Appendix D

Kern Water Bank Raptor and Upland Bird Survey Report:
August 2012 – June 2015

Mourning Dove (Zenaida macroura)
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Introduction

The property managed by the Kern Water Bank Authority supports a wealth of native wildlife, especially an abundance of upland birds and raptors attracted to the recharge ponds and/or the upland habitats. In order to document and quantify this natural resource value, John Sterling of Sterling Wildlife Biology conducted bird surveys from late August 2012 to late May 2015. These surveys are intended to capture a snapshot of the bird use of the project area during the winter, spring/fall migration and the breeding seasons. The resulting data serve to document the regional importance of habitats on the Kern Water Bank for raptors and upland birds during this period. Most importantly, the data describe the baseline of existing conditions that may be used to inform range management practices with regard to productive bird habitat. This baseline data will be used to measure population trends with range management enhancement and/or unmanaged changes in habitat due to the extension or end of current drought conditions.

Methods

Survey Methods

For the raptor/Loggerhead Shrike and upland bird surveys, John Sterling visited the sites approximately every two weeks for a total of sixty-three surveys. The dates of the surveys were approximately every two weeks starting on 31 August 2012 to 29-30 May 2015, with breaks in June and July. Surveys were not conducted during the summer period as most nesting had been completed by 30 May and there were few birds remaining on the study area until fall migration began in mid-August. Upland bird surveys were conducted on fixed, one-half mile long transects (Figure 1). Mr. Sterling conducted upland bird surveys by walking transects and recording all birds heard or seen within 200 meters of the transect line. He tabulated the numbers of each species. Each transect was surveyed fifty-nine times with the exception of new transects that were created in October 2012 and surveyed fifty-seven times. Transects were 0.5 miles long with the exception of Transect G, which was 0.25 miles long due to the small size of that habitat fragment. For sixty-three sets of raptor surveys, Mr. Sterling drove most roads to cover the entire project area and kept running tallies of numbers of individuals of all raptor species and Loggerhead Shrike. All data were compiled onto spreadsheets (See attached Appendix B & C files).

Descriptions of Upland Bird Survey Transects

The following are brief descriptions of the bird habitat along each of the survey transects including photographs showing conditions on 7 June 2013.

Transect A

The transect borders a large canal that is watered and supports a few water birds. As such, it also supports tules and some sunflowers and other ruderal plants along its edge. There are several large willow trees (Salix sp.) but the habitat is mostly open, ruderal fields with some tumbleweed cover (Salsola sp.). During wet years, the ruderal vegetation is rank and relatively tall (up to 4 ft).
Transect B
This transect borders a canal that was watered until spring 2012. It supports several willow trees along its banks along with mulefat, thistles and other ruderal vegetation. The fields are dry ponds and support ruderal vegetation.

Transect C
This transect is a honey mesquite (*Propospis glandulosa*) woodland with some tree tobacco, annual grasses and some ruderal vegetation.
Transect D
This transect has one small willow and the upland fields are dominated by tumbleweed up to four feet tall. These fields have been mowed during the fall months greatly reducing vegetation cover.

Transect E
The west side of this transect is a dry pond that is now an open willow woodland with moderate ruderal and annual grassland cover. The east side is a dry pond that is now a ruderal field with low, sparse vegetative cover.
Transect F
This transect has a honey mesquite woodland on the south side, with some annual grasses, but otherwise little vegetative cover apart from the mesquite. On the north side is a dry pond that is a ruderal field.

Transect G
This transect has several honey mesquite shrubs on the east side, but the west side is dominated by saltbush (*Atriplex sp.*).
Transect H
This transect has some Fremont cottonwood saplings, along with an open honey mesquite woodland and tall ruderal vegetation (mowed in late fall) on the west side. The east side is a dry pond and now a ruderal field.

Transect I
This transect has two small willow trees in a field dominated by tumbleweed on the south side, while the north side is an alfalfa field on property adjacent to the project area.
Special-Status Species Criteria
In evaluating the potential presence of special-status species, the following criteria were used to determine which species should be included:

- Bird species listed, or proposed for listing, as threatened or endangered under the ESA (50 CFR 17.11 [listed animals], and various notices in the Federal Register [proposed species]);
- Bird species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA (61 FR 40: 7596-7613, February 28, 1996);
- Bird species listed, or proposed for listing, by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (14 CCR 670.5);
- Bird species that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380);
- Bird species of special concern to CDFG (CDFG in preparation [birds, Shuford and Gardali 2008]);
- Bird species fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 [birds]; and
- Bird species included in CDFG’s list of special animals and monitored by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

Results
Two hundred and eight species of birds have been recorded thus far at the Kern Water Bank during water bird, upland bird and raptor surveys since this project began in mid October 2011 (Appendix A). Many of those are discussed below or in the previous reports (Sterling Wildlife Biology, 27 April 2012 and 9 December 2013).

Upland Birds
One hundred and eleven species of birds were detected during the upland bird surveys. Of the nine transects, Transects A and C have the largest number of species with sixty-eight thus far (Figure 2). This number does not include some waterbirds that occasionally inhabit the watered canal on Transect A. Although species richness (number of species) did not vary greatly over time in each transect, numbers of birds counted fluctuated greatly (Figures 3-11). Transects with the most birds contained mesquite and/or willow trees although Transect I with its grassland and alfalfa harbored large numbers of sparrows during the winter.

Figure 2. Cumulative Number of Species Found in each Transect
Figure 3. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect A.

Figure 4. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect B.
Figure 5. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect C.

Figure 6. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect D.
Figure 7. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect E.

Figure 8. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect F.
Figure 9. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect G.

Figure 10. Number of Birds and Bird Species: Transect H.
Raptors and Shrikes

The comprehensive survey for raptors and Loggerhead Shrikes on the entire project area resulted in high numbers of raptors including Red-tailed Hawks and Loggerhead Shrikes (Figures 20-22), but also documented fourteen species of raptors using upland habitats during the surveys (Appendix B). Overall numbers of raptors dipped sharply after the winter of 2012-2013 and then steadily declined to fewer than twenty individuals from February 2014 through May 2015. Conversely, Loggerhead Shrikes ...
rebounded during the breeding season in 2015 after a similar decline (Figure 21). The increase from ten to fifty-five during a two-month period in spring 2015 was due to good reproductive success of local breeding population. The primary difference among the habitat conditions between spring of 2014 and 2015 was the lack of grasses and forbs in 2014 that resulted in low prey populations (large insects and lizards) in contrast to the tremendous amount of grasses and forbs in winter and spring of 2015.

Figure 12. Raptor Population: 2012-2013 (no surveys June-August)

![Total Counts of all Raptors and Red-tailed Hawks](image)

Figure 13. Loggerhead Shrike Population: 2012-2013 (no surveys June-August)
Special Status Bird Species

There have been twenty-five special-status bird species found during the raptor and upland bird surveys since the project began in October 2011 (Table 2) with an additional fourteen species of waterbirds found during waterbird surveys in winter 2011-12.

Table 1. Species Status Bird Species (Landbirds and Raptors) found on the Kern Water Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Conservation/Legal Status</th>
<th>Seasonal Status</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Record Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooper’s Hawk</td>
<td>CA Watch List</td>
<td>Migration, Winter, Potential nesting</td>
<td>Nests in trees, hunts in woodlands and open grasslands</td>
<td>Daily during migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed Kite</td>
<td>State Fully Protected</td>
<td>Migration, Winter, Potential nesting</td>
<td>Nests in trees, hunts in open grasslands</td>
<td>Daily during migration and winter in 2011-2013, but absent since then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Harrier</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter, Potential nesting</td>
<td>Nests on the ground, hunts in wetlands and open grasslands</td>
<td>Daily during migration and winter in 2011-2013, but mostly absent since then with a few scattered records of individual migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swainson’s Hawk</td>
<td>CA Threated Species</td>
<td>Nesting, Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Nests in trees, hunts in open grasslands</td>
<td>Nesting in summer 2012, scattered winter records in 2011-12; up to five individuals in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Species                        | Status/Protection                          | Season | Activity                                      | Locations                                                                 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ferruginous Hawk</td>
<td>CA Watch List</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Hunts in open grasslands</td>
<td>Daily during winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle</td>
<td>State Fully Protected and Federal Eagle Protection Act</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Hunts in open grasslands</td>
<td>Four winter records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td>CA Watch List</td>
<td>Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Hunts in wetlands and canals</td>
<td>Daily during winter 2011-12, only a few sightings of migrants since then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Plover</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern and Federal Proposed Threatened</td>
<td>Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Roosts and forages in grasslands</td>
<td>Two on 14 October 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-billed Curlew</td>
<td>CA Watch List and Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Roosts and forages in grasslands and wetlands</td>
<td>Scattered winter and migration records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing Owl</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Nesting, Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Nests and hunts in grasslands</td>
<td>Found on most visits through year, and nested each spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaux’s Swift</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Forages over wetlands and grasslands</td>
<td>Found during spring migration visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td>CA Watch List and Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Hunts in grasslands and wetlands</td>
<td>Regular during late fall and winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Hunts in grasslands and wetlands</td>
<td>Regular during fall and winter of 2011-12, scattered records since then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Falcon</td>
<td>CA Watch List and Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Hunts in grasslands</td>
<td>Found on most visits from November through March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Flycatcher</td>
<td>CA Endangered Species</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Roosts in trees, hunts in open woodlands forages</td>
<td>Regular during migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermilion Flycatcher</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter. Potential nesting</td>
<td>Nests in trees, forages in open woodlands and scrublands</td>
<td>Several winter records of at least three individuals since 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loggerhead Shrike</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern and Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Nesting, Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Nests in trees, hunts in open woodlands and scrublands</td>
<td>Found during each survey visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Horned Lark</td>
<td>CA Watch List</td>
<td>Nesting, Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Nests on ground, forages in barren fields with little grassland cover</td>
<td>Found during each survey visit. Many breeding during 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Martin</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Forages over wetlands and grasslands</td>
<td>1 April 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy’s Warbler</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Nests in trees, hunts in open woodlands and scrublands</td>
<td>1-4 October 2012; second record for the entire Central Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Sparrow</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern</td>
<td>Migration, Winter, Potential nesting</td>
<td>Nests on ground in grasslands</td>
<td>13 November and 10 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricolored Blackbird</td>
<td>CA Species of Special Concern and Federal Bird of Conservation Concern</td>
<td>Nesting, Migration, Winter</td>
<td>Nests in ruderal and marsh vegetation, forages in grasslands, fields and</td>
<td>Nesting in summer 2012, found most days in migration and winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concern | wetlands | during 2011-2012; nesting off site in 2015 but foraging at many locations on the water bank property
---|---|---
Yellow-headed Blackbird | CA Species of Special Concern | Migration, Winter. Potential nesting | Nests in marsh vegetation, forages in grasslands, fields and wetlands | Regular during migration and winter in 2011-12

Lawrence’s Goldfinch | Federal Bird of Conservation Concern | Migration, Winter, Potential nesting | Nests in trees, forages in open woodlands and scrublands | Two late fall records in 2013 and one spring record of a pair on 23 April 2015.

**Rare Birds**

A few birds were discovered during the surveys that are not special-status species, but out of their normal range. These records are very important to our understanding of vagrancy in birds and the data are archived by county editors for “North American Birds” magazine and the online eBird database (administered by Cornell University’s Laboratory of Ornithology). During fall migration two Black-throated Sparrows were found on Transects A and C. This desert species is very rare in the Central Valley. A fall migrant Clay-colored Sparrow was in mesquite and cottonwoods between transects A and B. This midwestern species is rare anywhere in California and especially in the Central Valley from which there are fewer than ten documented records. Surprisingly, no fewer than eight Brewer’s Sparrows were found wintering in 2012-13 as there are very few documented records of this Great Basin and desert species during winter months in the Central Valley. There have been seven records of migrant Sage Thrashers—a Great Basin species, which is a rare but annual migrant in the Central Valley. During a 2012 fall survey, a Chestnut-collared Longspur was heard calling in flight over Transect I. This is a very rare wintering bird in the San Joaquin Valley and Tulare Basin with fewer than ten records. On a Christmas Bird Count before these surveys began, an Eastern Phoebe was documented for one of very few San Joaquin Valley and Tulare Basin records of this eastern species, which rarely occurs in California. During a spring surveys on 1 April 2012 and 12 March 2015, single Cassin’s Kingbirds were found establishing the only Tulare Basin records away from eastern Bakersfield (only one record from nearby Kings County). Also on 1 April 2012, a male Purple Martin was photographed migrating over grasslands for one of few records for the Tulare Basin and San Joaquin Valley. The Kern Water Bank has exceptional habitats for birds and many rare birds will likely be found and documented in the future dependent upon survey efforts.

**Discussion**

The bird use of property managed by the Kern Water Bank Authority is clearly very high in accordance to the large acreages of upland habitats. Overall, in terms of bird abundance, species diversity, acreage, location and habitat diversity, it is an important area of upland habitat, especially when compared to surrounding agricultural lands. These surveys documented particularly large populations raptors and shrikes, sparrows, and many other species typical of native upland habitats on the San Joaquin Valley floor. Of particular interest were the differences in the effect of the drought conditions among the years. There was measureable precipitation in winter of 2014-2015 and in the spring of 2015, which resulted in much growth of grasses and forbs throughout the water bank property. This was in contrast to no new growth during the previous year that left the area devoid of grasses and forbs. As a result, Loggerhead Shrike populations rebounded to pre-winter 2013-2014 levels, primarily as a result of good reproductive success of local breeders. These shrikes prey upon large insects and lizards that were common during the spring of 2015. In contrast, raptor counts remained low likely due to continuing low population levels of rodent prey.

**Appendix A. List of Bird Species Recorded at the Kern Water Bank**

Compiled By John Sterling (1 June 2015)

Bold-faced names = species rare in the Tulare Basin

**Anseriformes - Screamers, Swans, Geese, and Ducks**

**Anatidae - Ducks, Geese, and Swans**
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*
Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens*
Ross's Goose *Chen rossii*
Cackling Goose *Branta hutchinsii*
Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

**Tundra Swan** *Cygnus columbianus*
Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*
Gadwall *Anas strepera*

**Eurasian Wigeon** *Anas penelope*
American Wigeon *Anas americana*
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*
Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*
Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*
Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*
Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*
Redhead *Aythya americana*
Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*

**Greater Scaup** *Aythya marila*
Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*
Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*
Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

**Barrow's Goldeneye** *Bucephala islandica*
Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

**Red-breasted Merganser** *Mergus serrator*
Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*

**Galliformes - Gallinaceous Birds**

**Odontophoridae - New World Quail**
California Quail *Callipepla californica*

**Phasianidae - Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys, and Old World Quail**
Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* - I

**Podicipediformes - Grebes**

**Podicipedidae - Grebes**
Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*
Horned Grebe *Podiceps auritus*
Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*
Western Grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

**Phalacrocoracidae - Cormorants**
Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

**Pelecaniformes - Pelicans, Herons, Ibises, and Allies**

**Pelecanidae - Pelicans**
American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*

**Ardeidae - Herons, Bitterns, and Allies**
Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*
Great Egret *Ardea alba*
Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Green Heron *Butorides virescens*
Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

**Threskiornithidae - Ibis and Spoonbills**
White-faced Ibis *Plegadis chihi*

**Accipitriformes - Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**

**Cathartidae - New World Vultures**
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

**Pandionidae - Ospreys**
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

**Accipitridae - Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**
White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*
**Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*
Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*
Red-shouldered Hawk *Buteo lineatus*
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*
Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

**Gruiformes - Rails, Cranes, and Allies**

**Rallidae - Rails, Gallinules, and Coots**
Virginia Rail *Rallus limicola*
Sora *Porzana carolina*
Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata*
American Coot *Fulica americana*

**Charadriiformes - Shorebirds, Gulls, Auks, and Allies**

**Recurvirostridae - Stilts and Avocets**
Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*
American Avocet *Recurvirostra americana*

**Charadriidae - Lapwings and Plovers**
Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus*
Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*
Mountain Plover *Charadrius montanus*
Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*

**Scolopacidae - Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies**
Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*
Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*
Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*
Willet *Tringa semipalmata*
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*
Sterling Wildlife Biology
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Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*
Dunlin *Calidris alpina*
Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*
Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Wilson's Snipe *Gallinago delicata*
Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*

**Laridae - Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers**
Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*

**Mew Gull Larus canus**
Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*
California Gull *Larus californicus*
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

**Thayer's Gull Larus thayeri**
Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens*

**Glaucous Gull Larus hyperboreus**
Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*

**Common Tern Sterna hirundo**
Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri*

**Columbiformes - Pigeons, and Doves**

**Columbidae - Pigeons and Doves**
Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* - 1
Eurasian Collared-Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* - 1
Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*

**Cuculiformes - Cuckoos and Allies**

**Cuculidae - Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis**
Greater Roadrunner *Geococcyx californianus*

**Strigiformes - Owls**

**Tytonidae - Barn Owls**
Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

**Strigidae - Typical Owls**
Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*

**Caprimulgiformes - Goatsuckers, Oilbirds, and Allies**

**Caprimulgidae - Goatsuckers**
Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*

**Apodiformes - Swifts, and Hummingbirds**

**Apodidae - Swifts**
Vaux's Swift *Chaetura vauxi*
White-throated Swift *Aeronautes saxatalis*

**Trochilidae - Hummingbirds**
Black-chinned Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri*
Anna's Hummingbird *Calypte anna*
Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*

**Coraciiformes - Rollers, Motmots, Kingfishers, and Allies**
**Alcedinidae - Kingfishers**
Belted Kingfisher *Megaceryle alcyon*

**Piciformes - Puffbirds, Jacamars, Toucans, Woodpeckers, and Allies**
**Picidae - Woodpeckers and Allies**
Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*
Downy Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens*
Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*

**Falconiformes - Caracaras and Falcons**
**Falconidae - Caracaras and Falcons**
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*
Merlin *Falco columbarius*
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*

**Passeriformes - Passerine Birds**
**Tyrannidae - Tyrant Flycatchers**
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*
Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*
Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*

**Dusky Flycatcher *Empidonax oberholseri***
Gray Flycatcher *Empidonax wrightii*
Pacific-slope Flycatcher *Empidonax difficilis*
Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigriceps*
Eastern Phoebe *Sayornis phoebe*
Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya*
Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*
Ash-throated Flycatcher *Myiarchus cinerascens*
Cassin's Kingbird *Tyrannus vociferans*
Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*

**Laniidae - Shrikes**
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*

**Vireonidae - Vireos**
Cassin's Vireo *Vireo cassini*
Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*

**Corvidae - Crows and Jays**
Western Scrub-Jay *Aphelocoma californica*
American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Common Raven *Corvus corax*

**Alaudidae - Larks**
Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*
Hirundinidae - Swallows
Purple Martin *Progne subis*
Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*
Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Aegithalidae - Long-tailed Tits and Bushtits
Bushtit *Psaltriparus minimus*

Troglodytidae - Wrens
Rock Wren *Salpinctes obsoletus*
House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*
Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris*
Bewick's Wren *Thryomanes bewickii*

Polioptilidae - Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *Polioptila caerulea*

Regulidae - Kinglets
Ruby-crowned Kinglet *Regulus calendula*

Turdidae - Thrushes
Western Bluebird *Sialia mexicana*
Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*
Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus*
American Robin *Turdus migratorius*

Mimidae - Mockingbirds and Thrashers
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*
*Sage Thrasher* *Oreoscoptes montanus*
Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos*

Sturnidae - Starlings
European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* - 1

Motacillidae - Wagtails and Pipits
American Pipit *Anthus rubescens*

Bombycillidae - Waxwings
Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum*

Ptiliogonatidae - Silky-flycatchers
Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens*

Calcariidae - Longspurs and Snow Buntings
Chestnut-collared Longspur *Calcarius ornatus*

Parulidae - Wood-Warblers
Orange-crowned Warbler *Oreothlypis celata*
Nashville Warbler *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*
MacGillivray's Warbler *Geothlypis tolmiei*
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*
Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia*
Yellow-rumped Warbler *Setophaga coronata*
Black-throated Gray Warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*
Townsend's Warbler *Setophaga townsendi*
Wilson's Warbler *Cardellina pusilla*

**Lucy’s Warbler *Oreothlypis luciae***

**Emberizidae - Emberizids**
Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus*
California Towhee *Melozone crissalis*
Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina*
Clay-colored Sparrow *Spizella pallida*

**Brewer's Sparrow *Spizella breweri***
Vesper Sparrow *Poecetes gramineus*
Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannorum*
Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus*

**Black-throated Sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata***
Bell’s Sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli canescens*
Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*
Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca*
Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*
Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolni*
White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Golden-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis*

**Cardinalidae - Cardinals and Allies**
Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*
Black-headed Grosbeak *Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Blue Grosbeak *Passerina caerulea*
Lazuli Bunting *Passerina amoena*

**Icteridae - Blackbirds**
Red-winged Blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*
Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta*
Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Great-tailed Grackle *Quiscalus mexicanus*
Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater*
Hooded Oriole *Icterus cucullatus*
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii*

**Fringillidae - Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies**
House Finch *Haemorhous mexicanus*
Purple Finch *Haemorhous purpureus*
Pine Siskin *Spinus pinus*
Lesser Goldfinch *Spinus psaltria*
Lawrence's Goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*
American Goldfinch *Spinus tristis*
Passeridae - Old World Sparrows
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* - I