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**White Ibis nesting in the Florida Everglades.**—White Ibises (*Eudocimus albus*) usually nest on islands—either true islands surrounded by open water or islands of woody growth surrounded by marshland. In the spring of 1972 I discovered an unusual nesting colony of White Ibis in the Florida Everglades. Located at 26° 0' N latitude and 80° 30' W longitude, approximately 40 km west of the city of Hollywood, Florida, the colony is notable in several respects. It was located not in an isolated island of vegetation but within a continuous marsh composed primarily of sawgrass (*Mariscus jamaicensis*). It is the first colony reported from within the true Everglades although a number of colonies have existed on its periphery, and it is the largest nesting colony of White Ibis reported in over 20 years south of Lake Okeechobee. This area which includes the Everglades, Big Cypress Swamp, and the Florida mangrove swamps at one time supported colonies of White Ibis numbering in the hundreds of thousands of birds (see e.g., Holt,

Bird Lore, 35:372, 1933). In recent years the White Ibis population has sharply declined and years of successful nesting have been increasingly irregular (Kushlan, unpubl.).

The colony was active from March through June 1972 and near its peak held 17,800 nests. The birds fed primarily in the Everglades but also in other areas at considerable distances away from the colony. The distribution of feeding sites and the food consumed by birds breeding at this colony were studied in detail and will be discussed in a future paper.

Although a small percentage of the nests (approximately 150) were located in cattail (*Typha* sp.), most were in sawgrass. This is the first report of White Ibis using sawgrass as a nesting site and as nesting material. Nests were built within the mass of blades projecting from the base of the sawgrass plants. They were constructed primarily of sawgrass, but twigs, particularly willow (*Salix caroliniana*) and strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*), were also used in small numbers. Some of these were brought from trees growing on levees up to 5 km from the nesting colony. Sawgrass blades are characterized by their sharp, spiny edges which make manipulation difficult. Nonetheless, sawgrass over the entire colony area was broken off and used in nest construction. It is of interest that some White Ibises at another colony, Rookery Branch in Everglades National Park, Florida, also nested in sawgrass during the spring of 1972. The majority of the ibises at this colony, however, nested in and under mangroves which is the usual nesting habitat for the species in extreme southern Florida.

These observations were made as part of a study of the ecology of White Ibis and Glossy Ibis in southern Florida supported by the Maytag Chair of Ornithology, University of Miami. I thank J. W. Dineen and the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District for cooperation in my study of this colony.—JAMES A. KUSHLAN, *Department of Biology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, 33124, 8 August 1972.*