

Status and Occurrence of Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) in British Columbia.

By Rick Toochin.

Introduction and Distribution

The Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) is a large shorebird species that breeds from Scandinavia to Siberia and winters from Western Europe to Australia (Hayman *et al.* 1986). There are 3 recognized subspecies of the Bar-tailed Godwit. The nominate subspecies of the Bar-tailed Godwit is called (*Limosa l. lapponica*) and is found breeding from Norway, east through Arctic Russia to the Ob and Yenisey River mouths (Hayman *et al.* 1986, O'Brien *et al.* 2006). These birds migrate south to spend the winter from coastal areas of Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, as well as along the Mediterranean coastline, south to coastal regions of both eastern and western Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and the western shorelines of India (Hayman *et al.* 1986, O'Brien *et al.* 2006). The second subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit is called (*Limosa l. menzbieri*) and is found breeding from the Taymyr Peninsula in central arctic Russia to the Chukchi Peninsula in Siberia, and migrates to south to spend the winter in northwestern Australia and New Zealand, and apparently parts of eastern Africa (McCaffery and Gill 2001). The third subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit is called (*Limosa l. baueri*) and is found breeding in eastern Siberia to western Alaska, and migrates south to winter in coastal regions of southern China, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia, throughout south-east Asia, Australia and New Zealand (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Paulson 2005).

In North America, almost all of the east coast records of Bar-tailed Godwit refer to the nominate subspecies (*Limosa l. lapponica*) (Dunn and Alderfer 2011). These records extend along the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland and Labrador to Florida (McCaffery and Gill 2001, Dunn and Alderfer 2011). Anywhere along the east coast of North America, the Bar-tailed Godwit is considered a casually occurring species (McCaffery and Gill 2001, Dunn and Alderfer 2011). On the west coast of North America, almost all records of the Bar-tailed Godwit refer to the subspecies (*Limosa l. baueri*) (McCaffery and Gill 2001, Dunn and Alderfer 2011). This subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit breeds in North America in Alaska with about 100,000 individuals, and is found along the North Slope, the Seward Peninsula and south in the Yukon River mouth (McCaffery and Gill 2001, Woodley 2009). The entire Bar-tailed Godwit population of Alaska leaves the breeding grounds and flies back to Asia to their wintering grounds (Woodley 2009). Recently through satellite tracking, it was discovered that these Bar-tailed Godwits make an epic non-stop flight of 11,680 km from Alaska over the Pacific Ocean straight to New Zealand to reach their wintering grounds (Woodley 2009). These birds are prone to weather displacement, and there are many records of this subspecies south of Alaska, along the west coast of North America, in the spring, summer and fall months (Woodley 2009). It is possible that a small number might winter somewhere in the Americas, but this is yet unproven

(Woodley 2009). In California, the Bar-tailed Godwit is still a review species by the California Bird Records Committee with at least 28 accepted state records (Hamilton *et al.* 2007). In Oregon, this species is a rare, but increasingly regular visitor, with over 20 accepted records by the Oregon Rare Bird Committee (OFO 2012). In Washington State, the Bar-tailed Godwit has over 50 accepted records by the Washington Bird Records Committee, and is no longer a review species for the state (WBRC 2012). In British Columbia, the Bar-tailed Godwit is a rare regular migrant and has over 60 Provincial records with one known record of an adult breeding plumaged bird believed to be of the subspecies (*Limosa l. menzbieri*) coming from Blaine Washington and nearby Boundary Bay in Delta, British Columbia (Wahl *et al.* 2005, Toochin *et al.* 2014a, Please see Table 1). South of Alaska, there are no records of Bar-tailed Godwit away from the west coast of North America (McCaffery and Gill 2001). There are a few inland records for the Bar-tailed Godwit in North America with 2 photographed records from the Yukon Territory, and one record from the North-west-Territories (McCaffery and Gill 2001).

Identification and Similar Species

The identification of the Bar-tailed Godwit is covered in all standard North American field guides. All Bar-tailed Godwit subspecies look similar to each other and have subtle differences in overall size and back and rump colour. The nominate subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit is (*Limosa l. lapponica*) and is found in the European part of the bird's range (Chandler 1989). These birds have a white rump that extends up the back and white underwings (Chandler 1989). This subspecies is out of the scope of this article and won't be discussed any further.

The main subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit that make up almost all of west coast records, including British Columbia, is the subspecies (*Limosa l. baueri*) (Campbell *et al.* 1990b, Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1). The Bar-tailed Godwit is a large shorebird measuring 16 inches (41cm) in length (Dunn and Alderfer 2011). This species has a small head, long neck, a stocky pot-bellied body shape with a long upturned bill at the tip (Message and Taylor 2005). Adult males in breeding plumage have reddish-brown face, neck, breast, and belly with reddish-brown undertail coverts that have black bars (Sibley 2000). The crown, back and sides of the neck have dark streaks (Dunn and Alderfer 2011). The eyes are dark (Sibley 2000). The bill is mostly dark with a pale base to the lower mandible (Hayman *et al.* 1986). The back is speckled with dark-centered feathers with light orangey tips (Dunn and Alderfer 2011). The coverts are gray-brown (Message and Taylor 2005). The primaries extend a little past the tail (Message and Taylor 2005). In flight the upper wing is light gray-brown with a light line running through the middle of the wing towards the outer edge where it gets a bit wider (Brazil 2009). The shoulder area is dark (Hayman *et al.* 1986). The underside of the wing in the auxiliaries is whitish with back bars with the primaries and secondaries light gray (Hayman *et al.* 1986). The rump is whitish with dark barring that extends down onto the tail with the tip of the tail appearing dark

(Paulson 2005). The legs are long compared to other shorebirds black (Paulson 1993). The adult females are noticeably larger than the males in overall size, and also have a longer bill (O'Brien *et al.* 2006). Adult females in breeding plumage are drab looking compared to the adult males (Brazil 2009). There is a pale line from the base of the bill that goes over and past the dark eye (Hayman *et al.* 1986). The face and sides of the neck often show a pale buff wash (Message and Taylor 2005). The crown shows dark streaks (Message and Taylor 2005). The reddish-brown is greatly reduced on the adult females (Paulson 2005). The breast is often a pale, blotchy pinkish-buff, often absent completely (O'Brien *et al.* 2006). The belly is white with some flank bars that extend to the undertail coverts (Paulson 2005). The back and wings are pale, but have a similar pattern as the adult male (Message and Taylor 2005). The wing pattern, tail and rump pattern are basically the same as the adult male (Message and Taylor 2005). The legs are black (Paulson 1993). Some adult breeding plumaged females can be mistaken for winter-plumaged birds due to their lack of any colouration (Brazil 2009). Winter-plumaged birds lack any reddish tones of breeding plumage and are gray-brown on the back with streaked pale grey-brown and pale buff brown on the neck, and chest with a white belly, flanks and undertail coverts that show some fine dark streaks (Paulson 2005). The bill shows more extensive pink at the base of the bill and extends almost to the halfway point (Paulson 2005). The legs are gray (Paulson 2005).

The juvenile birds have gray legs (Paulson 2005). The bill shows more extensive pink at the base of the bill and extends almost to the halfway point (Paulson 2005). Overall, the plumage of birds at this age closely resembles winter-plumaged birds, but juvenile birds are more heavily marked (Paulson 1993). The upperparts are brown, marked with buff to gray-brown notches. The coverts are predominantly buff with dark streaks (Paulson 2005). There is a prominent white supercilium over the eye with a dark line the runs from the base of the bill through the eye (Paulson 2005). The neck and breast are finely streaked with a brown wash with buff tones; the belly is white, and the sides and flanks have light bars and streaks (Paulson 2005).

The subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwit called (*Limosa l. menzbieri*) is an accidental anywhere in North America, and is represented by only a couple of records in California and one bird from Washington and British Columbia (Hamilton *et al.* 2007, Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1). These birds are similar in size and plumage markings to the nominate subspecies (*Limosa l. lapponica*), but are different to the subspecies (*Limosa l. baueri*) by having, in flight, a solid white back that lacks any bars with gray-brown bars on the tail (Hayman *et al.* 1986, O'Brien *et al.* 2006). The subspecies (*Limosa l. menzbieri*) is also slightly smaller in overall size to the subspecies (*Limosa l. baueri*) (Hayman *et al.* 1986, O'Brien *et al.* 2006).

The Bar-tailed Godwit is a smaller bird to the much larger Marbled Godwit (*Limos fedoa*) and, if seen well, should not be difficult for observers to identify anywhere encountered in British Columbia.

Occurrence and Documentation

The Bar-tailed Godwit is a rare, but regular occurring species to British Columbia with 69 records (Campbell *et al.* 1990b, Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). All records are from coastal areas, and there are no interior records of this species for British Columbia (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). The pattern of vagrancy in British Columbia is mirrored right down the west coast to California (Wahl *et al.* 2005, Hamilton *et al.* 2007, OFO 2012). The bulk of Provincial records have occurred in the fall migration period (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). The months with the highest rates of detection are August and September (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). There are many records occurring in October with a few birds lingering into November (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). It is interesting to note that there a couple of April records and a number of May records for the Bar-tailed Godwit in British Columbia (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). At this time, it is impossible to know if these individuals successfully wintered somewhere in the New World or are birds that are displaced by huge weather tracks that can occur in the Pacific Ocean during the spring migration (Woodley 2009). It is hard to know for sure as the Bar-tailed Godwit is a known long distance migrant, and might possibly be able to make the long journey (Woodley 2009). There are a number of June and July records for British Columbia which could indicate these birds were late spring migrants, failed breeders, birds returning south early or possibly birds that never made it to the breeding grounds (Woodley 2009, Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1 & 2). In the Queen Charlotte Islands, birds that have turned up in June have lingered into July before heading south which is unusual for this location as most shorebirds during migration only stay for a day or two (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.). The Bar-tailed Godwit is a species that frequents beaches, estuaries and mudflats (O'Brien *et al.* 2006). By far, the most reliable place in British Columbia to find this species is in Boundary Bay in Delta (T. Plath Pers. Comm.). The Bar-tailed Godwit is often found in the company of Black-bellied Plovers (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Marbled Godwits, or on its own during migration (T. Plath Pers. Comm.). Most records of Bar-tailed Godwit found in British Columbia have been found as individuals (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1). There are a few records of two birds found together (Toochin *et al.* 2014a, see Table 1). Like other Siberian species, such as Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*), the Bar-tailed Godwit is an annual species found almost every year in the Province. With any rarer species, years that have no sightings likely reflect a lack of coverage rather than a lack of birds. There should be future records of this species found in British Columbia as long as dedicated observers check important mudflat areas where shorebirds stage during migration. Areas like Salmon Arm have turned up some amazing rare shorebirds over the years and if an interior

record was to occur, this location would be one of the most likely spots to get the first interior record of Bar-tailed Godwit for British Columbia.



Figure 1 & 2: Record #41: Bar-tailed Godwit adult off 96 St., Boundary Bay, Delta on August 17, 2004. Photos © Rick Toochin.



Figure 3: Record #47: Bar-tailed Godwit juvenile (with juvenile Long-billed Dowitchers) at Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey on November 9, 2005. Photos © Rick Toochin.



Figure 4: Record #47: Bar-tailed Godwit juvenile at Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey on

November 9, 2005. Photos © Rick Toochin.



Figure 5: Record #52: Bar-tailed Godwit juvenile on beach at Port Renfrew on September 6, 2006. Photo © Rick Toochin.



Figure 6: Record #52: Bar-tailed Godwit juvenile with Marbled Godwit on beach at Port Renfrew on September 12, 2006. Photo © Rick Toochin.



Figure 8: Record #54: Bar-tailed Godwit adult male on beach at Kilkum Bay, Sandspit, QCI on June 9, 2010. Photo © Margo Hearne.



Figure 9: Record #54: Bar-tailed Godwit adult female (left) with a Hudsonian Godwit (right) on beach at, Sandspit, QCI on June 30, 2010.
Photo © Peter Hamel.



Figure 10: Record #54: Bar-tailed Godwit adult female on beach at Kilcum Bay, Sandspit, QCI on July 1, 2010. Photo © Margo Hearne.

Table 1: Records of Bar-tailed Godwit for British Columbia:

- 1.(1) juvenile October 31, 1931: Fred W. Cowperthwaite (collected: specimen ROM 81957)
Colebrook, Mud Bay, Surrey (Munro 1935)
- 2.(1) juvenile late Aug- Sept 9, 1972: Bob Hay, mobs (RBCM Photo 260) Saanicton Spit
(Tatum 1973, Crowell and Nehls 1973a, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 3.(1) juvenile September 16-30, 1972: J. Steeves, mobs (RBCM Photo 275) Reifel Migratory Bird
Sanctuary, Ladner (Dawe 1973, Campbell *et al.* 1974, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 4.(1) juvenile August 29-30, 1973: Masset (Roberson 1980)
- 5.(1) juvenile October 12, 1982: BMK: Vanier Park, Vancouver (Weber 1985, Toochin 2012a)
- 6.(1) juvenile September 22-24, 1984: MF, JI, TP, mobs (RBCM Photo 1056) foot of 112th St.,
Boundary Bay, Delta (Hunn and Mattocks 1985, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 7.(2) juvenile September 23-October 14, 1984: (RBCM Photo 965) Esquimalt Lagoon, Saanich
(Hunn and Mattocks 1985, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 8.(1) adult August 8, 1986: MF, Gary Davidson: foot of 112th St., Boundary Bay, Delta
(Mattocks and Harrington-Tweit 1987a, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 9.(1) adult August 21 & 23, 1987: MF, MB, mobs: foot of 112th St., Boundary Bay, Delta
(Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 10.(1) adult August 26, 1987: Clover Point, Victoria (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 11.(1) juvenile October 15-18, 1989: Lynn Miller, mobs: foot of 72nd St., Boundary Bay, Delta
(Weber and Cannings 1990, Weber 1992)
- 12.(1) juvenile August 26, 1990: Larry Wagner: Witty's Lagoon
(Siddle 1991a, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 13.(2) adults in breeding plumage June 7-14, 1991: Mike Bentley, mobs: Sandspit, QCI
(Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 14.(1) adult breeding plumage May 28, 1992: Mike Bentley: Sandspit, QCI
(Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 15.(1) adult July 12-19, 1992: Paul Lehman, mobs: foot of 112th St., Boundary Bay, Delta
(Siddle 1992b, Davidson 1992, Dorsey 1996b)
(1) adult July 12-21, 1992: mobs: Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey {possibly same as 112th St.
bird} (Siddle 1992c, Dorsey 1996b)
- 16.(1) adult July 19, 1992: Mike McGrenere, mobs: Oak Bay Golf Course, Victoria
(Bain and Holder 1992c)
- 17.(1) juvenile September 3, 1992: Richard Klauke, and other observers (photo) Pachena Bay,
near Bamfield (Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 18.(1) juvenile October 7, 1992: DMP, KI: Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 19.(1) juvenile November 7, 1992: J. Whittaker: Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 20.(1) adult male breeding plumage May 10-14, 1993: Rick Toochin, mobs (photo) Sandspit, QCI
(Davidson 1993, Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 21.(1) juvenile September 21- October 8, 1993: JL, mobs: Boundary Bay, Delta
(Siddle 1994a, Davidson 1994, Dorsey 1996b)
- 22.(2) adult breeding plumage April 27, 1994: MB: foot of 112th St., Boundary Bay, Delta
(Toochin 2012a)
- 23.(1) adult breeding plumage May 20, 1994: Margo Hearne, Peter Hamel: Delkatla Sanctuary,
Masset, QCI (Bowling 1994a, Toochin *et al.* 2014a)

- 24.(1) adult breeding plumage August 3-21, 1994: MB, DV, mobs (photo) 96th St. & Boundary Bay, Delta (Bowling 1995a, Davidson 1995, Plath 2000)
- 25.(1) adult breeding plumage male May 7, 1995: Rory Paterson Tofino (Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 26.(1) adult breeding plumage August 7-8, 1995: MTo, mobs: foot of 112th St., Boundary Bay, Delta (Plath 2000, Toochin 2012a)
- 27.(1) adult breeding plumage female May 7, 1996: Margo Hearne, Peter Hamel: Sandspit, QCI (Bowling 1996c, Davidson 1999)
- 28.(1) adult breeding plumage August 15, 1996: Rick Toochin: Tofino (Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 29.(1) juvenile September 3, 1996: Ron Bates, Roy Prior, and other observers: Clover Point (Pearce 1996, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
 - (1) juvenile September 19, 1996: A. North, and other observers (photo) Clover Point, Victoria (Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 30.(1) juvenile October 4-5, 1996: mobs: Clover Point, Victoria [same bird as above] (Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 31.(1) juvenile October 4, 1996: RTo: Iona Island Sewage Ponds, Richmond (Plath 2000, Toochin 2012a)
- 32.(1) adult breeding plumage May 18, 1998: Margo Hearne, Peter Hamel: Masset, QCI (Bowling 1998c, Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 33.(1) adult May 7, 1999: Adrian Dorst: Tofino (Shepard 1999c, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 34.(1) juvenile October 22-November 13, 2000: RTo, mobs: Roberts Bank Coal Port Jetty Base-Brunswick Pt., Ladner (Toochin 2012a)
- 35.(1) adult breeding plumage May 16-19, 2001: Adrian Dorst, and other observers (photo) Grice Bay, near Tofino (Cecile 2001, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 35.(1) juvenile September 25, 2001: Robert Sundstrom, mobs: Peace Arch Park Beach, White Rock, Surrey (Cecile 2002a, Toochin 2012a)
- 36.(1) adult breeding plumage female June 5-13, 2002: Richard Swanston, mobs: Roberts Bank Coal Port Jetty (Cecile 2002b, Toochin 2012a)
- 37.(1) adult faded breeding plumage August 5-6, 2002: Guy Monty, mobs (photo) Columbia Beach, Parksville (Cecile 2003a, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 38.(1) adult male September 2, 2002: Mike Tabak, Peter Candido, mobs: 96th St. – 112th St., Boundary Bay (*Limosa l. menzbieri*) (Cecile 2003, Toochin 2012a)
- 39.(1) juvenile September 16, 2002: Rick Toochin: 112th St. & Hornby Drive, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2003a, Toochin 2012a)
- 40.(1) adult male breeding plumage August 7, 2004: Kevin Louth: foot of 88th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2005, Toochin 2012a)
- 41.(1) adult male faded breeding plumage August 17-26, 2004: Rick Toochin (photo) foot of 104th Street, Boundary Bay (Cecile 2005a, Toochin 2012a)
- 42.(1) adult faded breeding plumage August 28-29, 2004: Jukka Jantunen, mobs (photo) RPBO, Metchosin (Cecile 2005a, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 43.(1) juvenile September 5-19, 2004: Rick Toochin, mobs (photo) foot of 96th Street – Mud Bay, Boundary Bay (Cecile 2005a, Toochin 2012a)

- 44.(1) juvenile August 23, 2005: Rick Toochin: foot of 104th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2006a, Toochin 2012a)
- (2) juvenile August 27, 2005: Dale Jensen, Kevin Louth, Rick Toochin, mobs: 96th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2006a, Toochin 2012a)
- (1) juvenile August 28, 2005: Kevin Louth, mobs: 96th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2006a, Toochin 2012a)
- (2) juvenile August 29-September 3, 2005: Peter Candido, mobs: 112th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Cecile 2006a, Toochin 2012a)
- 45.(1) adult breeding plumage August 28-30, 2005: Margo Hearne, Peter Hamel: Sandspit (Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 46.(1) juvenile September 13-25, 2005: Tom Plath, mobs: foot of 104th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 47.(1) juvenile October 21-28, 2005: Rick Toochin, mobs (photo) foot of 104th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) juvenile November 4-13, 2005: mobs (photo) Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey (Toochin 2012a)
- 48.(1) juvenile November 3, 2005: Guy Monty: Parksville (Cecile 2006a, Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 49.(1) winter plumage November 4, 2005: Margo Hearne, Peter Hamel: Port Clements (Cecile 2006a) (Toochin *et al.* 2014a)
- 50.(1) adult female April 24, 2006: Guy Monty: Quatse Estuary, Port Hardy (Cecile 2006b, Toochin *et al.* 2014b)
- 51.(1) adult male July 3, 2006: Chris Wood, mobs: foot of 96th Street, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- 52.(1) juvenile September 1-25, 2006: Jamie Fenneman, and other observers: (photo) Port Renfrew (Cecile 2007, Toochin 2012b)
- 53.(1) adult breeding plumage June 6-9, 2010: Adrian Dorst, and other observers (photo) end of Sharp Road, Tofino (Charlesworth 2010)
- 54.(1) adult breeding plumage June 7-20, 2010: Peter Hamel, Margo Hearne (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- 55.(3) adult male breeding plumage & 2 adult females in breeding plumage June 30-July 10, 2010: Peter Hamel (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- (2) adult females breeding plumage July 1-10, 2010: Peter Hamel (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- 56.(1) adult fall plumage July 6, 2010: Adrian Dorst (photo) Incinerator Rock, Pacific Rim National Park (Charlesworth 2010c)
- 57.(2) adult breeding plumage & adult winter plumage July 14-18, 2010: Peter Hamel (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- 58.(1) juvenile September 2-11, 2010: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) Brunswick Point. Ladner (Toochin 2012a)
- 59.(1) adult May 10-12, 2011: John Tabak, mobs (photo) foot of 96th & 88th Street, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 60.(1) adult breeding plumage male May 31, 2011: Peter Hamel, Margo Hearne (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)

- 61.(1) adult June 14-21, 2011: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) foot of 96th Street – Mud Bay, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- 62.(1) adult male June 27-29, 2011: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) foot of 96th Street – Mud Bay, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) adult male July 5, 2011: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) near Blackie Spit, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) adult male July 11-20, 2011: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) near 104th Street, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) adult male August 5-11, 2011: Kevin Louth, mobs (photo) near 104th Street, Boundary Bay (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) adult male August 16, 2011: Dale Jensen: Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) adult male August 24, 2011: Mike Tabak, mobs (photo) 104th Street area, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 63.(1) adult female July 6-7, 2011: Peter Hamel, Margo Hearne (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- 64.(1) adult female August 24-30, 2011: Mike Tabak , mobs (photo) 104th Street area, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- 65.(1) juvenile September 4-5, 2011: John Tabak, mobs (photo) 96th – 104th Street area, Boundary Bay, Delta (Toochin 2012a)
- (1) juvenile September 12, 2011: Roger Foxall: Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey (Toochin 2012a)
- 66.(1) adult breeding plumage May 17, 2012: Richard Swanston, mobs: Brunswick Point, Ladner (Toochin 2012a)
- 67.(1) adult May 11, 2014: Peter Curtis (photo) Cluxewe Estuary, near Port McNeil (BC Bird Alert Blog: Accessed May 13, 2014)
- 68.(1) adult female July 10, 2014: Peter Hamel, John Toochin (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)
- 69.(1) adult female May 12-19, 2015: Peter Hamel, Margo Hearne (photo) Sandspit, QCI (P. Hamel Pers. Comm.)

Table 2: Seasonal distribution of Bar-tailed Godwit records in British Columbia:

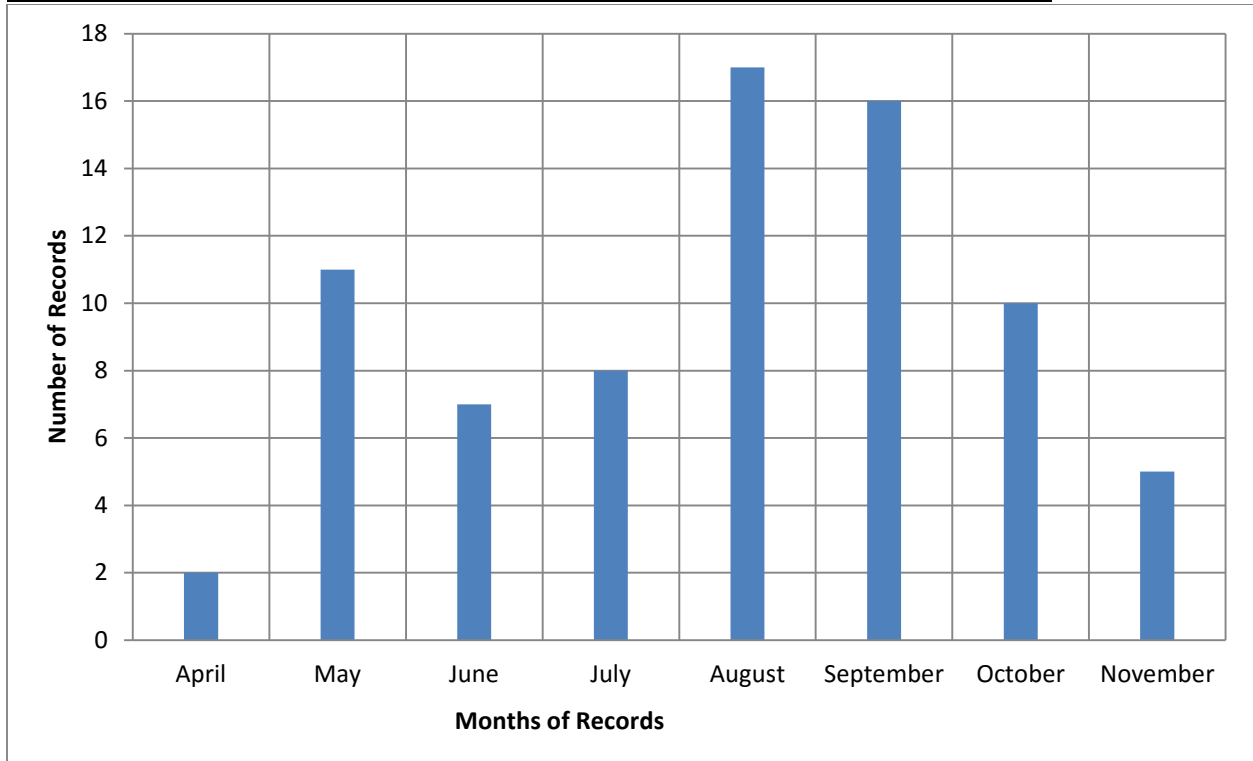


Table 2: Note the sharply defined occurrence in the spring and fall of this species with May, August and September having the highest number of records.

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