

ATTACHMENT 4

**RESULTS OF FOCUSED SURVEYS FOR THE
SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW GLYCATCHER AND
LEAST BELL'S VIREO**



CONSULTING

An Environmental Planning/Resource
Management Corporation

September 12, 2007

Ms. Sandy Marquez
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, California 92011

Subject: Results of Focused Surveys for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell's Vireo on the Talbert Lake Diversion Project Site, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Marquez:

This letter report presents the results of focused surveys conducted in 2007 for the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) (SWF) and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) (LBV) at the Talbert Lake Diversion project site in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California (Exhibit 1). The purpose of the surveys was to determine the presence or absence of the SWF and LBV at the Talbert Lake Diversion project site (hereafter referred to as the project site). Surveys were conducted according to guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) by a Biologist with the necessary federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) 10(a) survey permits.

The project site is located within Huntington Central Park (HCP), in the City of Huntington Beach, and is situated east of Golden West Street, south of Slater Street, west of Gothard Street, and north of Talbert Avenue and the Huntington Beach Central Library (Exhibit 2). West of Golden West Street, HCP includes the Shipley Nature Center and Huntington Lake. Land uses surrounding HCP consist primarily of residential properties, with some light industry present on Gothard Street east of the project site. Only a narrow corridor of open space connects with HCP via Harriett Wieder M. Regional Park across Edwards Street near the west end of Huntington Lake. Harriett M. Wieder Regional Park includes the bluffs along the southeast side of the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve. The project site is included on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Seal Beach 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

A variety of ornamental vegetation is found throughout HCP that consist primarily of non-native species. In particular, gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.) of several species are common. Native vegetation types are present and generally consist of wetland vegetation types that are located in low areas of the park that are either permanently or seasonally inundated with water. These native vegetation types include willow riparian scrub, mule fat scrub, and fresh water marsh. HCP is well known among the bird watching community as a "migrant trap." That is, its geographic location along the coast and environmental setting (i.e., surrounded by suburban habitats that are relatively unfavourable for birds) create a situation that concentrates birds during migration and, as a result, many rare species have been documented at HCP. Currently the bird list for HCP includes about 310 species.

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BACKGROUND

The SWF and LBV were formerly more common and widespread, but are now rare and local summer residents of southern California's lowland riparian woodlands (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Garrett and Dunn 1981). The substantial population declines of these two avian species over the latter half of the twentieth century is attributable to the loss and degradation of riparian habitats and, perhaps more importantly, brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). As a result, the LBV was listed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) as Endangered on October 2, 1980, and by the USFWS as Endangered on May 2, 1986. All three subspecies of willow flycatcher that breed in California (*E. t. brewsteri*, *E. t. extimus*, and *E. t. adastus*) were listed by the CDFG as Endangered on January 3, 1991. The USFWS listed the SWF as Endangered on February 7, 1995 (USFWS 1995).

SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER

The willow flycatcher is a Neotropical migrant that breeds in the West from northern Baja California, Mexico, to central British Columbia and generally east through the northern half of the United States to the Atlantic coast (AOU 1998). Depending on the authority, there are four or five recognized subspecies of willow flycatcher (Sedgwick 2000). The breeding range of SWF includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and the extreme southern parts of Nevada and Utah (USFWS 1993). Based on available museum specimens, the California breeding range of SWF is coastal areas south of the San Fernando Valley and north in the interior to about Independence, Inyo County (Unitt 1987); however, breeding willow flycatchers along the Santa Clara River, Ventura County, and the Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara County are considered by most authorities to be SWF (Lehman 1994, USFWS 2002). The largest breeding populations of SWF in California are located at the South Fork of the Kern River in Kern County and on the Santa Margarita River in Camp Pendleton in San Diego County (Unitt 1987). The range-wide population of SWF is estimated at between 300 and 500 pairs (USFWS 1997). The population of SWF in California is estimated to be about 70 pairs (USFWS 1993). More recent estimates for California include a total of 200 territories in 2004 (Durst et al. 2005), which indicates that the California population may slowly be recovering.

The SWF breeds in willow-dominated riparian habitats that are similar to LBV nesting habitats (described below). The SWF differs from LBV in that it shows a stronger dependency on willow thickets for all its requirements (Grinnell and Miller 1944). In addition, the SWF appears to have a preference for sites with surface water in the vicinity (such as along streams, on the margins of a pond or lake, and at wet mountain meadows [Grinnell and Miller 1944, Flett and Sanders 1987, Harris et al. 1987]). In Arizona, the SWF invariably nests near surface water (Phillips et al. 1964). Recently, the SWF has adapted to introduced vegetation present in riparian vegetation types, such as tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) (USFWS 1993).

The willow flycatcher is a common migrant in the interior of California and a rare-to-uncommon migrant along the coastal slope, with most birds during the spring season moving through southern California between May 15 and June 20 (Garrett and Dunn 1981, Unitt 1987). The spring SWF migration is earlier than that of the northern subspecies (Unitt 1984, USFWS 1993). As a result, surveys for nesting SWF are complicated by the presence of more abundant subspecies migrating through the range of SWF during its breeding season.

On October 19, 2005, the USFWS published a final critical habitat for this species (USFWS 2005). In California, approximately 17,212 acres in Kern, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties were designated for the southwestern willow flycatcher. The project site is not located in the designated critical habitat area for this species.

LEAST BELL'S VIREO

Bell's vireo is a Neotropical migrant that breeds in central and southwestern North America from northern Mexico to southern California, Nevada, and Utah, east to Louisiana, and north to North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Indiana in the central U.S. (AOU 1998). The winter range of the Bell's vireo, although not well known, is believed to be the west coast of Central America from southern Sonora south to northwestern Nicaragua, including the cape region of Baja California, Mexico (Brown 1993). Of the four Bell's vireo subspecies, only two breed in California: the LBV and the Arizona Bell's vireo (*V. b. arizonae*) which breeds in the Colorado River Valley (Garrett and Dunn 1981, Rosenberg et al. 1991). The LBV was formerly considered a common breeder in riparian habitats throughout the Central Valley and other low elevation riverine systems in California and Baja California, Mexico (Franzreb 1989). Presently, the LBV has been eliminated from much of its historical range (Franzreb 1989, Brown 1993).

Breeding habitat of LBV is primarily riparian habitats dominated by willows with dense understory vegetation. Shrubs such as mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and California rose (*Rosa californica*) are often a component of the understory (Goldwasser 1981). The LBV is often found in areas that include trees such as willow (*Salix* sp.), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), or cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), particularly where the canopy is within or immediately adjacent to an understory layer of vegetation (Salata 1983). The LBV generally nests in early successional stages of riparian habitats, with vireo nest sites frequently located in willows that are between four and ten years of age (RECON 1988, Franzreb 1989). The most critical factor in habitat structure is the presence of a dense understory shrub layer approximately two-to-ten feet above the ground (Goldwasser 1981, Salata 1983, Franzreb 1989).

On February 2, 1994, the USFWS issued a final determination of critical habitat for the LBV. Approximately 37,560 acres were identified as critical habitat in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties. The project site is not located in the designated critical habitat area for this species.

WILLOW FLYCATCHER AND BELL'S VIREO AT HCP

The willow flycatcher is generally an uncommon spring and fall migrant at HCP with most individuals representing the northern subspecies (presumably *brewsteri*). Spring migrants occur in the park from about May 10 to June 20. One willow flycatcher observed on May 3, 1992 at HCP represents one of the earliest dates for Orange County (Hamilton and Willick 1996). A total of twelve willow flycatchers observed on June 13, 1997 at the park was a "high, single location count" for Orange County (Willick 1997). Although HCP provides potentially suitable habitat for SWF and is within the historical range for that subspecies, no breeding SWF has occurred to date.

The Bell's vireo was first recorded at HCP as a fall migrant on September 7, 1985. This individual stayed through the winter and was last recorded on March 22, 1986. With protection and management (i.e., cowbird control) of important riparian habitats in southern California, the population of LBV has increased and the species has returned in the 1990s as a breeder to Orange County. The breeding population continues to increase and more occurrences at HCP, including breeding, can be expected. Spring migrants at the park include individuals on April 14, 2001, and May 25, 2003. One singing individual was temporarily on territory at

Sully Miller Lake on May 29 – 30, 2005. On May 14, 2006, a singing individual was present at HCP in the riparian habitats north of Talbert Lake. This territorial bird eventually moved across Golden West Street and occupied the willow riparian scrub habitats in the Shipley Nature Center and stayed until at least August 18, 2006. This individual was a solitary male that never successfully paired with a female. HCP provides suitable habitat for the LBV and with continued regional population increases, it may yet breed successfully in the park.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A total of ten surveys for the SWF and LBV were conducted on April 10, 20, and 30, May 10 and 21; June 1, 12 and 22; and July 2 and 10, 2007. All surveys followed the recommended USFWS guidelines for both species. The survey protocol for the SWF was revised in July 2000 and now requires a total of five surveys instead of the three surveys recommended in the previous protocol. The first survey should be conducted between May 15 and May 31, with a subsequent survey conducted between June 1 and June 21, and three surveys should be conducted between June 22 and July 17. Updated guidelines for LBV surveys were issued on April 8, 1999, and require that at least eight surveys be conducted from April 10 to July 31 with a ten-day interval between each site visit. BonTerra Consulting Senior Biologist Brian Daniels (USFWS permit number TE-821401-2) conducted all surveys.

The survey area for the project site included all riparian scrub habitats in HCP east of Golden West Street and north of Talbert Street. The riparian scrub habitats were systematically surveyed by walking slowly and methodically along their margins. Taped vocalizations of SWF were used to elicit a response from any potentially territorial SWF. If no SWFs were detected after the initial tape playing; the recording was replayed where appropriate. As the LBV survey protocol does not require the playback of LBV vocalizations, no taped vocalizations of LBV were used during these surveys. All surveys were conducted under optimal weather conditions and during early morning hours when bird activity is at a peak. Numbers were recorded for all bird species detected during the survey including any notable observations of special status species or other birds, such as the brown-headed cowbird.

Although the Shipley Nature Center is not within the project site boundary (see Exhibit 2), it is opposite the project site on the west side of Golden West Street and the solitary male LBV present during the 2006 breeding season was observed on both sides of Golden West Street. Therefore, the riparian scrub habitats in the Shipley Nature Center were included in the 2007 surveys. Note that survey protocol was followed for LBV but not SWF (i.e., taped vocalizations of SWF were not played) in the Shipley Nature Center.

SURVEY RESULTS

No SWF or LBV were detected during these surveys. In addition, no LBV was detected in the Shipley Nature Center. As expected, migrant willow flycatchers were observed during these surveys with two on May 21 and one on June 12. None of these willow flycatchers exhibited any behavior that suggested these birds were anything other than migrants.

The brown-headed cowbird was detected on every survey date except three (April 10, 20, and May 10) with an average of 1.9 birds observed per survey date and a high of six on July 22, 2007.

A complete list of bird species observed during the surveys is included in Appendix A. A total of six California Species of Special Concern were observed during the surveys: double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*),

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and summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*). Only the Cooper's hawk and yellow warbler nest at HCP and, as a result, will be reported to the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) (Appendix B).

Please contact Brian Daniels at (626) 351-2000 if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING



Ann M. Johnston
Principal, Biological Services



Brian E. Daniels
Senior Biologist

I certify that the information in this survey report and enclosed exhibits fully and accurately present my work.



Brian E. Daniels
Senior Biologist (TE-821401-2)

Enclosures: Exhibit 1: Regional Location
Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity
Appendix A – List of Wildlife Species Observed
Appendix B – California Natural Diversity Data Base Forms

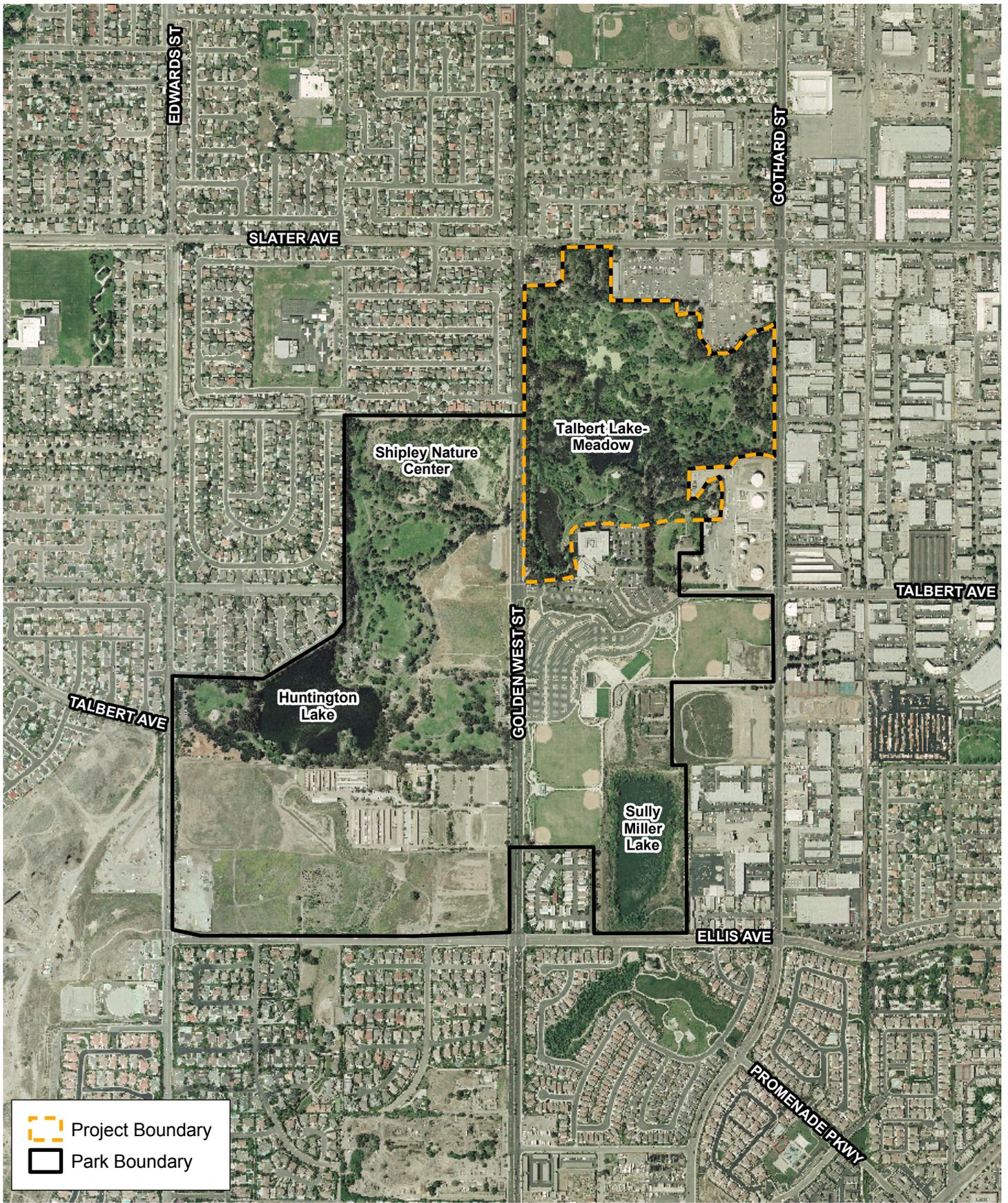
cc: Bruce Phillips, PACE

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 Project Boundary
 Park Boundary

Local Vicinity

Talbert Lake Diversion Project

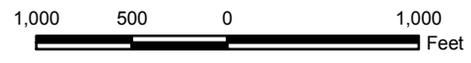


Exhibit 2



APPENDIX A

List of Wildlife Species Observed

FAUNA COMPENDIUM

BIRD LIST
BIRDS
ANATIDAE - WATERFOWL
<i>Branta canadensis</i> Canada goose
<i>Anas strepera</i> gadwall
<i>Anas americana</i> American wigeon
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> mallard
<i>Anas discors</i> blue-winged teal
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i> cinnamon teal
<i>Anas clypeata</i> northern shoveler
<i>Anas crecca</i> green-winged teal
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> ruddy duck
PODICIPEDIDAE - GREBES
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> pied-billed grebe
PHALACROCORACIDAE - CORMORANTS
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant
ARDEIDAE - HERONS
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret
<i>Butorides virescens</i> green heron
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night-heron
CATHARTIDAE - NEW WORLD VULTURES
<i>Cathartes aura</i> turkey vulture
ACCIPITRIDAE - HAWKS
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i> red-shouldered hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> red-tailed hawk
RALLIDAE - RAILS
<i>Porzana carolina</i> sora
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> common moorhen
<i>Fulica americana</i> American coot
CHARADRIIDAE - PLOVERS

FAUNA COMPENDIUM

<i>Charadrius vociferus</i> killdeer
RECURVIROSTRIDAE - STILTS & AVOCETS
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> black-necked stilt
SCOLOPACIDAE - SANDPIPERS & PHALAROPES
<i>Actitis macularius</i> spotted sandpiper
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> greater yellowlegs
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> whimbrel
LARIDAE - GULLS & TERNS
<i>Larus occidentalis</i> western gull
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian tern
<i>Sterna forsteri</i> Forster's tern
<i>Rynchops niger</i> black skimmer
COLUMBIDAE - PIGEONS & DOVES
<i>Columba livia</i> rock pigeon *
<i>Zenaida macroura</i> mourning dove
<i>Columbina passerina</i> common ground-dove
STRIGIDAE - TRUE OWLS
<i>Bubo virginianus</i> great horned owl
APODIDAE - SWIFTS
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i> white-throated swift
TROCHILIDAE - HUMMINGBIRDS
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i> black-chinned hummingbird
<i>Calypte anna</i> Anna's hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i> Allen's hummingbird
ALCEDINIDAE - KINGFISHERS
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i> belted kingfisher
PICIDAE - WOODPECKERS
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i> Nuttall's woodpecker
<i>Picoides pubescens</i> downy woodpecker
TYRANNIDAE - TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i> western wood-pewee

FAUNA COMPENDIUM

<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i> Pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i> black phoebe
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> ash-throated flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> Cassin's kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> western kingbird
VIREONIDAE - VIREOS
<i>Vireo cassinii</i> Cassin's vireo
<i>Vireo huttoni</i> Hutton's vireo
<i>Vireo gilvus</i> warbling vireo
CORVIDAE - JAYS & CROWS
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> American crow
HIRUNDINIDAE - SWALLOWS
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> tree swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> northern rough-winged swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> cliff swallow
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> barn swallow
AEGITHALIDAE - BUSHTITS
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i> bushtit
TROGLODYTIDAE - WRENS
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> house wren
REGULIDAE - KINGLETS
<i>Regulus calendula</i> ruby-crowned kinglet
TURDIDAE - THRUSHES & ROBINS
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> western bluebird
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> Swainson's thrush
<i>Catharus guttatus</i> hermit thrush
<i>Turdus migratorius</i> American robin
MIMIDAE - THRASHERS
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> northern mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> California thrasher
STURNIDAE - STARLINGS
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> European starling *

FAUNA COMPENDIUM

BOMBYCILLIDAE - WAXWINGS
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> cedar waxwing
PARULIDAE - WARBLERS
<i>Vermivora celata</i> orange-crowned warbler
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> Nashville warbler
<i>Dendroica petechia</i> yellow warbler
<i>Dendroica coronata</i> yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> black-throated gray warbler
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i> Townsend's warbler
<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i> hermit warbler
<i>Mniotilta varia</i> black-and-white warbler
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> American redstart
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> northern waterthrush
<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i> MacGillivray's warbler
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> common yellowthroat
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> Wilson's warbler
THRAUPIDAE - TANAGERS
<i>Piranga rubra</i> summer tanager
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> western tanager
EMBERIZIDAE - SPARROWS & JUNCOS
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i> California towhee
<i>Spizella passerina</i> chipping sparrow
<i>Passerella iliaca</i> fox sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> song sparrow
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> Lincoln's sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> white-crowned sparrow
<i>Junco hyemalis</i> dark-eyed junco
CARDINALIDAE - GROSBELLS & BUNTINGS
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> rose-breasted grosbeak
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> black-headed grosbeak
<i>Passerina caerulea</i> blue grosbeak

FAUNA COMPENDIUM

<i>Passerina amoena</i> lazuli bunting
ICTERIDAE - BLACKBIRDS
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> red-winged blackbird
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> great-tailed grackle
<i>Molothrus ater</i> brown-headed cowbird
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i> hooded oriole
<i>Icterus bullockii</i> Bullock's oriole
FRINGILLIDAE - FINCHES
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> house finch
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i> lesser goldfinch
PASSERIDAE - OLD WORLD SPARROWS
<i>Passer domesticus</i> house sparrow *
EXOTIC BIRD SPECIES
ANATIDAE - WATERFOWL
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> Egyptian goose
<i>Aix galericulata</i> Mandarin duck
PLOCEIDAE - WEAVERS & BISHOPS
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> nutmeg mannikin

APPENDIX B

California Natural Diversity Data Base Forms

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95814

Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDDB@dfg.ca.gov

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Date of Field Work (mmdd/yyyy): 06/22/2007

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Dendroica petechia*

Common Name: Yellow Warbler

Species Found? Yes No If not, why? _____

Total No. Individuals 2 Subsequent Visit? yes no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ no unk.
Yes, Occ. # _____

Collection? If yes: _____
Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Brian Daniels, BonTerra Consulting

Address: 3452 E. Foothill Blvd., Suite 420

Pasadena, California 91107

E-mail Address: bdaniels@bonterraconsulting.com

Phone: (626) 351-2000

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

2
adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown
 breeding wintering burrow site rookery nesting other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

County: Orange County

Landowner / Mgr.: City of Huntington Beach

Quad Name: Seal Beach, California

Elevation: Sea level

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S

Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GoogleEarth

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S

GPS Make & Model _____

DATUM: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84

Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 UTM Zone 11 OR

Geographic (Latitude & Longitude)

Coordinates: 33°42'20.73" N 118°00'17.82" W

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope):

Both adults visiting nest about 8 feet high in a Brazilian pepper tree under canopy of eucalyptus, but adjacent to willow riparian scrub habitat of seasonally flooded low area of Huntington Central Park, City of Huntington Beach. The nest failed as it was physically torn up during subsequent visit. Reasons for failure unknown, but possibly human vandalism.

Other rare taxa seen at THIS site on THIS date:
(separate form preferred)

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: park is essentially surrounded by suburban developments.

Visible disturbances: High levels of human activity in park, though most species in park seem to habituate to it.

Threats: Relatively low level of Brown-headed Cowbird activity in park this spring/summer season. Human activity has its risks.

Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- Keyed (cite reference): _____
- Compared with specimen housed at: _____
- Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
- By another person (name): _____
- Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Slide Print Digital
Plant / animal
Habitat
Diagnostic feature

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes no

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95814

Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDDB@dfg.ca.gov

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Date of Field Work (mmddlyyyy): 06/01/2007

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Scientific Name: Accipiter cooperii

Common Name: Cooper's Hawk

Species Found? Yes No If not, why? _____

Total No. Individuals 4 Subsequent Visit? yes no

Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? no unk.
Yes, Occ. # _____

Collection? If yes: _____
Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Brian Daniels, BonTerra Consulting

Address: 3452 E. Foothill Blvd., Suite 420
Pasadena, California 91107

E-mail Address: bdaniels@bonterraconsulting.com

Phone: (626) 351-2000

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

4
adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown
 breeding wintering burrow site rookery nesting other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

County: Orange County

Landowner / Mgr.: City of Huntington Beach

Quad Name: Seal Beach, California

Elevation: Sea level

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H M S

Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GoogleEarth

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H M S

GPS Make & Model _____

DATUM: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84

Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 UTM Zone 11 OR

Geographic (Latitude & Longitude)

Coordinates: 33°42'18.03" N 118°00'15.11" W

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope):

At least two pair with nests on east side (east of Golden West Street) of Huntington Central Park, City of Huntington Beach. Both nests located in ornamental trees. This species has nested in the park since at least 1980, but has become much more common since the mid to late 1990s.

Other rare taxa seen at THIS site on THIS date:
(separate form preferred)

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Park is essentially surrounded by suburban development.

Visible disturbances: Clearly the hawks have habituated to high level of human activity in the park.

Threats: None at this time.

Comments: Full public access with occasional special events on weekends.

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- Keyed (cite reference): _____
- Compared with specimen housed at: _____
- Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
- By another person (name): _____
- Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Slide Print Digital
Plant / animal
Habitat
Diagnostic feature

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes no