



May 28, 2004

Texas Taxidermist

Dear Taxidermist:

The following information has been distributed to game wardens across Texas, so that enforcement efforts can be consistent. Additionally, a handout is included that reflects the legislative changes that became effective September 1, 1997, along with the new Cold Storage or Processing Facility Record Book.

- Any part of a deer that is left at a taxidermist is required to have a wildlife resource document (WRD) accompany the part (PW Code, §42.018(d)). The WRD must remain with the part, until the owner picks it up.
- If a part is left with a taxidermist and the carcass has already been processed, then the part could be tagged with a tag from the hunting license or a WRD.
- While at the taxidermist, the WRD or tag does not have to be physically attached to a part, but may be attached to an invoice or record at the taxidermist shop, provided that there is an identifying tag or mark attached to the part that directly ties the part to the WRD or tag in the records.
- Old mounts taken to a taxidermist for refurbishing do not need a tag or WRD.
- Capes and hides that taxidermists have bought and are holding to be used in their business do not need a tag or WRD. In most cases, they will have a receipt where the parts were purchased.
- Antlers that the taxidermist is in possession of that were brought into the shop before September 1, 1997 should not be a concern, although the WRD was in effect prior to that date.
- A **completed** Wildlife Resource Document (WRD) that is required to accompany a wildlife resource, if a resource is divided up or if the head of an antelope or deer no longer accompanies a carcass, is the **responsibility of the hunter**.

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Take a kid  
hunting or fishing



Visit a state park  
or historic site

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- Scenario: If a hunter kills a buck deer on a ranch and places the legally tagged deer in storage on the ranch and immediately boards an airplane for New York City, then the ranch is holding the deer legally. At some point, the ranch carries the tagged deer to a taxidermy shop, the taxidermy shop capes the deer and removes the antlers for mounting and the carcass is delivered to a different location for processing. At this point, the cape and antlers must be accompanied by a WRD that is signed by the hunter. The carcass retains the hunting license tag and a receipt from the taxidermist stating that the deer was antlered.

If you have any questions, please call me at (512) 389-4854.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Sinclair", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Sinclair  
Chief of Wildlife Enforcement  
Law Enforcement Division

Enclosures





**Taxidermist  
Proof of Sex Receipt  
(Deer, Pronghorn, Turkey, or Pheasant)**

**IMPORTANT: DOCUMENT VALID FOR ONLY ONE ANIMAL OR BIRD**

(Please Print)

**Name of person who killed the wildlife resource:**

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**Date the wildlife resource was killed:**

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**Taxidermy Invoice Number:**

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**Check applicable boxes:**

<b>Deer:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Antlered – Number of points: _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> Antlerless
<b>Pronghorn Antelope:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Buck or <input type="checkbox"/> Doe
<b>Turkey:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gobbler or <input type="checkbox"/> Hen
<b>Turkey Beard Attached:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes or <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Pheasant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cock or <input type="checkbox"/> Hen

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**Taxidermist Signature**

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**Taxidermist Printed Name**

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**Business Name**

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**Business Phone**

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**Business Address**

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**Date**



# THE TAKING, POSSESSING, MOUNTING, AND SALE OF WILDLIFE

BY

## TAXIDERMISTS

### 1. GENERAL:

Although taxidermists in this state are not required to obtain a state license or permit to possess and mount wildlife species that were legally taken or possessed, they are required to maintain certain records and are restricted in the possession or sale of certain species of wildlife resources as provided by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code and federal and state regulations. A permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is required for possession of migratory birds.

The statutes and regulations contained in this handout apply to all species indigenous to this state, regardless of whether taken in this or another state. You may note that some sections allow the taking, possession, and sale of certain species or parts of certain species by anyone, including taxidermists. Other sections prohibit anyone, including taxidermists, from personally taking certain species from the wild for the purpose of sale, but allows for the possession and mounting for customers only. The following state statutes and Departmental rules designate which species may be taken, possessed, mounted, or sold by whom, and under what conditions.

"Wild" when used in this handout means a species, including each individual of a species, that normally lives in a state of nature and is not ordinarily domesticated.

### 2. GAME ANIMALS DEFINED:

#### Section 63.001. Definitions.

The following animals are game animals:

mule deer	white-tailed deer
pronghorn antelope	desert bighorn sheep
gray or cat squirrels	fox squirrels or red squirrels
collared peccary or javelina	

### 3. GAME BIRDS DEFINED:

#### Section 64.001. Definitions.

The following wild birds are game birds:

turkey	brant	grouse
prairie chickens	partridge	bobwhite quail
scaled quail	Mearn's quail	Gambel's quail
red-billed pigeons	band-tailed pigeons	mourning doves
white-winged doves	white-fronted doves	chachalacas
sandhill cranes		

All varieties of the following wild birds are game birds:

ducks	geese	pheasant
snipe	plover	shore birds

#### 4. **POSSESSION:**

##### **Section 42.001. Definitions. In this chapter:**

- (1) "Resident" means:
  - (A) an individual who has resided continuously in this state for more than six months immediately before applying for a hunting license;
  - (B) a member of the United States armed forces on active duty;
  - (C) a dependent of a member of the United States armed forces on active duty; or
  - (D) a member of any other category of individuals that the commission by regulation designates as residents.
- (2) "Nonresident" means an individual who is not a resident.
- (3) "Carcass" means the body of a dead deer or antelope, as listed in Section 63.001 (a), that has not been processed more than by quartering.
- (4) "Final destination," for a carcass or wild turkey or any part of a carcass or wild turkey means:
  - (A) the permanent residence of the hunter;
  - (B) the permanent residence of any other person receiving the carcass or wild turkey or the part of a carcass or wild turkey; or
  - (C) a cold storage or processing facility.
- (5) "Final processing," for a carcass or wild turkey, means the cleaning of the dead animal for cooking or storage purposes. For a carcass, the term also includes the processing of the animal more than by quartering.
- (6) "Cold storage or processing facility" means a stationary facility designed and constructed to store or process game animals and game birds.
- (7) "Wildlife resource document" means a document prescribed by the department, other than a tag or permit, that allows a person to give, leave, receive, or possess any species of legally taken game bird or game animal, or part of a legally taken game bird or game animal, if the game bird or game animal is otherwise required to have a tag or permit attached or is protected by a bag or possession limit.

- (8) “Quartering” means the processing of any animal into not more than two hindquarters each having the leg bone attached to the hock and two forequarters each having the leg portion to the knee attached to the shoulder blade. The term also includes removal of two back straps and trimmings from the neck and rib cage.

**Section 42.018. Tag to be Attached to Deer.**

- (a) Except as provided by Subsection (d) or commission rule, no person may possess the carcass of a deer before the carcass has been finally processed at a final destination unless there is attached to the carcass a properly executed deer tag from a hunting license provided by the department and issued to the person who killed the deer.
- (b) A tag is properly executed only when the month and the date of the kill are cut out and the tag is filled out to show the place the deer to which the tag is attached was killed and to show other information required on the tag by the commission.
- (c) If the deer’s head is severed from the carcass, the properly executed tag must remain with the carcass.
- (d) A wildlife resource document completed by the person who killed the deer must accompany the head or other part of the deer not accompanied by a tag if at any time before the carcass is finally processed the head or other part of the deer no longer accompanies the carcass. If a portion of the carcass is divided among persons and separated and the person who killed the deer retains a portion of the carcass, that person shall retain the tag with the portion of the carcass retained by that person. A wildlife resource document shall be retained with the head of a deer that is not kept with the carcass until the head is delivered to the owner after taxidermy or, if not treated by a taxidermist, until delivered to a final destination.
- (e) Final processing for a deer carcass may occur only at a final destination.
- (f) This section does not prohibit a person before delivering a deer carcass to a final destination from removing and preparing a part of the deer if the removal and preparation occur immediately before the part is cooked or consumed.
- (g) A landowner or the landowner’s agent operating under a wildlife management plan approved by the department is, if authorized by the commission, exempt from the tag requirements of this section.

**Section 42.0185. Tag to be Attached to Turkey.**

- (a) Except as provided by commission rule, no person may possess a wild turkey at any time after the turkey is killed and before it has been finally processed at a final destination unless there is attached to the turkey a properly executed turkey tag from a hunting license provided by the department and issued to the person who killed the turkey.

- (b) A turkey tag is properly executed only when the month and the date of the kill are cut out and the tag is filled out to show the place the turkey to which the tag is attached was killed and to show other information required on the tag.
- (c) A wildlife resource document completed by the person who killed the turkey must accompany a part of the turkey if at any time before the turkey reaches a final destination the part of the turkey no longer accompanies the tagged turkey and is possessed by the person who killed the turkey or is given to, left with, or possessed by another person, including a taxidermist.
- (d) The section does not prohibit a person before delivering a wild turkey to a final destination from preparing part of the turkey immediately before cooking and consuming the part.

**Section 42.019. Possession of Certain Parts of Antelope.**

- (a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), no person may possess the carcass of an antelope before it has been finally processed at a final destination unless there is attached to the carcass an antelope permit provided by the department that is executed legibly, accurately, and completely by the person who killed the antelope.
- (b) If the antelope's head is severed from the carcass, the properly executed permit must remain with the carcass.
- (c) A wildlife resource document completed by the person who killed the antelope must accompany the head or other part of the antelope not accompanied by a permit if at any time before the carcass is finally processed the head or other part of the antelope no longer accompanies the carcass. If a portion of the carcass is divided among persons and separated and the person who killed the antelope retains a portion of the carcass, that person shall retain the permit with the portion of the carcass retained by that person. A wildlife resource document shall be retained with the head of an antelope that is not kept with the carcass until the head is delivered to the owner after taxidermy or, if not treated by a taxidermist, until delivered to a final destination.
- (d) Final processing for an antelope carcass may occur only at a final destination.
- (e) This section does not prohibit a person before delivering an antelope carcass to a final destination from removing and preparing a part of the antelope if the removal and preparation occur immediately before the part is cooked and consumed.

**Section 62.029. Records of game in cold storage or processing facility.**

- (a) As used in this section, "cold storage or processing facility" has the meaning assigned by Section 42.001.



- (b) The owner, operator, lessee of a cold storage or processing facility shall maintain a book containing a record of:
  - (1) the name, address, and hunting license number of each person who killed a game bird or game animal that is placed in the facility;
  - (2) the name and address of each person who places a game bird or game animal in the facility, if different from the person who killed the bird or animal;
  - (3) the number and kind of game birds or game animals placed in the facility; and
  - (4) the date on which each game bird or game animal is placed in the facility.
- (c) The owner, operator, or lessee shall enter all information into the book as required by this section before placing in storage or processing any game animal or game bird.
- (d) The cold storage or processing facility record book shall be kept at the facility and may be inspected by an authorized employee of the department during business hours or at any other reasonable time.
- (e) Each cold storage or processing facility record book shall be kept at the facility until the first anniversary of the date of the last entry in the book.
- (f) This section does not apply to a private, noncommercial, family owned cold storage or processing facility.

**Section 62.030. Possession of Game in Cold Storage or Processing Facility.**

A person may place and maintain, or possess, in a cold storage or processing facility lawfully killed game birds and game animals not in excess of the number permitted to be possessed by law.

**Section 62.031. Inspections of Facilities.**

- (a) Authorized employees of the department may enter and inspect a cold storage or processing facility or other place, including taxidermist shops and tanneries, where protected wildlife are stored.
- (b) In this section “protected wildlife” means game animals, game birds, non-game animals, and non-game birds that are the subject of any protective law or regulation of this state or the United States.
- (c) Inspections under this section may be made during normal business hours or at any other reasonable time.

## 6. SALE:

### **Section 62.021. Sale or Purchase of Certain Game.**

- (a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), no person may sell, offer for sale, purchase, offer to purchase, or possess after purchase a wild bird, game bird, or game animal, dead or alive, or part of the bird or animal.
- (b) This section applies only to a bird or animal protected by this code without regard to whether the bird or animal is taken or killed in this state.
- (c) This section does not prohibit the sale of:
  - (1) a live game animal, a dead or live game bird, or the feathers of a game bird if the sale is conducted under authority of a license or permit issued under this code; or
  - (2) an inedible part, including the hide, antlers, bones, hooves, or sinew of a deer.

### **Sale of Birds:**

Game Birds: Only game birds raised in captivity under the provisions of a Commercial Game Bird Breeder License may be mounted for the purpose of sale. Each mounted specimen must have a label attached, plainly visible, showing the name and serial number of the licensed game bird breeder from whom the bird was purchased. Federal law prohibits the sale of migratory birds, except pen-raised migratory birds.

### **Section 64.002. Protection of Non-game Birds.**

- (a) Except as provided by this code, no person may:
  - (1) catch, kill, injure, pursue, or possess, dead or alive, or purchase, sell, expose for sale, transport, ship, or receive or deliver for transportation, a bird that is not a game animal.
  - (2) possess any part of the plumage, skin, or body of a bird that is not a game bird; or
  - (3) disturb or destroy the eggs, nest, or young of a bird that is not a game bird.
- (b) European starlings, English sparrows, and feral rock doves (*Columba livia*) may be killed at any time and their nests or eggs may be destroyed.
- (c) A permit is not required to control yellow-headed, red-winged, rusty, or Brewer's blackbirds or all grackles, cowbirds, crows, or magpies when found committing or about to commit depredations on ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in numbers and in a manner that constitutes a health hazard or other nuisance.

- (d) Canaries, parrots, and other exotic non-game birds may be sold, purchased, and kept as domestic pets.

**Miscellaneous Non-game Bird Information:**

Non-game Birds: All other birds including songbirds, hawks, owls, eagles, etc., or any part of the plumage, skin, or body of such birds, are prohibited from sale or possession, except that feral pigeons, English sparrows, European starlings, and exotic non-game birds may be taken, possessed or sold by anyone.

Cowbirds, crows, grackles, ravens and Red-winged blackbirds legally taken while depredating on crops, ornamental trees, livestock or domestic animals may be mounted and possessed, but may not be sold.

**Sale of Mammals:**

**Section 62.023. Sale by Taxidermist.**

- (a) If the owner of heads or hides that have been mounted or tanned has not claimed them within 90 days after notification by a taxidermist or tanner, the taxidermist or tanner may sell the head or hides for the amount due for labor performed. This includes mammals, birds (except wild migratory birds), and fish.
- (b) Heads or hides sold under this section must have attached the original wildlife resource document.
- (c) A taxidermist or tanner selling heads or hides under this section shall report immediately the sale to the Department Law Enforcement Division. The report must include the name of the person purchasing the heads or hides and a copy of the wildlife resource document regarding the manner in which the head or hides were obtained.

**Fur-bearing Animals:** Pelts legally taken or possessed, once they have been tanned, are not regulated by law and may be sold by any person at any time. This includes pelts used in the mounting of fur-bearing animals. Also a fur-bearing animal or its untanned pelt, lawfully taken, may be possessed by taxidermists at any time for taxidermy purposes, provided the animal or pelt is labeled with a wildlife resource document from the owner and the date the animal was placed in storage. Fur-bearing animals taken outside of Texas must be accompanied by evidence of legal take, purchase, or possession from the state or country where the fur-bearing animal was taken.

**Non-game Animals:** Armadillos, chipmunks, coyotes, mountain lions, prairie dogs, ground or rock squirrels, and rabbits may be mounted and sold by anyone at anytime, including such animals taken from the wild by taxidermists. A permit is no longer required to keep mountain lions in captivity.

**Bobcat:** May be mounted for customer for a fee. Sale of bobcat pelts is restricted. Current regulations, applicable to bobcat pelts, prohibit the sale or purchase or the transporting of pelts outside the boundaries of the state for any purpose, including tanning, unless they have been tagged by a Registered Bobcat Pelt Dealer.

Taxidermists may register with the Department as Bobcat Pelt Dealers. However, registered dealers are prohibited from possessing an untagged bobcat pelt for any purpose. The current Tagging season is September 1- August 31.

Taxidermists not registered as dealers may receive and possess untagged bobcat pelts from individuals for taxidermy purposes. These pelts are required to be labeled with the name and address of the owner and the date the animal was placed in storage. Such untagged pelts may not be sold, purchased, transported, or shipped outside the boundaries of the state for tanning or any other purposes.

(These regulations governing the bobcat pelt are promulgated under the federal guidelines of the Endangered Species Scientific Authority (E.S.S.A.) and are subject to change periodically.)

### **Sale of Certain Dangerous Wild Animals Prohibited**

#### **Section 62.101. Definitions**

- (2) "Dangerous wild animal" means a lion (African or Asiatic), tiger, leopard, cheetah, hyena, bear, elephant, wolf, or rhinoceros and includes any species, subspecies, or hybrid, of any of those animals.

#### **Section 62.103. Unlawful Controlled Killing; Certain Commercial Activity Prohibited**

No person may:

- (1) sell or offer for sale, or transport or consign for transportation in this state, including interstate commerce in this state, a dangerous wild animal that is to be used for a controlled killing (canned hunt).
- (2) sell or offer for sale a part of or a product made from a dangerous wild animal that is used in a controlled kill (canned hunt).

### **Sale of Fish, Reptiles, and Amphibians:**

**Fish:** Any species of fish, if legally taken or possessed, may be mounted by taxidermists for individuals for a fee and may be sold by a taxidermist if the mounted specimen is abandoned by the owner. (See Section 62.023)

**Reptiles:** Except for alligators and those species listed in the ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT and the PROTECTED NONGAME SPECIES ACT, reptiles may be taken, mounted, and sold by taxidermists (See Section 5). Alligators that have been legally taken or purchased under the authority of required licenses may be mounted and sold as a finished product by a taxidermist.

**Amphibians:** Except for those species listed in the ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT and the PROTECTED NONGAME SPECIES ACT, amphibians may be taken, mounted and sold by taxidermists (See Section 5).

## **7. TRANSPORTATION OF SPECIMEN:**

The transporting or shipping of a specimen or a part of a specimen of a wild bird or wild animal by individuals to or from a taxidermist or tannery is regulated by the *Texas Parks and Wildlife Code*, Section 62.0265.

### **Section 62.0265. Transportation of Wild Animals or Birds:**

- (a) A person may transport or ship to and from a taxidermist or tanner for mounting or preserving purposes or to his home, a specimen or part of a specimen of a wild bird or wild animal of this state, if the bird or animal was lawfully taken by the person, and if the specimen is not for sale.
- (b) This section does not prohibit the transportation of a specimen and parts of a specimen as permitted under Sections 62.021 and 62.022 of this code. (Section 62.021 and 62.022 allows the transportation and sale of deer antlers and deer hides, both whitetail and mule deer.)

## **8. PENALTIES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:**

The general penalty for a violation of state statute or regulations contained in this brochure is not less than \$25 nor more than \$500. Each bird, animal, fish, reptile, or amphibian taken, possessed, or sold in violation shall constitute a separate offense and a person may be charged recovery costs of illegally possessed fish and wildlife.

Federal Regulations: call (505) 248-7882  
or write the:  
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services  
Migratory Bird Permits Office  
P. O. Box 709  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

State Regulations: call (512) 389-4381  
or write the:  
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department  
Law Enforcement Division  
4200 Smith School Road  
Austin, Texas 78744

Information provided in this handout may change due to state or federal legislation or Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission action.

Issued in Austin, Texas on June 1, 2004.

# TEXAS THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

## January 2003

### ANIMALS

In 1973 the Texas legislature authorized the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to establish a list of endangered animals in the state. **Endangered species** are those species which the Executive Director of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has named as being "threatened with statewide extinction." **Threatened species** are those species which the TPW Commission has determined are likely to become endangered in the future. Laws and regulations pertaining to endangered or threatened nongame animal species are contained in Chapters 67 and 68 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPW) Code and Sections 65.171 - 65.18 of Title 31 of the Texas Administrative Code (T.A.C.).

### PLANTS

In 1988 the Texas legislature authorized the Department to establish a list of threatened and endangered plant species for the state. An **endangered plant** is one that is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." A **threatened plant** is one which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. Laws and regulations pertaining to endangered or threatened plant species are contained in Chapter 88 of the TPW Code and Sections 69.1 - 69.9 of the T.A.C.

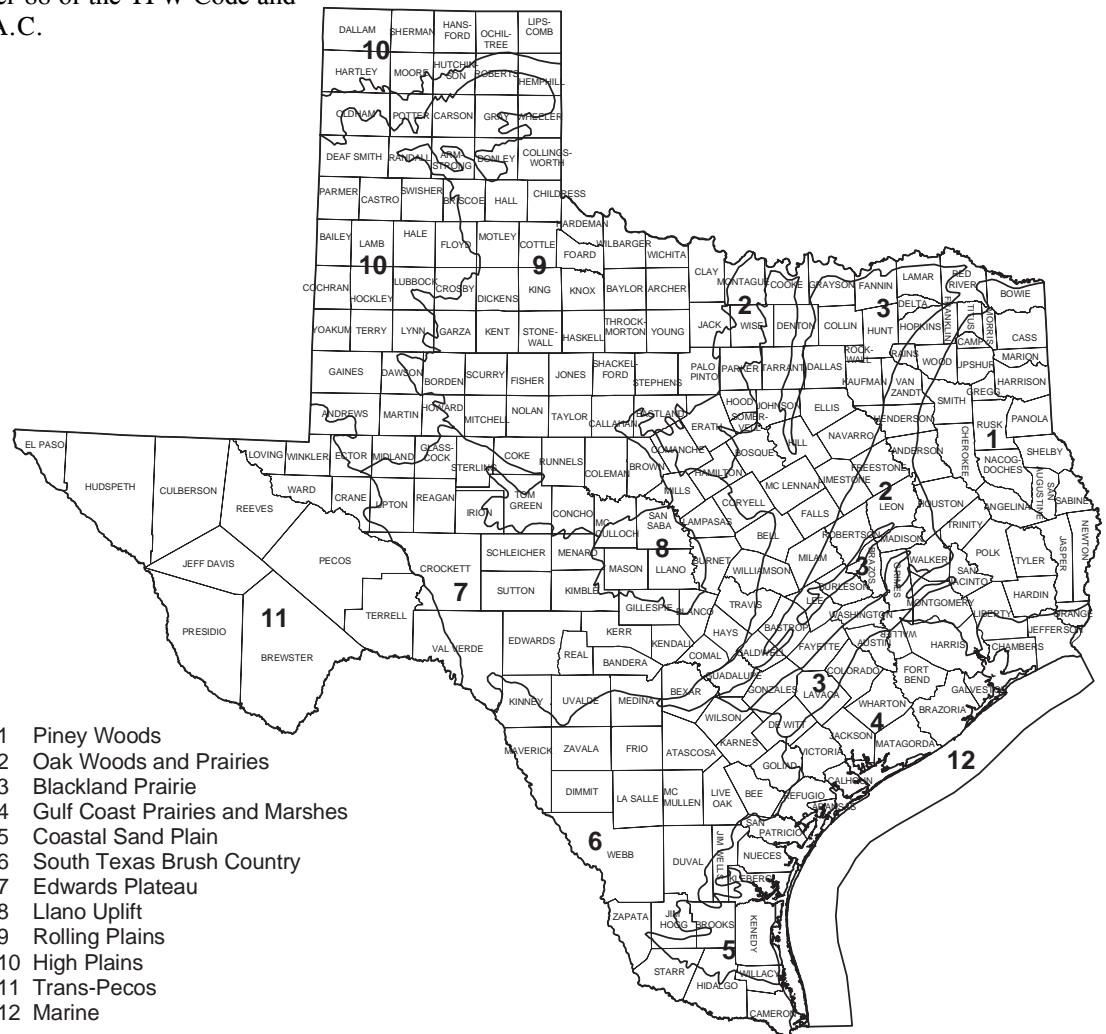
*In 1983, the Texas Legislature created the Special Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Fund. This fund may be used for nongame wildlife and endangered species research and conservation, habitat acquisition and development, and dissemination of information pertaining to these species. Money for the fund is obtained through private donations and sale of nongame wildlife art prints, decals and stamps. For more information on the fund or endangered species call 1-800-792-1112 or 512-912-7011.*

### REGULATIONS

TPWD regulations prohibit the taking, possession, transportation, or sale of any of the animal species designated by state law as endangered or threatened without the issuance of a permit. State laws and regulations prohibit commerce in threatened and endangered plants and the collection of listed plant species from public land without a permit issued by TPWD. In addition, some species listed as threatened or endangered under state law are also listed under federal regulations. These animals are provided additional protection by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### LISTING AND RECOVERY

Listing and recovery of endangered species in Texas is coordinated by the Wildlife Diversity Program. The Department's Permitting Section is responsible for the issuance of permits for the handling of listed species. The following pages list those species which have been designated as threatened or endangered in Texas. The range of the species within the state can be referenced by the map of Texas natural regions below:



- 1 Piney Woods
- 2 Oak Woods and Prairies
- 3 Blackland Prairie
- 4 Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes
- 5 Coastal Sand Plain
- 6 South Texas Brush Country
- 7 Edwards Plateau
- 8 Llano Uplift
- 9 Rolling Plains
- 10 High Plains
- 11 Trans-Pecos
- 12 Marine

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS	ECOREGIONS OF OCCURRENCE
<b>***MAMMALS</b>				
<b>Bats</b>				
GREATER LONG-NOSED BAT	LEPTONYCTERIS NIVALIS	E	LE	11
RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	T		1
SOUTHERN YELLOW BAT	LASIURUS EGA	T		6
SPOTTED BAT	EUDERMA MACULATUM	T		11
<b>Rodents</b>				
COUES' RICE RAT	ORYZOMYS COUESI	T		6
PALO DURO MOUSE	PEROMYSCUS TRUEI COMANCHE	T		10
TEXAS KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS ELATOR	T		9
<b>Marine Mammals</b>				
ATLANTIC SPOTTED DOLPHIN	STENELLA FRONTALIS	T		12
BLACK RIGHT WHALE	EUBALAENA GLACIALIS	E	LE	12
BLUE WHALE	BALAENOPTERA MUSCULUS	E	LE	12
DWARF SPERM WHALE	KOGIA SIMUS	T		12
FALSE KILLER WHALE	PSEUDORCA CRASSIDENS	T		12
FINBACK WHALE	BALAENOPTERA PHYSALUS	E	LE	12
GERVAIS' BEAKED WHALE	MESOPLODON EUROPAEUS	T		12
GOOSE-BEAKED WHALE	ZIPHIUS CAVIROSTRIS	T		12
KILLER WHALE	ORCINUS ORCA	T		12
PYGMY KILLER WHALE	FERESA ATTENUATA	T		12
PYGMY SPERM WHALE	KOGIA BREVICEPS	T		12
ROUGH-TOOTHED DOLPHIN	STENO BREDANENSIS	T		12
SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	GLOBICEPHALA MACRORHYNCHUS	T		12
SPERM WHALE	PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS	E	LE	12
WEST INDIAN MANATEE	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	E	LE	(4,12)
<b>Carnivores</b>				
BLACK BEAR	URSUS AMERICANUS	T	T/SA;NL	1, (2,4); (6,8), 7,11
BLACK-FOOTED FERRET	MUSTELA NIGRIPES	E	LE	(9-11)**
GRAY WOLF	CANIS LUPUS	E	LE	(6-11)
GRIZZLY BEAR	URSUS ARCTOS		LT	(10,11)
JAGUAR	PANTHERA ONCA	E	LE	(6,11)
JAGUARUNDI	HERPAILURUS YAGUARONDI	E	LE	(4), 6
LOUISIANA BLACK BEAR	URSUS AMERICANUS LUTEOLUS	T	LT	(1)
MARGAY	LEOPARDUS WIEDII	T		(6)
OCELOT	LEOPARDUS PARDALIS	E	LE	(4), 6
RED WOLF	CANIS RUFUS	E	LE	(1-4,7)**
WHITE-NOSED COATI	NASUA NARICA	T		4,6,7,11
<b>***BIRDS</b>				
<b>Waterbirds</b>				
BROWN PELICAN	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	E	LE	4
REDDISH EGRET	EGRETTA RUFESCENS	T		4
WHITE-FACED IBIS	PLEGADIS CHIHI	T		2-11
WHOOPIING CRANE	GRUS AMERICANA	E	LE	4
WOOD STORK	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	T		1,2,4,6
<b>Raptors</b>				
AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON	FALCO PEREGRINUS ANATUM	E		7-11
ARCTIC PEREGRINE FALCON	FALCO PEREGRINUS TUNDRIUS	T		4
BALD EAGLE	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	T	LT-PDL	1-4,7-11
CACTUS FERRUGINOUS PYGMY-OWL	GLAUCIDIUM BRASILIANUM CACTORUM	T		5,6
COMMON BLACK-HAWK	BUTEOGALLUS ANTHRACINUS	T		6,11
GRAY HAWK	ASTURINA NITIDUS	T		6
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL	STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA	T	LT	11
NORTHERN APLOMADO FALCON	FALCO FEMORALIS SEPTENTRIONALIS	E	LE	6
PEREGRINE FALCON	FALCO PEREGRINUS	E,T		4,7-11
SWALLOW-TAILED KITE	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	T		1,4
WHITE-TAILED HAWK	BUTEO ALBICAUDATUS	T		4-6
ZONE-TAILED HAWK	BUTEO ALBONOTATUS	T		6,7
<b>Upland Birds</b>				
ATTWATER'S GREATER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN	TYMPANUCHUS CUPIDO ATTWATERI	E	LE	4
<b>Shorebirds</b>				
ESKIMO CURLEW	NUMENIUS BOREALIS	E	LE	4
INTERIOR LEAST TERN	STERNA ANTILLARUM ATHALASSOS	E	LE	2,3,6,7,9
MOUNTAIN PLOVER	CHARADRIUS MONTANUS		PT	3-5,7,9-11
PIPING PLOVER	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	T	LT	4
SOOTY TERN	STERNA FUSCATA	T		4
<b>Woodpeckers</b>				
IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER	CAMPEPHILUS PRINCIPALIS	E	LE	(1)
RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER	PICOIDES BOREALIS	E	LE	1
<b>Songbirds</b>				
BACHMAN'S SPARROW	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	T		1
BACHMAN'S WARBLER	VERMIVORA BACHMANII	E	LE	(1)
BLACK-CAPPED VIREO	VIREO ATRICAPILLUS	E	LE	7,11
BOTTERI'S SPARROW	AIMOPHILA BOTTERII	T		4
GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER	DENDROICA CHRYSOPARIA	E	LE	7
NORTHERN BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET	CAMPTOSTOMA IMBERBE	T		6
ROSE-THROATED BECARD	PACHYRAMPHUS AGLAIAE	T		6
SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER	EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS	E	LE	11
TROPICAL PARULA	PARULA PITIAYUMI	T		6

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS	ECOREGIONS OF OCCURRENCE
<b>***REPTILES</b>				
<b>Turtles</b>				
ALLIGATOR SNAPPING TURTLE	MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII	T		1-4
ATLANTIC HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	E	LE	12
CAGLE'S MAP TURTLE	GRAPTEMYS CAGLEI	T	C1	2,3,7
CHIHUAHUAN MUD TURTLE	KINOSTERNON HIRTIPES	T		11
GREEN SEA TURTLE	CHELONIA MYDAS	T	LT	12
KEMP'S RIDLEY SEA TURTLE	LEPIDOCHELYS KEMPII	E	LE	12
LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	E	LE	12
LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE	CARETTA CARETTA	T	LT	12
TEXAS TORTOISE	GOPHERUS BERLANDIERI	T		4-6
<b>Lizards</b>				
MOUNTAIN SHORT-HORNED LIZARD	PHRYNOSOMA HERNANDESI	T		11
RETICULATE COLLARED LIZARD	CROTAPHYTUS RETICULATUS	T		6
RETICULATED GECKO	COLEONYX RETICULATUS	T		11
TEXAS HORNED LIZARD	PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM	T		2-11
<b>Snakes</b>				
BLACK-STRIPED SNAKE	CONIOPHANES IMPERIALIS	T		6
BRAZOS WATER SNAKE	NERODIA HARTERI	T		2,9
CONCHO WATER SNAKE	NERODIA PAUCIMACULATA		LT	8,9
INDIGO SNAKE	DRYMARCHON CORAIS	T		4-7
LOUISIANA PINE SNAKE	PITUOPHIS RUTHVENI	T	C1	1
NORTHERN CAT-EYED SNAKE	LEPTODEIRA SEPTENTRIONALIS	T		4
SCARLET SNAKE	CEMOPHORA COCCINEA	T		1,4-6
SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE	LIOCHLOROPHIS VERNALIS	T		4
SPECKLED RACER	DRYMOBIUS MARGARITIFERUS	T		6
TEXAS LYRE SNAKE	TRIMORPHODON BISCUSTATUS	T		11
TIMBER (CANEBRAKE) RATTLESNAKE	CROTALUS HORRIDUS	T		1-4
TRANS-PECOS BLACK-HEADED SNAKE	TANTILLA CUCULLATA	T		7,11
<b>***AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<b>Salamanders</b>				
BARTON SPRINGS SALAMANDER	EURYCEA SOSORUM	E	LE	7
BLACK-SPOTTED NEWT	NOTOPHTHALMUS MERIDIONALIS	T		4-6
BLANCO BLIND SALAMANDER	EURYCEA ROBUSTA	T		7
CASCADE CAVERNS SALAMANDER	EURYCEA LATITANS	T		7
COMAL BLIND SALAMANDER	EURYCEA TRIDENTIFERA	T		7
SAN MARCOS SALAMANDER	EURYCEA NANA	T	LT	7
SOUTH TEXAS SIREN (LARGE FORM)	SIREN SP 1	T		4-6
TEXAS BLIND SALAMANDER	EURYCEA RATHBUNI	E	LE	7
<b>Frogs and Toads</b>				
HOUSTON TOAD	BUFO HOUSTONENSIS	E	LE	2,4
MEXICAN BURROWING TOAD	RHINOPHRYNUS DORSALIS	T		6
MEXICAN TREEFROG	SMILISCA BAUDINII	T		6
SHEEP FROG	HYPOPACHUS VARIOLOSUM	T		5,6
WHITE-LIPPED FROG	LEPTODACTYLUS LABIALIS	T		6
<b>***FISHES</b>				
<b>Large River Fish</b>				
PADDLEFISH	POLYODON SPATHULA	T		1
SHOVELNOSE STURGEON	SCAPHIRHYNCHUS PLATORYNCHUS	T		1
<b>Minnnows</b>				
ARKANSAS RIVER SHINER	NOTROPIS GIRARDI	T	LT	9
BLUEHEAD SHINER	PTERONOTROPIS HUBBSI	T		1
BLUNTNOSE SHINER	NOTROPIS SIMUS	T		(11)*
CHIHUAHUA SHINER	NOTROPIS CHIHUAHUA	T		11
DEVILS RIVER MINNOW	DIONDA DIABOLI	T	LT	7
MEXICAN STONEROLLER	CAMPOSTOMA ORNATUM	T		11
PROSERPINE SHINER	CYPRINELLA PROSERPINA	T		7,11
RIO GRANDE CHUB	GILA PANDORA	T		11
RIO GRANDE SILVERY MINNOW	HYBOGNATHUS AMARUS	E	LE	(11)
<b>Suckers</b>				
BLUE SUCKER	CYCLEPTUS ELONGATUS	T		1-4,6,7
CREEK CHUBSUCKER	ERIMYZON OBLONGUS	T		1
<b>Catfish</b>				
TOOTHLESS BLINDCAT	TROGLOGLANIS PATTERSONI	T		7
WIDEMOUTH BLINDCAT	SATAN EURYSTOMUS	T		7
<b>Killifishes</b>				
COMANCHE SPRINGS PUFFFISH	CYPRINODON ELEGANS	E	LE	11
CONCHOS PUFFFISH	CYPRINODON EXIMIUS	T		11
LEON SPRINGS PUFFFISH	CYPRINODON BOVINUS	E	LE	11
PECOS PUFFFISH	CYPRINODON PECOSENSIS	T		11
<b>Livebearers</b>				
BIG BEND GAMBUSIA	GAMBUSIA GAIGEI	E	LE	11
BLOTCHED GAMBUSIA	GAMBUSIA SENILIS	T		(7,11)**
CLEAR CREEK GAMBUSIA	GAMBUSIA HETEROCHIR	E	LE	8
PECOS GAMBUSIA	GAMBUSIA NOBILIS	E	LE	11
SAN MARCOS GAMBUSIA	GAMBUSIA GEORGEI	E	LE	(7)*



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS	ECOREGIONS OF OCCURRENCE
<b>Perches</b>				
BLACKSIDE DARTER	PERCINA MACULATA	T		1
FOUNTAIN DARTER	ETHEOSTOMA FONTICOLA	E	LE	7
RIO GRANDE DARTER	ETHEOSTOMA GRAHAMI	T		7,11
<b>Coastal Fishes</b>				
BLACKFIN GOBY	GOBIONELLUS ATRIPINNIS	T		6,12
OPOSSUM PIPEFISH	MICROPHIS BRACHYURUS	T		12
RIVER GOBY	AWAOUS BANANA	T		4,6,12
<b>***INVERTEBRATES</b>				
<b>Crustaceans</b>				
PECK'S CAVE AMPHIPOD	STYGOBROMUS PECKI	E	LE	7
<b>Insects</b>				
A GROUND BEETLE	RHADINE EXILIS		LE	7
A GROUND BEETLE	RHADINE INFERNALIS		LE	7
AMERICAN BURYING BEETLE	NICROPHORUS AMERICANUS		LE	1
COFFIN CAVE MOLD BEETLE	BATRISODES TEXANUS		LE	7
COMAL SPRINGS DRYOPID BEETLE	STYGOPARNUS COMALENSIS		LE	7
COMAL SPRINGS RIFFLE BEETLE	HETERELMIS COMALENSIS		LE	7
HELOTES MOLD BEETLE	BATRISODES VENYIVI		LE	7
KRETSCHMARR CAVE MOLD BEETLE	TEXAMAUROPUS REDDELLI		LE	7
TOOTH CAVE GROUND BEETLE	RHADINE PERSEPHONE		LE	7
<b>Spiders and Relatives</b>				
BEE CREEK CAVE HARVESTMAN	TEXELLA REDDELLI		LE	7
BONE CAVE HARVESTMAN	TEXELLA REYESI		LE	7
GOVERNMENT CANYON CAVE SPIDER	NEOLEPTONETA MICROPS		LE	7
MADLA'S CAVE SPIDER	CICURINA MADLA		LE	7
ROBBER BARON CAVE HARVESTMAN	TEXELLA COKENDOLPHERI		LE	7
ROBBER BARON CAVE SPIDER	CICURINA BARONIA		LE	7
TOOTH CAVE PSEUDOSCORPION	TARTAROCREAGRIS TEXANA		LE	7
TOOTH CAVE SPIDER	NEOLEPTONETA MYOPICA		LE	7
VENI'S CAVE SPIDER	CICURINA VENII		LE	7
VESPER CAVE SPIDER	CICURINA VESPERA		LE	7
<b>Mollusks</b>				
OUACHITA ROCK-POCKETBOOK MUSSEL	ARKANSIA WHEELERI	E	LE	2
PECOS ASSIMINEA SNAIL	ASSIMINEA PECOS		PE	11
<b>***PLANTS</b>				
<b>Cacti</b>				
BLACK LACE CACTUS	ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHII VAR ALBERTII	E	LE	4,6
BUNCHED CORY CACTUS	CORYPHANTHA RAMILLOSA	T	LT	11
CHISOS MOUNTAINS HEDGEHOG CACTUS	ECHINOCEREUS CHISOENSIS VAR CHISOENSIS	T	LT	11
DAVIS' GREEN PITAYA	ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS VAR DAVISII	E	LE	11
LLOYD'S MARIPOSA CACTUS	SCLEROCACTUS MARIPOSENSIS	T	LT	11
NELLIE CORY CACTUS	ESCOBARIA MINIMA	E	LE	11
PIMA PINEAPPLE CACTUS	CORYPHANTHA SCHEERI VAR ROBUSTISPINA		LE	11
SNEED PINCUSHION CACTUS	ESCOBARIA SNEEDII VAR SNEEDII	E	LE	11
STAR CACTUS	ASTROPHYTUM ASTERIAS	E	LE	6
TOBUSCH FISHHOOK CACTUS	SCLEROCACTUS BREVIHAMATUS VAR TOBUSCHII	E	LE	7
<b>Trees, Shrubs, and Sub-shrubs</b>				
HINCKLEY'S OAK	QUERCUS HINCKLEYI	T	LT	11
JOHNSTON'S FRANKENIA	FRANKENIA JOHNSTONII	E	LE	6
TEXAS AYENIA	AYENIA LIMITARIS	E	LE	6
TEXAS SNOWBELLS	STYRAX PLATANIFOLIUS SSP TEXANUS	E	LE	7
WALKER'S MANIOC	MANIHOT WALKERAE	E	LE	6
<b>Wildflowers</b>				
AMERICAN CHAFFSEED	SCHWALBEA AMERICANA		LE	?
ASHY DOGWEEED	THYMOPHYLLA TEPHROLEUCA	E	LE	6
LARGE-FRUITED SAND-VERBENA	ABRONIA MACROCARPA	E	LE	2
PECOS SUNFLOWER	HELIANTHUS PARADOXUS	T	LT	11
SLENDER RUSH-PEA	HOFFMANNSEGGIA TENELLA	E	LE	4,6
SOUTH TEXAS AMBROSIA	AMBROSIA CHEIRANTHIFOLIA	E	LE	4,6
TERLINGUA CREEK CAT'S-EYE	CRYPTANTHA CRASSIPES	E	LE	11
TEXAS POPPY-MALLOW	CALLIRHOE SCABRIUSCULA	E	LE	9
TEXAS PRAIRIE DAWN	HYMENOXYIS TEXANA	E	LE	4
TEXAS TRAILING PHLOX	PHLOX NIVALIS SSP TEXENSIS	E	LE	1
WHITE BLADDERPOD	LESQUERELLA PALLIDA	E	LE	1
ZAPATA BLADDERPOD	LESQUERELLA THAMNOPHILA	E	LE	6
<b>Orchids</b>				
NAVASOTA LADIES'-TRESSES	SPIRANTHES PARKSII	E	LE	1,2
<b>Grasses and Grass-like Plants</b>				
LITTLE AGUJA PONDWEED	POTAMOGETON CLYSTOCARPUS	E	LE	11
TEXAS WILD-RICE	ZIZANIA TEXANA	E	LE	7

KEY: State Status - E=Endangered, T=Threatened  
Federal Status - LE=Listed Endangered, LT=Listed Threatened,  
PE=Proposed Endangered, PT=Proposed Threatened, NL=Not Listed  
PDL=Proposed for Delisting; current listing status still applies  
E/SA, T/SA=Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance  
C1=Candidate for listing; appears on list ONLY if species state listed

Ecoregion - ( )=Species extirpated from ecoregion within Texas  
\*=Species extinct  
\*\*=Species extinct in the wild (except some experimental populations)  
If a species is listed, all its subspecies have same listing status, by default.

PWD-LF-W7000-017 (1/03) (previous revisions obsolete)



# Wildlife Resource Document

Refer to **Outdoor Annual** sections on *Transfer of Wildlife Resources*, *Cold Storage/Processing Facility*, and *Taxidermist* for an explanation of requirements to complete and possess this document.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) Name (2) Phone

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) Address City State Zip

give, donate, leave the wildlife resource(s) or parts thereof, listed below to: (complete Sections 4 thru 12), **OR** possess the wildlife resource(s) or parts thereof, listed below, without other applicable licenses, stamps, tags, or permits (complete Sections 6 thru 12):

\_\_\_\_\_  
(4) Receiver's Name

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) Address City State Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
(6) Number and Type of Species or Parts

which was killed or caught on \_\_\_\_\_ at the following location:  
(7) Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
(8) Name of Ranch, Area, Lake, Bay, or Stream and County, State, or Country

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(9) Hunt and/or Fish License of person who killed or caught the wildlife resource described in Section 8 (10) State

\_\_\_\_\_  
(11) Signature (12) Date

**Note:** Reproduction of this information is allowed, in any form, including a legible hand written version.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

## Permits

- How to Obtain a Permit
- <http://permits.fws.gov/instructions/ObtainPermit.shtml>
- <http://permits.fws.gov/mbpermits/birdbasics.html>
- <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-8.pdf>

Federal Migratory Bird Permit Office  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 709  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Telephone: 1-505-248-7882

# List of Migratory Birds

[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 50, Volume 1]  
[Revised as of October 1, 2003]  
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access  
[CITE: 50CFR10.13]

## TITLE 50--WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

### CHAPTER I--UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### PART 10--GENERAL PROVISIONS--Table of Contents

##### Subpart B--Definitions

#### Sec. 10.13 List of Migratory Birds.

The following is a list of all species of migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-711) and subject to the regulations on migratory birds contained in this subchapter B of title 50 CFR. The species listed are those protected by the Convention for the

Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, United States-Great Britain (on behalf of Canada), 39 Stat. 1702, T.S. No. 628; the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, United States-Mexico, 50 Stat. 1311, T.S. No. 912; the

Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, United States-Japan, 25 U.S.T. 3329, T.I.A.S. No. 7990; and the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment, United States-U.S.S.R., November 26, 1976, 92 Stat. 3110, T.I.A.S. 9073, 16 U.S.C. 703, 712. The species are listed two ways. In the first part of the List

species are arranged alphabetically by English (common) name groups, with the scientific name following the English (common) name. All species of ducks are listed together under the heading ``Ducks''. In the

second part of the List, species are listed by scientific name arranged in taxonomic order. Taxonomy and nomenclature follows the American Ornithologists' Union's Check-list of North American Birds (6th Edition, 1983).

#### I. Alphabetical Listing

Accentor, Siberian, *Prunella montanella*

Albatross:

Black-footed, *Diomedea nigripes*

Laysan, *Diomedea immutabilis*

Short-tailed, *Diomedea albatrus*

Yellow-nosed, *Diomedea chlororhynchos*

Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*

Ani:

Groove-billed, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

Smooth-billed, *Crotophaga ani*

Auklet:

- Cassin's, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*
- Crested, *Aethia cristatella*
- Least, *Aethia pusilla*
- Parakeet, *Cyclorhynchus psittacula*
- Rhinoceros, *Cerorhinca monocerata*
- Whiskered, *Aethia pygmaea*

Avocet, American, *Recurvirostra americana*

Barn-Owl, Common, *Tyto alba*

Beardless-Tyrannulet, Northern, *Camptostoma imberbe*

Beard, Rose-throated, *Pachyramphus aglaiae*

Bittern:

- American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*
- Chinese, *Ixobrychus sinensis*
- Least, *Ixobrychus exilis*
- Schrenk's, *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*

Black-Hawk, Common, *Buteogallus anthracinus*

Blackbird:

- Brewer's, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
- Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus*
- Rusty, *Euphagus carolinus*
- Tawny-shouldered, *Agelaius humeralis*
- Tricolored, *Agelaius tricolor*
- Yellow-headed, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
- Yellow-shouldered, *Agelaius xanthomus*

Bluebird:

- Eastern, *Sialia sialis*
- Mountain, *Sialia currucoides*
- Western, *Sialia mexicana*

Bluethroat, *Luscinia svecica*

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Booby:

- Blue-footed, *Sula nebouxii*
- Brown, *Sula leucogaster*
- Masked, *Sula dactylatra*
- Red-footed, *Sula sula*

Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*

Brant, *Branta bernicla*

Bufflehead (see DUCKS)

Bullfinch:

- Eurasian, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
- Puerto Rican, *Loxigilla portoricensis*

Bunting:

- Indigo, *Passerina cyanea*
- Lark, *Calamospiza melanocorys*
- Lazuli, *Passerina amoena*
- McKay's, *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*
- Painted, *Passerina ciris*
- Reed (see Reed-Bunting)
- Rustic, *Emberiza rustica*
- Snow, *Plectrophenax nivalis*
- Varied, *Passerina versicolor*

Bushtit, *Psaltriparus minimus*

Canvasback (see DUCKS)

Caracara, Crested, *Polyborus plancus*

Cardinal, Northern, *Cardinalis cardinalis*

Carib, Green-throated, *Eulampis holosericeus*  
 Catbird, Gray, *Dumetella carolinensis*  
 Chat, Yellow-breasted, *Icteria virens*  
 Chickadee (see Tit):  
     Black-capped, *Parus atricapillus*  
     Boreal, *Parus hudsonicus*  
     Carolina, *Parus carolinensis*  
     Chestnut-backed, *Parus rufescens*  
     Mexican, *Parus sclateri*  
     Mountain, *Parus gambeli*  
 Chuck-will's-widow, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*  
 Condor, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*  
 Coot:  
     American, *Fulica americana*  
     Caribbean, *Fulica caribaea*  
     Eurasian, *Fulica atra*  
 Cormorant:  
     Brandt's, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*  
     Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus*  
     Great, *Phalacrocorax carbo*  
     Olivaceous, *Phalacrocorax olivaceus*  
     Pelagic, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*  
     Red-faced, *Phalacrocorax urile*  
 Cowbird:  
     Bronzed, *Molothrus aeneus*  
     Brown-headed, *Molothrus ater*  
     Shiny, *Molothrus bonariensis*  
 Crane:  
     Corn, *Crex crex*  
     Yellow-breasted, *Porzana flaviventer*  
 Crane:  
     Common, *Grus grus*  
     Sandhill, *Grus canadensis*  
     Whooping, *Grus americana*  
 Creeper, Brown, *Certhia americana*  
 Crossbill:  
     Red, *Loxia curvirostra*  
     White-winged, *Loxia leucoptera*  
 Crow:  
     American, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
     Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*  
     Hawaiian, *Corvus hawaiiensis*  
     Mexican, *Corvus imparatus*  
     Northwestern, *Corvus caurinus*  
     White-necked, *Corvus leucognaphalus*  
 Cuckoo:  
     Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*  
     Common, *Cuculus canorus*  
     Hawk (see Hawk-Cuckoo)  
     Lizard (see Lizard-Cuckoo)  
     Mangrove, *Coccyzus minor*  
     Oriental, *Cuculus saturatus*  
     Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus*  
 Curlew (see Whimbrel):  
     Bristle-thighed, *Numenius tahitiensis*  
     Eskimo, *Numenius borealis*  
     Far Eastern, *Numenius madagascariensis*

Least, *Numenius minutus*  
Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*  
Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*  
Dipper, American, *Cinclus mexicanus*  
Dotterel, Eurasian, *Charadrius morinellus*  
Dove:  
  Ground (see Ground-Dove)  
  Inca, *Columbina inca*  
  Mourning, *Zenaida macroura*  
  Quail (see Quail-Dove)  
  White-tipped, *Leptotila verreauxi*  
  White-winged, *Zenaida asiatica*  
  Zenaida, *Zenaida aurita*  
Dovekie, Alle alle  
Dowitcher:  
  Long-billed, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
  Short-billed, *Limnodromus griseus*

#### Ducks

American Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*  
Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*  
Canvasback, *Aythya valisineria*  
Eider:  
  Common, *Somateria mollissima*  
  King, *Somateria spectabilis*  
  Spectacled, *Somateria fischeri*  
  Steller's, *Polysticta stelleri*  
Gadwall, *Anas strepera*  
Garganey, *Anas querquedula*  
Goldeneye:  
  Barrow's, *Bucephala islandica*  
  Common, *Bucephala clangula*  
Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*  
Hawaiian Duck, *Anas wyvilliana*  
Laysan Duck, *Anas laysanensis*  
Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*  
Masked Duck, *Oxyura dominica*  
Merganser  
  Common, *Mergus merganser*  
  Hooded, *Lophodytes cucullatus*  
  Red-breasted, *Mergus serrator*  
Mottled Duck, *Anas fulvigula*  
Oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*  
Pintail:  
  Northern, *Anas acuta*  
  White-cheeked, *Anas bahamensis*  
Pochard:  
  Baer's, *Aythya baeri*  
  Common, *Aythya ferina*  
Redhead, *Aythya americana*  
Ring-necked Duck, *Aythya collaris*  
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*  
Scaup:  
  Greater, *Aythya marila*  
  Lesser, *Aythya affinis*  
Scoter:

Black, *Melanitta nigra*  
 Surf, *Melanitta perspicillata*  
 White-winged, *Melanitta fusca*  
 Shoveler, Northern, *Anas clypeata*  
 Smew, *Mergellus albellus*  
 Teal:  
   Baikal, *Anas formosa*  
   Blue-winged, *Anas discors*  
   Cinnamon, *Anas cyanoptera*  
   Falcated, *Anas falcata*  
   Green-winged, *Anas crecca*  
 Tufted Duck, *Aythya fuligula*  
 Whistling-Duck:  
   Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*  
   Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*  
   West Indian, *Dendrocygna arborea*  
 Wigeon:  
   American, *Anas americana*  
   Eurasian, *Anas penelope*  
 Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*

End of Ducks

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*  
 Eagle:  
   Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
   Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*  
   Sea (see Sea-Eagle)  
   White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*  
 Egret:  
   Cattle, *Bubulcus ibis*  
   Chinese, *Egretta eulophotes*  
   Great, *Casmerodius albus*  
   Plumed, *Egretta intermedia*  
   Reddish, *Egretta rufescens*  
   Snowy, *Egretta thula*  
 Eider (see DUCKS)  
 Elaenia, Caribbean, *Elaenia martinica*  
 Emerald, Puerto Rican, *Chlorostilbon maugaeus*  
 Euphonia, Antillean, *Euphonia musica*  
 Falcon:  
   Aplomado, *Falco femoralis*  
   Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*  
   Prairie, *Falco mexicanus*  
 Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*  
 Finch:  
   Cassin's, *Carpodacus cassinii*  
   House, *Carpodacus mexicanus*  
   Purple, *Carpodacus purpureus*  
   Rosy, *Leucosticte arctoa*  
 Flamingo, Greater, *Phoenicopterus ruber*  
 Flicker, Northern, *Colaptes auratus*  
 Flycatcher:  
   Acadian, *Empidonax virescens*  
   Alder, *Empidonax alnorum*  
   Ash-throated, *Myiarchus cinerascens*  
   Brown-crested, *Myiarchus tyrannulus*



Buff-breasted, *Empidonax fulvifrons*  
 Dusky, *Empidonax oberholseri*  
 Dusky-capped, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*  
 Fork-tailed, *Tyrannus savana*  
 Gray, *Empidonax wrightii*  
 Gray-spotted, *Muscicapa griseisticta*  
 Great Crested, *Myiarchus crinitus*  
 Hammond's, *Empidonax hammondii*  
 Least, *Empidonax minimus*  
 Narcissus, *Muscicapa narcissina*  
 Nutting's, *Myiarchus nuttingi*  
 Olive-sided, *Contopus borealis*  
 Puerto Rican, *Myiarchus antillarum*  
 Scissor-tailed, *Tyrannus forficatus*  
 Sulphur-bellied, *Myiodynastes luteiventris*  
 Vermilion, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
 Western, *Empidonax difficilis*  
 Willow, *Empidonax traillii*  
 Yellow-bellied, *Empidonax flaviventris*

Frigatebird:

- Great, *Fregata minor*
- Magnificent, *Fregata magnificens*
- Lesser, *Fregata ariel*

Fulmar, Northern, *Fulmarus glacialis*

Gadwall (see DUCKS)

Gallinule, Purple, *Porphyryula martinica*

Gannet, Northern, *Sula bassanus*

Garganey (see DUCKS)

Gnatcatcher:

- Black-capped, *Polioptila nigriceps*
- Black-tailed, *Polioptila melanura*
- Blue-gray, *Polioptila caerulea*

Godwit:

- Bar-tailed, *Limosa lapponica*
- Black-tailed, *Limosa limosa*
- Hudsonian, *Limosa haemastica*
- Marbled, *Limosa fedoa*

Golden-Plover, Lesser, *Pluvialis dominica*

Goldeneye (see DUCKS)

Goldfinch:

- American, *Carduelis tristis*
- Lawrence's, *Carduelis lawrencei*
- Lesser, *Carduelis psaltria*

Goose:

- Barnacle, *Branta leucopsis*
- Bean, *Anser fabalis*
- Canada, *Branta canadensis*
- Emperor, *Chen canagica*
- Greater White-fronted, *Anser albifrons*
- Hawaiian, *Nesochen sandvicensis*
- Ross', *Chen rossii*
- Snow, *Chen caerulescens*

Goshawk, Northern, *Accipiter gentilis*

Grackle:

- Boat-tailed, *Quiscalus major*
- Common, *Quiscalus quiscula*
- Great-tailed, *Quiscalus mexicanus*

Greater Antillean, *Quiscalus niger*  
 Grasshopper-Warbler, Middendorff's, *Locustella ochotensis*  
 Grassquit:  
     Black-faced, *Tiaris bicolor*  
     Yellow-faced, *Tiaris olivacea*  
 Grebe:  
     Eared, *Podiceps nigricollis*  
     Horned, *Podiceps auritus*  
     Least, *Tachybaptus dominicus*  
     Pied-billed, *Podilymbus podiceps*  
     Red-necked, *Podiceps grisegena*  
     Western, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
 Greenfinch, Oriental, *Carduelis sinica*  
 Greenshank, Common, *Tringa nebularia*  
 Grosbeak:  
     Black-headed, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*  
     Blue, *Guiraca caerulea*  
     Crimson-collared, *Rhodothraupis celaeno*  
     Evening, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*  
     Pine, *Pinicola enucleator*  
     Rose-breasted, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
     Yellow, *Pheucticus chrysopleus*  
 Ground-Dove:  
     Common, *Columbina passerina*  
     Ruddy, *Columbina talpacoti*  
 Guillemot:  
     Black, *Cepphus grylle*  
     Pigeon, *Cepphus columba*  
 Gull:  
     Bonaparte's, *Larus philadelphia*  
     California, *Larus californicus*  
     Common Black-headed, *Larus ridibundus*  
     Franklin's, *Larus pipixcan*  
     Glaucous, *Larus hyperboreus*  
     Glaucous-winged, *Larus glaucescens*  
     Great Black-backed, *Larus marinus*  
     Heermann's, *Larus heermanni*  
     Herring, *Larus argentatus*  
     Iceland, *Larus glaucoides*  
     Ivory, *Pagophila eburnea*  
     Laughing, *Larus atricilla*  
     Lesser Black-backed, *Larus fuscus*  
     Little, *Larus minutus*  
     Mew, *Larus canus*  
     Ring-billed, *Larus delawarensis*  
     Ross', *Rhodostethia rosea*  
     Sabine's, *Xema sabini*  
     Slaty-backed, *Larus schistisagus*  
     Thayer's, *Larus thayeri*  
     Western, *Larus occidentalis*  
     Yellow-footed, *Larus livens*  
 Gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus*  
 Harrier, Northern, *Circus cyaneus*  
 Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*  
 Hawk:  
     Asiatic Sparrow, *Accipiter gularis*  
     Black (see Black-Hawk)

Broad-winged, *Buteo platypterus*  
 Cooper's, *Accipiter cooperii*  
 Ferruginous, *Buteo regalis*  
 Gray, *Buteo nitidus*  
 Harris', *Parabuteo unicinctus*  
 Hawaiian, *Buteo solitarius*  
 Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus*  
 Red-tailed, *Buteo jamaicensis*  
 Rough-legged, *Buteo lagopus*  
 Sharp-shinned, *Accipiter striatus*  
 Short-tailed, *Buteo brachyurus*  
 Swainson's, *Buteo swainsoni*  
 White-tailed, *Buteo albicaudatus*  
 Zone-tailed, *Buteo albonotatus*  
 Hawk-Cuckoo, Hodgson's, *Cuculus fugax*  
 Hawk-Owl, Northern, *Surnia ulula*  
 Heron:  
   Great Blue, *Ardea herodias*  
   Green-backed, *Butorides striatus*  
   Little Blue, *Egretta caerulea*  
   Night (see Night-Heron)  
   Pacific Reef, *Egretta sacra*  
   Tricolored, *Egretta tricolor*  
 Hoopoe:  
   Upupa epops  
   House-Martin, Common, *Delichon urbica*  
   Hummingbird (see Carib, Emerald, Mango, Starthroat, Woodstar,  
 Violet-ear):  
   Allen's, *Selasphorus sasin*  
   Anna's, *Calypte anna*  
   Antillean Crested, *Orthorhynchus cristatus*  
   Berylline, *Amazilia beryllina*  
   Black-chinned, *Archilochus alexandri*  
   Blue-throated, *Lampornis clemenciae*  
   Broad-billed, *Cyananthus latirostris*  
   Broad-tailed, *Selasphorus platycercus*  
   Buff-bellied, *Amazilia yucatanensis*  
   Calliope, *Stellula calliope*  
   Costa's, *Calypte costae*  
   Lucifer, *Calothorax lucifer*  
   Magnificent, *Eugenes fulgens*  
   Ruby-throated, *Archilochus colubris*  
   Rufous, *Selasphorus rufus*  
   Violet-crowned, *Amazilia violiceps*  
   White-eared, *Hylocharis leucotis*  
 Ibis:  
   Glossy, *Plegadis falcinellus*  
   Scarlet, *Eudocimus ruber*  
   White, *Eudocimus albus*  
   White-faced, *Plegadis chihi*  
 Jabiru, *Jabiru mycteria*  
 Jacana, Northern, *Jacana spinosa*  
 Jaeger:  
   Long-tailed, *Stercorarius longicaudus*  
   Parasitic, *Stercorarius parasiticus*  
   Pomarine, *Stercorarius pomarinus*

Jay:

Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata*  
Brown, *Cyanocorax morio*  
Gray, *Perisoreus canadensis*  
Gray-breasted, *Aphelocoma ultramarina*  
Green, *Cyanocorax yncas*  
Pinyon, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*  
Scrub, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*  
Steller's, *Cyanocitta stelleri*

Junco:

Dark-eyed, *Junco hyemalis*  
Yellow-eyed, *Junco phaeonotus*

Kestrel:

American, *Falco sparverius*  
Eurasian, *Falco tinnunculus*

Killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*

Kingbird:

Cassin's, *Tyrannus vociferans*  
Couch's, *Tyrannus couchii*  
Eastern, *Tyrannus tyrannus*  
Gray, *Tyrannus dominicensis*  
Loggerhead, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*  
Thick-billed, *Tyrannus crassirostris*  
Tropical, *Tyrannus melancholicus*  
Western, *Tyrannus verticalis*

Kingfisher:

Belted, *Ceryle alcyon*  
Green, *Chloroceryle americana*  
Ringed, *Ceryle torquata*

Kinglet:

Golden-crowned, *Regulus satrapa*  
Ruby-crowned, *Regulus calendula*

Kiskadee, Great, *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Kite:

American Swallow-tailed, *Elanoides forficatus*  
Black, *Milvus migrans*  
Black-shouldered, *Elanus caeruleus*  
Hook-billed, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*  
Mississippi, *Ictinia mississippiensis*  
Snail, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Kittiwake:

Black-legged, *Larus tridactyla*  
Red-legged, *Larus brevirostris*

Knot:

Great, *Calidris tenuirostris*  
Red, *Calidris canutus*

Lapwing, Northern, *Vanellus vanellus*

Lark, Horned, *Eremophila alpestris*

Limpkin, *Aramus guarauna*

Lizard-Cuckoo, Puerto Rican, *Saurothera vieilloti*

Longspur:

Chestnut-collared, *Calcarius ornatus*  
Lapland, *Calcarius lapponicus*  
McCown's, *Calcarius mccownii*  
Smith's, *Calcarius pictus*

Loon:

Arctic, *Gavia arctica*

Common, *Gavia immer*  
 Red-throated, *Gavia stellata*  
 Yellow-billed, *Gavia adamsii*

Magpie:

Black-billed, *Pica pica*  
 Yellow-billed, *Pica nuttalli*

Mallard (see DUCKS)

Mango:

Antillean, *Anthracothorax dominicus*  
 Green, *Anthracothorax viridis*

Martin:

Caribbean, *Progne dominicensis*  
 Cuban, *Progne cryptoleuca*  
 Gray-breasted, *Progne chalybea*  
 House (see House-Martin)  
 Purple, *Progne subis*

Meadowlark:

Eastern, *Sturnella magna*  
 Western, *Sturnella neglecta*

Merganser (see DUCKS)

Merlin, *Falco columbarius*

Mockingbird, Northern, *Mimus polyglottos*

Moorhen, Common, *Gallinula chloropus*

Murre:

Common, *Uria aalge*  
 Thick-billed, *Uria lomvia*

Murrelet:

Ancient, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
 Craveri's, *Synthliboramphus craveri*  
 Kittlitz's, *Brachyramphus brevirostris*  
 Marbled, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*  
 Xantus', *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*

Needletail, White-throated, *Hirundapus caudacutus*

Night-Heron:

Black-crowned, *Nycticorax nycticorax*  
 Japanese, *Nycticorax goisagi*  
 Malay, *Nycticorax melanolophus*  
 Yellow-crowned, *Nycticorax violaceus*

Nighthawk:

Antillean, *Chordeiles gundlachii*  
 Common, *Chordeiles minor*  
 Lesser, *Chordeiles acutipennis*

Nightjar:

Buff-collared, *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*  
 Jungle, *Caprimulgus indicus*  
 Puerto Rican, *Caprimulgus noctitherus*

Noddy:

Black, *Anous minutus*  
 Blue-gray, *Procelsterna cerulea*  
 Brown, *Anous stolidus*  
 Lesser, *Anous tenuirostris*

Nutcracker, Clark's, *Nucifraga columbiana*

Nuthatch:

Brown-headed, *Sitta pusilla*  
 Pygmy, *Sitta pygmaea*  
 Red-breasted, *Sitta canadensis*  
 White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis*

Oldsquaw (see DUCKS)

Oriole:

Altamira, *Icterus gularis*  
Audubon's, *Icterus graduacauda*  
Black-cowled, *Icterus dominicensis*  
Black-vented, *Icterus wagleri*  
Hooded, *Icterus cucullatus*  
Northern, *Icterus galbula*  
Orchard, *Icterus spurius*  
Scott's, *Icterus parisorum*  
Streak-backed, *Icterus pustulatus*

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*

Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*

Owl:

Barn (see Barn-Owl)  
Barred, *Strix varia*  
Boreal, *Aegolius funereus*  
Burrowing, *Athene cunicularia*  
Elf, *Micrathene whitneyi*  
Flammulated, *Otus flammeolus*  
Great Gray, *Strix nebulosa*  
Great Horned, *Bubo virginianus*  
Hawk (see Hawk-Owl)  
Long-eared, *Asio otus*  
Pygmy (see Pygmy-Owl)  
Saw-whet (see Saw-Whet Owl)  
Screech (see Screech-Owl)  
Short-eared, *Asio flammeus*  
Snowy, *Nyctea scandiaca*  
Spotted, *Strix occidentalis*

Oystercatcher:

American, *Haematopus palliatus*  
Black, *Haematopus bachmani*

Parula:

Northern, *Parula americana*  
Tropical, *Parula pitiayumi*

Pauraque, Common, *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Pelican:

American White, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
Brown, *Pelecanus occidentalis*

Petrel:

Black-capped, *Pterodroma hasitata*  
Bonin, *Pterodroma hypoleuca*  
Bulwer's, *Bulweria bulwerii*  
Cook's, *Pterodroma cookii*  
Dark-rumped, *Pterodroma phaeopygia*  
Herald, *Pterodroma arminjoniana*  
Kermadec, *Pterodroma neglecta*  
Mottled, *Pterodroma inexpectata*  
Murphy's, *Pterodroma ultima*  
Storm (see Storm-Petrel)  
White-necked, *Pterodroma externa*

Pewee:

Greater, *Contopus pertinax*  
Lesser Antillean, *Contopus latirostris*  
Wood (see Wood-Pewee)

Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens*

Phalarope:  
 Red, *Phalaropus fulicaria*  
 Red-necked, *Phalaropus lobatus*  
 Wilson's, *Phalaropus tricolor*

Phoebe:  
 Black, *Sayornis nigricans*  
 Eastern, *Sayornis phoebe*  
 Say's, *Sayornis saya*

Pigeon:  
 Band-tailed, *Columba fasciata*  
 Plain, *Columba inornata*  
 Red-billed, *Columba flavirostris*  
 Scaly-naped, *Columba squamosa*  
 White-crowned, *Columba leucocephala*

Pintail (see DUCKS)

Pipit:  
 Pechora, *Anthus gustavi*  
 Red-throated, *Anthus cervinus*  
 Sprague's, *Anthus spragueii*  
 Tree (see Tree-Pipit)  
 Water, *Anthus spinoletta*

Plover:  
 Black-bellied, *Pluvialis squatarola*  
 Common Ringed, *Charadrius hiaticula*  
 Golden (see Golden-Plover)  
 Great Sand, *Charadrius leschenaultii*  
 Little Ringed, *Charadrius dubius*  
 Mongolian, *Charadrius mongolus*  
 Mountain, *Charadrius montanus*  
 Piping, *Charadrius melodus*  
 Semipalmated, *Charadrius semipalmatus*  
 Snowy, *Charadrius alexandrinus*  
 Wilson's, *Charadrius wilsonia*

Pochard (see DUCKS)

Poorwill, Common, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*

Puffin:  
 Atlantic, *Fratercula arctica*  
 Horned, *Fratercula corniculata*  
 Tufted, *Fratercula cirrhata*

Pygmy-Owl:  
 Ferruginous, *Glaucidium brasilianum*  
 Northern, *Glaucidium gnoma*

Pyrrhuloxia, *Cardinalis sinuatus*

Quail-Dove:  
 Bridled, *Geotrygon mystacea*  
 Key West, *Geotrygon chrysia*  
 Ruddy, *Geotrygon montana*

Rail:  
 Black, *Laterallus jamaicensis*  
 Clapper, *Rallus longirostris*  
 King, *Rallus elegans*  
 Sora (see Sora)  
 Virginia, *Rallus limicola*  
 Yellow, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*

Raven:  
 Chihuahuan, *Corvus cryptoleucus*  
 Common, *Corvus corax*

Razorbill, *Alca torda*  
 Redhead (see DUCKS)  
 Redpoll:  
   Common, *Carduelis flammea*  
   Hoary, *Carduelis hornemanni*  
 Redshank, Spotted, *Tringa erythropus*  
 Redstart:  
   American, *Setophaga ruticilla*  
   Painted, *Myioborus pictus*  
   Slaty-throated, *Myioborus miniatus*  
 Reed-Bunting:  
   Common, *Emberiza schoeniculus*  
   Pallas', *Emberiza pallasii*  
 Roadrunner, Greater, *Geococcyx californianus*  
 Robin:  
   American, *Turdus migratorius*  
   Clay-colored, *Turdus grayi*  
   Rufous-backed, *Turdus rufopalliatus*  
 Rosefinch, Common, *Carpodacus erythrinus*  
 Rough-winged Swallow, Northern, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*  
 Rubythroat, Siberian, *Luscinia calliope*  
 Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*  
 Sanderling, *Calidris alba*  
 Sandpiper:  
   Baird's, *Calidris bairdii*  
   Broad-billed, *Limicola falcinellus*  
   Buff-breasted, *Tryngites subruficollis*  
   Common, *Actitis hypoleucos*  
   Curlew, *Calidris ferruginea*  
   Least, *Calidris minutilla*  
   Marsh, *Tringa stagnatilis*  
   Pectoral, *Calidris melanotos*  
   Purple, *Calidris maritima*  
   Rock, *Calidris ptilocnemis*  
   Semipalmated, *Calidris pusilla*  
   Sharp-tailed, *Calidris acuminata*  
   Solitary, *Tringa solitaria*  
   Spoonbill, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*  
   Spotted, *Actitis macularia*  
   Stilt, *Calidris himantopus*  
   Terek, *Xenus cinereus*  
   Upland, *Bartramia longicauda*  
   Western, *Calidris mauri*  
   White-rumped, *Calidris fuscicollis*  
   Wood, *Tringa glareola*  
 Sapsucker:  
   Red-breasted, *Sphyrapicus ruber*  
   Williamson's, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*  
   Yellow-bellied, *Sphyrapicus varius*  
 Saw-whet Owl, Northern, *Aegolius acadicus*  
 Scaup (see DUCKS)  
 Scoter (see DUCKS)  
 Screech-Owl:  
   Eastern, *Otus asio*  
   Puerto Rican, *Otus nudipes*  
   Western, *Otus kennicottii*  
   Whiskered, *Otus trichopsis*



Sea-Eagle, Steller's, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*  
Seed-eater, White-collared, *Sporophila torqueola*  
Shearwater:

Audubon's, *Puffinus lherminieri*  
Black-vented, *Puffinus opisthomelas*  
Buller's, *Puffinus bulleri*  
Christmas, *Puffinus nativitatus*  
Cory's, *Calonectris diomedea*  
Flesh-footed, *Puffinus carneipes*  
Greater, *Puffinus gravis*  
Little, *Puffinus assimilis*  
Manx, *Puffinus puffinus*  
Pink-footed, *Puffinus creatopus*  
Short-tailed, *Puffinus tenuirostris*  
Sooty, *Puffinus griseus*  
Townsend's, *Puffinus auricularis*  
Wedge-tailed, *Puffinus pacificus*

Shoveler (see DUCKS)

Shrike:

Loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus*  
Northern, *Lanius excubitor*

Siskin, Pine, *Carduelis pinus*

Skimmer, Black, *Rhynchops niger*

Skua:

Great, *Catharacta skua*  
South Polar, *Catharacta maccormicki*

Skylark, Eurasian, *Alauda arvensis*

Smew (see DUCKS)

Snipe:

Common, *Gallinago gallinago*  
Jack, *Lymnocyptes minimus*  
Pin-tailed, *Gallinago stenura*  
Swinhoe's, *Gallinago megala*

Solitaire, Townsend's, *Myadestes townsendi*

Sora, *Porzana carolina*

Sparrow:

American Tree, *Spizella arborea*  
Bachman's, *Aimophila aestivalis*  
Baird's, *Ammodramus bairdii*  
Black-chinned, *Spizella atrogularis*  
Black-throated, *Amphispiza bilineata*  
Botteri's, *Aimophila botterii*  
Brewer's, *Spizella breweri*  
Cassin's, *Aimophila cassinii*  
Chipping, *Spizella passerina*  
Clay-colored, *Spizella pallida*  
Field, *Spizella pusilla*  
Five-striped, *Amphispiza quinquestriata*  
Fox, *Passerella iliaca*  
Golden-crowned, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
Grasshopper, *Ammodramus savannarum*  
Harris', *Zonotrichia querula*  
Henslow's, *Ammodramus henslowii*  
Lark, *Chondestes grammacus*  
Le Conte's, *Ammodramus leconteii*  
Lincoln's, *Melospiza lincolnii*  
Olive, *Arremonops rufivirgatus*

Rufous-crowned, *Aimophila ruificeps*  
 Rufous-winged, *Aimophila carpalis*  
 Sage, *Amphispiza belli*  
 Savannah, *Passerculus sandwichensis*  
 Seaside, *Ammodramus maritimus*  
 Sharp-tailed, *Ammodramus caudacutus*  
 Song, *Melospiza melodia*  
 Swamp, *Melospiza georgiana*  
 Vesper, *Pooecetes gramineus*  
 White-crowned, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*  
 White-throated, *Zonotrichia albicollis*  
 Worthen's, *Spizella wortheni*  
 Spoonbill, Roseate, *Ajaia ajaja*  
 Starling:  
     Ashy, *Sturnus cineraceus*  
     Violet-backed, *Sturnus philippensis*  
 Starthroat, Plain-capped *Heliomaster constantii*,  
 Stilt, Black-necked, *Himantopus mexicanus*  
 Stint:  
     Little, *Calidris minuta*  
     Long-toed, *Calidris subminuta*  
     Rufous-necked, *Calidris ruficollis*  
     Temminck's, *Calidris temminckii*  
 Stork, Wood, *Mycteria americana*  
 Storm-Petrel:  
     Ashy, *Oceanodroma homochroa*  
     Band-rumped, *Oceanodroma castro*  
     Black, *Oceanodroma melania*  
     Fork-tailed, *Oceanodroma furcata*  
     Leach's, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*  
     Least, *Oceanodroma microsoma*  
     Sooty, *Oceanodroma tristrami*  
     Wedge-rumped, *Oceanodroma tethys*  
     White-faced, *Pelagadroma marina*  
     Wilson's, *Oceanites oceanicus*  
 Surfbird, *Aphriza virgata*  
 Swallow:  
     Bahama, *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*  
     Bank, *Riparia riparia*  
     Barn, *Hirundo rustica*  
     Cave, *Hirundo fulva*  
     Cliff, *Hirundo pyrrhonota*  
     Rough-winged (see Rough-winged Swallow)  
     Tree, *Tachycineta bicolor*  
     Violet-green, *Tachycineta thalassina*  
 Swan:  
     Trumpeter, *Cygnus buccinator*  
     Tundra, *Cygnus columbianus*  
     Whooper, *Cygnus cygnus*  
 Swift:  
     Antillean Palm, *Tachornis pheonicobia*  
     Black, *Cypseloides niger*  
     Chimney, *Chaetura pelagica*  
     Common, *Apus apus*  
     Fork-tailed, *Apus pacificus*  
     Needle-tailed (see Needletail)  
     Vaux's, *Chaetura vauxi*

White-collared, *Streptoprocne zonaris*  
White-throated, *Aeronautes saxatalis*

Tanager:

Hepatic, *Piranga flava*  
Puerto Rican, *Neospingus specularis*  
Scarlet, *Piranga olivacea*  
Stripe-headed, *Spindalis zena*  
Summer, *Piranga rubra*  
Western, *Piranga ludoviciana*

Tattler:

Gray-tailed, *Heteroscelus brevipes*  
Wandering, *Heteroscelus incanus*

Teal (see DUCKS)

Tern:

Aleutian, *Sterna aleutica*  
Arctic, *Sterna paradisaea*  
Black, *Chlidonias niger*  
Black-naped, *Sterna sumatrana*  
Bridled, *Sterna anaethetus*  
Caspian, *Sterna caspia*  
Common, *Sterna hirundo*  
Elegant, *Sterna elegans*  
Forster's, *Sterna forsteri*  
Gray-backed, *Sterna lunata*  
Gull-billed, *Sterna nilotica*  
Least, *Sterna antillarum*  
Little, *Sterna albifrons*  
Roseate, *Sterna dougallii*  
Royal, *Sterna maxima*  
Sandwich, *Sterna sandvicensis*  
Sooty, *Sterna fuscata*  
White, *Gygis alba*  
White-winged, *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Thrasher:

Bendire's, *Toxostoma bendirei*  
Brown, *Toxostoma rufum*  
California, *Toxostoma redivivum*  
Crissal, *Toxostoma crissale*  
Curve-billed, *Toxostoma curvirostre*  
Le Conte's, *Toxostoma lecontei*  
Long-billed, *Toxostoma longirostre*  
Pearly-eyed, *Margarops fuscatus*  
Sage, *Oreoscoptes montanus*

Thrush:

Aztec, *Ridgwayia pinicola*  
Blue Rock, *Monticola solitarius*  
Dusky, *Turdus naumanni*  
Eye-browed, *Turdus obscurus*  
Gray-cheeked, *Catharus minimus*  
Hawaiian, *Phaeornis obscurus*  
Hermit, *Catharus guttatus*  
Red-legged, *Turdus plumbeus*  
Small Kauai, *Phaeornis palmeri*  
Swainson's, *Catharus ustulatus*  
Varied, *Ixoreus naevius*  
Wood, *Hylocichla minima*

Tit, Siberian, *Parus cinctus*  
 Titmouse:  
     Bridled, *Parus wollweberi*  
     Plain, *Parus inornatus*  
     Tufted, *Parus bicolor*  
 Towhee:  
     Abert's, *Pipilo aberti*  
     Brown, *Pipilo fuscus*  
     Green-tailed, *Pipilo chlorurus*  
     Rufous-sided, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*  
 Tree-Pipit, Olive, *Anthus hodgsoni*  
 Trogon:  
     Eared, *Euptilotus neoxenus*  
     Elegant, *Trogon elegans*  
 Tropicbird:  
     Red-billed, *Phaethon aethereus*  
     Red-tailed, *Phaethon rubricauda*  
     White-tailed, *Phaethon lepturus*  
 Turnstone:  
     Black, *Arenaria melanocephala*  
     Ruddy, *Arenaria interpres*  
 Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*  
 Verdin, *Auriparus flaviceps*  
 Violet-Ear, Green, *Colibri thalassinus*  
 Vireo:  
     Bell's Vireo *bellii*  
     Black-capped, *Vireo atricapillus*  
     Black-whiskered, *Vireo altiloquus*  
     Gray, *Vireo vicinior*  
     Hutton's, *Vireo huttoni*  
     Philadelphia, *Vireo philadelphicus*  
     Puerto Rican, *Vireo latimeri*  
     Red-eyed, *Vireo olivaceus*  
     Solitary, *Vireo solitarius*  
     Warbling, *Vireo gilvus*  
     White-eyed, *Vireo griseus*  
     Yellow-throated, *Vireo flavifrons*  
 Vulture:  
     Black, *Coragyps atratus*  
     Turkey, *Cathartes aura*  
 Wagtail:  
     Black-backed, *Motacilla lugens*  
     Gray, *Motacilla cinerea*  
     White, *Motacilla alba*  
     Yellow, *Motacilla flava*  
 Warbler:  
     Adelaide's, *Dendroica adelaidae*  
     Arctic, *Phylloscopus borealis*  
     Bachman's, *Vermivora bachmanii*  
     Bay-breasted, *Dendroica castanea*  
     Black-and-white, *Mniotilta varia*  
     Black-throated Blue, *Dendroica caerulescens*  
     Black-throated Gray, *Dendroica nigrescens*  
     Black-throated Green, *Dendroica virens*  
     Blackburnian, *Dendroica fusca*  
     Blackpoll, *Dendroica striata*  
     Blue-winged, *Vermivora pinus*

Canada, *Wilsonia canadensis*  
 Cape May, *Dendroica tigrina*  
 Cerulean, *Dendroica cerulea*  
 Chestnut-sided, *Dendroica pensylvanica*  
 Colima, *Vermivora crissalis*  
 Connecticut, *Oporornis agilis*  
 Elfin Woods, *Dendroica angelae*  
 Golden-cheeked, *Dendroica chrysoparia*  
 Golden-crowned, *Basileuterus culicivorus*  
 Golden-winged, *Vermivora chrysoptera*  
 Grace's, *Dendroica graciae*  
 Grasshopper (see Grasshopper-Warbler)  
 Hermit, *Dendroica occidentalis*  
 Hooded, *Wilsonia citrina*  
 Kentucky, *Oporornis formosus*  
 Kirtland's, *Dendroica kirtlandii*  
 Lucy's, *Vermivora luciae*  
 MacGillivray's, *Oporornis tolmiei*  
 Magnolia, *Dendroica magnolia*  
 Mourning, *Oporornis philadelphia*  
 Nashville, *Vermivora ruficapilla*  
 Olive, *Peucedramus taeniatus*  
 Orange-crowned, *Vermivora celata*  
 Palm, *Dendroica palmarum*  
 Parula (see Parula)  
 Pine, *Dendroica pinus*  
 Prairie, *Dendroica discolor*  
 Prothonotary, *Protonotaria citrea*  
 Red-faced, *Cardellina rubrifrons*  
 Rufous-capped, *Basileuterus rufifrons*  
 Swainson's, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*  
 Tennessee, *Vermivora peregrina*  
 Townsend's, *Dendroica townsendi*  
 Virginia's, *Vermivora virginiae*  
 Willow, *Phylloscopus trochilus*  
 Wilson's, *Wilsonia pusilla*  
 Worm-eating, *Helmitheros vermivorus*  
 Yellow, *Dendroica petechia*  
 Yellow-rumped, *Dendroica coronata*  
 Yellow-throated, *Dendroica dominica*

Waterthrush:

- Louisiana, *Seiurus motacilla*
- Northern, *Seiurus noveboracensis*

Waxwing:

- Bohemian, *Bombycilla garrulus*
- Cedar, *Bombycilla cedrorum*

Wheatear, Northern, *Oenanthe oenanthe*  
 Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*  
 Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus*  
 Whistling-Duck (see DUCKS)  
 Wigeon (see DUCKS)  
 Willet, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*  
 Wood-Pewee:

- Eastern, *Contopus virens*
- Western, *Contopus sordidulus*

Woodcock:

- American, *Scolopax minor*

Eurasian, *Scolopax rusticola*  
Woodpecker:  
Acorn, *Melanerpes formicivorus*  
Black-backed, *Picoides arcticus*  
Downy, *Picoides pubescens*  
Gila, *Melanerpes uropygialis*  
Golden-fronted, *Melanerpes aurifrons*  
Hairy, *Picoides villosus*  
Ivory-billed, *Campephilus principalis*  
Ladder-backed, *Picoides scalaris*  
Lewis', *Melanerpes lewis*  
Nuttall's, *Picoides nuttallii*  
Pileated, *Dryocopus pileatus*  
Puerto Rican, *Melanerpes portoricensis*  
Red-bellied, *Melanerpes carolinus*  
Red-cockaded, *Picoides borealis*  
Red-headed, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*  
Strickland's, *Picoides stricklandi*  
Three-toed, *Picoides tridactylus*  
White-headed, *Picoides albolarvatus*  
Woodstar, Bahama, *Calliphlox evelynae*  
Wren:  
Bewick's *Thryomanes bewickii*  
Cactus, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*  
Canyon, *Catherpes mexicanus*  
Carolina, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*  
House, *Troglodytes aedon*  
Marsh, *Cistothorus palustris*  
Rock, *Salpinctes obsoletus*  
Sedge, *Cistothorus platensis*  
Winter, *Troglodytes troglodytes*  
Wryneck, Eurasian, *Jynx torquilla*  
Yellowlegs:  
Greater, *Tringa melanoleuca*  
Lesser, *Tringa flavipes*  
Yellowthroat:  
Common, *Geothlypis trichas*  
Gray-crowned, *Geothlypis poliocephala*

## II. Taxonomic Listing

Order GAVIIFORMES

Family GAVIIDAE

*Gavia stellata*, Red-throated Loon  
*Gavia arctica*, Arctic Loon  
*Gavia immer*, Common Loon  
*Gavia adamsii*, Yellow-billed Loon

Order PO DI CIP ED I FORMES

Family PO DI CIP EDIDAE

*Tachybaptus dominicus*, Least Grebe  
*Podilymbus podiceps*, Pied-billed Grebe  
*Podiceps auritus*, Horned Grebe  
*Podiceps grisegena*, Red-necked Grebe

*Podiceps nigricollis*, Eared Grebe  
*Aechmophorus occidentalis*, Western Grebe

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family DIOMEDEIDAE

*Diomedea albatrus*, Short-tailed Albatross  
*Diomedea nigripes*, Black-footed Albatross  
*Diomedea immutabilis*, Laysan Albatross  
*Diomedea chlororhynchos*, Yellow-nosed Albatross

Family PROCELLARIIDAE

*Fulmarus glacialis*, Northern Fulmar  
*Pterodroma hasitata*, Black-capped Petrel  
*Pterodroma phaeopygia*, Dark-rumped Petrel  
*Pterodroma externa*, White-necked Petrel  
*Pterodroma inexpectata*, Mottled Petrel  
*Pterodroma ultima*, Murphy's Petrel  
*Pterodroma neglecta*, Kermadec Petrel  
*Pterodroma arminjoniana*, Herald Petrel  
*Pterodroma cookii*, Cook's Petrel  
*Pterodroma hypoleuca*, Bonin Petrel  
*Bulweria bulwerii*, Bulwer's Petrel  
*Calonectris diomedea*, Cory's Shearwater  
*Puffinus creatopus*, Pink-footed Shearwater  
*Puffinus carneipes*, Flesh-footed Shearwater  
*Puffinus gravis*, Greater Shearwater  
*Puffinus pacificus*, Wedge-tailed Shearwater  
*Puffinus bulleri*, Buller's Shearwater  
*Puffinus griseus*, Sooty Shearwater  
*Puffinus tenuirostris*, Short-tailed Shearwater  
*Puffinus nativitatis*, Christmas Shearwater  
*Puffinus puffinus*, Manx Shearwater  
*Puffinus opisthomelas*, Black-vented Shearwater  
*Puffinus auricularis*, Townsend's Shearwater  
*Puffinus assimilis*, Little Shearwater  
*Puffinus lherminieri*, Audubon's Shearwater

Family HYDROBATIDAE

*Oceanites oceanicus*, Wilson's Storm-Petrel  
*Pelagodroma marina*, White-faced Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma furcata*, Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, Leach's Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma homochroa*, Ashy Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma castro*, Band-rumped Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma tethys*, Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma melania*, Black Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma tristrami*, Sooty Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma microsoma*, Least Storm-Petrel

Order PELECANIFORMES

Family PHAETHONTIDAE

*Phaethon lepturus*, White-tailed Tropicbird  
*Phaethon aethereus*, Red-billed Tropicbird  
*Phaethon rubricauda*, Red-tailed Tropicbird

Family SULIDAE

*Sula dactylatra*, Masked Booby  
*Sula nebouxii*, Blue-footed Booby  
*Sula leucogaster*, Brown Booby  
*Sula sula*, Red-footed Booby  
*Sula bassanus*, Northern Gannet

Family PELECANIDAE

*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*, American White Pelican  
*Pelecanus occidentalis*, Brown Pelican

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE

*Phalacrocorax carbo*, Great Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax auritus*, Double-crested Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax olivaceus*, Olivaceous Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, Brandt's Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*, Pelagic Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax urile*, Red-faced Cormorant

Family ANHINGIDAE

*Anhinga anhinga*, Anhinga

Family FREGATIDAE

*Fregata magnificens*, Magnificent Frigatebird  
*Fregata minor*, Great Frigatebird  
*Fregata ariel*, Lesser Frigatebird

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family ARDEIDAE

*Botaurus lentiginosus*, American Bittern  
*Ixobrychus exilis*, Least Bittern  
*Ixobrychus sinensis*, Chinese Bittern  
*Ixobrychus eurhythmus*, Schrenk's Bittern  
*Ardea herodias*, Great Blue Heron  
*Casmerodius albus*, Great Egret  
*Egretta eulophotes*, Chinese Egret  
*Egretta sacra*, Pacific Reef Heron  
*Egretta intermedia*, Plumed Egret  
*Egretta thula*, Snowy Egret  
*Egretta caerulea*, Little Blue Heron  
*Egretta tricolor*, Tricolored Heron  
*Egretta rufescens*, Reddish Egret  
*Bubulcus ibis*, Cattle Egret  
*Butorides striatus*, Green-backed Heron



*Nycticorax nycticorax*, Black-crowned Night-Heron  
*Nycticorax melanolophus*, Malay Night-Heron  
*Nycticorax goisagi*, Japanese Night-Heron  
*Nycticorax violaceus*, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Family THRE SKI ORN I THIDAE

*Eudocimus albus*, White Ibis  
*Eudocimus ruber*, Scarlet Ibis  
*Plegadis falcinellus*, Glossy Ibis  
*Plegadis chihi*, White-faced Ibis  
*Ajaia ajaja*, Roseate Spoonbill

Family CICONIIDAE

*Jabiru mycteria*, Jabiru  
*Mycteria americana*, Wood Stork

Order PHO EN I COP TER I FORMES

Family PHO EN I COP TER IDAE

*Phoenicopterus ruber*, Greater Flamingo

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANATIDAE

*Dendrocygna bicolor*, Fulvous Whistling-Duck  
*Dendrocygna autumnalis*, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck  
*Dendrocygna arborea*, West Indian Whistling-Duck  
*Cygnus columbianus*, Tundra Swan  
*Cygnus cygnus*, Whooper Swan  
*Cygnus buccinator*, Trumpeter Swan  
*Anser fabalis*, Bean Goose  
*Anser albifrons*, Greater White-fronted Goose  
*Chen caerulescens*, Snow Goose  
*Chen rossii*, Ross' Goose  
*Chen canagica*, Emperor Goose  
*Branta bernicla*, Brant  
*Branta leucopsis*, Barnacle Goose  
*Branta canadensis*, Canada Goose  
*Nesochen sandvicensis*, Hawaiian Goose  
*Aix sponsa*, Wood Duck  
*Anas crecca*, Green-winged Teal  
*Anas formosa*, Baikal Teal  
*Anas falcata*, Falcated Teal  
*Anas rubripes*, American Black Duck  
*Anas fulvigula*, Mottled Duck  
*Anas platyrhynchos*, Mallard  
*Anas wyvilliana*, Hawaiian Duck  
*Anas laysanensis*, Laysan Duck  
*Anas bahamensis*, White-cheeked Pintail  
*Anas acuta*, Northern Pintail  
*Anas querquedula*, Garganey  
*Anas discors*, Blue-winged Teal  
*Anas cyanoptera*, Cinnamon Teal

*Anas clypeata*, Northern Shoveler  
*Anas strepera*, Gadwall  
*Anas penelope*, Eurasian Wigeon  
*Anas americana*, American Wigeon  
*Aythya ferina*, Common Pochard  
*Aythya valisineria*, Canvasback  
*Aythya americana*, Redhead  
*Aythya baeri*, Baer's Pochard  
*Aythya collaris*, Ring-necked Duck  
*Aythya fuligula*, Tufted Duck  
*Aythya marila*, Greater Scaup  
*Aythya affinis*, Lesser Scaup  
*Somateria mollissima*, Common Eider  
*Somateria spectabilis*, King Eider  
*Somateria fischeri*, Spectacled Eider  
*Polysticta stelleri*, Steller's Eider  
*Histrionicus histrionicus*, Harlequin Duck  
*Clangula hyemalis*, Oldsquaw  
*Melanitta nigra*, Black Scoter  
*Melanitta perspicillata*, Surf Scoter  
*Melanitta fusca*, White-winged Scoter  
*Bucephala clangula*, Common Goldeneye  
*Bucephala islandica*, Barrow's Goldeneye  
*Bucephala albeola*, Bufflehead  
*Mergellus albellus*, Smew  
*Lophodytes cucullatus*, Hooded Merganser  
*Mergus merganser*, Common Merganser  
*Mergus serrator*, Red-breasted Merganser  
*Oxyura jamaicensis*, Ruddy Duck  
*Oxyura dominica*, Masked Duck

Order FAL CON I FORMES

Family CATHARTIDAE

*Coragyps atratus*, Black Vulture  
*Cathartes aura*, Turkey Vulture  
*Gymnogyps californianus*, California Condor

Family ACCIPITRIDAE

*Pandion haliaetus*, Osprey  
*Chondrohierax uncinatus*, Hook-billed Kite  
*Elanoides forficatus*, American Swallow-tailed Kite  
*Elanus caeruleus*, Black-shouldered Kite  
*Rostrhamus sociabilis*, Snail Kite  
*Ictinia mississippiensis*, Mississippi Kite  
*Milvus migrans*, Black Kite  
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Bald Eagle  
*Haliaeetus albicilla*, White-tailed Eagle  
*Haliaeetus pelagicus*, Steller's Sea-Eagle  
*Circus cyaneus*, Northern Harrier  
*Accipiter gularis*, Asiatic Sparrow Hawk  
*Accipiter striatus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk  
*Accipiter cooperii*, Cooper's Hawk  
*Accipiter gentilis*, Northern Goshawk  
*Buteogallus anthracinus*, Common Black-Hawk

*Parabuteo unicinctus*, Harris' Hawk  
*Buteo nitidus*, Gray Hawk  
*Buteo lineatus*, Red-shouldered Hawk  
*Buteo platypterus*, Broad-winged Hawk  
*Buteo brachyurus*, Short-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Hawk  
*Buteo albicaudatus*, White-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo albonotatus*, Zone-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo solitarius*, Hawaiian Hawk  
*Buteo jamaicensis*, Red-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo regalis*, Ferruginous Hawk  
*Buteo lagopus*, Rough-legged Hawk  
*Aquila chrysaetos*, Golden Eagle

Family FALCONIDAE

*Polyborus plancus*, Crested Caracara  
*Falco tinnunculus*, Eurasian Kestrel  
*Falco sparverius*, American Kestrel  
*Falco columbarius*, Merlin  
*Falco femoralis*, Aplomado Falcon  
*Falco peregrinus*, Peregrine Falcon  
*Falco rusticolus*, Gyrfalcon  
*Falco mexicanus*, Prairie Falcon

Order GRUIFORMES

Family RALLIDAE

*Coturnicops noveboracensis*, Yellow Rail  
*Laterallus jamaicensis*, Black Rail  
*Crex crex*, Corn Crake  
*Rallus longirostris*, Clapper Rail  
*Rallus elegans*, King Rail  
*Rallus limicola*, Virginia Rail  
*Porzana carolina*, Sora  
*Porzana flaviventer*, Yellow-breasted Crake  
*Porphyryla martinica*, Purple Gallinule  
*Gallinula chloropus*, Common Moorhen  
*Fulica atra*, Eurasian Coot  
*Fulica americana*, American Coot  
*Fulica caribaea*, Caribbean Coot

Family ARAMIDAE

*Aramus guarauna*, Limpkin

Family GRUIDAE

*Grus canadensis*, Sandhill Crane  
*Grus grus*, Common Crane  
*Grus americana*, Whooping Crane

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family CHARADRIIDAE

*Vanellus vanellus*, Northern Lapwing  
*Pluvialis squatarola*, Black-bellied Plover  
*Pluvialis dominica*, Lesser Golden-Plover  
*Charadrius mongolus*, Mongolian Plover  
*Charadrius leschenaultii*, Great Sand Plover  
*Charadrius alexandrinus*, Snowy Plover  
*Charadrius wilsonia*, Wilson's Plover  
*Charadrius hiaticula*, Common Ringed Plover  
*Charadrius semipalmatus*, Semipalmated Plover  
*Charadrius melodus*, Piping Plover  
*Charadrius dubius*, Little Ringed Plover  
*Charadrius vociferus*, Killdeer  
*Charadrius montanus*, Mountain Plover  
*Charadrius morinellus*, Eurasian Dotterel

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE

*Haematopus palliatus*, American Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus bachmani*, Black Oystercatcher

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

*Himantopus mexicanus*, Black-necked Stilt  
*Recurvirostra americana*, American Avocet

Family JACANIDAE

*Jacana spinosa*, Northern Jacana

Family, SCOLOPACIDAE

*Tringa nebularia*, Common Greenshank  
*Tringa melanoleuca*, Greater Yellowlegs  
*Tringa flavipes*, Lesser Yellowlegs  
*Tringa stagnatilis*, Marsh Sandpiper  
*Tringa erythropus*, Spotted Redshank  
*Tringa glareola*, Wood Sandpiper  
*Tringa solitaria*, Solitary Sandpiper  
*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*, Willet  
*Heteroscelus incanus*, Wandering Tattler  
*Heteroscelus brevipes*, Gray-tailed Tattler  
*Actitis hypoleucos*, Common Sandpiper  
*Actitis macularia*, Spotted Sandpiper  
*Xenus cinereus*, Terek Sandpiper  
*Bartramia longicauda*, Upland Sandpiper  
*Numenius minutus*, Least Curlew  
*Numenius borealis*, Eskimo Curlew  
*Numenius phaeopus*, Whimbrel  
*Numenius tahitiensis*, Bristle-thighed Curlew  
*Numenius madagascariensis*, Far Eastern Curlew  
*Numenius americanus*, Long-billed Curlew  
*Limosa limosa*, Black-tailed Godwit  
*Limosa haemastica*, Hudsonian Godwit  
*Limosa lapponica*, Bar-tailed Godwit  
*Limosa fedoa*, Marbled Godwit  
*Arenaria interpres*, Ruddy Turnstone  
*Arenaria melanocephala*, Black Turnstone

*Aphriza virgata*, Surfbird  
*Calidris tenuirostris*, Great Knot  
*Calidris canutus*, Red Knot  
*Calidris alba*, Sanderling  
*Calidris pusilla*, Semipalmated Sandpiper  
*Calidris mauri*, Western Sandpiper  
*Calidris ruficollis*, Rufous-necked Stint  
*Calidris minuta*, Little Stint  
*Calidris temminckii*, Temminck's Stint  
*Calidris subminuta*, Long-toed Stint  
*Calidris minutilla*, Least Sandpiper  
*Calidris fuscicollis*, White-rumped Sandpiper  
*Calidris bairdii*, Baird's Sandpiper  
*Calidris melanotos*, Pectoral Sandpiper  
*Calidris acuminata*, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
*Calidris maritima*, Purple Sandpiper  
*Calidris ptilocnemis*, Rock Sandpiper  
*Calidris alpina*, Dunlin  
*Calidris ferruginea*, Curlew Sandpiper  
*Calidris himantopus*, Stilt Sandpiper  
*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, Spoonbill Sandpiper  
*Limicola falcinellus*, Broad-billed Sandpiper  
*Tryngites subruficollis*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper  
*Philomachus pugnax*, Ruff  
*Limnodromus griseus*, Short-billed Dowitcher  
*Limnodromus scolopaceus*, Long-billed Dowitcher  
*Lymnocyptes minimus*, Jack Snipe  
*Gallinago gallinago*, Common Snipe  
*Gallinago stenura*, Pin-tailed Snipe  
*Gallinago megala*, Swinhoe's Snipe  
*Scolopax rusticola*, Eurasian Woodcock  
*Scolopax minor*, American Woodcock  
*Phalaropus tricolor*, Wilson's Phalarope  
*Phalaropus lobatus*, Red-necked Phalarope  
*Phalaropus fulicaria*, Red Phalarope

Family LARIDAE

*Stercorarius pomarinus*, Pomarine Jaeger  
*Stercorarius parasiticus*, Parasitic Jaeger  
*Stercorarius longicaudus*, Long-tailed Jaeger  
*Catharacta skua*, Great Skua  
*Catharacta maccormicki*, South Polar Skua  
*Larus atricilla*, Laughing Gull  
*Larus pipixcan*, Franklin's Gull  
*Larus minutus*, Little Gull

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*Larus ridibundus*, Common Black-headed Gull  
*Larus philadelphia*, Bonaparte's Gull  
*Larus heermanni*, Heermann's Gull  
*Larus canus*, Mew Gull  
*Larus delawarensis*, Ring-billed Gull  
*Larus californicus*, California Gull  
*Larus argentatus*, Herring Gull  
*Larus thayeri*, Thayer's Gull

*Larus glaucooides*, Iceland Gull  
*Larus fuscus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull  
*Larus schistisagus*, Slaty-backed Gull  
*Larus livens*, Yellow-footed Gull  
*Larus occidentalis*, Western Gull  
*Larus glaucescens*, Glaucous-winged Gull  
*Larus hyperboreus*, Glaucous Gull  
*Larus marinus*, Great Black-backed Gull  
*Rissa tridactyla*, Black-legged Kittiwake  
*Rissa brevirostris*, Red-legged Kittiwake  
*Rhodostethia rosea*, Ross' Gull  
*Xema sabini*, Sabine's Gull  
*Pagophila eburnea*, Ivory Gull  
*Sterna nilotica*, Gull-billed Tern  
*Sterna caspia*, Caspian Tern  
*Sterna maxima*, Royal Tern  
*Sterna elegans*, Elegant Tern  
*Sterna sandvicensis*, Sandwich Tern  
*Sterna dougallii*, Roseate Tern  
*Sterna hirundo*, Common Tern  
*Sterna paradisaea*, Arctic Tern  
*Sterna aleutica*, Aleutian Tern  
*Sterna forsteri*, Forster's Tern  
*Sterna antillarum*, Least Tern  
*Sterna albifrons*, Little Tern  
*Sterna sumatrana*, Black-naped Tern  
*Sterna lunata*, Gray-backed Tern  
*Sterna anaethetus*, Bridled Tern  
*Sterna fuscata*, Sooty Tern  
*Chlidonias leucopterus*, White-winged Tern  
*Chlidonias niger*, Black Tern  
*Anous stolidus*, Brown Noddy  
*Anous minutus*, Black Noddy  
*Anous tenuirostris*, Lesser Noddy  
*Procelsterna cerulea*, Blue-Gray Noddy  
*Gygis alba*, White Tern  
*Rynchops niger*, Black Skimmer

Family ALCIDAE

*Alle alle*, Dovekie  
*Uria aalge*, Common Murre  
*Uria lomvia*, Thick-billed Murre  
*Alca torda*, Razorbill  
*Cepphus grylle*, Black Guillemot  
*Cepphus columba*, Pigeon Guillemot  
*Brachyramphus marmoratus*, Marbled Murrelet  
*Brachyramphus brevirostris*, Kittlitz's Murrelet  
*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*, Xantus' Murrelet  
*Synthliboramphus craveri*, Craveri's Murrelet  
*Synthliboramphus antiquus*, Ancient Murrelet  
*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*, Cassin's Auklet  
*Cyclorhynchus psittacula*, Parakeet Auklet  
*Aethia pusilla*, Least Auklet  
*Aethia pygmaea*, Whiskered Auklet  
*Aethia cristatella*, Crested Auklet  
*Cerorhinca monocerata*, Rhinoceros Auklet

*Fratercula cirrhata*, Tufted Puffin  
*Fratercula arctica*, Atlantic Puffin  
*Fratercula corniculata*, Horned Puffin

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE

*Columba squamosa*, Scaly-naped Pigeon  
*Columba leucocephala*, White-crowned Pigeon  
*Columba flavirostris*, Red-billed Pigeon  
*Columba inornata*, Plain Pigeon  
*Columba fasciata*, Band-tailed Pigeon  
*Zenaida asiatica*, White-winged Dove  
*Zenaida aurita*, Zenaida Dove  
*Zenaida macroura*, Mourning Dove  
*Columbina inca*, Inca Dove  
*Columbina passerina*, Common Ground-Dove  
*Columbina talpacoti*, Ruddy Ground-Dove  
*Leptotila verreauxi*, White-tipped Dove  
*Geotrygon chrysis*, Key West Quail-Dove  
*Geotrygon mystacea*, Bridled Quail-Dove  
*Geotrygon montana*, Ruddy Quail-Dove

Order CUCULIFORMES

Family CUCULIDAE

*Cuculus canorus*, Common Cuckoo  
*Cuculus saturatus*, Oriental Cuckoo  
*Cuculus fugax*, Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Black-billed Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus americanus*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus minor*, Mangrove Cuckoo  
*Geococcyx californianus*, Greater Roadrunner  
*Saurothera vieilloti*, Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo  
*Crotophaga ani*, Smooth-billed Ani  
*Crotophaga sulcirostris*, Groove-billed Ani

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family TYTONIDAE

*Tyto alba*, Common Barn-Owl

Family STRIGIDAE

*Otus flammeolus*, Flammulated Owl  
*Otus asio*, Eastern Screech-Owl  
*Otus kennicottii*, Western Screech-Owl  
*Otus trichopsis*, Whiskered Screech-Owl  
*Otus nudipes*, Puerto Rican Screech-Owl  
*Bubo virginianus*, Great Horned Owl  
*Nyctea scandiaca*, Snowy Owl  
*Surnia ulula*, Northern Hawk-Owl  
*Glaucidium gnoma*, Northern Pygmy-Owl  
*Glaucidium brasilianum*, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl

*Micrathene whitneyi*, Elf Owl  
*Athene cunicularia*, Burrowing Owl  
*Strix occidentalis*, Spotted Owl  
*Strix varia*, Barred Owl  
*Strix nebulosa*, Great Gray Owl  
*Asio otus*, Long-eared Owl  
*Asio flammeus*, Short-eared Owl  
*Aegolius funereus*, Boreal Owl  
*Aegolius acadicus*, Northern Saw-whet Owl

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

*Chordeiles acutipennis*, Lesser Nighthawk  
*Chordeiles minor*, Common Nighthawk  
*Chordeiles gundlachii*, Antillean Nighthawk  
*Nyctidromus albicollis*, Common Pauraque  
*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*, Common Poorwill  
*Caprimulgus carolinensis*, Chuck-will's-widow  
*Caprimulgus ridgwayi*, Buff-collared Nightjar  
*Caprimulgus vociferus*, Whip-poor-will  
*Caprimulgus noctitherus*, Puerto Rican Nightjar  
*Caprimulgus indicus*, Jungle Nightjar

Order APODIFORMES

Family APODIDAE

*Cypseloides niger*, Black Swift  
*Streptoprocne zonaris*, White-collared Swift  
*Chaetura pelagica*, Chimney Swift  
*Chaetura vauxi*, Vaux's Swift  
*Hirundapus caudacutus*, White-throated Needletail  
*Apus apus*, Common Swift  
*Apus pacificus*, Fork-tailed Swift  
*Aeronautes saxatalis*, White-throated Swift  
*Tachornis phoenicobia*, Antillean Palm Swift

Family TROCHILIDAE

*Colibri thalassinus*, Green Violet-ear  
*Anthracothorax dominicus*, Antillean Mango  
*Anthracothorax viridis*, Green Mango  
*Eulampis holosericeus*, Green-throated Carib  
*Orthorhynchus cristatus*, Antillean Crested Hummingbird  
*Chlorostilbon maugaeus*, Puerto Rican Emerald  
*Cyananthus latirostris*, Broad-billed Hummingbird  
*Hylocharis leucotis*, White-eared Hummingbird  
*Amazilia beryllina*, Berylline Hummingbird  
*Amazilia yucatanensis*, Buff-bellied Hummingbird  
*Amazilia violiceps*, Violet-crowned Hummingbird  
*Lampornis clemenciae*, Blue-throated Hummingbird  
*Eugenes fulgens*, Magnificent Hummingbird  
*Heliomaster constantii*, Plain-capped Starthroat  
*Calliphlox evelynae*, Bahama Woodstar  
*Calothorax lucifer*, Lucifer Hummingbird  
*Archilochus colubris*, Ruby-throated Hummingbird



Archilochus alexandri, Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Calypte anna, Anna's Hummingbird  
Calypte costae, Costa's Hummingbird  
Stellula calliope, Calliope Hummingbird  
Selasphorus platycercus, Broad-tailed Hummingbird  
Selasphorus rufus, Rufous Hummingbird  
Selasphorus sasin, Allen's Hummingbird

Order TROGONIFORMES

Family TROGONIDAE

Trogon elegans, Elegant Trogon  
Euptilotus neoxenus, Eared Trogon

Order CORACIIFORMES

Family UPUPIDAE

Upupa epops, Hoopoe

Family ALCEDINIDAE

Ceryle torquata, Ringed Kingfisher  
Ceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher  
Chloroceryle americana, Green Kingfisher

Order PICIFORMES

Family PICIDAE

Jynx torquilla, Eurasian Wryneck  
Melanerpes lewis, Lewis' Woodpecker  
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Red-headed Woodpecker  
Melanerpes formicivorus, Acorn Woodpecker  
Melanerpes uropygialis, Gila Woodpecker  
Melanerpes aurifrons, Golden-fronted Woodpecker  
Melanerpes carolinus, Red-bellied Woodpecker  
Melanerpes portoricensis, Puerto Rican Woodpecker  
Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker  
Sphyrapicus ruber, Red-breasted Sapsucker  
Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Williamson's Sapsucker  
Picoides scalaris, Ladder-Backed Woodpecker  
Picoides nuttallii, Nuttall's Woodpecker  
Picoides pubescens, Downy Woodpecker  
Picoides villosus, Hairy Woodpecker  
Picoides stricklandi, Strickland's Woodpecker  
Picoides borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker  
Picoides albolarvatus, White-headed Woodpecker  
Picoides tridactylus, Three-toed Woodpecker  
Picoides arcticus, Black-backed Woodpecker  
Colaptes auratus, Northern Flicker  
Dryocopus pileatus, Pileated Woodpecker  
Campephilus principalis, Ivory-billed Woodpecker

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family TYRANNIDAE

*Elaenia martinica*, Caribbean Elaenia  
*Camptostoma imberbe*, Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet  
*Contopus borealis*, Olive-sided Flycatcher  
*Contopus pertinax*, Greater Pewee  
*Contopus sordidulus*, Western Wood-Pewee  
*Contopus virens*, Eastern Wood-Pewee  
*Contopus latirostris*, Lesser Antillean Pewee  
*Empidonax flaviventris*, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher  
*Empidonax virescens*, Acadian Flycatcher  
*Empidonax alnorum*, Alder Flycatcher  
*Empidonax traillii*, Willow Flycatcher  
*Empidonax minimus*, Least Flycatcher  
*Empidonax hammondii*, Hammond's Flycatcher  
*Empidonax oberholseri*, Dusky Flycatcher  
*Empidonax wrightii*, Gray Flycatcher  
*Empidonax difficilis*, Western Flycatcher  
*Empidonax fulvifrons*, Buff-breasted Flycatcher  
*Sayornis nigricans*, Black Phoebe  
*Sayornis phoebe*, Eastern Phoebe  
*Sayornis saya*, Say's Phoebe  
*Pyrocephalus rubinus*, Vermilion Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus tuberculifer*, Dusky-capped Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus cinerascens*, Ash-throated Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus nuttingi*, Nutting's Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus crinitus*, Great Crested Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus tyrannulus*, Brown-crested Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus antillarum*, Puerto Rican Flycatcher  
*Pitangus sulphuratus*, Great Kiskadee  
*Myiodynastes luteiventris*, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher  
*Tyrannus melancholicus*, Tropical Kingbird  
*Tyrannus couchii*, Couch's Kingbird  
*Tyrannus vociferans*, Cassin's Kingbird  
*Tyrannus crassirostris*, Thick-billed Kingbird  
*Tyrannus verticalis*, Western Kingbird  
*Tyrannus tyrannus*, Eastern Kingbird  
*Tyrannus dominicensis*, Gray Kingbird  
*Tyrannus caudifasciatus*, Loggerhead Kingbird  
*Tyrannus forficatus*, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher  
*Tyrannus savana*, Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
*Pachyramphus aglaiae*, Rose-throated Becard

Family ALAUDIDAE

*Alauda arvensis*, Eurasian Skylark  
*Eremophila alpestris*, Horned Lark

Family HIRUNDINIDAE

*Progne subis*, Purple Martin  
*Progne cryptoleuca*, Cuban Martin  
*Progne dominicensis*, Caribbean Martin  
*Progne chalybea*, Gray-breasted Martin  
*Tachycineta bicolor*, Tree Swallow

Tachycineta thalassina, Violet-green Swallow  
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis, Bahama Swallow  
Stelgidopteryx serripennis, Northern Rough-winged Swallow  
Riparia riparia, Bank Swallow  
Hirundo pyrrhonota, Cliff Swallow  
Hirundo fulva, Cave Swallow  
Hirundo rustica, Barn Swallow  
Delichon urbica, Common House-Martin

Family CORVIDAE

Perisoreus canadensis, Gray Jay  
Cyanocitta stelleri, Steller's Jay  
Cyanocitta cristata, Blue Jay  
Cyanocorax yncas, Green Jay  
Cyanocorax morio, Brown Jay  
Aphelocoma coerulescens, Scrub Jay  
Aphelocoma ultramarina, Gray-breasted Jay  
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus, Pinyon Jay  
Nucifraga columbiana, Clark's Nutcracker  
Pica pica, Black-billed Magpie  
Pica nuttalli, Yellow-billed Magpie  
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American Crow  
Corvus caurinus, Northwestern Crow  
Corvus leucognaphalus, White-necked Crow  
Corvus imparatus, Mexican Crow  
Corvus ossifragus, Fish Crow  
Corvus hawaiiensis, Hawaiian Crow  
Corvus cryptoleucus, Chihuahuan Raven  
Corvus corax, Common Raven

Family PARIDAE

Parus atricapillus, Black-capped Chickadee  
Parus carolinensis, Carolina Chickadee  
Parus sclateri, Mexican Chickadee  
Parus gambeli, Mountain Chickadee  
Parus cinctus, Siberian Tit  
Parus hudsonicus, Boreal Chickadee  
Parus rufescens, Chestnut-backed Chickadee  
Parus wollweberi, Bridled Titmouse  
Parus inornatus, Plain Titmouse  
Parus bicolor, Tufted Titmouse

Family REMIZIDAE

Auriparus flaviceps, Verdin

Family AEGITHALIDAE

Psaltriparus minimus, Bushtit

Family SITTIDAE

Sitta canadensis, Red-breasted Nuthatch  
Sitta carolinensis, White-breasted Nuthatch  
Sitta pygmaea, Pygmy Nuthatch

*Sitta pusilla*, Brown-headed Nuthatch

Family CERTHIIDAE

*Certhia americana*, Brown Creeper

Family TROGLODYTIDAE

*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*, Cactus Wren

*Salpinctes obsoletus*, Rock Wren

*Catherpes mexicanus*, Canyon Wren

*Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Carolina Wren

*Thryomanes bewickii*, Bewick's Wren

*Troglodytes aedon*, House Wren

*Troglodytes troglodytes*, Winter Wren

*Cistothorus platensis*, Sedge Wren

*Cistothorus palustris*, Marsh Wren

Family CINCLIDAE

*Cinclus mexicanus*, American Dipper

Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Subfamily SYLVIINAE

*Locustella ochotensis*, Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler

*Phylloscopus borealis*, Arctic Warbler

*Phylloscopus trochilus*, Willow Warbler

*Regulus satrapa*, Golden-crowned Kinglet

*Regulus calendula*, Ruby-crowned Kinglet

*Polioptila caerulea*, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

*Polioptila melanura*, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher

*Polioptila nigriceps*, Black-capped Gnatcatcher

Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE

*Muscicapa griseisticta*, Gray-spotted Flycatcher

*Muscicapa narcissina*, Narcissus Flycatcher

Subfamily TURDINAE

*Luscinia calliope*, Siberian Rubythroat

*Luscinia svecica*, Bluethroat

*Monticola solitarius*, Blue Rock Thrush

*Oenanthe oenanthe*, Northern Wheatear

*Sialis sialis*, Eastern Bluebird

*Sialis mexicana*, Western Bluebird

*Sialis currucoides*, Mountain Bluebird

*Myadestes townsendi*, Townsend's Solitaire

*Phaeornis obscurus*, Hawaiian Thrush

*Phaeornis palmeri*, Small Kauai Thrush

*Catharus fuscescens*, Veery

*Catharus minimus*, Gray-cheeked Thrush

*Catharus ustulatus*, Swainson's Thrush

*Catharus guttatus*, Hermit Thrush

*Hylocichla mustelina*, Wood Thrush

*Turdus plumbeus*, Red-legged Thrush  
*Turdus obscurus*, Eye-browed Thrush  
*Turdus naumanni*, Dusky Thrush  
*Turdus pilaris*, Fieldfare  
*Turdus grayi*, Clay-colored Robin  
*Turdus rufopalliatus*, Rufous-backed Robin  
*Turdus migratorius*, American Robin  
*Ixoreus naevius*, Varied Thrush  
*Ridgwayia pinicola*, Aztec Thrush

Family MIMIDAE

*Dumetella carolinensis*, Gray Catbird  
*Mimus polyglottos*, Northern Mockingbird  
*Oreoscoptes montanus*, Sage Thrasher  
*Toxostoma rufum*, Brown Thrasher  
*Toxostoma longirostre*, Long-billed Thrasher  
*Toxostoma bendirei*, Bendire's Thrasher  
*Toxostoma curvirostre*, Curve-billed Thrasher  
*Toxostoma redivivum*, California Thrasher  
*Toxostoma crissale*, Crissal Thrasher  
*Toxostoma lecontei*, Le Conte's Thrasher  
*Margarops fuscatus*, Pearly-eyed Thrasher

Family PRUNELLIDAE

*Prunella montanella*, Siberian Accentor

Family MOTACILLIDAE

*Motacilla flava*, Yellow Wagtail  
*Motacilla cinerea*, Gray Wagtail  
*Motacilla alba*, White Wagtail  
*Motacilla lugens*, Black-backed Wagtail  
*Anthus hodgsoni*, Olive Tree-Pipit  
*Anthus gustavi*, Pechora Pipit  
*Anthus cervinus*, Red-throated Pipit  
*Anthus spinoletta*, Water Pipit  
*Anthus spragueii*, Sprague's Pipit

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE

*Bombycilla garrulus*, Bohemian Waxwing  
*Bombycilla cedrorum*, Cedar Waxwing

Family PTILOGONATIDAE

*Phainopepla nitens*, Phainopepla

Family LANIIDAE

*Lanius excubitor*, Northern Shrike  
*Lanius ludovicianus*, Loggerhead Shrike

Family STURNIDAE

*Sturnus philippensis*, Violet-backed Starling

*Sturnus cineraceus*, Ashy Starling

Family VIREONIDAE

*Vireo griseus*, White-eyed Vireo  
*Vireo latimeri*, Puerto Rican Vireo  
*Vireo bellii*, Bells' Vireo  
*Vireo atricapillus*, Black-capped Vireo  
*Vireo vicinior*, Gray Vireo  
*Vireo solitarius*, Solitary Vireo  
*Vireo flavifrons*, Yellow-throated Vireo  
*Vireo huttoni*, Hutton's Vireo  
*Vireo gilvus*, Warbling Vireo  
*Vireo philadelphicus*, Philadelphia Vireo  
*Vireo olivaceus*, Red-eyed Vireo  
*Vireo altiloquus*, Black-whiskered Vireo

Family EMBERIZIDAE

Subfamily PARULINAE

*Vermivora bachmanii*, Bachman's Warbler  
*Vermivora pinus*, Blue-winged Warbler  
*Vermivora chrysoptera*, Golden-winged Warbler  
*Vermivora peregrina*, Tennessee Warbler  
*Vermivora celata*, Orange-crowned Warbler  
*Vermivora ruficapilla*, Nashville Warbler  
*Vermivora virginiae*, Virginia's Warbler  
*Vermivora crissalis*, Colima Warbler  
*Vermivora luciae*, Lucy's Warbler  
*Parula americana*, Northern Parula  
*Parula pitaiyumi*, Tropical Parula  
*Dendroica petechia*, Yellow Warbler  
*Dendroica pensylvanica*, Chestnut-sided Warbler  
*Dendroica magnolia*, Magnolia Warbler  
*Dendroica tigrina*, Cape May Warbler  
*Dendroica caerulescens*, Black-throated Blue Warbler  
*Dendroica coronata*, Yellow-rumped Warbler  
*Dendroica nigrescens*, Black-throated Gray Warbler  
*Dendroica townsendi*, Townsend's Warbler  
*Dendroica occidentalis*, Hermit Warbler  
*Dendroica virens*, Black-throated Green Warbler  
*Dendroica chrysoparia*, Golden-cheeked Warbler  
*Dendroica fusca*, Blackburnian Warbler  
*Dendroica dominica*, Yellow-throated Warbler  
*Dendroica graciae*, Grace's Warbler  
*Dendroica adelaidae*, Adelaide's Warbler  
*Dendroica pinus*, Pine Warbler  
*Dendroica kirtlandii*, Kirtland's Warbler  
*Dendroica discolor*, Prairie Warbler  
*Dendroica palmarum*, Palm Warbler  
*Dendroica castanea*, Bay-breasted Warbler  
*Dendroica striata*, Blackpoll Warbler  
*Dendroica cerulea*, Cerulean Warbler  
*Dendroica angelae*, Elfin Woods Warbler  
*Mniotilta varia*, Black-and-White Warbler  
*Setophaga ruticilla*, American Redstart

*Protonotaria citrea*, Prothonotary Warbler  
*Helmitheros vermivorus*, Worm-eating Warbler  
*Limnothlypis swainsonii*, Swainson's Warbler  
*Seiurus aurocapillus*, Ovenbird  
*Seiurus noveboracensis*, Northern Waterthrush  
*Seiurus motacilla*, Louisiana Waterthrush  
*Oporornis formosus*, Kentucky Warbler  
*Oporornis agilis*, Connecticut Warbler  
*Oporornis philadelphia*, Mourning Warbler  
*Oporornis tolmiei*, MacGillivray's Warbler  
*Geothlypis trichas*, Common Yellowthroat  
*Geothlypis poliocephala*, Gray-crowned Yellowthroat  
*Wilsonia citrina*, Hooded Warbler  
*Wilsonia pusilla*, Wilson's Warbler  
*Wilsonia canadensis*, Canada Warbler  
*Cardellina rubrifrons*, Red-faced Warbler  
*Myioborus pictus*, Painted Redstart  
*Myioborus miniatus*, Slaty-throated Redstart  
*Basileuterus culicivorus*, Golden-crowned Warbler  
*Basileuterus rufifrons*, Rufous-capped Warbler  
*Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat  
*Peucedramus taeniatus*, Olive Warbler

Subfamily THRAUPINAE

*Spindalis zena*, Stripe-headed Tanager  
*Neospingus specularis*, Puerto Rican Tanager  
*Piranga flava*, Hepatic Tanager  
*Piranga rubra*, Summer Tanager  
*Piranga olivacea*, Scarlet Tanager  
*Piranga ludoviciana*, Western Tanager  
*Euphonia musica*, Antillean Euphonia

Subfamily CARDINALINAE

*Rhodothraupis celaeno*, Crimson-collared Grosbeak  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*, Northern Cardinal  
*Cardinalis sinuatus*, Pyrrhuloxia  
*Pheucticus chrysopleurus*, Yellow Grosbeak  
*Pheucticus ludovicianus*, Rose-breasted Grosbeak  
*Pheucticus melanocephalus*, Black-headed Grosbeak  
*Guiraca caerulea*, Blue Grosbeak  
*Passerina amoena*, Lazuli Bunting  
*Passerina cyanea*, Indigo Bunting  
*Passerina versicolor*, Varied Bunting  
*Passerina ciris*, Painted Bunting  
*Spiza americana*, Dickcissel

Subfamily EMBERIZINAE

*Arremonops rufivirgatus*, Olive Sparrow  
*Pipilo chlorurus*, Green-tailed Towhee  
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Rufous-sided Towhee  
*Pipilo fuscus*, Brown Towhee  
*Pipilo aberti*, Abert's Towhee  
*Sporophila torqueola*, White-collared Seedeater  
*Tiaris olivacea*, Yellow-faced Grassquit

*Tiaris bicolor*, Black-faced Grassquit  
*Loxigilla portoricensis*, Puerto Rican Bullfinch  
*Aimophila aestivalis*, Bachman's Sparrow  
*Aimophila botterii*, Botteri's Sparrow  
*Aimophila cassinii*, Cassin's Sparrow  
*Aimophila carpalis*, Rufous-winged Sparrow  
*Aimophila ruficeps*, Rufous-crowned Sparrow  
*Spizella arborea*, American Tree Sparrow  
*Spizella passerina*, Chipping Sparrow  
*Spizella pallida*, Clay-colored Sparrow  
*Spizella breweri*, Brewer's Sparrow  
*Spizella pusilla*, Field Sparrow  
*Spizella wortheni*, Worthen's Sparrow  
*Spizella atrogularis*, Black-chinned Sparrow  
*Pooecetes gramineus*, Vesper Sparrow  
*Chondestes grammacus*, Lark Sparrow  
*Amphispiza bilineata*, Black-throated Sparrow  
*Amphispiza belli*, Sage Sparrow  
*Amphispiza quinquestriata*, Five-striped Sparrow  
*Calamospiza melanocorys*, Lark Bunting  
*Passerculus sandwichensis*, Savannah Sparrow  
*Ammodramus bairdii*, Baird's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus savannarum*, Grasshopper Sparrow  
*Ammodramus henslowii*, Henslow's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus leconteii*, Le Conte's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus caudacutus*, Sharp-tailed Sparrow  
*Ammodramus maritimus*, Seaside Sparrow  
*Passerella iliaca*, Fox Sparrow  
*Melospiza melodia*, Song Sparrow  
*Melospiza lincolni*, Lincoln's Sparrow  
*Melospiza georgiana*, Swamp Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia albicollis*, White-throated Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia atricapilla*, Golden-crowned Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia leucophrys*, White-crowned Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia querula*, Harris' Sparrow  
*Junco hyemalis*, Dark-eyed Junco  
*Junco phaeonotus*, Yellow-eyed Junco  
*Emberiza rustica*, Rustic Bunting  
*Emberiza pallasi*, Pallas' Reed-Bunting  
*Emberiza schoeniculus*, Common Reed-Bunting  
*Calcarius mccownii*, McCown's Longspur  
*Calcarius lapponicus*, Lapland Longspur  
*Calcarius pictus*, Smith's Longspur  
*Calcarius ornatus*, Chestnut-collared Longspur  
*Plectrophenax nivalis*, Snow Bunting  
*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*, McKay's Bunting

#### Subfamily ICTERINAE

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink  
*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Red-winged Blackbird  
*Agelaius tricolor*, Tricolored Blackbird  
*Agelaius humeralis*, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird  
*Agelaius xanthomus*, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird  
*Sturnella magna*, Eastern Meadowlark  
*Sturnella neglecta*, Western Meadowlark  
*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, Yellow-headed Blackbird



*Euphagus carolinus*, Rusty Blackbird  
*Euphagus cyanocephalus*, Brewer's Blackbird  
*Quiscalus mexicanus*, Great-tailed Grackle  
*Quiscalus major*, Boat-tailed Grackle  
*Quiscalus quiscula*, Common Grackle  
*Quiscalus niger*, Greater Antillean Grackle  
*Molothrus bonariensis*, Shiny Cowbird  
*Molothrus aeneus*, Bronzed Cowbird  
*Molothrus ater*, Brown-headed Cowbird  
*Icterus dominicensis*, Black-cowled Oriole  
*Icterus wagleri*, Black-vented Oriole  
*Icterus spurius*, Orchard Oriole  
*Icterus cucullatus*, Hooded Oriole  
*Icterus pustulatus*, Streak-backed Oriole  
*Icterus gularis*, Altamira Oriole  
*Icterus graduacauda*, Audubon's Oriole  
*Icterus galbula*, Northern Oriole  
*Icterus parisorum*, Scott's Oriole

Family FRINGILLIDAE

Subfamily FRINGILLINAE

*Fringilla montifringilla*, Brambling

Subfamily CARDUELINAE

*Leucosticte arctoa*, Rosy Finch  
*Pinicola enucleator*, Pine Grosbeak  
*Carpodacus erythrinus*, Common Rosefinch  
*Carpodacus purpureus*, Purple Finch  
*Carpodacus cassinii*, Cassin's Finch  
*Carpodacus mexicanus*, House Finch  
*Loxia curvirostra*, Red Crossbill  
*Loxia leucoptera*, White-winged Crossbill  
*Carduelis flammea*, Common Redpoll  
*Carduelis hornemanni*, Hoary Redpoll  
*Carduelis pinus*, Pine Siskin  
*Carduelis psaltria*, Lesser Goldfinch  
*Carduelis lawrencei*, Lawrence's Goldfinch  
*Carduelis tristis*, American Goldfinch  
*Carduelis sinica*, Oriental Greenfinch  
*Pyrhula pyrrhula*, Eurasian Bullfinch  
*Coccothraustes vespertinus*, Evening Grosbeak  
*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*, Hawfinch

[50 FR 13710, Apr. 5, 1985]

# **ALLIGATORS IN TEXAS**



**Rules, regulations and general information**



**2004-2005**

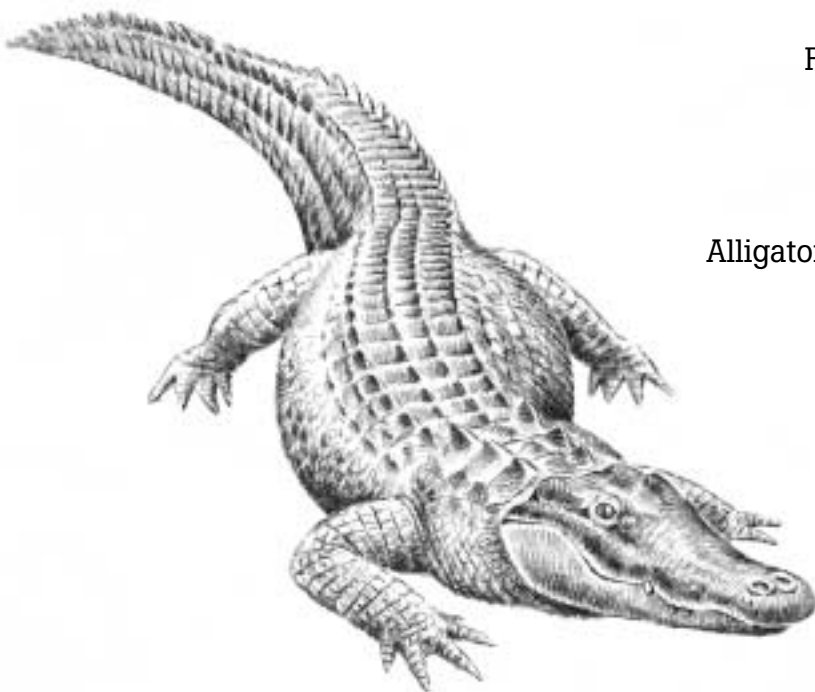


This booklet is provided to you for handy reference concerning the Alligator Hunting Season (September 10-30) and associated state regulations. Review this material carefully to insure compliance with all procedures and regulations.

If you have any questions after reading the attached information, please contact the alligator program staff at (409) 736-2551 for more details.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- Tag Issuance Procedures
- Alligator Regulations
- Reporting Requirements
- Forms
- Hunting Opportunities
- Skinning Instructions
- Alligator Services and Products
- Recipes
- Texas Alligator Facts



## CLARIFICATION OF TAG ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

- Only lands designated as alligator habitat by the department are eligible to qualify to receive alligator tags.
- Landowners or landowners' agents must certify total acreage owned or represented on a form prescribed by the department at the time of application. Landowners and/or landowners' agents should be prepared to present verifiable proof of ownership if questions arise regarding the ownership of any tract of land. Proof of ownership would include a copy of the property tax receipt, deed, etc. A map showing boundaries of the property would also be helpful in processing your application.
- Non-contiguous properties cannot be combined to increase the number of tags issued.
- More than one landowner, having contiguous acreage, may combine tracts to receive tags. However, only one of the landowners may act as a landowner's agent for the other property owners.
- Issuance rates for alligator tags will be determined by the department.
- Acreage in a particular habitat must meet or exceed tag quota ratios established by the department in order to receive the first tag for that property, but a 1.6 issuance will allow the landowner to receive two tags.
- Tags issued for a particular property can only be used on that property.
- Special surveys for areas outside the habitat issuance zones established by the department will be scheduled during the first three weeks of June. Reservation will be taken on a first come, first served basis. Landowners must request the survey, and transportation on the property must be provided to perform the survey.
- No additional tags will be issued on lands that have previously received the maximum number of tags authorized unless evidence is presented supporting an increase of tags. Evidence shall include additional surveys which document additional tag issuance, previous nuisance complaints to the department which have not been resolved, documented loss of livestock which has been reported to the department, etc.
- Lost or stolen tags will not be replaced. However, damaged tags will be replaced upon submission of the damaged or broken tags.
- Landowners or their agents receiving alligator hide tags are ultimately responsible for all required reports being filled out accurately and submitted to the department upon set deadlines.
- The American Alligator is the only species from the Family Alligatoridae that is native to the United States. Alligators are not an endangered species. They were taken off the endangered species list in 1978 and placed on the protected list in all 10 states where they live. How does harvesting alligators protect them? Being a sustainable resource gives value to the alligator and other plant and animal life that might be destroyed for other types of development. Responsible alligator harvesting promotes the alligator's economic value, which helps ensure that people will protect the alligator and its habitat.

If you have any questions, please contact the Alligator Program at (409) 736-2551 ext. 23 or 25.

## SUBCHAPTER P: ALLIGATOR PROCLAMATION

This version regards pertinent information to Alligator Hunting in Texas. A complete version of the Wildlife Regulations may be viewed from: [www.sos.state.tx.us](http://www.sos.state.tx.us), select Texas Administrative code on the drop menu while cursor is at the Texas Register window, from there all the rules and regulation regarding Natural Resources and Conservation are under TITLE 31.

### **RULE §65.352 Definitions**

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. All other words and terms shall have the meanings assigned in Subchapter A of this chapter (relating to the Statewide Hunting and Fishing Proclamation) and in the Parks and Wildlife Code.

- (1) Alligator—For the purposes of this subchapter, alligator means any American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), living or dead, or any part of an alligator.
- (2) Control hunter—A person authorized by the department to take nuisance alligators.
- (3) Consumer—A person who purchases alligators, alligator parts, or products made from alligators for personal use or consumption and who does not sell, resell, trade, or barter the alligators, alligator parts, or products made from alligators in exchange for anything of value.
- (4) Egg collection—To remove or possess alligator eggs from wild nests.
- (5) Egg collector—A person authorized by the department to collect, possess, or transport alligator eggs.
- (6) Farm—A premises where alligators are bred or raised under department-sanctioned conditions.
- (7) Farmer—A person holding an alligator farming permit.
- (8) Gig—A pole or staff equipped with at least one of the following:
  - (A) immovable prongs;
  - (B) two or more spring-loaded grasping arms; or
  - (C) a detachable head.
- (9) Hatchling alligator—Any alligator less than 12 inches in length.
- (10) Nuisance alligator—An alligator that is depredating or a threat to human health or safety.
- (11) Processed product—Any alligator part (and its resulting products) that has been treated to prevent decomposition and/or packaged for sale. Alligator meat is a processed product only if it has been processed and packaged in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal rules regarding food processing.
- (12) Propagation—The holding of live alligators for production of offspring.
- (13) Retail dealer—A person who operates a place of business (mobile or permanent) for resale of alligators to the consumer only, except as provided in §65.357 of this title (relating to Purchase and Sale of Alligators).
- (14) Wholesale dealer—A person who operates a place of business (mobile or permanent) for the purpose of buying nonliving alligators for resale, canning, preserving, processing, or handling for shipment or sale.
- (15) Skull length—the distance from the anterior edge of the premaxilla to the posterior edge of the parietal, measured along the mid-line of the skull.

### **RULE §65.353 General Provisions**

- (a) Except as provided in this subchapter, no person may possess an untagged alligator hide or undocumented alligator part.
- (b) No person may possess a live alligator without possessing a valid alligator farming permit, except:
  - (1) as provided in this subchapter or by the Parks and Wildlife Code, Chapter 43, Subchapter C; or
  - (2) a common carrier or person transporting legally documented live alligators for purposes of shipping the alligators to a final destination that is outside this state.
- (c) Any person transporting live alligators shall take reasonable precautions to maximize the humane treatment of and minimize stress to the alligators being transported.

### **RULE §65.354 Hunting and Tagging**

- (a) Landowners may obtain hide tags from the department by submitting an application form (PWD 369).
- (b) Hunters shall obtain hide tags from the landowner.
- (c) While taking alligators, an alligator hunter must physically possess at least one valid, unused alligator hide tag per taking device in use by the hunter and during each attempted take of an alligator.
- (d) Any alligator removed from a taking device must immediately be killed and permanently tagged. The tag shall be placed within ten inches of the tip of the alligator's tail.

**RULE §65.355 Open Seasons and Bag Limit**

- (a) The general open season for taking alligators in the wild is September 10 through September 30.
- (b) The daily and annual bag limits are equal to the number of valid alligator hide tags that a licensed alligator hunter possesses.

**RULE §65.356 Means and Methods**

- (a) Legal devices for taking alligators in the wild are as follows:
  - (1) hook and line (line set);
  - (2) gig;
  - (3) lawful archery equipment and barbed arrow; and
  - (4) hand-held snare with integral locking mechanism.
- (b) Hook-bearing lines may not be set prior to the general open season and shall be removed no later than sunset of the last day of the open season.
- (c) An alligator hunter shall set no more than one line per unused hide tag in possession.
- (d) Alligator hunters shall inspect their line sets daily, and shall remove and immediately tag all captured alligators.
- (e) From sunset to one-half hour before sunrise:
  - (1) no person shall set any baited line capable of taking an alligator;
  - (2) no person shall remove alligators from line sets; and
  - (3) no person shall use any taking device other than line sets.
- (f) All taking devices shall be used only on the tracts of land or water specified for the hide tags. All line sets shall be secured at one end on the tract of land or water specified for the hide tags.
- (g) Each baited line shall be labeled with a plainly visible, permanent, and legibly marked gear tag that contains:
  - (1) the full name and current address of the alligator hunter who set the line;
  - (2) the alligator hunting license number of the person who set the line; and
  - (3) a valid hide tag number assigned to the hunter who set the line.
- (h) A line of at least 300-pound test shall be securely attached to all taking devices being used to hunt alligators. Except as provided in this subsection, hook-bearing lines must be attached to a stationary object capable of maintaining a portion of the line above water when an alligator is caught on the line. A line attached to an arrow, snare, or gig must have a float attached when used to take alligators. The float shall be no less than six inches by six inches by eight inches, or, if the float is spherical, no less than eight inches in diameter.

**RULE §65.357 Purchase and Sale of Alligators**

- (a) Sale by hunter. Alligators taken under an alligator hunting license in this state may be sold only to a person possessing either a valid wholesale alligator dealer permit or a valid alligator farmer permit.
- (b) Sale by control hunter.
  - (1) A control hunter may possess a dead alligator indefinitely, but may sell the alligator only to a farmer or wholesale dealer. While in possession of a dead alligator taken under a control contract, a control hunter shall maintain possession of the contract under which the alligator was taken and a copy of the Nuisance Alligator Hide Tag Report (PWD 305). The control hunter shall present the contract upon request of a department employee acting within the scope of official duties.
  - (2) A control hunter may temporarily possess a live nuisance alligator, but must sell the alligator to a licensed alligator farmer within 14 days from the time the alligator is first captured.
- (c) Purchase and sale by retail dealer.
  - (1) A retail dealer may purchase an alligator only from a valid wholesale dealer or lawful out-of-state source.
  - (2) Except as provided in this subchapter, no person may purchase an alligator from a wholesale dealer for the purpose of resale without possessing either a valid retail dealer's permit or a valid wholesale dealer's permit.
  - (3) Except as provided in this subchapter, no person may sell processed alligator parts such as skulls, feet, or teeth unless that person possesses a valid retail dealer permit.
  - (4) A person possessing a valid retail dealer permit may sell legally obtained and documented processed alligators only to consumers.
  - (5) A retail dealer permit is not required of a:
    - (A) person selling processed products so long as alligator hide is the only alligator part used (e.g., footwear, belts, wallets, luggage, etc.); or
    - (B) person that sells alligator ready for immediate consumption in individual portion servings; or
    - (C) person selling alligator meat processed and packaged in accordance with applicable local, state and federal laws governing the processing of food for sale to the public.

## ALLIGATOR REGULATIONS

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(6) A retail dealer permit is required for each place of business, mobile or permanent, where activities that require a retail dealer permit are conducted.

(d) Purchase and sale by wholesale dealer.

(1) A person possessing a wholesale dealer permit may sell:

(A) legally obtained and documented processed alligators to anyone; and

(B) legally obtained and documented unprocessed alligators only to another wholesale dealer or to an alligator farmer.

(2) A wholesale dealer may purchase legally taken alligators from any alligator hunter, dealer, farmer, import permit holder, or control hunter.

(e) Purchase and sale by farmer.

(1) A farmer may purchase:

(A) live or dead alligators from a farmer, wholesale dealer, hunter, or control hunter; and

(B) alligator eggs from an egg collector.

(2) A farmer may sell:

(A) live alligators to another farmer or to the holder of a permit issued under Parks and Wildlife Code, Chapter 43, Subchapter C; and

(B) lawfully documented, unprocessed, dead alligators only to a wholesale dealer or another farmer.

(3) It is an offense for any alligator farmer to:

(A) transport or receive a live alligator unless a game warden at the point of origin (if in Texas) and the destination (if in Texas) are notified at least 24 hours prior to transport; or

(B) transport live alligators for exhibition purposes unless authorized by a permit issued under Parks and Wildlife Code, Chapter 43, Subchapter C.

### **RULE §65.359 Possession**

(a) A consumer may possess processed alligators and processed alligator meat products without permit or documentation requirements.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, all alligators or alligator parts possessed, sold, purchased, exported, or imported shall be accompanied by evidence of lawful take and/or possession. Depending on the applicability of paragraphs (1)-(3) of this subsection, evidence of lawful take shall consist of:

(1) an applicable license or permit number and hide tag issued by the state or country of origin, which shall be firmly attached to an alligator hide. If the alligator hide is boxed or otherwise packaged for transport, the hide must be tagged, but the license or permit may be retained by the person in possession of the alligator, provided it is kept available for inspection by an authorized employee of the department;

(2) a document, tag, or label for each alligator part, except for the hide, that specifies the:

(A) place of origin;

(B) name and address of the seller;

(C) applicable license or permit number that is required by the state or country of origin;

(D) hide tag number of the alligator from which the part originated;

(E) Import Permit number, if imported into Texas; and

(F) date of shipment, if imported into Texas; or

(3) a document, tag, or label affixed to the outside of any package or container of alligators. The label must specify the:

(A) contents;

(B) hide tag number of the alligator from which the parts originated; and

(C) any applicable license or permit numbers.

(c) Meat products finally processed and packaged by a farmer or wholesale dealer must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of sale that:

(1) specifies the amount of packaged alligator meat by weight; and

(2) identifies the farmer or wholesale dealer from which the packaged meat originated.

(d) The documents required in this subsection must accompany individual alligator parts after sale.

(e) An individual skull not accompanied by the hide and/or parts of the alligator from which it originated shall be legibly marked with the hide tag number of the alligator from which it originated. The marking shall be in indelible ink on the lower jaw. The provisions of this subsection apply only to skulls of nine inches or greater in length when measured as described in §65.352(16) of this title (relating to Definitions). This subsection does not apply to skulls possessed before the effective date of the subsection.

### **RULE §65.360 Report Requirements**

(a) An Alligator Hide Tag Report (PWD 304) shall be completed by an alligator hunter immediately upon harvest and shall be submitted to the department within seven days. A dealer or person possessing the alligator hide shall retain a copy of the PWD 304 until the hide is shipped or sold out of state, at which time the copy shall be forwarded to the department.

- (b) A Nuisance Alligator Hide Tag Report (PWD 305) shall be completed by a nuisance alligator hunter immediately upon take and shall be submitted to the department within seven days. A dealer or person possessing the alligator hide shall retain a copy of the PWD 305 until the hide is shipped or sold out of state, at which time the copy shall be forwarded to the department.
- (c) A person receiving hide tags from the department shall file an annual report (PWD 370) accounting for all tags by October 10 following the end of the open season for which tags were issued. Unused tags shall be returned with this report.
- (d) A wholesale dealer shall file reports (PWD 306) by October 31 and by the last day of every third month thereafter detailing purchase and sale transactions during the license year. A wholesale dealer shall retain a copy of each PWD 306 so filed for a minimum of two years and shall produce such records upon demand by the department.
- (e) A retail dealer shall retain records of all purchases from wholesale dealers for a minimum of two years.
- (f) An alligator import permit holder shall report all import activities during a reporting period within 30 days following permit period termination.
- (g) A farmer shall submit quarterly reports (PWD 371) within 15 days of the end of each quarterly period (February, May, August, and November).
- (h) An alligator egg collector shall submit an annual report and return all unused nest stamps by August 31 of each year.
- (i) All persons to whom hide tags or nest stamps have been issued shall notify the department in writing within 15 days in the event that any tags or stamps are lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed. The department will not replace tags or stamps so reported.

**RULE §65.362 Importation and Exportation**

- (a) No alligator may be imported into this state unless the importer possesses a valid alligator import permit. This subsection does not apply to alligators not taken or originating in Texas that are shipped by common carrier or accompanied by documentation of lawful possession from outside of this state to a destination within this state for immediate shipment outside the state.
- (b) An import permit is required for shipment of live alligators into this state. No person shall import a live alligator under a permit authorized by this subchapter unless that person has notified the department not less than 24 hours or more than 48 hours prior to each instance of importation. Notification shall be by fax or telephone contact with the Law Enforcement Communications Center in Austin.
- (c) In the case of alligators taken in another state under a sport hunting license, no import permit is required.
- (d) Legally tagged and documented alligators and alligator parts may be exported from this state by all categories of license and permit holders.
- (e) Except as provided in this subchapter, no live alligators shall be exported from Texas without specific departmental authorization. No person shall export an alligator under this subsection unless an alligator export fee of \$4.00 per alligator has been paid to the department, except for alligators accompanied by a valid department-issued hide tag.

**RULE §65.363 Alligator Control**

- (a) The department may contract with a qualified individual for the removal of nuisance alligators.
- (b) Complaints concerning alligators shall be investigated by the department prior to approval for removal by a control hunter.
- (c) Control hunters may take alligators only by means or methods specified by the department at the time of authorization for take.
- (d) Control hunters may take alligators approved for removal at any time.

**RULE §65.364 Exceptions**

- (a) It is an offense for any person to intentionally feed a free-ranging alligator, except for a licensed alligator hunter or control hunter engaged at the time in the activity of hunting alligators. This paragraph does not apply to federal, state, or local government employees in the performance of official duties.
- (b) This subchapter shall not prohibit a person from killing an alligator in immediate defense of his or her life or the lives of others, or to protect livestock or other domestic animals from imminent injury or death. Alligators killed under this provision shall be reported immediately to the department.

**RULE §65.365 Management Tag—Applicability and Fee**

The department may issue management tags to landowners with a department-approved alligator management plan specifying a harvest quota of sub-adult alligators. The fee for management tags is \$5.00 per tag. All provisions of this subchapter pertaining to tags and tagging also apply to management tags.

**RULE §65.366 Violations and Penalties**

Unless specifically exempted by another provision of the Parks and Wildlife Code, it is an offense for any person to violate a provision of this subchapter. Penalties for a violation of this subchapter are as prescribed by Parks and Wildlife Code, §65.008.



## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Please remember alligators are protected and strict regulations exist regarding possession and sale of any and all alligators and/or alligator parts. Refer to the Alligator Regulations for further details on laws regarding alligators.

Send all reports to:           **TPWD Alligator Program**  
  **10 Parks and Wildlife Dr.**  
  **Port Arthur, TX 77640**

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### **Landowner and/or Landowner agent**

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### **Hunter**

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### **Wholesale Dealer/ Retail Dealer**

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A landowner shall submit:

- 1) A request for tags on set issuance dates, or for properties applying for eligibility, request must be submitted 60 days prior to season openings (see tag clarification information).
- 2) **PWD 370** to the department no later than 15 days following the close of the open season.
- 3) A notarized letter for stolen or lost tags, and return unused CITES hide tags to the department not later than 15 days following the close of the open season.

A hunter shall file:

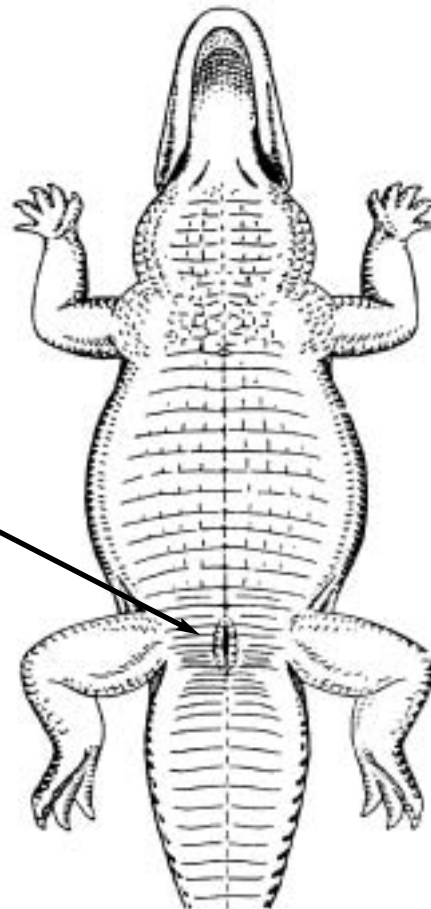
- 1) **PWD 304** Individual Hide Tag Report seven days after harvest.
- 2) **PWD 306** after selling an alligator (whole or part) to a licensed dealer or after shipping an alligator hide out of state for any purpose. Upon shipping out of state hunter is required to submit the yellow copy of the PWD 304 to the Alligator Program.
- 3) **PWD 373** Alligator Parts Label for use of packages or containers of alligator parts.

A wholesale and/or retail dealer shall file:

- 1) **PWD 306** by October 31 and by the last day of every third month thereafter documenting purchases and sales transactions during the license year, and shall retain records of all transaction for a minimum of two years and shall produce such records upon demand by the department.

### **How to determine the sex of an alligator:**

This method is reliable for alligators over 3 feet. Locate the **cloacal opening**, which is on the bellysides of the alligator as noted in the drawing. This area is probed, males are verified if a penis is present, other wise your report should note the harvest of a female. Your accurate documentation of measurements and other harvest data is essential for biological tracking. Do not assume that any alligator over 8 feet is a female. This is not always the case.







## ALLIGATOR HIDE TAG REPORT

Submit report no later than 15 days following the close of the open season.

Hide Tag Recipient: \_\_\_\_\_

Recipient No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No.: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

City State Zip

Date of Report: \_\_\_\_\_

Month Day Year

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. List numbers of all hide tags received, in numerical order.
2. If tag was issued to hunter, give hunter name and license number.
3. Check appropriate box to indicate used, returned, damaged, or lost.
4. All unused or damaged tags must be returned with report.

Tag Number	Hunter Name	License Number	Used by Hunter	Returned Intact	Damaged	Lost
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
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Submit to: Alligator Program  
 Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.  
 10 Parks and Wildlife Dr.  
 Port Arthur, TX 77640

**Total number of hide tags issued:**

Number of hide tags reported used: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tags lost: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tags returned intact: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tags returned damaged: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of tags accounted for: \_\_\_\_\_

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department maintains the information collected through this form. With few exceptions, you are entitled to be informed about the information we collect. Under Sections 552.021 and 552.023 of the Texas Government Code, you are also entitled to receive and review the information. Under Section 559.004, you are also entitled to have this information corrected. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin, TX 78744, www.tpwd.state.tx.us

\_\_\_\_\_  
 TPWD signature

## INDIVIDUAL ALLIGATOR HIDE TAG REPORT

Landowner/Agent Recipient No. \_\_\_\_\_ Hide Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Date \_\_\_\_\_ Sex of Gator \_\_\_\_\_

County where taken \_\_\_\_\_ Carcass Length \_\_\_\_\_ (unskinned)

Hunter's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Alligator Lic. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Hide Use: <input type="checkbox"/> Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Personal
Skinning Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Belly <input type="checkbox"/> Hornback (mount)
Dispatch Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Archery <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION LISTED HEREON IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alligator Hunter's Signature

**NOTE:** Failure to **SUBMIT ALL INFORMATION** or enter a false statement in a government record is a Class A misdemeanor or a felony of the third degree under the Texas Penal Code.



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- (1) WHITE copy — return to Port Arthur within 7 days after take
- (2) YELLOW copy — retain by person possessing hide until shipped or sold out of state, then returned to Port Arthur
- (3) PINK copy — for alligator hunter's record

Submit to: Alligator Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department  
10 Parks and Wildlife Dr., Port Arthur, TX 77640

## PWD 373 ALLIGATOR PARTS LABEL

### ALLIGATOR PARTS LABEL

For use on Packages or Containers of Alligator Parts

Verification (Export)  
Tag Number \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

PARTS ENCLOSED	LICENSE/PERMIT NUMBERS (include year)														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Type</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Quantity</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Hide</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Meat</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Teeth</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Claws</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	Type	Quantity	<input type="checkbox"/> Hide	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Meat	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Teeth	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Claws	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	_____	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Hunter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other Applicable License/Permit No.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
Type	Quantity														
<input type="checkbox"/> Hide	_____														
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<input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull	_____														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	_____														

**TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
DEPARTMENT**  
10 Parks and Wildlife Dr.  
Port Arthur, TX 77640

### ALLIGATOR PARTS LABEL

For use on Packages or Containers of Alligator Parts

Verification (Export)  
Tag Number \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

PARTS ENCLOSED	LICENSE/PERMIT NUMBERS (include year)														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Type</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Quantity</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Hide</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Meat</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Teeth</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Claws</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	Type	Quantity	<input type="checkbox"/> Hide	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Meat	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Teeth	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Claws	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	_____	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Hunter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other Applicable License/Permit No.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
Type	Quantity														
<input type="checkbox"/> Hide	_____														
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<input type="checkbox"/> Bone/ Skull	_____														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	_____														

**TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
DEPARTMENT**  
10 Parks and Wildlife Dr.  
Port Arthur, TX 77640

# ALLIGATOR TRANSACTION REPORT

**Indicate type of report:**  
 Hunter—Report due by October 31 and last day of every month thereafter.  
 Buyer  Report due by October 31 and last day of every 2nd month thereafter.  
 Parts Dealer  
 Farmer—Due with quarterly report (check one)  
 Sept. 1–Nov. 30  Dec. 1–Feb. 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (year)  
 Mar. 1–May 31  June 1–Aug. 31

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ License/Permit No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No.: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_

**FILL IN COMPLETELY. ACCOUNT FOR EACH HIDE OR PARTS SOLD OR BOUGHT. LIST EACH TAG SEPARATELY.**

HIDE (EXPORT) TAG NO.	TRANSACTION DATE			TYPE			TYPE OF PART			AMOUNT (LENGTH, WEIGHT, NO. OR OTHER)	PERSON SOLD TO OR BOUGHT FROM*	
	MO	DA	YR	SALE	PURCH	HIDE	MEAT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	NAME		LIC./PERMIT	ADDRESS
1.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
3.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
4.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
5.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
6.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
7.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
8.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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15.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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19.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
20.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Submit to: Alligator Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept., 10 Parks and Wildlife Dr., Fort Arthur, TX 77640

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department maintains the information collected through this form. With few exceptions, you are not to be informed about the information we collect. If you are a consumer, you are also entitled to receive and review the information. Under Section 563.004, you are also entitled to have this information corrected. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin, TX 78744. www.pwd.state.tx.us

PWD 306-W7000 (2/01) — Previous editions obsolete - destroy



\* If the transaction involves sale of processed or manufactured parts to a consumer, retailer, or wholesaler, then write "P/M" in the blank for Lic./Permit No. Exception: Hunters may not sell processed or manufactured parts to unlicensed retailers or wholesalers.

## HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

These are listed as a courtesy – please contact individual guides for further details.

Jefferson and Chambers Counties  
Central Flyway Outfitter Inc.  
Will Beaty (281) 255-4868  
www.hunttexas.com

Larry Janik  
(979) 543-5894  
(979) 332-1463

Chambers County  
Cajun Outback  
Steve Wilburn  
(281) 389-3808

Bill Heiligbrodt  
Robbins Slough Ranch  
(713) 461-4093

Jefferson County  
Broussard Enterprises  
Donnie Broussard  
(409) 736-1683

Jefferson and Chambers Counties  
Harlan Hatcher  
(409) 794-1862

Jefferson County  
Leo Boudreaux  
(409) 842-5145

Aransas and Refugio Counties  
Dan Kubecka  
(361) 782-3281

Atascosa County  
74 Ranch Hunting Resort  
(830) 579-7474

Jefferson and Chambers Counties  
Jay Francis (409) 757-1017

## ALLIGATOR HUNTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

In a continuing effort to provide additional public hunting opportunity on land under its control, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department offers alligator hunting under the Public Hunting Lands Program. Special permit hunting categories are offered on four wildlife management areas:

### **Angelina Neches/Dam B WMA**

11 miles west of Jasper at B.A. Steinhagen Lake in Jasper and Tyler counties  
Last year: 340 applicants for 32 permits      Hunter success: 44%

### **Guadalupe Delta WMA**

7 miles northeast of Tivoli in Calhoun County  
Last year: 177 applicants for 11 permits      Hunter success: 64%

### **Mad Island WMA**

15 miles south of El Maton, in Matagorda County  
Last year: 193 applicants for 16 permits      Hunter success: 82%

### **J. D. Murphree WMA**

Adjacent to the southwest city limits of Port Arthur in Jefferson County  
Last year:

Big Hill Unit: 438 applicants for 79 permits      Hunter success: 58%  
Salt Bayou Unit: 378 applicants for 75 permits      Hunter success: 66%  
Archery Only: 613 applicants for 36 permits      Hunter success: 18%

Special Permit recipients are selected by drawing. There is a limit on the number of hunters participating in scheduled hunts and hunters may apply in the computer drawing each year for only one of the areas listed in each hunt category. Hunt categories include Archery only, regular hunt, and youth only hunts. Each applicant 17 years of age or older is charged an application fee of \$3. Selected applicants 17 years of age or older are charged a \$75 permit fee (\$125 for extended hunt periods on Guadalupe Delta and Mad Island, and the archery only hunt on the Murphree Big Hill Unit). On Youth only hunts, both the application fee and permit fee are waived for both the non-hunting adult supervisor and the youth hunter. Application forms are available in the Public Hunting Lands booklet. Due to the early deadline date a separate publication is available during July upon request from the Austin Office 1-800-792-1112 or on the Web site [www.tpwd.state.tx.us](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us). Selected applicants must purchase an Alligator Hunter's License to participate in the alligator hunts.

## ALLIGATOR SKINNING INSTRUCTIONS

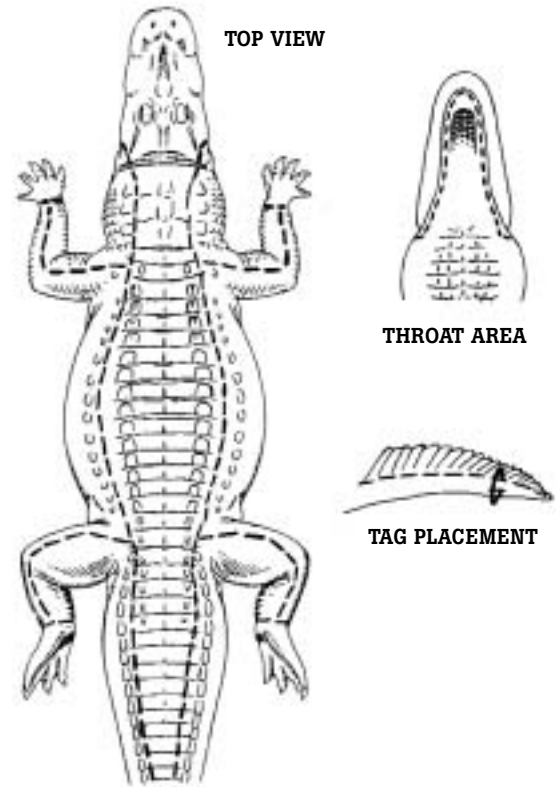
Alligators are harvested effectively by fishing with a 9/0 to 14/0 stainless steel hook and at least 300 pound test nylon cord. This technique is both highly efficient and size selective. After an alligator has been caught, the alligator hunter slowly pulls the animal to the edge of his boat or onto the bank. The alligator is then killed by shooting or clubbing in the head with an axe or hatchet. After the animal has been killed, the hook is removed, and may be used again. The alligator is then tagged with a plastic numbered tag issued by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The tag is used in identifying legally-taken alligators and the color of these tags changes each year. This tag is placed in the last six inches of the tail. Remember that the alligator's tail muscles will continue to contract and twitch, sometimes violently, so be careful. Use a fixed or locked blade knife. The tag must be left on the skin until the hide is a finished product.

Once the alligator has been properly tagged, it is then placed over the end of a boat or table with the head held down and allowed to bleed thoroughly. This will improve the quality of the skin and meat. Before skinning begins, several well-sharpened skinning knives should be available. Other skinning equipment includes sharpening stone, oil, steel tape or wire and a clean cloth for wiping your hands while skinning. Plenty of fresh water at the skinning site is also desirable. A location in the shade is recommended, as the job may take a novice up to two hours to complete.

Bellyskin – use this procedure if you are going to sell the hide to a licensed alligator buyer, or have the hide processed for boots, belts, shoes, etc.

Skinning begins by making an incision along the topside of the animal above the first row of buttons along the back. A complete outline of the body is cut where skinning will be initiated. In outlining the alligator, the cut along the side is made between the first and second row of buttons. This allows for the first row of buttons to be left on the skin. Buyers and tanners encourage hunters to follow these procedures. As the hunter proceeds to outline the animal, a straight cut is made from the back along top of each leg. Cut completely around each foot at the wrist or ankle area. The outline cut is then extended onto the lower end of the tail below the top row of upper tail fins. When the outline cuts reaches the single row of tail fins midway along the tail, a cut is then made through this row of tail fins at their base, all the way to the tip of the tail. The fins remain on the carcass, attached to the back skin, which is also not included in the final skin. It is important to cut all the way to the tip of tail (do not cut it off) because the skin's value is determined mainly by length. Care should be used so as not to cut too deep where you may lose the tag attached to the end of the tail. As mentioned earlier, this tag must remain on the skin from the time the animal is killed.

After the top tail scales have been removed, the tip end of the tail is then skinned completely, making sure to remove all bone and meat. This can be achieved by carefully cutting the skin away from the tail meat. The end of the tail is skinned completely along the sides before proceeding on the outline. After tail skinning is completed, the outline of the alligator is completed to the base of the head and skinning of the body begins. Skinning of the body section begins with the front legs. As the front legs are skinned, the skin surrounding the legs and side of the alligator are also removed. Removing this skin can only be done by using a sharp knife and slowly cutting the skin away from the body of the alligator. The front legs and side skin are removed completely before moving on to the hind legs. Hind legs are skinned in the same fashion as the front legs. The skin is removed from the hind legs completely, down the sides of the animal, before continuing on the tail. Some pulling can be done on the upper leg portion of the skin. Once the skin has been removed from the leg, the remaining skin must be detached by cutting. The skin is then removed from the remaining unskinned tail section. This skin can only be detached by cutting. Care should be taken to cut the skin from the carcass without cutting the skin or leaving excessive meat. Care should be taken in cutting the skin from the sides of the alligator to avoid cuts in the skin. Particular care must be taken where the legs join the body. The sides should be skinned completely. Only the belly portion of the animal should be left unskinned after this step. The alligator should be completely skinned along the sides, past the tail section, before proceeding on the head.



After the sides and legs are skinned, the alligator is then turned on its side and an outline cut is made along the lower jawbone. This cut is made along the outer edge of the lower jaw skin, which is the only part of the head skin which remains on the head. The skin is removed from the lower jaw by grasping the jaw muscle with thumb and forefinger and carefully cutting the skin from the meat. To enable easier holding, a small hole can be cut through the jaw muscle for grasping. The flesh under the lower jaw is very loose and soft. Care must be taken in removing the skin from this region. By pulling on the jaw muscle, the flesh can be tightened, thus allowing for easier skinning.

After all the skin has been cut from the lower jaw and neck, the alligator is then ready to be skinned down the belly. Skinning the under side of the alligator is best accomplished by both pulling and cutting. On small alligators, the skin can be removed from the belly by pulling only. After the belly has been skinned down to the base of the tail, care should be taken to cut around the anal opening (vent). If the skin is not cut completely away from this area, it may tear during the pulling process. All meat and fat should be removed from the skin around the anus. The skin is then pulled and cut from the remaining tail section of the alligator.

After the alligator has been skinned, some meat and fat will remain on the skin. All of this tissue must be removed before salting. Many different types of scraping tools can be used in scraping the meat and fat from the skin. One object that works well without cutting or tearing the hide is an 18" piece of chrome tubing. Large spoons or paint scrapers are also useful in removing flesh. By scraping the fleshy side of the hide with the end of the tubing, one can remove most of the excess meat and fat without damaging the skin. Particular attention should be given to the tail section and around the anal opening since these areas generally are more difficult to skin. Very little tissue should remain on the hide after it has been thoroughly scraped.

Once scraping is complete, the hide should be relatively free of flesh and white in appearance. After the skin has been scraped thoroughly, it should be washed in clean, fresh water. By washing the skin in fresh water, most of the remaining blood and body fluids will be removed from the skin. Care should be taken during the washing process to thoroughly squeeze and rub the skin with the hands to remove any dried blood and loose flesh. The skin should be thoroughly clean and very white in appearance after washing. After washing the skin, it is then hung on a rack with the fleshy side to the inside and allowed to air dry. The skin should not be placed in the sunlight since overdrying of the outside portion of the skin could damage the hide. After the hide has dried, it is then spread out on a flat surface with the flesh side exposed for salting. Salt (use fine grain salt) is applied to all areas of the hide until the skin is completely coated. Salting is an important process. It is very important to apply salt liberally to the skin. The salt should be rubbed thoroughly into the skin. Make sure to cover the head portion well. Additional care should be taken to rub salt into the tail section, making certain the salt is placed in the very end of the tail section. The hide is now ready for rolling into a compact bundle. Place hide flat with flesh facing up. The rolling procedure begins by folding the legs over the belly of the skin. Both the front and back legs are folded with one side overlapping the other.

After the legs are folded, completely covered by the side portion of the skin after it has been folded. The neck is folded in the same fashion as the sides. After the neck and sides are folded, the rolling process begins. Rolling begins by folding the lower jaw section of skin over the top of the neck section. The skin is then rolled from the head to the tail in a compact ball. As the skin is rolled, the tail section is folded in, so as to completely cover the salted side of the head. Rolling usually requires two people to keep the hide in a neat, compact roll. After the skin has been completely rolled, it is tied with cotton string. It is advisable to run the cotton string through the fastened tag to ensure that the tag remains with rolled hide. Several wraps are used in tying the skin in a compact bundle.

Once the skin has been rolled and tied, it is then ready for storing in a cool, dry place until sold or further processed. The rolled skin will continue to drain so the storage area should have adequate drainage. Hides stored more than a few days should be unrolled and resalted. After resalting and rolling, the hides may keep several months if stored in a cool place, but check with a hide buyer or tanner for preferred handling.

This completes your briefing on the recommended procedures for taking and processing alligators. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department wishes you a safe and successful alligator hunt. If you have further questions, please consult with department personnel.



## ALLIGATOR HIDE TANNING

Tanning of alligator hides requires special processing to ensure suitable quality of leather for later manufacture of many items that alligator hunters may be interested in making from the alligator that they harvest. As a service to our hunter the following U.S. tanneries are listed below. Alligator hunters are encouraged to contact these businesses for more details on current prices, methods of shipment etc. prior to deciding who will handle final processing of hides.

American Tanning and Leather  
312 W. Solomon  
Griffin, Georgia 30223  
(770) 228-4433  
fax - (770) 228-8229

Florida Reposta, Inc  
c/o Seabring Custom Tanning  
Seabring Air Terminal  
Bld 727  
Seabring, Florida 33870  
ATTENTION BUNNY GAST  
(239) 936-4088

## RESIDENT ALLIGATOR BUYERS

Mary Hill Dupuy / Sidney Dupuy  
15026 Labelle Road  
Beaumont, TX 77705  
(409) 796-1330

Mark Porter  
P.O. Box 1265  
Anahuac, TX 77514  
(409) 267-3229

Larry Janik  
El Campo, TX  
(409) 543-5894

## TEXAS ALLIGATOR PRODUCTS

Robert Campbell  
Ace Bingo Supplies, Inc.  
1146 Sheffield Unit L  
Houston, TX 77015 (713) 328-3016

Live alligators, alligator meat, finished skins, boots, belts and wallets

Sidney & Mary Jo Dupuy  
Dupuy Gator House  
Labelle, TX (409) 796-1330

Tanned hides, meat, skull, teeth and claws

Thomas Harvey 4H Farms  
Rt. 1 Box 123 A  
Joaquin, TX 75954 (409) 296-3840, (409) 368-2433

Cowboy boots, ropers, belts, wallets, tri-fold, finished alligator parts

LaBelle Accessories (409) 892-0043

Belts, wallets, jewelry and small accessories

Mark Porter  
POB 1265  
Anahuac, TX 77514 (409) 267-3229

Tanned hides, heads, meat and accessories

Willett Farms  
126 Roma Rd  
Waskom, TX 75692 (903) 687-2773

Boots, wallets, money clips, business card holders, key folds, and tanned hides

Jim's Taxidermy  
1424 Willow Court  
Nederland, TX 77627 (409) 727-0070

Taxidermist: Alligator – shoulder and full body mounts  
Also waterfowl and fish

Andrew Wilson  
Rt. 8 Box 186  
Beaumont, TX 77705 (409) 794-1370

Men's wallets, checkbooks, belts, boots and shoes, women's purses, wallets, belts, watchbands and key tags

## PREPARING ALLIGATOR MEAT

Alligator meat is versatile and can be readily adapted to your favorite recipes for most other red meats and fish. The tail and jaw are generally considered the choice cuts of meat. With a little extra preparation the body and leg meat can be just as tasty.

Regardless of the cut of meat you are using, all fat (including the yellowish fat between the layers) and sinew should be removed before preparing or freezing. Body and leg meat cuts work well for burgers, casseroles, ground meat, soups and stews. The jaw and tail meat work well for baked cutlet recipes and fried foods.

The following recipes have been collected for your pleasure with favorable results. Alligator should prove to be a tasteful change for any of your favorite meat recipes.

The idea of protecting and harvesting the same species may seem a little contradictory. The American Alligator is a classic example of successfully protecting a species by managing it as a renewable natural resource. The "economic incentive" to manage a wildlife species like the alligator provides a strong argument for maintaining the natural wetlands it and other species need in order to survive.

Enjoy.

### GATOR SAUCE PIQUANT

3-4 lbs gator meat cut into 1/2" cubes  
 1 large bell pepper – diced  
 1 medium yellow onion – diced  
 1 bunch of green onions chopped  
 1 cup celery – chopped  
 1 can "Rotel" tomato & chilies  
 1 can stewed tomatoes  
 Tony's Creole Seasoning to taste  
 2 bay leaves  
 2tbls. Parsley  
 1 tsp. Garlic powder  
 1 tsp. salt  
 Tabasco to taste  
 Worchester Sauce  
 Soy sauce  
 2 cups rice  
 2 cans tomato sauce 6 oz.

Cut meat into 1/2" cubes, season lightly with Tony's and garlic powder. Sauté in heavy pot until brown. Add 3 cups of water and simmer 20 minutes. Add onion, celery, bell pepper, Rotel, and stew tomatoes. Cook on medium for 30 minutes stirring often. Add 2 bay leaves and parsley. Cook on low heat 15 additional minutes, remove bay leaves add Worchester sauce, soy sauce, & Tabasco sauce to taste. Add 2 cans of tomato sauce stirring often. Cook 2 cups of rice or enough to feed six.

– Robert England, Port Acres, Texas

### PAPAWS GATOR MEATBALLS

3 lbs packed ground gator meat  
 1 cup chopped celery  
 4 tsp. Italian seasoning  
 2 cans fried onions  
 1 box Jiffy brand cornbread mix  
 2 eggs  
 1 tsp. salt  
 1/4 cup milk  
 2 tsp. garlic salt  
 2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce  
 3 tsp pepper  
 Dipping: 1 egg, 3 cups milk, & 1/2 cup Italian bread crumbs

Mix meat, eggs, milk, celery, onions, cornbread mix, and seasonings together and make small balls. Using two separate bowls, mix egg and milk together and dip balls in it first, then roll ball in second bowl of bread crumbs. Fry in oil until golden brown. Makes 3 to 4 dozen 1-inch meatballs. Excellent with Sweet & Sour, BBQ, or any other sauce you like!

– Reita Fagan

## RECIPES

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### FRIED ALLIGATOR NUGGETS

5 lbs. of alligator meat  
1 Bottle of Tabasco  
Buttermilk, flour, juice of 2 lemons, salt & pepper

Season alligator meat with salt and pepper and marinate in Tabasco sauce and lemon for one hour. Then marinate meat in buttermilk for one additional hour. Roll in flour and fry 12-15 minutes until golden brown.

– Mrs. Mary Jo Dupuy, LaBelle, Texas

### ALLIGATOR STEW

2 cups cooking oil  
1 quart. alligator meat cut in small pieces 2" thick  
2 cups chopped onions  
2 cups chopped celery  
2 cups chopped bell peppers, or can use banana peppers  
1 10-oz can Rotel tomatoes  
2 tbs. minced parsley  
Salt and pepper to taste

Put cooking oil and alligator meat in cooking pot. Add chopped vegetables, Rotel tomatoes and season to taste with salt and pepper. Cover pot and cook over medium heat for 30 to 40 minutes.

– Mrs. Charles W. Hebert, Sweetlake, Louisiana

### ALLIGATOR BALLS

1 pound chopped alligator meat  
2 tablespoon chopped shallots  
1 egg  
2 teaspoons lemon pepper  
1 tablespoons finely chopped onions  
2 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons finely chopped celery  
4 cups of bread crumbs  
1 tablespoons finely chopped parsley  
flour to dredge  
1 cup cooking oil  
Combine all ingredients, form into 1-inch balls. Let set for 1 hour. Dredge with flour and fry until golden brown.  
Serve hot.

– Mrs. Roland U. Primeaux, Creole, Louisiana

### ALLIGATOR CREOLE PIQUANT

3 tbs. bacon grease  
1 cup flour  
2 lbs. alligator meat  
1 small can of tomato paste  
1 bell pepper  
2 medium onions  
1 cup cold water  
butter and rice

Make roux with grease and flour. Add tomato paste. Stir on low heat until reddish brown. Sauté alligator meat in butter (& onions if desired), after completely draining water from the meat. Add to roux, stirring constantly until meat is thoroughly coated with roux. Add small amounts (approx. 1 cup) of water, just enough to simmer. Add bell pepper and onions. Stir until boiling, then adjust to low temperature. Simmer 45 minutes; serve over rice.

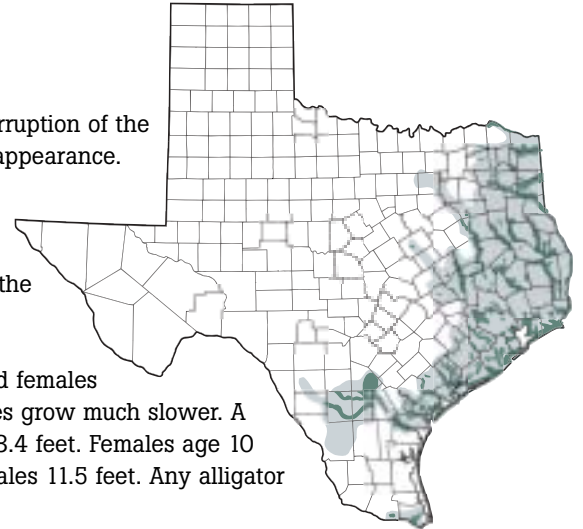
– Mrs. Mary Jo Dupuy, Labelle, Texas

## TEXAS ALLIGATOR FACTS

**Name:** American Alligator – *Alligator mississippiensis*. “Alligator” is a corruption of the Spanish “el lagarto” or lizard, in reference to its large, lizard-like appearance.

**Range:** In Texas, the alligator ranges from the Sabine River of East Texas to the Gulf of Mexico and across the coastal marshes to the Rio Grande. This range includes about 80 counties in East Texas and the Gulf Coastal Plains.

**Size/Age:** Newly hatched alligators measure 8-9 inches in length. Males and females grow at similar rates until they reach three feet. After that, females grow much slower. A Louisiana study revealed that male alligators at age 10 averaged 8.4 feet. Females age 10 were about 6.9 feet. At age 20, females measured 8.4 feet and males 11.5 feet. Any alligator over 9 feet is almost certainly a male.



The longest recorded length for an alligator is 19 feet 2 inches. This massive animal was taken in Louisiana in 1890. An alligator this size could weigh as much as 1,000 pounds. Today, alligators rarely grow beyond 10-12 feet. An animal this size could weigh 300-700 pounds.

Males regularly reach ages of 35-40 years in the wild. In captivity, they have reached 50-60 years of age. Older males are the exception, not the rule. Females are not as long-lived. Under captive conditions, they often reach 30-35 years. Probably few wild females live that long.

**Food:** Young alligators eat spiders, insects, crayfish, shrimp, minnows and crabs. As they grow larger, they begin to feed on fish, small turtles, frogs, snakes and small birds. Alligators 4 feet and longer eat a wide variety of food items and are very opportunistic. Large turtles, fish, wading birds, ducks, muskrats, nutria, otters, raccoons, even other alligators and an occasional deer are eaten. Carrion is also a major dietary component.

**Nest:** Courtship and mating occur in late spring and early summer. Females usually begin nest building within two months of the onset of courtship activities. The nest mound is composed of grasses, cattails and mud. The female lays 15-60 eggs in the mound and flattens it by crawling across it. The sun and decaying vegetation provide the heat for incubation. The eggs hatch in 65-70 days, usually in late August and early September.

**Alligators and People:** With the human population in Texas continuing to expand, increased contact between people and alligators can be expected.

Alligators naturally shy away from humans. Problems arise when alligators are fed by people. The alligator loses its fear of humans and begins to associate people with food. This produces a potentially dangerous situation. An alligator that has been frequently hand-fed will often lunge at an outstretched hand. This action is often interpreted as an “alligator attack.” In reality, the alligator has been conditioned to respond to an outstretched hand, expecting to be fed. For this reason feeding of any wild alligator is not recommended.

The normally sluggish alligator can become quite agile if unexpectedly disturbed or annoyed. People and pets should not approach alligators closely. This is particularly true of nesting females. As with all wild animals, alligators should be treated with respect.

Alligators are protected by law. Any potentially dangerous alligator should be reported to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department so that proper handling can be initiated. Contact your local game warden or call 1-800-792-1112.

Alligator-human conflicts are rare in Texas. No human fatality attributed to alligators has been recorded in Texas. Good judgement on the part of humans can reduce incidents to a minimum.

**For further information contact the Alligator Program of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at (409) 736-2551.**

## **BE GATOR SAFE!**

DON'T feed alligators

DON'T get too close to them

DON'T swim or wade where they are

DON'T let your pets near them

DON'T agitate or tease them

DON'T try to catch one

DON'T approach an alligator's nest

DO observe from a safe distance

DO discourage others from feeding them

DO treat them with respect as an important element of nature

DO get additional information about alligators from your local  
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department office



4200 Smith School Road  
Austin, Texas 78744

[www.tpwd.state.tx.us](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us)

PWD BK W7000-1011 (8/04)

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# **GAME BIRDS AND GAME ANIMALS**

## **Cold Storage or Processing Facility Record Book**



TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE

(See Instructions)

# INSTRUCTIONS

## Effective September 1, 1997, Acts enacted by the 75<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature

§42.001 (6) “Cold storage or processing facility” means a stationary facility designed and constructed to store or process game animals and game birds.

### §62.029. RECORDS OF GAME IN COLD STORAGE OR PROCESSING FACILITY.

- (a) As used in this section, “cold storage or processing facility” has the meaning assigned by Section 42.001.
- (b) The owner, operator, or lessee of a cold storage or processing facility shall maintain a book containing a record of:
  - (1) the name, address, and hunting license number of each person who killed a game bird or game animal that is placed in the facility;
  - (2) the name and address of each person who places a game bird or game animal in the facility, if different from the person who killed the bird or animal;
  - (3) the number and kind of game birds or game animals placed in the facility; and
  - (4) the date on which each game bird or game animal is placed in the facility.
- (c) The owner, operator, or lessee shall enter all information into the book as required by this section before placing in storage or processing any game animal or game bird.
- (d) The cold storage or processing facility record book shall be kept at the facility and may be inspected by an authorized employee of the department during business hours or at any other reasonable time.
- (e) Each cold storage or processing facility record book shall be kept at the facility until the first anniversary of the date of the last entry in the book.
- (f) This section does not apply to a private, noncommercial, family-owned cold storage or processing facility.

§62.030. POSSESSION OF GAME IN COLD STORAGE OR PROCESSING FACILITY. A person may place and maintain, or possess, in a cold storage or processing facility, lawfully killed game birds and game animals not in excess of the number permitted to be possessed by law.

### §62.031. INSPECTIONS OF FACILITIES.

- (a) Authorized employees of the department may enter and inspect a cold storage or processing facility or other place, including taxidermist shops and tanneries, where protected wildlife are stored.
- (b) In this section, “protected wildlife” means game animals, game birds, nongame animals, and nongame birds that are the subject of any protective law or regulation of this state or the United States.
- (c) Inspections under this section may be made during normal business hours or at any other reasonable time.

# Hunters for the Hungry

## 🎯 Take Aim Against Hunger

It's easy to think of hunger as a problem that happens "somewhere else." Unfortunately, that is not the case. In Texas, one in nine children under the age of twelve is hungry. The rate of poverty among elderly Texans is 19%. Every day, many wonder where they will get their next meal. Now with **HUNTERS FOR THE HUNGRY**, it can come from you, the dedicated and responsible sportsmen of Texas.

**HUNTERS FOR THE HUNGRY** is the result of the cooperative effort of state agencies, private groups, and individuals who are concerned about the hunger problem in Texas. The **TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES** partner to join deer hunters, processing plants, and food banks to provide a nutritious source of protein to needy Texans.

## 🎯 Make Hunger Your Next Target

Hunters simply tag their legally harvested deer, bring it to a participating meat processor, and pay a tax deductible processing fee of approximately \$20 per deer. You may also have the deer custom cut at an extra cost. Each processor will determine his cost to cape out the whole deer. Participating processors prepare the meat at a fraction of the usual fee, package the venison, and then distribute it through the network of food banks and food pantries.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: 1-800-992-9767, then press 2



# GAME BIRD AND GAME ANIMAL COLD

Hunters for the Hungry (HFTH)–Please check HFTH Donations Below

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# STORAGE OR PROCESSING FACILITY

**GAME ANIMALS**

WD=White-tailed Deer      JA=Javelina  
 MD=Mule Deer              SQ=Squirrel  
 PA=Pronghorn Antelope

**UPLAND GAME BIRDS**

TU=Turkey                  PC=Prairie Chicken  
 QL=Quail                  CH=Chachalacas  
 PH=Pheasant

**MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**

DV=Dove                      SC=Sandhill Crane      RA=Rails  
 DK=Duck                    WC=Woodcock            GA=Gallinules  
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1	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
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14	<input type="checkbox"/>				
15	<input type="checkbox"/>				
16	<input type="checkbox"/>				



# GAME BIRD AND GAME ANIMAL COLD

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4200 Smith School Road  
Austin, Texas 78744