the Old Santee Canal (formerly a SP), and the Hickory Top WMA (Clarendon Co.; 1836a), and the Santee Cooper WMA (Orangeburg Co.; 3274a) are leased by SC DNR from the Santee Cooper PA. These two WMA are managed by SC DNR and are included in the acreage listed under the Santee Cooper Tract. ³St. Helena Sound WMA is a part of St. Helena Sound Heritage Preserve and is included in acreage for that preserve. ⁴In Greens Shell Enclosure HP (Native American Midden Site), 4a belonging to Beaufort Co. are included with the 3a of the state. Table 4. Selected lands in public ownership within the breeding range of the eastern population of the Painted Bunting in Georgia. Site numbers correspond to numbers on state map (Figure 7).

.01		SITE		SIZE (acres)						
No.	Agency	COUNTY	Name	Total	Upland	Freshwater Wetlands	SALINE WETLAND			
1	GA DNR	Tattnall	Big Hammock Natural Area	6049	2592	3457	0			
2	DOD, USA	Bryan, Evans, Liberty, & Long	Ft. Stewart	279,000	189,000	90,000	0			
3	DOI, NPS	Chatham	Ft. Pulaski NM	5623	270	0	5353			
4	DOI, FWS	Chatham	Tybee NWR	100	80	0	20			
5	DOD, USA	Chatham	Hunter Army Air Field	5457	3993	639	825			
6	GA DNR, PRHSD	Chatham	Little Tybee Is.	6505	5905	0	600			
7	GA DNR, PRHSD	Chatham	Wormsloe HS	1233	1233	0	0			
8	GA DNR, PRHSD	Chatham	Cabbage Is.	1216	0	0	1216			
9	GA DNR, PRHSD	Chatham	Skidaway Is. SP	506	506	0	0			
10	DOI, FWS	Chatham	Wassaw NWR	10,053	2400	200	7453			
11	GA DNR, PRHSD	Bryan	Ft. McAllister/ Richmond Hill SHP	1725	1725	0	0			
12	GA DNR, WRD	Bryan	Ossabaw Is. HP	22,405	7889	2653	11,863			
13	GA DNR, WRD	Bryan	Richmond Hill WMA	22,329	5860	3066	13,403			
14	GA DNR, PRHSD	Liberty	Ft. Morris HS	66	66	0	0			
15	DOI, FWS	McIntosh	Harris Neck NWR	2824	1368	159	1297			
16	DOI, FWS	McIntosh	Blackbeard Is. NWR	5618	2455	1163	2000			
17	DOD	McIntosh	Townsend Range	5400	4057	1343	0			
18	GA DNR, WRD	McIntosh	Sapelo Is. WMA	16,651	8880	2293	5478			
19	GA DNR, PRHSD	McIntosh	Ft. King George HS	22	22	0	0			
20	GA DNR, WRD	McIntosh	Altamaha WaMA1	27,783	1529	18,426	7828			
21	DOI, FWS	McIntosh	Wolfe Is. NWR	5126	500	0	4626			
22	GA DNR, PRHSD	Glynn	Hofwyl-Bradfield Plantation HS	1268	1268	0	0			
23	DOD, NPS	Glynn	Ft. Frederica NM	230	130	0	100			
24	GA DOT	Glynn	Andrews Is.	920	800	0	120			
25	GA DNR, Jekyll Is. Authority	Glynn	Jekyli Is.	5700	4375	25	1300			
26	DOD, NPS	Camden	Cumberland Is. NS	33,154	13,580	2724	16,850			
27	GA DNR, PRHSD	Camden	Crooked River SP	500	500	0	0			
28	DOD, USN	Camden	Naval Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay	16,168	12,168	1000	3000			
		TOTAL	Acres Hectares	483,631 195,730	273,151 110,547	127,148 51,458	83,332 33,725			

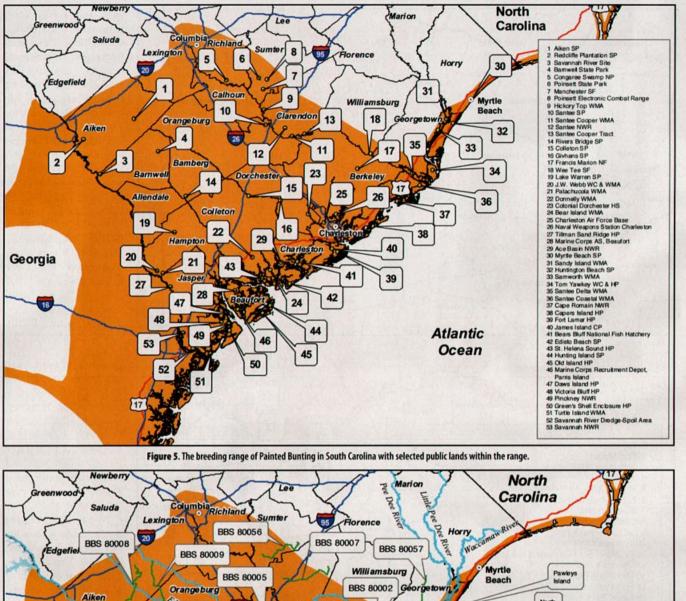
of a total of 43 listed by the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation, Natural Heritage Program, Managed Areas (GIS layer). The total acreage for all public lands within the range as delineated for North Carolina is 110,983 a (44,915 ha), much of which is not habitat for Painted Buntings. Seven BBS routes are located in or partly in the range in the state (Figure 4 and Table 6).

South Carolina. The breeding range as delineated for the eastern population in South Carolina is 27,394 km² or 50,4% of the total area for that population. The breeding range in the state spans the entire coast and extends inland into the Upper Coastal Plain to Columbia, to include most of Aiken County, and parts of the counties of Lexington, Richland, Sumter, Clarendon, and Williamsburg (Figures 5 and 6) (Sprunt and Chamberlain 1970, LeGrand 1980, Post and Gauthreaux 1989, SC BBA; John E. Cely, Lex Glover, pers. comm.). Breeding has been recorded in 22 counties. Away from the coast, the birds are very localized, and there are large areas in which none are found. Also, there are extralimital records (not shown on the maps) of confirmed breeding: near Lugoff, Kershaw County, 21 July and 19 August 1990 (McNair and Post 1993, Lex Glover, pers. comm.) and near Ruby, Chesterfield County, 21 July 1991 (SC BBA; Lex Glover, pers. comm.). Possible breeding has been documented: east of Trenton, Edgefield County, 16 May 1998 (Lex Glover, pers. comm.); west of Bennettsville, Marlboro County, 12 June 1999 (SC BBA; Lex Glover, pers. comm.); near Camden, 1986 and 1987 (McNair and Post 1993); and near Lugoff 21 July 1991, 21 April 1996, 13 August 1998, and 19 August 1999 (Lex Glover, pers. comm.), all Kershaw County; at Jefferson, Chesterfield County, 31 July 1976 (Post and Gauthreaux 1989); southeast of Maysville, Sumter County, 30 April 1991 (Lex Glover, pers. comm.); and Florence, Florence County, 26 June 1947 (Sprunt and Chamberlain 1970).

Fifty-three selected public lands within the breeding range are shown in Figure 5 and listed in Table 3, out of a total of 331 listed by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina Gap Analysis Program, Stewardship GIS Layer. The total acreage for all public lands within the range as delineated for South Carolina is 1,198,270 a (484,940 ha), much of which is not habitat for Painted Buntings. There are 14 BBS routes located in or partly in the range in the state (Figure 6 and Table 6).

Georgia. The breeding range as delineated for the eastern population in Georgia is 19,369 km² or 35.6% of the total area for that population. The breeding range extends along the entire coast and inland to the counties of Columbia, Richmond, Jefferson,

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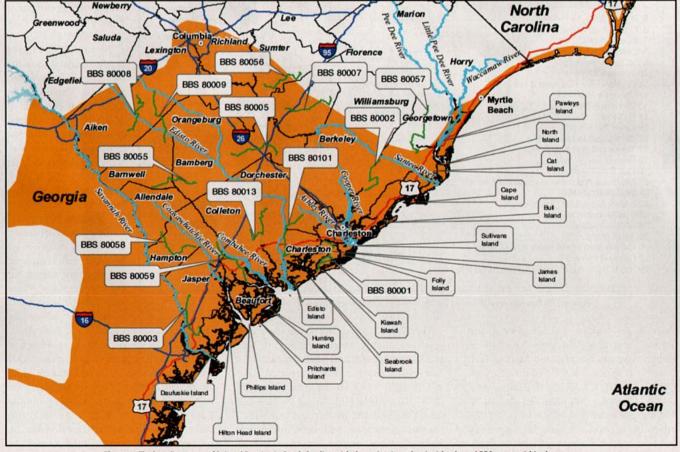


Figure 6. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in South Carolina with the major rivers, barrier islands, and BBS routes within the range.

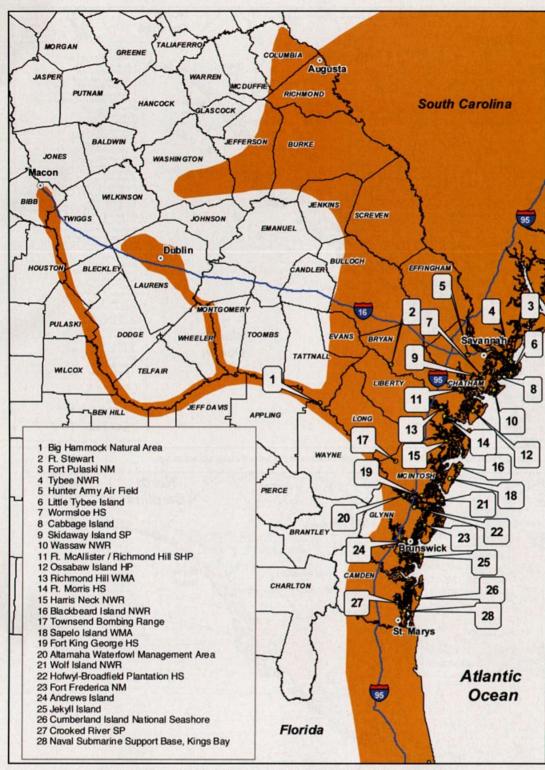


Figure 7. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in Georgia with selected public lands within the range.

Washington, Jenkins, Bulloch, Evans, and Tattnall, and along the river corridors to Dublin (Laurens County) and Macon (Bibb County) (Figures 7 and 8) (Burleigh 1958, GOSCRC 2003, GA BBA; Giff Beaton, pers. comm.). Breeding has been recorded in 20 counties and probably occurs in at least 18 others. As in South Carolina, buntings away from the coast in Georgia are very localized. There is an old breeding record (nest with eggs) at Eatonton, Putnam County, 12 May 1888, the only Piedmont nesting record (Mc-Nair 1991), and a male was reported there 20–29 April 1974 (Denton and Newsom 1974). Extralimital birds during the breeding season are from the western and southwestern parts of the state, with confirmed breeding at Americus, central Sumter County 23

June and 1 July 2002 (Figure 2: Phil Hardy, Clive Rainey, and Bob Norris, fide Todd Schneider, pers. comm.). This was preceded there by possible breeding in late June 1976 (Norris 1976). There is unconfirmed breeding at the following localities: Marietta and Vinings, Cobb County, 24 and 29 April 1997, respectively (Oriole 62: 50); Coweta County, 4 August 1956 (McKay 1956); La-Grange, Troup County, 1 May 1994 (Waters 1994); Columbus, Muscogee County, 14-15 April 1969 (Wells 1973); near Shellman, northeastern Randolph County, 1 July 1999 (Oriole 64: 72); Fitzgerald, Ben Hill County, 29 April 1940 and 2 June 1994 (Norris 1940; Oriole 59: 112); Early County, 22 February-March 2001 (Oriole 66: 65); near Cecil, southern Cook County, 6 June 1997 (GA BBA); and near Pavo, northeastern Thomas County, 7 June 1997 (GA BBA).

Twenty-eight selected public lands within the breeding range are shown in Figure 7 and listed in Table 4, out of a total of 41 listed by the University of Georgia, Institute of Ecology, Natural Resources Spatial Analysis Laboratory (NARSAL), Conservation Lands (GIS layer). The total acreage for all public lands within the range as delineated for Georgia is 245,793 a (99,472 ha), much of which is not habitat for Painted Buntings. There are 13 BBS routes located in or partly within the

range in the state (Figure 8 and Table 6).

Florida. The breeding range as delineated for the eastern population in Florida is 6302 km² or 11.6% of the total area for that population. The breeding range is confined to the northeast coast, from the state line south to Cape Canaveral, to include the following eight counties: Nassau, Duval, Clay, St. Johns, Putnam, Flagler, Volusia, and the

northern part of Brevard (Figures 9 and 10) (Kale et al. 1992, Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, Stevenson and Anderson 1994). There is also a breeding site (Figure 2) on the northern Gulf Coast at Apalachicola, Franklin County (a female feeding two young), 29 July 1966 (Ogden and Chapman 1967); a juvenile was collected there 3 August 1966 (TTRS #29973; Stevenson and Anderson 1994). This breeding site is still active (Kale et al. 1992; Richard L. West, pers. comm.). Breeding has never been documented on the west coast of the peninsula, and neither Howell (1932) nor Sprunt (1954) made specific reference to Florida nests in that part of the state (Stevenson and Anderson 1992). Away from the immediate coast, the buntings tend to be localized. Breeding has been suspected across much of northern Florida from Orlando north and west to Pensacola, based primarily on reports since the 1960s of persistent singing males in spring and summer (Taylor et al. 1989). Breeding is suspected, but definite evidence is lacking, in the counties of Santa Rosa, Bay, Liberty, Wakulla, Leon, Alachua, Marion, Orange, and Seminole (Taylor et al. 1989, Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, Kale et al. 1992, Stevenson and Anderson 1994; Bruce H. Anderson, Karl E. Miller, pers. comm.). These numerous extralimital reports are not shown on the maps.

Twenty-one selected public lands within the breeding range are shown in Figure 9 and listed in Table 5, out of a total of 94 listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida Managed Areas (GIS layer). The total acreage for all public lands within the range as delineated for Florida is 326,917 a (132,303 ha), much of which is not habitat for Painted Buntings. There are only four BBS routes in or partly in the range of the bunting in Florida (Figure 10 and Table 6).

DISCUSSION

The eastern population of Painted Bunting breeds in parts of four southeastern Atlantic coastal states, while the western population breeds in all or parts of 11 south-central states and parts of four states in northeastern Mexico. The combined range of the two populations is 1,405,608 km2. The range of the eastern population is relatively small, being about 3.9% of that of the total range of both populations and 4.0% of the western population (approximately 54,352 km² versus 1,351,256 km² as we have delineated the two ranges; Figure 1). This limited distribution, hence smaller population, makes the eastern birds more vulnerable than their western counterparts to habitat losses and modification, as well as other negative impacts both natural and anthropogenic. Therefore, we recommend that measures be taken to insure that adequate habitat is

Table 5. Selected lands in public ownership within the breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting in Florida. Site numbers correspond to numbers on state map (Figure 9).

	5	SITE		SIZE (acres)						
No.	Agency	COUNTY	Name	TOTAL	Upland	Freshwater Wetlands	Saline Wetland			
1	Florida DEP, DRP	Nassau	Ft. Clinch SP	2002	1302	0	700			
2	DOD, USN	Duval	Naval FISC	150	130	15	5			
3	DOD, USMC	Duval	Marine Corps RTC, Jacksonville	110	27	33	50			
4	DOI, NPS	Duval	Timucuan EHP1	8306	2160	237	5909			
	000,000		(1) Black Hammock Is.	753	737	16	0			
			(2) Kingsley Plantation	52	52	0	0			
			(3) Ft. Caroline NMe	109	95	1	13			
			(4) Spanish Pond	31	21	10	0			
			(5) Rebault NM	5	5	0	0			
			(6) Theodore Roosevelt	547	361	5	181			
			Preserve	740	415	205	120			
			(7) Thomas Creek (8) Island Group 6069	474	415	5595	120			
			(dispersed parcels)	4/4	U	2222				
	De 14- 070 000	Dural		0220	0130	0	07			
5	Florida DEP, DRP	Duval	Talbot Is(s) State Parks ² (1) Big Talbot Is.	8230 1709	8138 1671	0	92 38			
			(1) Big failot is. (2) Ft. George Is. SP	622	612	0	38 10			
			(3) George Crady Br. SP	2	2	0	0			
			(4) Little Talbot Is. SP	1768	1724	ő	44			
			(5) Pumpkin Hill Creek SP	3896	3896	Ö	0			
			(6) Yellow Bluff SP	2	2	0	Ő			
		Nassau	(7) Amelia Is. SP	231	231	0	0			
6	City of Jackson- ville, DPRE	Duval	Huguenot Memorial CP	449	444	0	5			
7	DOD, USN	Duval	Naval Sta., Mayport	3349	1548	51	1750			
8	DOD, USN	Duval	Naval Air Sta., Jacksonville	3816	3168	648	0			
9	Florida DEP, DRP	St. Johns	Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR (Guana Riv. SP)	2478	1615	22	841			
10	Florida DEP, DRP	St. Johns	Ft. Mose Historic SP	42	15	2	25			
11	Florida DEP, DRP	St. Johns	Anastasia SP	1609	1104	0	505			
12	Florida DEP, DRP	St. Johns	Faver-Dykes SP	5900	4560	1113	227			
13	Florida DEP, DRP	Flagler	Washington Oaks Gardens SP	424	411	1	12			
14	Florida DEP, DRP	Flagler	Gamble Rodgers Memorial SP	111	88	0	23			
15	Florida DEP, DRP	Flagler	Bulow Plantation Ruins SP	151	150	1	0			
16	Florida DEP, DRP	Volusia	Bulow Creek SP	5119	3687	0	1432			
17	Florida DEP, DRP	Volusia	North Peninsula SP	527	457	0	70			
18	Florida DEP, DRP	Volusia	Tomoka SP	1610	1488	0	122			
19	DOI, NPS	Brevard & Volusia	Canaveral NS	60,089	15,190	1872	43,027			
20	DOI, FWS & NASA	Brevard	Merrit Is. NWR & J. F. Kennedy Space Center	141,000	44,622	22,378	74,000			
21	DOD, USAF	Brevard	Cape Canaveral AFB	15,804	13,992	1308	504			
		TOTAL	Acres Hectares	261,276 105,738	104,296 42,209	27,681 11,202	129,29			

¹Within the boundary of the Timucuan Preserve, there are state and federal lands, but only NPS lands are included at locality number 2, and the state lands are treated at other localities in this table. The Timucuan Preserve is composed of 8+ separate land parcels. ²The Talbot Islands State Parks consist of seven separate parcels.



Figure 8. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in Georgia with the major rivers, barrier islands, and BBS routes within the range.

maintained within the four-state area, negative factors impacting the population be investigated and countered, and the population be monitored.

For the small disjunct pockets of buntings at Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, and Apalachicola, Franklin County, Florida (Figures 1 and 2), we have assumed these birds are of the eastern population, but there is no definitive evidence as to which population they might belong. There are probably other such small groups as yet undiscovered within the gap between the two populations.

The range maps are considered "works in progress," as much refinement is needed. We challenge the birding and ornithological communities to refine further the breeding range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting by determining the inland (western) limits of nesting in each county within the four states. With the use of widely available Global Positioning System (GPS) units, the range could easily be plotted accurately and entered into any of the computer mapping programs. The popularity growing among birders of "county listing" is perfectly suited to such a project. This would also make a good research project for a graduate student in a Master of Science program. State agencies, the American Birding Association, Audubon societies, bird clubs, or state ornithological societies might consider organizing such a "citizen science' effort, perhaps through eBird (www.ebird.org).

The low number of BBS routes (N=38) within the range of the eastern population (Table 6) might be explained by the design limitations associated with coverage at the continental scale, the randomization of starting points, lack of available routes long enough on barrier islands and the immediate coastal areas, water barriers, and heavy development in coastal areas and resulting vehicle traffic. In the case of the eastern Painted Bunting population, the fact that the number of BBS routes is small (and none are in the areas of greatest bunting abundance) suggest that the current BBS routes may have little or no bearing on population trends due to uneven and biased sampling in the southeastern United States. Per-

haps a modification of the BBS routes tailored to monitor Painted Buntings (for example, 15 to 25 stops rather than 50), could be instituted within the southeastern range apart from the established BBS routes.

In the future, public-owned lands within the range of the eastern population of Painted Bunting will provide the principal refugia as rapid coastal development continues in the areas of greatest density of the birds. We fore-

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see no abatement in the intense development in these coastal areas. The demand for permanent and vacation homes, motel and hotels, shopping centers, outdoor recreation, and other services on or near the ocean continues to grow as the human population grows. Much of the coastline within the range of the bunting in the Southeast is currently developed, and the remaining undeveloped areas are fast disappearing to meet increasing demand. Georgia has less than 10% of its coast developed (only four of the 16 or so barrier islands are connected to the mainland by roads) in the four-state area within the buntings' breeding range, while the other three states have approximately 75-80% of their coasts intensely developed. In the case of Georgia, most of the barrier islands are owned by federal and state agencies, plus one private trust (St. Catherines Island) and several private family-controlled islands, all of which are either mandated or have chosen to keep the islands in or near their natural state, resulting in considerable acreage of highquality habitat for Painted Buntings.

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				ST	TATUS
State	BBS Number ¹	BBS NAME	County	Active	Discontinue
North Carolina	63001	Shallotte	Brunswick		X
(N=7)	63002	Merrimon	Carteret	x	
	63003	Myrtle Grove	New Hanover	X	
	63101	Supply	Brunswick	X	
	63202	Newport	Craven & Carteret	X	
	63317	Belgrade	Onslow	X	
	63903	Broad Creek	Carteret	X	
South Carolina	80001	Johns Is.	Charleston		x
(N=14)	80002	Jamestown	Berkeley	X	
	80003	Hardeeville	Jasper	X	
	80005 -	Holly Hill	Orangeburg	X	
	80007	Foreston	Clarendon	X	
	80008	New Holland	Aiken	X	
	80009	Wagener	Aiken, Bamberg, & Barnwell	X	
	80013	Walterboro	Colleton	X	
	80055	Olar	Bamberg & Barnwell	X	
	80056	Pineland	Sumter	X	
	80057	Carvers Bay	Georgetown	X	
	80058	Nixville	Allendale & Hampton	X	
	80059	Dale	Beaufort & Hampton	X	
	80101	Adams Run	Dorchester & Charleston	X	a line
Georgia	27001	Harrietts Bluff	Camden	X	
(N=13)	27003	Darien	McIntosh & Glynn	X	
	27005	Baxley	Toombs & Tattnall	X	
	27008	Everett city	Glynn	X	
	27011	Guyton	Effingham & Chatham		X
	27014	Hawkinsville	Bleckley, Pulaski, & Dodge	X	
	27034	Jacksonboro	Screven	X	
	27035	Macon	Bibb	X	
	27051	Wadley	Jefferson & Washington	X	
	27054	Dover	Screven & Effingham	X	
	27056	Keller	Bryan	X	
	27111	Pineora	Effingham & Chatham	X	
	27156	Riceboro	Long & Liberty	X	
Florida	25018	St. Augustine	St. Johns	X	
(N=4)	25025	Scottsmore	Brevard	X	
	25038	Doctors Inlet	St. Johns	X	

¹The first two digits designate the state code; the remaining three digits designate the route number.

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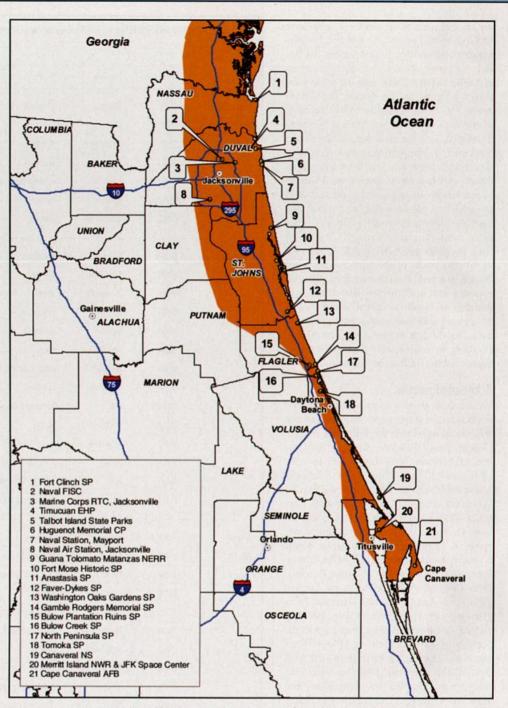


Figure 9. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in Florida with selected public lands within the range.

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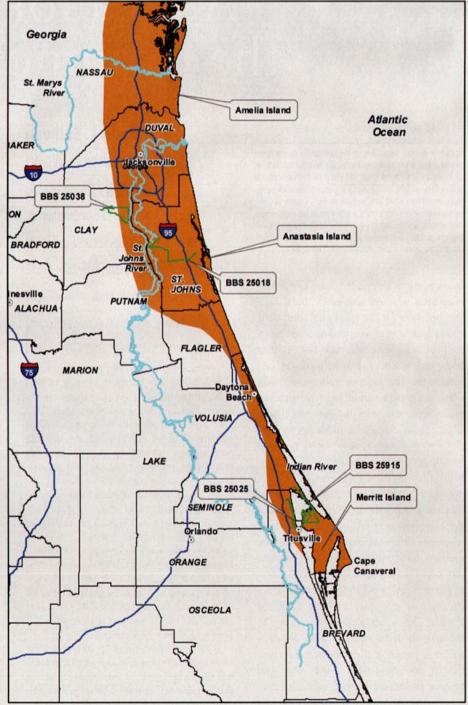


Figure 10. The breeding range of Painted Bunting in Florida with the major rivers, barrier islands, and BBS routes within the range.