Vegetation

The majority of vegetation on site is composed of lemon or avocado orchard, with several natural communities occurring in the northern, steeper portion of the site. Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub dominate the natural vegetation within this northern area.

Typical riparian trees present in various areas include several species of willows, blue gum, and coast live oak. A list of the species identified as characteristic along or adjacent to the streams and riparian corridors, and the wetlands are listed in **Table 2, Partial List of Plant Species Found In, Along, or Adjacent to the Riparian Corridors**.

Table 2
Partial List of Plant Species Found In, Along, or Adjacent to the Riparian Corridors

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Species (Yes/No)
PTERIDOPHYTES	**FERNS AND FERN ALLIES**	
EQUISETACEAE	**HORSETAIL FAMILY**	
Equisetum hyemale ssp. *affine*	Common scouring rush	Yes
ANGIOSPERMS		
DICOTYLEDONS		
ANACARDIACEAE	**SUMAC-CASHEW FAMILY**	
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac	Yes
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry	Yes
Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree	No
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak	Yes
ARECACEAE	**PALM FAMILY**	
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm	No
APIACEAE	**CELERY FAMILY**	
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	No
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**	
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	Yes
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush	Yes
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat	Yes
Centaurea melitensis	Star thistle	No
Conyza canadensis	Horseweed	Yes
Gnaphalium californica	Cudweed	Yes
Hazardia squarrosa	Common hazardia	Yes
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	Yes
Lessingia filaginifolia	Common California-aster	Yes
Sonchus asper	Spiny sowthistle	No
Sonchus oleracea	Common sowthistle	No
Stephanomeria virgata	Twiggy wreath plant	Yes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Species (Yes/No)
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**	
Brassica nigra	Black mustard	No
Raphanus sativus	Radish	No
CACTACEAE	**CACTUS FAMILY**	
Opuntia littoralis	Prickly pear cactus	Yes
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	**HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY**	
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican elderberry	Yes
CHENOPODIACEAE	**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**	
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	No
FABACEAE	**LEGUME FAMILY**	
Lotus scoparius	Common deerweed	Yes
Melilotus alba	White sweetclover	No
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow sweet clover	No
FAGACEAE	**OAK FAMILY**	
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	Yes
GERANIACEAE	**GERANIUM FAMILY**	
Erodium cicutarium	Red-stemmed filaree	Yes
JUGLANDACEAE	**WALNUT FAMILY**	
Juglans californica	Black walnut	Yes
LAMIACEAE	**MINT FAMILY**	
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound	No
Salvia apiana	White sage	Yes
Salvia leucophylla	Purple sage	Yes
Salvia mellifera	Black sage	Yes
LAURACEAE	**LAUREL FAMILY**	
Persea americana	Avocado	No
MALVACEAE	**MALLOW FAMILY**	
Malva neglecta	Common mallow	No
MYRTACEAE	**MYRTLE FAMILY**	
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	No
ONAGRACEAE	**EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY**	
Epilobium canum	California fuschia	Yes
PITTOSPORACEAE	**PITTOSPORUM FAMILY**	
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	No
PLATANACEAE	**SYCAMORE FAMILY**	
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	Yes
POLYGONACEAE	**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**	
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	Yes
ROSACEAE	**ROSE FAMILY**	
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *betuloides*	Mountain mahogany	Yes
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Yes
RUTACEAE	***CITRUS FAMILY***	
Citrus x limon	*Lemon*	*No*
Citrus sinensis	*Orange*	*No*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Species (Yes/No)
SALICACEAE	***WILLOW FAMILY***	
Populus fremontii ssp. *fremontii*	Fremont's cottonwood	Yes
Salix laevigata	Red willow	Yes
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	Yes
SCROPHULARACEAE	**SNAPDRAGON FAMILY**	
Mimulus aurantiacus	Bush monkey flower	Yes
SOLANACEAE	**NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**	
Nicotiana glauca	Tree tobacco	No
ULMACEAE	**ELM FAMILY**	
Ulmus laevus	Russian elm	No
URTICACEAE	**NETTLE FAMILY**	
Urtica urens	Dwarf nettle	No
VISCACEAE	**MISTLETOE FAMILY**	
Phoradendron macrophyllum	Bigleaf mistletoe	Yes
ANGIOSPERMS		
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
LILIACEAE	**LILY FAMILY**	
Yucca whipplei	Our Lord's candle	Yes
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**	
Avena fatua	Wild oats	No
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome	No
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft chess brome	No
Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens*	Madrid brome	
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	No
Hordeum murinum	Foxtail barley	No
Leymus condensatus	Giant wildrye	Yes
Piptatherum miliaceum	Smilo grass	No
Phyllostachys aurea	Golden bamboo	No

Site-Specific Methods

To map areas determined to be potentially jurisdictional waters and streambeds by the protocols described above, a standard method was employed. Significant features were mapped using sub-meter accuracy Trimble GPS units. Aerial photography was used to determine the routing of some small tributaries in steep areas north of and outside of the orchard operations.

A description of the jurisdictional areas for ACOE and CDFG jurisdiction (i.e., OHWMs and limits of riparian vegetation canopy) follows.

JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION AND DETERMINATIONS

Haun Creek

Haun Creek (**Figure 4, Waters and Streambeds of East Area 1**) is a southerly flowing ephemeral creek with a very flashy, high-gradient flow after significant storms. Haun Creek is located in the northeast portion of East Area 1; however, it continues to flow south, paralleling the east of the property boundary to Highway 126. There is a short westerly to easterly trending drainage: H1A. Haun Creek is a tributary to Santa Clara River in the extreme northeast corner of the site. The substrate of the Haun Creek is comprised of large cobbles, gravel, and silt, consistent with the Riverwash soil type identified in the SCS Soils Map (SCS 1981) (**Figure 3**).

Small Interior Drainages

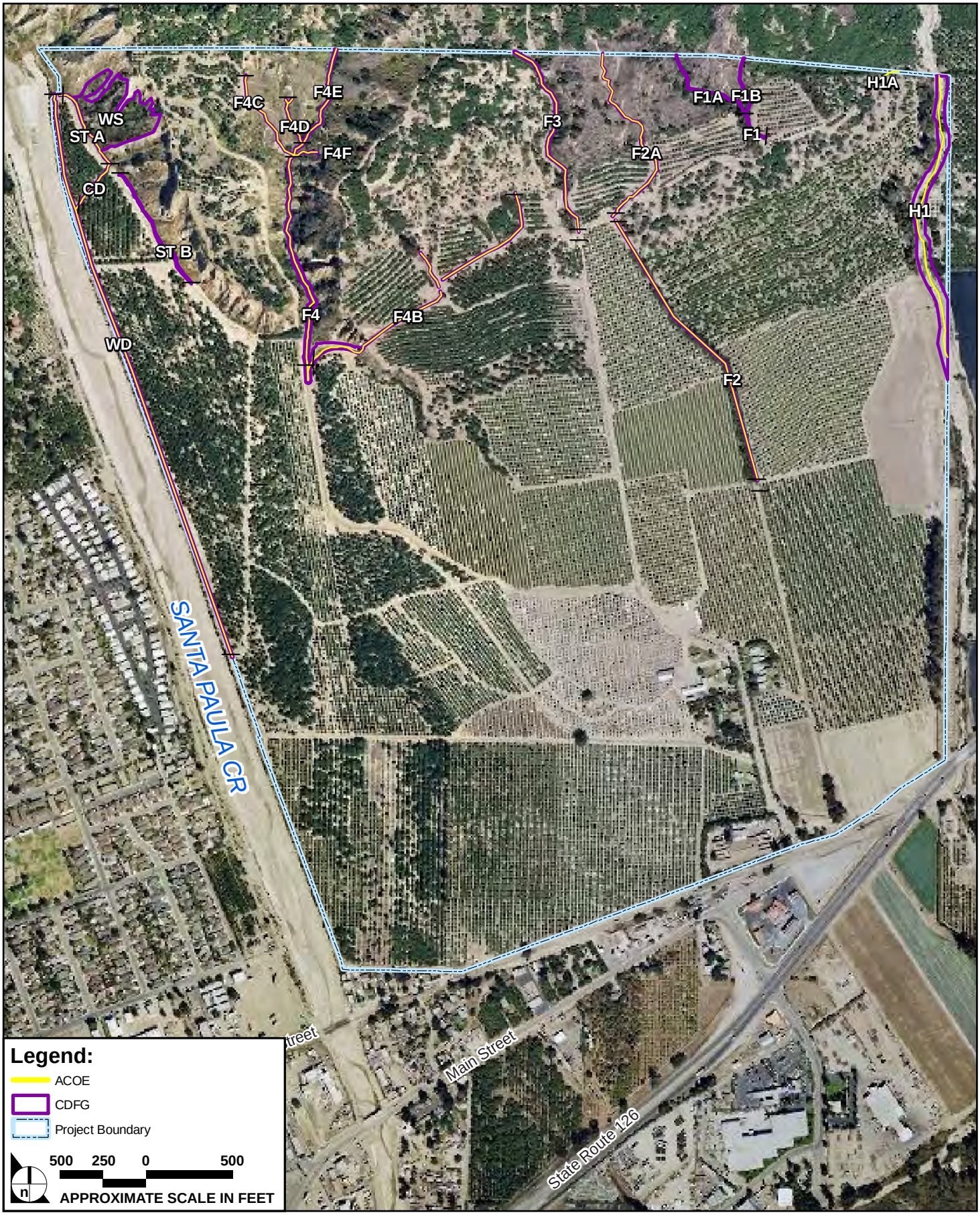
Several small drainages with small catchment areas begin in the northern part of the site, but historically would have infiltrated into the highly porous soils of the site. Several other minor agricultural ditches were constructed and had been modified (vegetation removal or recontouring) annually, which were rarely hydrologically active, but received limited drainage from agricultural irrigation. Several of these minor agricultural ditches have been eliminated to provide for improved access to the crops. Occasionally runoff from the natural drainages could flow into the agricultural ditches, but rarely occurred.

Santa Paula Creek

Santa Paula Creek is off site to the west, but there are several small drainages that empty into Santa Paula Creek, including one seepage area in the extreme northwest corner of the property.

FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT

All open space performs ecological functions. The degree to which these functions are performed depends on physical factors (e.g., location, size, soils, and available moisture) and biological factors (e.g., species dominance, composition, diversity, and spacing). Examples of ecological functions include wildlife habitat, biofiltration, groundwater recharge, storm water attenuation, shoreline stabilization, and sediment trapping. The diversity of functions associated with a particular drainage or stream is dependent on the physical and biological characteristics, as well as land and water uses that directly or indirectly affect it.



SOURCE: HDR Town Planning – April 2007, Impact Sciences, Inc. – April 2007

FIGURE **4**

Waters and Streambeds of East Area 1

Each of the on-site drainages performs some functions. Important functions associated with East Area 1 are described in **Table 3, Ecological Functions Associated with Streams on East Area 1**. While functions may be performed to varying degrees, the values of any given waters are related to the degree of the presence or absence of local, regional, state, and national resources. The following table summarizes the functional assessment of the on-site wetlands and waters.

Table 3
Ecological Functions Associated with Streams on East Area 1

	Performance – Qualitative Ratings of Opportunity and Effectiveness
Wildlife Habitat	The riparian systems effectively provide wildlife habitat for a range of species. **Vertebrates**: The occasional water provides limited habitat for a number of vertebrate species, however the riparian vegetation corridors may provide significant wildlife functions. Waterfowl have been observed on or using Santa Paula and Haun Creeks, although Haun Creek rarely has standing water, and when flowing has very high scouring potential. **Vegetation**: Haun Creek provide habitat for plant communities characterized by occurring on high banks or subject to scouring. Stream habitats exhibit moderate species diversity. Limiting factors are presence of invasive non-native plants, which affect plant growth and diversity. Outside of the areas subject to hydrologic support from irrigation flows, productivity of plants is limited by the active growing season, maintenance of weed free areas for the agriculture, and the duration of sufficient water. Organic export, a function of plant production and decomposition, which occurs during the scouring actions of the Creek. Santa Paula Creek supports no on-site riparian vegetation, although the seep has mule fat and other weakly hydrophytic vegetation.
Biofiltration/ Nutrient Retention or Cycling	The hydrophytic and riparian vegetation along Haun Creek and the upper drainages absorb sedimentation and running water absorbs oxygen. Both of these processes aid in denitrification and the breakdown of organic wastes from wildlife and the decomposition of organic material. There is a low opportunity or effectiveness for the attenuation of phosphates as the soils are sandy and gravelly, with generally low clay content.
Shoreline Stabilization/ Sediment Retention	Shoreline stabilization is occurring where sufficient vegetation is present along the drainages and streams to control erosion. Most of the sparsely vegetated stream banks are eroding and contribute to the quantity of sediment moving downstream.
Storm water Attenuation	Storm water attenuation is high due to the infrequency of drainage through the site, as the permeability of the soils absorbs almost all stormwater.
Groundwater Recharge	Groundwater recharge has low degree of opportunity to occur from the streams, but high on the agricultural areas due to the flashy nature caused by the topography of the streams and the permeability of the soils.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Ultimately, the waters associated with East Area 1 are associated with Santa Paula or Haun Creeks on the west and east sides of the property. Both creeks flow southward into the Santa Clara River. Several

minor agricultural ditches designed to drain water away from the citrus and avocado trees occur on the site, which had no hydrophytic vegetation and had vegetation and topography maintained.

Streams and the seep likely to be under ACOE jurisdiction encompass 6.133 acres of the site while streambed and riparian vegetation under CDFG jurisdiction encompass 10.07 acres. Since most of the streams are relatively high-energy systems (high flows due to rapid runoff estimated at <30 feet per second) flowing through erodible soils, the natural stream/drainage banks are on nearly vertical slopes. Vegetation is typically either early successional species, species capable of resprouting from the base, or longer-lived species located higher on the banks. In cases where the natural banks are vertical, the ACOE and CDFG jurisdictions are similar on the horizontal plane (map view), but not in the vertical plane (topographic view). Where banks are not vertical, or where riparian vegetation canopies are present, the ACOE and CDFG jurisdictions likely diverge.

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APPENDIX C

Souther Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell's Vireo Survey Report

26 July 2007

Mr. John Holson
Impact Sciences, Inc.
803 Camarillo Springs Road, Suite A
Camarillo, CA 93012

Subject: Results of Focused Presence/Absence Surveys for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell's Vireo on the East Area 1 Specific Plan project, Haun Creek, Santa Paula, Ventura County

Dear Mr. Holson:

This letter report presents the results of focused surveys to determine the presence or absence of the least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)* (LBV) and Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus)* (SWF) along the East Area 1 Specific Plan project area along Haun Creek, Santa Paula, Ventura County, California. Surveys were conducted according to guidelines (Sogge et al 1997, USFWS, 2000, USFWS 2001) established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) by biologist Mike San Miguel with the necessary federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) 10(a) survey permits (USFWS permit #TE-831910-3). No least Bell's vireos or southwestern willow flycatchers were observed at the project site during the protocol surveys performed from April 17 to July 11, 2007.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located on the East Area 1 Specific Plan project site along Haun Creek in Santa Paula, Ventura County where it levels out at the base of Santa Paula Ridge and Santa Paula Peak. Haun Creek is located along the eastern boundary of the Specifc Plan area.

The upland area west of the Creek is dominated by citrus orchards with a small area dedicated to the cultivation of cut flowers. Large, mature blue gum *(Eucalyptus globulus)* trees used as windbreaks are also present along the west bank of Haun Creek and with a few coast live oaks *(Quercus agrifolia)* and Mexican elderberry *(Sambucus mexicana)*. A large hot house used for the cultivation of palm trees is beyond the east side of the Creek. Avocado orchards are to the north of the project area and about a half mile to the south of the project site State Highway 126 crosses Haun Creek near its confluence with the Santa Clara River a few hundred-meters farther to the south. Intermittent flow from irrigation runoff from the orchards provides adequate water to sustain a young and rapidly maturing riparian corridor.

The riparian vegetation is dominated by arroyo willows *(Salix lasiolepis)* but mulefat *(Baccharis salicifolia)* and narrow-leafed nillows *(Salix exigua)* are also present and provide an increasing understory. Many young black cottonwood *(Populus trichocarpa)* and California sycamores *(Platanus racemosa)* are scattered throughout the streambed. Non-native species such as giant arundo *(Arundo donax)* and other exotic species are absent. The increasing understory and plentiful presence of water provides suitable conditions for several bird species including least Bell's vireo and southwest willow flycatcher.

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, and 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 breeding in California (*E. t. brewsteri, E. t. adastus* and *E. t. extimus, SWF*) were listed by the CDFG as Endangered on January 3, 1991. The USFWS listed the SWF as Endangered on February 7, 1995 (USFWS 1995).

Least Bell's Vireo

The Bell's vireo is a neotropical migrant that breeds in northcentral, southcentral, and southwestern North America from northern Mexico to southern California, Nevada, and Utah, and east to Louisiana, and north to North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Indiana in the central U.S. (A.O.U. 1998). The winter range of this vireo, although not well known, is believed to be the west coast of Central America from southern Sonora south to northwest Nicaragua, including the cape region of Baja California (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 occurs in the Colorado River Valley (Garrett and Dunn 1981 and Rosenberg et al. 1991). The LBV formerly was considered a common breeder in riparian habitats throughout the Central Valley and other low elevation riverine systems in California and Baja California (Franzreb 1989). Presently, the LBV has been eliminated from much of its historical range, including the Central Valley (Franzreb 1989 and Brown 1993).

Breeding habitat of LBV is primarily willow-dominated riparian habitats that support a dense understory of willows (*Salix* spp.). Other shrubs, such as mulefat (*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, sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), or cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), particularly where the canopy is within or immediately adjacent to an understory layer of vegetation (Salata 1983). Generally, the LBV 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 and Franzreb 1989). The most critical factor in habitat structure is the presence of a dense understory shrub layer from 0.6 to 3 meters above ground (Goldwasser 1981, Salata 1983 and Franzreb 1989).

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

The willow flycatcher is a neotropical migrant that breeds in the west from northern Baja California to central British Colombia and generally east through the northern half of the United States to the Atlantic coast (A.O.U. 1998). There are four recognized subspecies of willow flycatcher, three of which breed in California (Unitt 1987 and USFWS 1993). The breeding range of SWF includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas and extreme southern parts of Nevada and Utah (USFWS 1993). In California, the SWF breeds along the coast south of the San Fernando Valley and north in the interior to about Independence, Inyo County, including the Central Valley (Unitt 1987). Currently, the largest breeding colonies of SWF are located at the South Fork of the Kern River, Kern County, and on the Santa Margarita River in Camp Pendleton, San Diego County (USFWS 1993). The total California population of SWF is estimated to be about 70 pairs (USFWS 1993).

The SWF breeds in willow dominated riparian habitats that are similar to LBV nesting habitats. 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, the margins of a pond or lake, and at wet mountain meadows (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Flett and Sanders 1987, and Harris et al. 1987), and in Arizona the SWF invariably nests near surface water (Phillips et al. 1964). Recently, the SWF has adapted to introduced vegetation present in some 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 and Unitt 1987). The spring migration of SWF is earlier than that of the northern subspecies (Unitt 2004 and 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.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A total of nine surveys for the SWF and LBV were conducted on April 17, 27, May 7, 21, 31, June 11, 25 and July 3, and 11, 2007. 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. Surveys for SWF and LBV were performed simultaneously because of their similar habitat requirements. Least Bell's vireo and southwest willow flycatchers are known to breed along the Santa Clara River, not far from the project site.

The SWF survey protocol was revised in July 2000 to require a total of five surveys instead of the three surveys recommended in the earlier protocol (Sogge et al, 1997). 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, with a minimum of five days between each site visit, between June 22 and July 17. Consulting Biologist, Mike San Miguel (USFWS permit #TE-831910-3) retained by Impact Sciences Inc. conducted all of the surveys using taped SWF vocalizations on May 17, 27, June 11, 25 and July 2 and 9, 2007. All suitable habitat was thoroughly surveyed during each site visit. It should be noted that a total of 6 surveys for SWF were conducted with a second survey being performed during the May 15 – 31 period.

The riparian habitat was systematically surveyed by walking slowly and methodically along the banks and along the stream bed of the creek. The area surveyed included all habitats, within a 100-meter buffer on the project site, and all riparian habitat 100-meters upstream and downstream from the Limonaire northern and southern property limits. 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 usually replayed at least once, but often multiple times. 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 incidental bird species in Appendix A. Notable observations and any special status species and other birds such as brown-headed cowbird were recorded.

SURVEY RESULTS

No least Bell's vireos or southwestern willow flycatchers were observed during any of the surveys. A total of 77 bird species were recorded within the survey area during the nine site visits. At least 30 species were confirmed as breeders and an additional eight species as possibly nested. Because the surveys were conducted during migration many of the species were transients. Among the breeding species were at least two pairs of the yellow warbler, which is listed by the California Department of Fish and Game as a bird species of special concern. The list of bird species observed at the site is included in Appendix A.

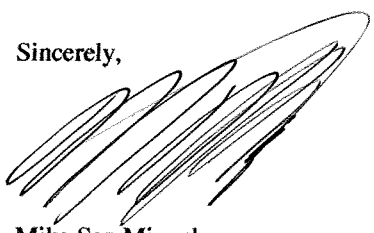
RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the quality of the habitat at the site and its proximity to known breeding populations of the least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher along the Santa Clara River, additional surveys for these species should be conducted within one year prior to any habitat disturbance.

Any preliminary site investigations such as soils testing or other construction activity should minimize impact to the riparian areas. If construction takes place during the breeding season for birds, surveys for nesting birds should be performed and the appropriate buffer zones should be established. A qualified monitor should be present to advise and assist construction personnel to avoid impacts to the habitat and to any nesting birds.

Please feel free to contact me at (626) 355-5058 if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Mike San Miguel
Consulting Biologist

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Appendix A.
Bird Species Observed During the 2007 Haun Creek LBV/SWF Surveys

Bird Species	Numbers Observed per Survey Date								
	17-Apr	27-Apr	7-May	26-May	31-May	11-Jun	25-Jun	3-Jul	11-Jul
California Quail (P)	10	15	12	15	15	30	15	15	12
Turkey Vulture			2	1	1	1	1		
Cooper's Hawk					1	1		1	
Red-shouldered Hawk (B)	2	2	2	2	5	6	5	4	5
Red-tailed Hawk (P)		2	2	2		2	2	1	1
American Kestrel		1							
Rock Pigeon			10		5			1	4
Mourning Dove (B)	4	5	6	5	6	4		6	5
Common Ground-Dove	2		1	3	1		1	1	
White-throated Swift			2						
Black-chinned Hummingbird (P)	2	1	2	1		1	1	2	3
Anna's Hummingbird (B)	8	6	6	5	8	10	8	12	6
Calliope Hummingbird	1								
Allen's Hummingbird (P)	2	1							
Selasphorus sp. (?)	2	3	2			2		1	5
Acorn Woodpecker(B)	10	8	6	4	5	4	5	5	5
Nuttall's Woodpecker (B)	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	4
Downy Woodpecker (B)	2		1	2	2	3	1		4
Northern Flicker (P)	1	1	1	2	1		3		5
Pacific-slope Flycatcher (B)	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	6
Black Phoebe (B)	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	4
Say's Phoebe	1								
Ash-throated Flycatcher (B)	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	8
Cassin's Kingbird	1			1					
Hutton's Vireo				1					
Warbling Vireo			1						
Western Scrub Jay (B)	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	4
American Crow (P)			1		2		5	5	2
Common Raven	4	4	5	5	2	6	2	4	4
Tree Swallow						1			
Violet-green Swallow									1
N. Rough-winged Swallow (P)		5	4		5	2	6	3	10
Cliff Swallow		2	10		2	5	2	4	8
Barn Swallow									1
Oak Titmouse				1				1	3
Bushtit (B)	10	5	10	10	10	30	12	15	15
Bewick's Wren (B)	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1
House Wren			2	1	1				
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2								
Western Bluebird			1						6
Swainson's Thrush				2					
American Robin (B)	2	1	2	1	4	5	4	3	8
Wrentit (B)	5		4	2	8	6	4	2	2
Northern Mockingbird (B)		3		1	3	1	2	1	2

California Thrasher (P)	3		1		2	1			
European Starling(B)	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cedar Waxwing	15		10						
Phainopepla (B)	1			1	3				
Orange-crowned Warbler	2		1				2		
Yellow Warbler (B)*		2	6	3	8	7	7	2	5
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1								
Townsend's Warbler			1						
MacGillivray's warbler	1								
Common Yellowthroat (B)			4	1	3	2	1	2	4
Wilson's Warbler	1	1	2	1					
Spotted Towhee (B)	4		2	5	6	8	6	5	4
California Towhee (B)	10	6	5	15	15	15	12	12	12
Chipping Sparrow								2	
Lark Sparrow						1			
Song Sparow (B)			2	1	3	2	3	1	1
Lincoln's Sparrow	1								
White-crowned Sparrow	8								
Dark-eyed Junco (B)	3	1	6	4	3	8	10	4	6
Black-headed Grosbeak (B)	4	5	3	1			5	1	2
Blue Grosbeak						1			1
Lazuli Bunting	1		1						
Brewer's Blackbird (B)	2	6	5	4	4	8	8	7	10
Brown-headed Cowbird (B)	2	1	1	3	1	1			
Hooded Oriole (B)			10	6	8	5	6	5	5
Bullock's Oriole (B)	8	5	2	3	2	4	5	2	2
Purple Finch							1		
House Finch (B)	12		15	30	20	40	15	10	12
Lesser Goldfinch (B)	12	12	12	10	12	50	20	8	5
Lawrence's Goldfinch						4	2		
American Goldfinch (B)	4	15	6	5	10	6	12	10	16
House Sparrow			x						
Nutmeg Mannikin								2	

x - Confirmed presence on site; numbers not recorded
(B) - Confirmed breeding on site
(P) - Probable or possible breeder on site
(?) - Species unknown
* - CDFG bird species of special concern