Dear Recovery Permit Coordinator:

This report documents the results of 17 protocol-level presence/absence surveys (eight complete passes) for both the state- and federally-listed endangered least Bell’s Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; vireo); and the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; flycatcher). These focused surveys were conducted by Dudek & Associates, Inc. (Dudek) in 2005 within the Mid-County Parkway study area; which ranges from approximately 1.7 km (1.1 miles) to 6.5 km (4 miles) in width and is approximately 32-miles in length. All surveys were performed in habitats mapped by (Larry Seeman Associates) LSA. Mapped locations were determined by presence of suitable habitat for supporting the specific endangered species stated above. Overall, surveyed areas consisted of southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, sycamore woodlands, and riparian forest. In addition, many of these areas surveyed were in close proximity to water flow.

Both the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell’s vireo are closely associated with riparian habitats, especially densely-vegetated willow scrub and riparian forest vegetation. These species are threatened primarily by the loss, degradation, and fragmentation of riparian habitats. They are also highly impacted by nest parasitism from the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*; cowbird).
LOCATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Mid-County Parkway Project study area is generally located around the perimeter of Lake Mathews on either side of Cajalco Road between I-15 and I-215; also the Ramona Expressway east of I-215. More specifically, the study area is alongside the east-west highway (Cajalco Road and Ramona Expressway) between the SR-91/SR-60 corridor to the north and SR-74 corridor to the south. This region is positioned within the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute Corona South, Lake Mathews, and Steele Peak quadrangles. The elevations within the project area range from approximately 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet above mean sea level. This project vicinity is situated within an area of western Riverside County which is currently undergoing substantial population and employment growth.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Based on species composition and general physiognomy, multiple vegetation types and land covers are present throughout the project area. The specific vegetation communities which were surveyed included southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, and riparian forests. In addition, areas of elderberry woodlands were briefly surveyed due to the detection of flycatcher individuals early in the season; however after multiple surveys were conducted, these individuals were determined to be migrants.

Southern Willow Scrub
This southern willow scrub habitat is typically best described as a dense, broad-leafed, winter-deciduous riparian community thicket dominated by several species of willow (*Salix spp*.), with scattered emergent Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). This community is typically found along perennially washes and streams where receding flood waters leave behind moist, bare mineral soils required for the germination and establishment of the dominant species. The dense canopy of this riparian community typically inhibits the development of diverse understory (Holland 1986).

Mule Fat Scrub
According to Holland (1986), the Mule fat scrub community is a tall herbaceous riparian scrub which is strongly dominated by *Baccharis salicifolia*. Other species often observed within this terrain are several types of willow (*Salix* sp.). This habitat is primarily maintained by annual flooding occurrences and is often found patchy in understory gaps of Sycamore Alluvial Woodland vegetation.
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland

Sycamore alluvial woodland is an open to moderately closed, winter-deciduous, broad-leaved riparian woodland, dominated by well-spaced western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*) with occasional individuals of Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicanus*). The understory is largely comprised of introduced grasses or *Baccharis* species (Holland 1986).

Riparian Forest

Riparian forest communities are an open to locally dense, broad-leaved, winter-deciduous riparian forest which develop on fine-grained rich alluvial soils. Multiple species are included within this habitat including: oaks (*Quercus* spp.), willows (*Salix* spp.), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and cottonwood species (*Populus* spp.). This community often contains relatively more herbs and fewer shrubs than other riparian communities. Understory species commonly observed within riparian forests include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), prickly ox-tongue (*Picris echioidies*), California mugwort, (*Artemisia douglasii*), and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) (Holland 1986).

Elderberry Woodland

The elderberry woodland is described in Holland 1986 as a winter-deciduous large shrub community dominated primarily by Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicanus*). This vegetation requires soils of deep, fine-textured, and rich alluvial consistency. The elderberry woodland community typically holds many species of introduced non-native grasses and annual forbs within the understory domain.

METHODS

Suitable habitat areas within the project vicinity were surveyed 17 times (*Table 1*) by Dudek wildlife biologists Kamarul J. Muri (KJM) and Brock A. Ortega (BAO) (Permit # TE813545-4) for vireo and flycatcher individuals. Focused surveys for these species were initiated 10 May, 2005 and continued through 26 July, 2005.

Surveys for flycatcher were conducted concurrently with the vireo surveys. All surveys consisted of slowly walking a methodical, meandering transect within and adjacent to all riparian habitat onsite (*Figures 3A-3F*). The perimeter areas were also surveyed. This route was arranged to cover all suitable habitat onsite. A vegetation map (scale 1”=200’) of the project site was available record any detected vireo or flycatcher. Binoculars (7x50) were used to aid in detecting and identifying wildlife species.
The 10 surveys (five complete passes) conducted for flycatcher followed the currently accepted protocol (Sogge et al., 1997 as revised by the 2000 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Protocol Revision issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) which states that a minimum of five survey visits is needed to evaluate project effects on flycatchers. It is recommended that one survey is made during the period from May 15 to 31, one survey is made from June 1 to 21 and three surveys are made between June 22 and July 17. The 10 focused surveys complete the minimum survey requirements of the flycatcher protocol. A tape of recorded flycatcher vocalizations was used approximately every 50-100 feet within suitable habitat to induce flycatcher responses. When flycatchers were detected, tape playback ceased to avoid harassment.

A Section 10(a) (1) (A) permit is not required to conduct presence/absence surveys for vireo because tape playback is not necessary. The 17 surveys (eight complete passes) for vireo followed the currently accepted protocol (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, April 8, 1999, least Bell’s Vireo Survey Guidelines) which states that a minimum of eight survey visits should be made to all riparian areas and any other potential vireo habitats during the period from April 10 to July 31. The site visits are required to be conducted at least 10 days apart to maximize the detection of early and late arrivals, females, non-vocal birds, and nesting pairs. Taped playback of vireo vocalizations are not to be used during the surveys. Surveys are to be conducted between dawn and 1100 and are not be conducted during periods of excessive or abnormal cold, heat, wind, rain, or other inclement weather. In some cases, this survey was extended beyond 1100, but weather was not inclement and temperatures were not extreme.

Weather conditions, time of day, and season were appropriate for the detection of flycatcher and vireo; which are displayed in Table 1 below.

### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>OBS</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>PERSONNEL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/10/05</td>
<td>1 LBVI</td>
<td>0645-1215</td>
<td>LBVI 1a</td>
<td>KJM</td>
<td>54-73°F; 0-4 mph winds; 5-30% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11/05</td>
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<td>LBVI 1b</td>
<td>KJM</td>
<td>54-73°F; 0-4 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/13/05</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>0630-1200</td>
<td>LBVI 1c</td>
<td>KJM</td>
<td>54-86°F; 0-3 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/19/05</td>
<td>6 WIFL</td>
<td>0530-1100</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 2a</td>
<td>BAO</td>
<td>58-83°F; 0 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/23/05</td>
<td>1 LBVI</td>
<td>0530-1045</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 2b</td>
<td>BAO</td>
<td>61-90°F; 0-1 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/1/05</td>
<td>2 LBVI</td>
<td>0530-1145</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 3a</td>
<td>BAO</td>
<td>60-66°F; 0-1 mph winds; 100% clouds</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/3/05</td>
<td>2 LBVI</td>
<td>0530-1100</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 3b</td>
<td>BAO</td>
<td>60-80°F; 0-5 mph winds; 0-20% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/13/05</td>
<td>1 LBVI</td>
<td>0605-1200</td>
<td>LBVI 4a</td>
<td>KJM</td>
<td>62-88°F; 0-4 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/14/05</td>
<td>2 LBVI</td>
<td>0600-1200</td>
<td>LBVI 4b</td>
<td>KJM</td>
<td>64-89°F; 0-6 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/23/05</td>
<td>2 LBVI</td>
<td>0530-1100</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 5a</td>
<td>BAO</td>
<td>61-85°F; 1-3 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 1
2005 Table of Survey Conditions - Mid-County Parkway Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>OBS</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>PERSONNEL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/24/05</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0600-1130</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 5b</td>
<td>BAO 57-85°F; 0-3 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/5/05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0630-1120</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 6a</td>
<td>BAO 60-85°F; 0-1 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/6/05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0500-0930</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 6b</td>
<td>BAO 59-74°F; 0-1 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/14/05</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0500-0930</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 7a</td>
<td>BAO 70-80°F; 0 mph winds; 20-50% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/15/05</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td>0530-1100</td>
<td>LBVI/WIFL 7b</td>
<td>BAO 67-90°F; 0-1 mph winds; 0-90% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/25/05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0610-1110</td>
<td>LBVI 8a</td>
<td>KJM 70-94°F; 0-5 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/26/05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LBVI</td>
<td>0615-1110</td>
<td>LBVI 8b</td>
<td>KJM 69-92°F; 0-3 mph winds; 0% clouds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: LBVI/WIFL – least Bell’s vireo/willow flycatcher

RESULTS

In total, only six willow flycatchers were detected throughout the survey period. All six individuals were viewed within a single survey session on 19 May 2005. Because these birds were not present after that date, it is assumed that they were migrants and not residents. Additionally, the surveys located eight least Bell’s vireo pair or individual locations (see Figures 3B, E, F for detail) during the entire survey period. Noteworthy surveys performed on 11 May, 13 May, and 15 July 2005 located no focused species’ individuals (Table 1).

Survey Routes are included in Figures 3A-F.

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

Very truly yours,

DUDEK & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Brock A. Ortega
Senior Wildlife Biologist

att: Figures
Appendix A - List of Wildlife Species
Appendix B - Survey forms

cc: Kam J. Muri, Dudek & Associates, Inc.
Thomas Liddicoat, Dudek & Associates, Inc.
REFERENCES


Wachtell, J. K. 1978. Soil Survey of Orange County and Western Part of Riverside County, California. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service, in cooperation with University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.
Listed Species Observations:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- least Bell's vireo single
- least Bell's vireo pair
- willow flycatcher single
Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- Least Bell’s vireo single
- Least Bell’s vireo pair
- Willow flycatcher single
Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- least Bell's vireo single
- least Bell's vireo pair
- willow flycatcher single

Survey Areas with Species Observations and Survey Routes - Sheet 2
Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- least Bell's vireo single
- least Bell's vireo pair
- willow flycatcher single

Survey Areas with Species Observations and Survey Routes - Sheet 3
Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- Least Bell's vireo single
- Least Bell's vireo pair
- Willow flycatcher single

Survey Route

Survey Areas with Species Observations and Survey Routes - Sheet 4
AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: AIRPHOTOUSA, Flown Feb. 2005

Mid County Parkway Project - Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell’s Vireo Survey

Survey Areas with Species Observations and Survey Routes - Sheet 5

Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- Least Bell’s vireo single
- Least Bell’s vireo pair
- Willow flycatcher single

Survey Route
Survey Areas with Species Observations and Survey Routes - Sheet 6

Listed Species with Dates Observed:
- California gnatcatcher pair
- Least Bell's vireo single
- Least Bell's vireo pair
- Willow flycatcher single

Survey Area:
- California gnatcatcher pair:
  - 5/7/05
  - 5/23/05
  - 6/13/05
  - 7/6/05
- Least Bell's vireo single:
  - 6/3/05
- Least Bell's vireo pair:
  - 6/13/05
  - 6/24/05
  - 7/6/05
  - 7/25/05
- Willow flycatcher single:
  - 5/23/05

Survey Route:
- Dates: 5/7/05, 5/23/05, 6/3/05, 6/13/05, 6/24/05, 7/6/05, 7/25/05

AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: AirPhotoUSA, Flown Feb. 2005
APPENDIX A

List of Wildlife Species Observed or Detected at the Project Site
APPENDIX A

List of Wildlife Species Observed or Detected on the Project Site

WILDLIFE SPECIES - VERTEBRATES

AMPHIBIANS

BUFONIDAE - TRUE TOADS
   Bufo boreas - western toad

HYLIDAE - TREEFROGS
   Hyla regilla - Pacific treefrog

RANIDAE - TRUE FROGS
   * Rana catesbeiana - bullfrog

REPTILES

IGUANIDAE - IGUANID LIZARDS
   Sceloporus occidentalis - western fence lizard
   Sceloporus orcutti - granite spiny lizard
   Uta stansburiana - side-blotched lizard

TEIIDAE - WHIPTAIL LIZARDS
   Cnemidophorus hyperythrus - orange-throated whiptail
   Cnemidophorus tigris - western whiptail

ANGUIDAE - ALLIGATOR LIZARDS
   Elgaria multicarinata - southern alligator lizard

COLUMBRIDAE - COLUMBRID SNAKES
   Masticophis lateralis - California whipsnake

VIPERIDAE - VIPERS
   Crotalus viridis - western rattlesnake
APPENDIX A (Continued)

Wildlife Species

BIRDS

ARDEIDAE - HERONS
   Ardea alba - great egret

ANATIDAE - WATERFOWL
   Anas platyrhynchos - mallard

CATHARTIDAE - NEW WORLD VULTURES
   Cathartes aura - turkey vulture

ACCIPITRIDAE – HAWKS
   Accipiter cooperii - Cooper's hawk
   Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk
   Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk
   Circus cyaneus - northern harrier
   Elanus leucurus - white-tailed kite

FALCONIDAE - FALCONS
   Falco sparverius - American kestrel

PHASIANIDAE - PHEASANTS & QUAILS
   Callipepla californica - California quail

RALLIDAE - RAILS & GALLINULES
   Porzana carolina - sora

CHARADRIIDAE - PLOVERS
   Charadrius vociferus - killdeer

COLUMBIDAE - PIGEONS & DOVES
   Columbina passerina - common ground-dove
   Zenaida macroura - mourning dove

CUCULIDAE - CUCKOOS & ROADRUNNERS
   Geococcyx californianus - greater roadrunner
Wildlife Species

TYTONIDAE - BARN OWLS
   *Tyto alba* - barn owl

STRIGIDAE - TRUE OWLS
   *Bubo virginianus* - great horned owl

APODIDAE - SWIFTS
   *Aeronautes saxatalis* - white-throated swift

TROCHILIDAE - HUMMINGBIRDS
   *Archilochus alexandri* - black-chinned hummingbird
   *Calypte anna* - Anna's hummingbird

PICIDAE - WOODPECKERS
   *Colaptes auratus* - northern flicker
   *Picoides nuttallii* - Nuttall's woodpecker

TYRANNIDAE - TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
   *Empidonax traillii* - willow flycatcher
   *Sayornis saya* - Say's phoebe
   *Sayornis nigricans* - black phoebe
   *Tyrannus vociferans* - Cassin's kingbird

HIRUNDINIDAE - SWALLOWS
   *Hirundo rustica* - barn swallow

CORVIDAE - JAYS & CROWS
   *Aphelocoma californica* - western scrub-jay
   *Corvus brachyrhynchos* - American crow
   *Corvus corax* - common raven

AEGITHALIDAE - BUSHTITS
   *Psaltriparus minimus* - bushtit
APPENDIX A (Continued)

Wildlife Species

TROGLODYTIDAE - WRENS
   Salpinctes obsoletus - rock wren
   Thryomanes bewickii - Bewick's wren
   Troglodytes aedon - house wren

SYLVIIDAE - GNATCATCHERS
   Polioptila caerulea - blue-gray gnatcatcher
   Polioptila californica californica – coastal California gnatcatcher

TIMALIIDAE - LAUGHINGTHRUSH AND WRENTIT
   Chamaea fasciata - wrentit

MIMIDAE - THRASHERS
   Toxostoma redivivum - California thrasher

PTILOGONATIDAE - SILKY-FLYCATCHERS
   Phainopepla nitens - phainopepla

STURNIDAE - STARLINGS
* Sturnus vulgaris - European starling

VIREONIDAE - VIREOS
   Vireo bellii - Bell's vireo

PARULIDAE - WOOD WARBLERS
   Dendroica petechia - yellow warbler
   Geothlypis trichas - common yellowthroat
   Icteria virens - yellow-breasted chat

EMBERIZIDAE - BUNTINGS & SPARROWS
   Melospiza melodia - song sparrow
   Pipilo crissalis - California towhee
   Pipilo maculatus - spotted towhee
   Spizella atrogularis - black-chinned sparrow

CARDINALIDAE - CARDINALS AND GROSBEAKS
   Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak
APPENDIX A (Continued)

Wildlife Species

ICTERIDAE - BLACKBIRDS & ORIOLES
   * Icterus cucullatus - hooded oriole
   * Molothrus ater - brown-headed cowbird

FRINGILLIDAE - FINCHES
   * Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch
   * Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

MAMMALS

DIDELPHIDAE - NEW WORLD OPOSSUMS
   * Didelphis virginiana - Virginia opossum

LEPORIDAE - HARES & RABBITS
   * Lepus californicus - black-tailed jackrabbit
   * Sylvilagus audubonii - desert cottontail

SCIURIDAE - SQUIRRELS
   * Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

GEOMYIDAE - POCKET GOPHERS
   * Thomomys bottae - Botta's pocket gopher

HETEROMYIDAE - POCKET MICE & KANGAROO RATS
   * Dipodomys stephensi - Stephens' kangaroo rat

MURIDAE - RATS & MICE
   * Peromyscus maniculatus - deer mouse

CANIDAE - WOLVES & FOXES
   * Canis latrans - coyote
   * Urocyon cinereoargenteus - gray fox

PROCYONIDAE - RACCOONS & RELATIVES
   * Procyon lotor - common raccoon
APPENDIX A (Continued)

Wildlife Species

FELIDAE - CATS

*Lynx rufus* - bobcat

CERVIDAE - DEERS

*Odocoileus hemionus* - mule deer

WILDLIFE SPECIES - INVERTEBRATES

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

PIERIDAE – WHITES, SULFURS AND ORANGETIPS

*Pieris rapae rapae* - cabbage butterfly

RIODINIDAE - METALMARKS

*Apodemia mormo virgulti* - Behr's metalmark

LYCAENIDAE - BLUES, HAIRSTREAKS, & COPPERS

*Plebejus acmon* - acmon blue

NYMPHALIDAE - BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES

*Adelpha bredowii californica* - California sister

*Nymphalis antiopa* – mourning cloak

*Vanessa annabella* – west coast lady

* signifies introduced (non-native) species
APPENDIX B

Survey Forms
Fill in the following information completely. Submit original form. Retain copy for your records.

Name of Reporting Individual: Brock Ortega
Affiliation: Dodelk and Associates Inc.
Site Name: Mid-county Parkway
Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous years? Yes No ? (circle one)
Management Authority for Survey Area (circle one): Federal Municipal/County State Tribal Private
Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest): Riverside County RCA

Length of area surveyed: 4 miles (specify units, e.g., miles = mi, kilometers = km, meters = m)

Did you survey the same general area during each visit to this site this year? Yes No If no, summarize in comments below.

If site was surveyed last year, did you survey the same general area this year? Yes No If no, summarize in comments below.

N/A

Vegetation Characteristics: Overall, are the species in tree/shrub layer at this site comprised predominantly of (check one):

□ Native broadleaf plants
(entirely or almost entirely, includes high-elevation willow)

□ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly native)

□ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly exotic)

□ Exotic/introduced plants (entirely or almost entirely)

Identify the 2-3 predominant tree/shrub species: willow, elderberry, milest

Average height of canopy: 30' (specify units)

Was surface water or saturated soil present at or adjacent to site? Yes No (circle one) Mostly Distance from the site to surface water or saturated soil: varied (1-30') (specify units)

Did hydrological conditions change significantly among visits (did the site flood or dry out)? Yes No (circle one)
If yes, describe in comments section below.

Remember to attach a xerocopy of a USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of the survey area, noting the survey site and location of WIFL detections. You may also include a sketch or aerial photograph showing details of site location, patch shape, survey route in relation to patch, and location of any willow flycatchers or willow flycatcher nests detected. Such sketches or photographs are welcomed, but DO NOT substitute for the required USGS quad map. SEE ATTACHED REPORT

Comments (attach additional sheets if necessary):

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
**Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form (rev. 4/98)**

Site Name: Mid-County Parkway  
Was site surveyed in previous year? Yes ☐ No ☐  
If yes, what site name was used? N/A  
DRAINAGE: Tributary to Temescal wash  
Corona South Lake Mathews/ Steele Ranch  

County: Riverside  
State: CA  
USGS Quad Name: see report  

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFI sightings attached (as required)? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
Site Coordinates: Start: N UTM E UTM Zone  
Stop: N UTM E UTM Zone  
Elevation: 1000 - 2000 feet/meters (circle one)  

**Fill in additional site information on back of this page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey #</th>
<th>Date (m/d/y)</th>
<th>Number of WIFI Found</th>
<th>Estimated Number of Pairs</th>
<th>Estimated Number of Territories</th>
<th>Nest(s) Found Y or N</th>
<th>Cowbirds Detected? Y or N</th>
<th>Presence of Livestock, Recent sign Y or N</th>
<th>Comments about this survey (e.g., evidence of pairs or breeding, number of nests, nest contents or number of fledges seen; potential threats)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAD</td>
<td>5/19/05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>WIFI in pepper tree and Mexican elderberry grove as well as SWS habitat.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/23/05</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6/1/05</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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**Overall Site Summary**  
(Total only resident WIFI's)  
Adults Pairs Territories Nests  
Total survey hrs: 52.00  
Were any WIFI's color-banded? Yes ☐ No ☐  
If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form  

Name of Reporting Individual: Brock Ortega  
Date Report Completed: 9/7/05