Marina Del Rey Annual Nesting Bird Survey
2025 Annual Report

Prepared for

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors (DBH) retained CJ Biomonitoring LLC to conduct a colonial waterbird and raptor nesting survey within the unincorporated community of Marina del Rey, in accordance with Tree Management Policies No. 23 and 34 of the 2012 Marina del Rey Land Use Plan (LUP). Although the Marina is a highly developed, human-made harbor, it has become an important breeding site for several colonial waterbird species. Recognizing the ecological value of these nesting birds, local authorities have implemented policies to monitor and protect bird nesting activity. CJ Biomonitoring conducted eight (8) surveys during the nesting bird season (January 1 – September 30) to determine the presence or absence of nesting colonial waterbirds and raptors for the 2025 nesting season and to confirm the use of any historical nesting sites.

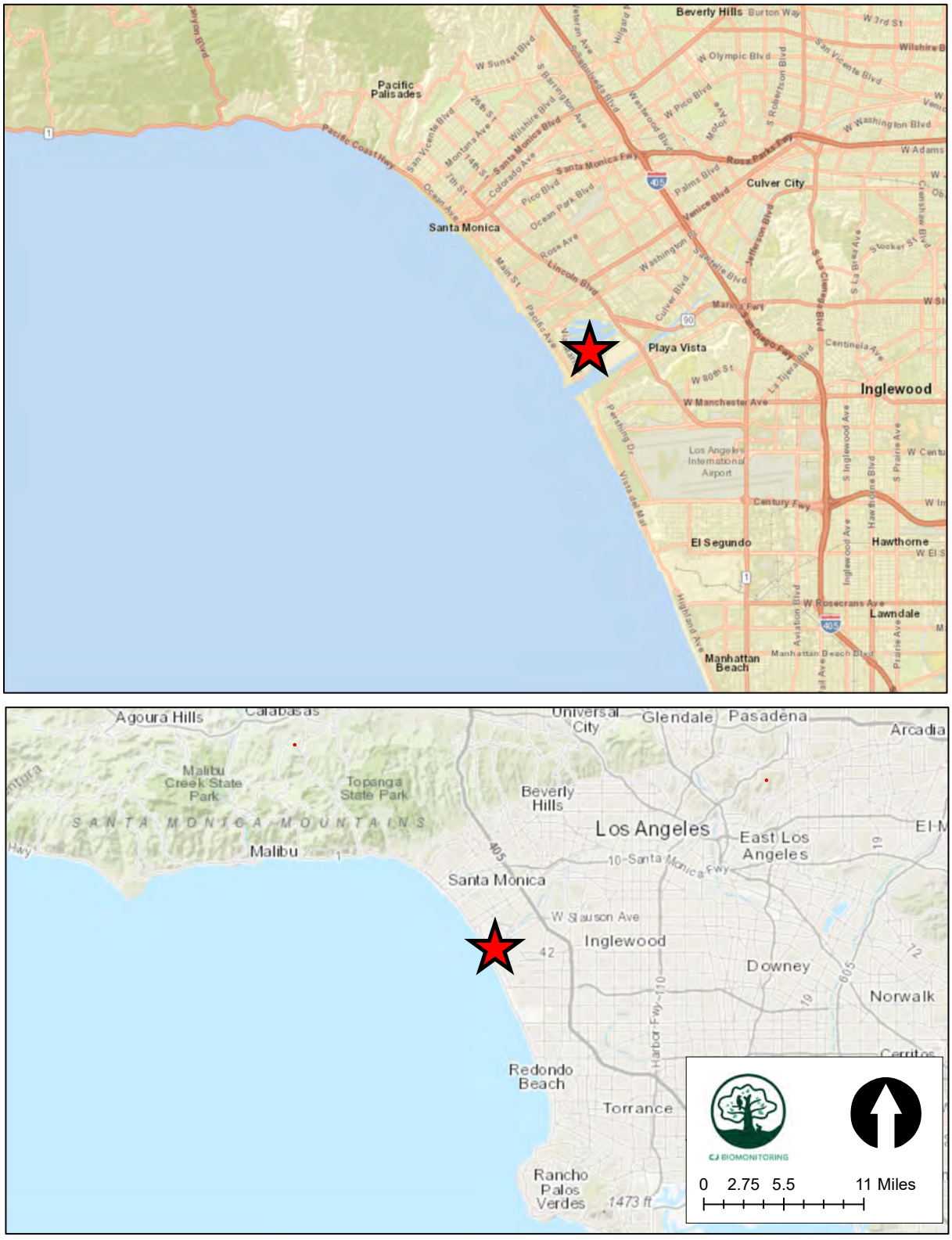
1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the annual nesting bird survey is to comply with Tree Management Policies No. 23 and 34 of the 2012 Marina del Rey LUP, which are based on recommendations from the Conservation and Management Plan for Marina del Rey (Hamilton Biological, Inc. 2010). Tree Management Policies No. 23 and 34 establish guidelines within Marina del Rey for the pruning and removal of trees in accordance with the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (FGC), and ensure the long-term protection of breeding, roosting, and nesting habitats of state- and federally listed species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), and colonial waterbirds. Through the survey, active nests of colonial waterbirds and raptors in all areas of Marina del Rey are detected and documented. The information gathered is used to monitor long-term trends in nesting populations, to inform management decisions, such as timing of tree maintenance or habitat enhancements, and to recommend mitigation measures if necessary. By tracking which species are nesting, in what numbers, and in which locations, the County can address potential conflicts in a way that balances development and recreation needs with the protection of coastal biological resources. The annual survey program thus serves both compliance and conservation functions: it ensures that Marina del Rey remains in compliance with relevant environmental regulations, and it contributes to the conservation of urban-nesting waterbird colonies through proactive management.

1.2 Project Location and Existing Conditions

Marina del Rey is an unincorporated community located on the Los Angeles County coastline, surrounded by urban development and adjacent to sensitive wetland habitats. The Marina lies immediately south of Venice (City of Los Angeles) and north of Playa del Rey, with the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve bordering it to the east and south. The community encompasses a mix of residential, commercial, and recreational land uses around a large, small-craft harbor. Of the roughly 804 acres in County-owned Marina del Rey, about 401 acres are land and 403 acres are water (marina basins and channels), of which approximately 292 acres of land and 148 acres of water are leased to private entities for development (e.g., apartment complexes, hotels, marinas, shopping areas, etc.).

Figure 1. Location Map



1.3 Nesting Bird Survey Areas

Marina del Rey has been separated into 10 potential colonial waterbird nesting areas. Figure 2 illustrates these areas and survey boundaries. A description of each area is provided below.

Admiralty Way
Admiralty Way runs in a general east-west direction along the northern edge of the Marina, which is anchored by Yvonne B. Burke Park, an 8acre linear greenway upgraded in 2018. The western portion dead ends at Via Marina and includes Marina Beach, the Marina City Club, and the 10acre Oxford Retention Basin, which now supports restored tidal marsh vegetation. Although Admiralty Way once hosted mixed heron colonies, no active nests have been documented since 2016.

Bali Way
Bali Way hosts the Marina del Rey Hotel and borders Basins F and G. Large palms and eucalyptus provide occasional roost sites; however, only transient waterbird use has been observed in recent years. The area's trees (a few eucalyptus and ornamental landscaping) are limited in number. Bali Way essentially has no history of nesting, and none was expected for 2025 aside from possible bird roosting at night.

Bora Bora Way
This short culdesac, at the southwest corner of the Marina, provides accesses to multiple residential complexes and Basin A. Mature palms and Ficus trees remain suitable for herons, yet no colonial nests were active in 2024, and only single nests were recorded in 2021–2022. The current conditions show those trees are still present; however, since the one heron nest in 2022, no further nesting has been noted in those trees prior to 2025. The area remains a potential but infrequently used nesting site.

Fiji Way
Fiji Way forms the eastern boundary of Marina del Rey and abuts Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve (Area A), providing access to boatyards, commercial areas, the DBH Headquarters, and the Breakwater Apartment Community. While active colonial nesting has been intermittent (last confirmed in 2021), the corridor remains an ecological linkage between the Marina and tidal wetland foraging grounds. The habitat here includes some isolated trees in parking lots and along the street, but many are exposed or near busy facilities, which may deter colony formation. The presence of the open Ballona Creek and wetlands nearby may encourage birds to forage here, but they seem to prefer nesting deeper inside the Marina (Marquesas Way/Mariner's Village). For 2025, Fiji Way's conditions were essentially unchanged, and no active colonies were anticipated based on recent patterns.

Mariner's Village
Located in the southwest portion of the Marina, Mariner's Village is a lushly landscaped private apartment complex with many tall trees and is adjacent to Basin A and the main channel. This has been a consistent nesting area for GBHEs and BCNHs since 2009. Every year, multiple GBHE nests have been observed in the pines and eucalyptus within Mariner's Village, often accompanied by a colony of cormorants in one or two large trees. Black-crowned night-herons have occasionally nested here as well (e.g. one nest noted in 2023), but the site is primarily known for the heronry and cormorant colony. The conditions in Mariner's Village remain highly favorable: a grove of mature eucalyptus and pines in the interior courtyards provides canopy cover and relative seclusion. No major habitat changes (e.g., tree removals) occurred since the 2024 annual survey and Mariner's Village continues to support robust nesting activity.

Marquesas Way
Marquesas Way is a road with a landscaped central median running east to west and it provides access to numerous residential complexes, and Basins B and C. Marquesas Way remains the epicenter of nesting

activity for BCNHs and SNEGs, which concentrate in mature paperbark trees in the eastern median. Residential buildings shield the median from prevailing winds, creating favorable microhabitat conditions.

Mindanao Way (Burton Chace Park)

This area includes the large public Burton Chace Park (a 10-acre park on a peninsula in the Marina) and the treed edges along Mindanao Way, at the south end of Basin H. It has become a significant nesting site in recent years. Burton Chace Park offers a stand of tall trees (including eucalyptus and pines) isolated within the park, providing a semi-natural oasis surrounded by water on three sides. This has proven attractive to cormorants especially. As of 2025, these trees remain in place and continue to show heavy "whitewash" from roosting and nesting birds, indicating ongoing use. On March 14, 2025, a wind damaged eucalyptus carrying >60 double crested cormorant eggs prompted an emergency wildlife rescue operation, underscoring both the site's biological value and the structural vulnerability of aging nest trees.

Palawan Way

Fronting Basins D and E, Palawan Way runs north of Marina "Mother's" Beach and provides access to the waterfront Wayfarer Apartments & Marina complex and its ornamental tree canopy. To date, systematic surveys have not confirmed colonial waterbird nesting along this corridor. The trees here, including palms and ornamentals around Wayfarer Apartments, are few and relatively isolated; while suitable for roosting, they have not supported nesting colonies.

Panay Way

Panay Way runs south of Marina Beach and provides access to numerous residential complexes, parking lots, and Basin C and Basin D. Similarly to Palawan, no known colonial waterbird nesting has occurred in Panay Way during the history of the surveys, except for a note that a colonial nesting event was recorded once historically (a small colony in 2009) in the general vicinity. In recent years, Panay Way has had no active nests, though in 2023 a tree on Panay showed heavy whitewash indicating use as a roost site. The area's trees (ornamental pines and eucalyptus) are monitored but have not hosted breeding activity.

Figure 2. Nesting Survey Areas

Tahiti Way

Tahiti Way is a street parallel to Bora Bora Way that provides access to many residential complexes and is lined with mostly palm trees. The 1.46-acre Wetland Park, which is located at the northeast corner of Tahiti Way and Via Marina. Tahiti Way has seen very limited nesting activity historically – only a single small colonial nest (species undetermined) was documented in 2018. Otherwise, no recurring colony has established here, possibly because the palms and other trees are either too exposed to wind or too sparse. The presence of the Wetland Park adds open space, but the trees along Tahiti are few and mostly palm species, which are not the preferred nesting substrates for the marina's herons.

2.0 REGULATORY AUTHORITY

The Annual Marina del Rey Nesting - Bird Survey is governed by an interlocking set of federal, state, and county laws designed to safeguard native birds, their nests, and the trees that support them. The primary authorities are outlined below; full statutory text is omitted here for brevity, but available upon request.

2.1 Federal – Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The MBTA (16 U.S.C. §§ 703–712) is a federal law that protects nearly all native bird species in the United States. Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to "take" migratory birds, their eggs, or nests (take is defined broadly to include killing, harming, harassing, or removing) except as permitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). All the waterbird and raptor species nesting in Marina del Rey are protected by the MBTA's provisions. Any marina maintenance activities (such as tree trimming or removal) that could destroy active nests must therefore be carefully timed and conducted under proper permits or exceptions so as not to violate federal law. The MBTA imposes strict liability for unauthorized take, whether the action is intentional or accidental. In practice, this means active bird nests cannot be disturbed until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer in use.

2.2 State – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

California provides additional legal protections for bird nests through its Fish and Game Code (FGC). Section 3503 of the FGC makes it unlawful to destroy any birds' nests or eggs that are occupied, and Section 3503.5 specifically protects the nests and eggs of birds-of-prey (raptors). These statutes reinforce the MBTA at the state level and carry their own penalties for violations. CDFW also maintains a list of California Species of Special Concern and "Special Animals" to flag species that, while not formally listed, are declining or vulnerable; this can include certain bird colonies. For example, the BCNH is on the CDFW Watch List due to its sensitive colony nesting habits. While not legally prohibitive by itself, this status signals the need for careful consideration of cormorant nesting sites during planning. In summary, state law in California prohibits needless nest destruction and requires mitigation if any active nest of a protected bird is impacted.

2.3 State – California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) protects any bird species listed as endangered or threatened in the state. None of the species nesting in Marina del Rey are currently state listed under CESA.

2.4 Local – Marina del Rey LUP Policies

At the local level, the Marina del Rey LUP, a component of the certified Marina del Rey Local Coastal Program, contains specific policies to protect nesting birds and regulate tree maintenance. Tree Management Policy 23 and Policy 34 of the LUP require that no tree trimming or removal occur during the nesting season (generally February through September) in Marina del Rey unless a qualified biologist has surveyed the tree and confirmed that no active nests are present. These policies effectively implement the MBTA and FGC at the project level by ensuring that the County and its lessees avoid disturbing nesting birds. The policies also mandate the annual nesting bird surveys (this report) to document where birds are breeding each year. If tree pruning or removal is necessary for safety or other reasons, the LCP policies provide guidelines and require coordination with resource agencies. For instance, removal of any nesting tree outside the season must be accompanied by mitigation such as replacement planting on a 1:1 basis (one new tree for each tree removed) as specified in the LCP. These LCP policies were derived in part from recommendations in the 2010 Conservation & Management Plan (Hamilton Biological, 2010) and are designed to ensure the long-term protection of breeding, roosting, and nesting habitats for the colonial waterbirds in the marina, as well as any special-status bird species. In practice, County staff refer to these policies when scheduling public tree maintenance and when reviewing any development proposals that might affect trees used by nesting birds. Any proposed actions that could impact nesting habitat require consultation with Los Angeles County Regional Planning, CDFW, and USFWS, as appropriate.

This regulatory framework guided the 2025 survey schedule, field protocols, and the management recommendations presented in Section 5.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Background Review

Prior to conducting delineation fieldwork, the literature and materials in the References section were reviewed and studied.

The study area was plotted over high-resolution, true-color, geo-rectified aerial photographs for use during the field surveys. The 2024 survey data was requested from DBH and used throughout the nesting season to confirm presence or absence of historic nest sites. Tree inventory data was also requested from DBH to confirm tree ID’s in the field.

3.2 Field Surveys

Multiple surveys were conducted during the core of the nesting season, between April and July 2025. Surveys were scheduled at roughly twice monthly intervals (approximately April, May, June, and July) to capture different stages of the breeding cycle – from nest building and egg incubation through chick rearing and fledging. Each survey day typically began just after sunrise and extended through mid-afternoon, aligning with periods of high bird activity. Timing and weather conditions were noted; typical conditions included cool, overcast mornings with a marine layer transitioning to clear afternoons, with light winds, similar to the climate patterns observed in prior years. By starting in April, the team ensured that early nest initiations (for species like GBHE which may begin in late winter) were detected, and by continuing through July, late-season nesting attempts (for species like cormorants or late re-nesting herons) were also recorded. The final survey in July also helped confirm the status of nests (active vs. fledged/abandoned) toward season’s end.

The survey encompassed all ten designated nesting areas of Marina del Rey (Admiralty, Palawan, Panay, Marquesas, Tahiti, Bora Bora, Mariner's Village, Bali, Mindanao/Chace Park, and Fiji), covering the entire unincorporated marina bounds. Biologists accessed all publicly accessible areas on foot, walking each street and through parks and open spaces to visually inspect trees. For inaccessible areas such as fenced private properties or construction zones, observations were made from the nearest public vantage points using binoculars.

Surveyors carefully scanned trees for physical nests and associated signs of nesting activity. Large stick nests high in trees (typical of herons and cormorants) were relatively conspicuous and often could be observed from a distance. Smaller nests were more cryptic, hidden in dense foliage, and required closer inspection. Key indicators included accumulations of whitewash (bird droppings) on the ground or lower branches, which often signal a nest or roost above. Active nests were often confirmed by seeing an adult sitting in a nest (incubating or brooding), or the presence of chicks/juveniles in the nest. In many cases, especially for colonial species, auditory cues (squawks of nestlings, etc.) also alerted observers to active nests. CJ Biomonitoring's biologists, Courtney McCammon and Brian Karpman, conducted all nesting surveys.

Table 1. Survey Timing and Conditions

Survey Date	Time	Observers	Weather
April 9, 2025	0700 - 1500	CM & BK	55 – 68°F, 3 – 10 mph, marine layer then partly sunny
April 10, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM & BK	58 – 70°F, 0 – 13 mph, marine layer then partly sunny
April 30, 2025	0700 - 1500	CM & BK	58 – 64°F, 7 – 13 mph, marine layer and remained cloudy
May 2, 2025	0700 – 1500	BK	59 – 64°F, 5 – 9 mph, marine layer and remained cloudy
June 4, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM	61 – 66°F, 7 – 10 mph, thin marine layer then some clouds
June 9, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM	61 – 68°F, 5 – 9 mph, thick marine layer
June 18, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM	64 – 75°F, 6 – 10 mph, sunny
July 9, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM	64 – 73°F, 3 – 9 mph, sunny
July 16, 2025	0700 – 1500	CM	65 – 77°F, 3 – 9 mph, sunny

3.3 Office Mapping and Analysis

For each active nest detected, the following information was recorded in the field: location, species, and status. We utilized a GPS-enabled tablet running ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps/Collector to mark nest locations with ~3 m accuracy. Each nest tree was given an identifier (consistent with prior years' numbering where applicable) so that comparisons to previous data could be made. We also mapped any significant roosting sites (trees heavily used by resting birds but without nests) by noting locations of substantial whitewash accumulations. Photographs were taken of representative nests and colonies from a distance, to document general condition and are included as Appendix B.

3.4 Target Species

For the purposes of this report, birds are referred to by their four-letter species acronym throughout this report as described in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Bird Species Acronym

Common Name	Scientific Name	Four-letter Acronym
black-crowned night-heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	BCNH
double-crested cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	DCCO
great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	GBHE
snowy egret	*Egretta thula*	SNEG
yellow-crowned night-heron	*Nyctanassa violacea*	YCNH
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	COHA

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Annual Survey Results for 2025

During the 2025 breeding season, colonial waterbird nesting activity was confined to four primary areas in Marina del Rey: Marquesas Way, Mariner's Village, Bora Bora Way, and Mindanao Way. No active colonial waterbird nests were observed in other surveyed areas - Admiralty Way, Palawan Way, Panay Way, Tahiti Way, Bali Way, or Fiji Way - continuing the absence of nesting in these historically inactive or sporadic sites. In 2025 a single COHA nest was documented at the Burton Chace Park area of Mindanao Way, while no other raptor nests (peregrine falcon) were active.

Table 3 (Active Colonial Waterbird and Raptor Nests for 2025) summarizes the nest counts by species for each nesting area. Key findings from Table 3 include:

Bora Bora Way – This site did not host a large colony but rather a returning of two GBHE nests that had not been observed since 2016 and 2022. The nests were both in large pine species and were observed early in the season, showing the importance of beginning this annual survey as early as possible.

Marquesas Way – This site harbored the largest colony in 2025, with the highest count of active nests among all areas. The Marquesas median trees supported a mixed heron/egret colony dominated by BCNH and SNEG, with a few YCNH nests present. All SNEG nests observed in 2025 were confined to Marquesas Way, intermingled within the night-heron colony. BCNH nests numbered in the dozens, representing a significant increase from the prior year when 37 active BCNH nests were recorded. This rebound brought the Marquesas Way night-heron/egret colony back to levels approaching the higher counts of earlier years. No GBHE or DCCO nesting occurred at Marquesas in 2025, which is consistent with past patterns concentrating those species elsewhere.

Mariner's Village – Mariner's Village contained the second-largest aggregation of nests in 2025. This area continued to support a mixed heron and cormorant colony, composed primarily of GBHEs and BCNHs. Almost all active GBHE nests in 2025 were confined to Mariner's Village, which remains the stronghold for this species in the marina. Cormorant nesting at Mariner's Village also increased compared to 2024, with over thirty active BCNH nests observed (up from ~10 the previous year) as the cormorant colony in the tall pines/eucalyptus persisted and grew. A single, BCNH nest was noted in Mariner's Village. No SNEGs or yellow-crowned night-herons nested in Mariner's Village in 2025. Overall, the robust heronry

and cormorant colony underscore that Mariner's Village remains a favorable and consistently used nesting area, rebounding from the lower numbers seen in 2024.

Mindanao Way (Burton Chace Park) – The Burton Chace Park area of Mindanao Way continued to support a significant nesting assemblage in 2025, ranking third in nest abundance. This site hosted a thriving BCNH colony and an expanding presence of yellow-crowned night-heron. Multiple, yellow-crowned night-heron nests were documented in 2025, marking a notable increase for this recently established breeder – up from the 2 active YCNH nests observed here in 2024 to several (approximately 5–7) in 2025. The BCNH was not confirmed nesting at Chace Park in 2025. In addition, one COHA nest was active in a New Zealand Christmas Tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*) within Chace Park. Mindanao Way's overall nest count in 2025 showed a slight increase from 2024, continuing the stable or rising trend observed over the past few years for this site.

Table 3. Active Colonial Waterbird and Raptor Nests for 2025

Location[1]	**Species**[2]							
	GBHE	**Large Unk.**	**BCNH**	**YCNH**	**SNEG**	**Small Unk.**	**DCCO**	**Total**
Bora Bora Way	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Mariner's Village	19	0	1	0	0	0	31	**51**
Marquesas Way	0	0	94	0	38	3	0	**132**
Mindanao Way	0	0	0	7	0	2	20	**27**
Total	**21**	**0**	**95**	**7**	**38**	**5**	**51**	**217**

1 No colonial waterbird nests were observed in 2025 at Admiralty Way, Palawan Way, Panay Way, Tahiti Way, Bali Way, or Fiji Way (consistent with prior years).
2 GBHE = great blue heron; Large Unk. = Large unidentified heron/egret nest (great blue heron or great egret); BCNH = black-crowned night-heron; YCNH = yellow-crowned night-heron; SNEG = snowy egret; Small Unk. = Small unidentified heron/egret nest (black-crowned night-heron or snowy egret); DCCO = double-crested cormorant; COHA – Cooper's hawk.

Figure 3. Marquesas Way Nesting Area

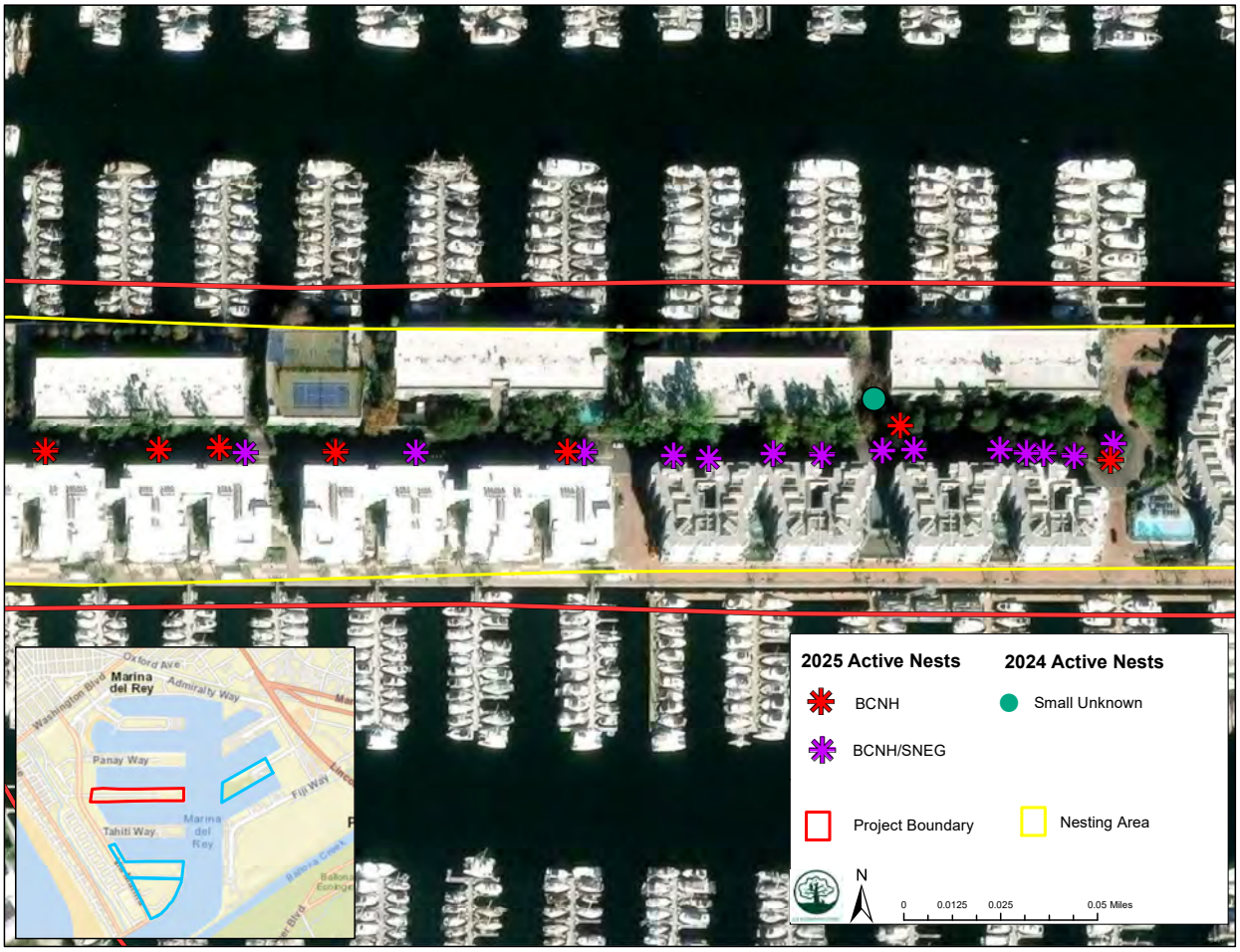


Figure 4. Mindanao Way Nesting Area

Figure 5. Mariner's Village Nesting Area

Figure 6. Bora Bora Nesting Area

Figure 7. Incidental Nest and Waterbird Roost Map

5.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Historical Trends for Species

Table 4 (5-Year Nesting Trend By Species) presents the number of active nests for each focal species over the last five survey years, illustrating population trends. Overall, the 2025 survey results indicate that nesting activity has remained within the same order of magnitude as recent years, with some species showing notable increases:

Black-crowned night-heron (BCNH): After a decline in 2024, the number of active BCNH nests rebounded substantially in 2025. Approximately 95 BCNH nests were documented, nearly double the 37 active nests recorded the previous year. This return to higher numbers approaches the upper range of BCNH nesting observed in the early 2020s (e.g. 51 nests in 2021) and suggests a positive turn for the BCNH colony after the 2024 dip. The overall five-year trend for BCNH could be characterized as variable but generally high, recovering from a short-term decrease.

Snowy egret (SNEG): Snowy egret nesting remained relatively stable. In 2025, 33–38 active SNEG nests were observed, compared to the 33 nests in 2024, all of them in the Marquesas Way colony. Over the 2021–2025 period, SNEG nest numbers have fluctuated only slightly (ranging roughly from low-20s to mid-30s per year), with 2025 falling in line with this stable trend. No clear long-term increase or decrease is evident for this species; the population appears to be maintaining a steady presence in the marina.

Great blue heron (GBHE): Great blue heron nests have shown a steady, moderate trend. In 2025, about 19–21 active GBHE nests were recorded, similar to the 17 active nests in 2024 and within the range observed in other recent years (8–19 nests annually from 2020–2024). Minor year-to-year fluctuations aside, the GBHE nesting population in Marina del Rey has remained relatively constant over the five-year period. The species continues to prefer the established Mariner's Village heronry, with some reestablishment of old territories off Bora Bora Way.

Double-crested cormorant (DCCO): The DCCO nesting population appears stable to increasing. In 2025, active cormorant nests totaled roughly 50+, a noticeable rise from 31 in 2024. This increase was driven by growth of the colony at Mariner's Village, while the Burton Chace Park colony remained strong. Over five years, DCCO nest numbers have been relatively steady (around 26–34 active nests each year from 2020–2024), until this uptick in 2025. The continued presence of two separate colony sites, Mariner's Village and Mindanao Way in 2025, combined with the higher nest count, suggests a sustained robust cormorant population with potential for further growth.

Yellow-crowned night-heron (YCNH): This species showed a clear upward trend and range expansion. YCNH was first recorded nesting in Marina del Rey in 2024. In 2025, YCNH nesting increased to several active nests, marking a second year of breeding and a growing foothold for the species. Although the absolute numbers remain small, the jump from zero nests prior to 2024 to a small cluster in 2024–2025 is a notable positive trend. This expansion of YCNH into the Marina del Rey colonies is a significant event, as the species was not part of the community's nesting avifauna until recently. It indicates that suitable habitat and resources now exist to attract breeding YCNH, and continued monitoring will reveal if this population continues to increase in coming years.

Other Species: No Great Egret nests were observed in 2025, continuing a long-term absence of this species. Great egrets have not been documented nesting in Marina del Rey since 2012, reflecting their ongoing

avoidance of the area. Possibly due to competition with GBHEs or preference for alternate sites such as the Ballona Wetlands. Similarly, no new colonial waterbird species have joined the nesting assemblage in the last five years. The focus remains on the five core species above. Raptors were limited to the one COHA nest in 2025, and no active nests of other raptor species were recorded.

Table 4. 5-Year Nesting Trend by Species

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend
black-crowned night-heron	51	41	60	37	95	**Increase**
snowy egret	34	21	34	33	38	**Stable**
great blue heron	12	8	19	17	21	**Stable**
double-crested cormorant	32	29	34	31	51	**Increase**
yellow-crowned night-heron	0	0	0	3	7	**Increase**
Subtotal (above species)	129	99	147	121	212	**Increase**
Small Unknown (potentially active nests)	42	32	33	35	5	**Decrease**
Large Unknown (potentially active nests)	1	0	0	0	0	**Stable**
Total Active Nests (All Species)	172	131	180	156	217	**Increase**

5.2 Historical Trends for Locations

Table 5 (5-Year Nesting Trend by Location) summarizes the total number of active (and presumed active) nests in each designated nesting area of Marina del Rey over the past five years. The 2021–2025 data reinforce that Marquesas Way, Mariner's Village, and Mindanao Way are the consistently active colony sites, whereas other areas remain largely inactive or only intermittently used:

Inactive or Minimal-Use Areas: Several potential nesting areas continued to show no active nesting in 2025, extending long-term inactive streaks. Admiralty Way remained without any colonial nests (no nesting here since 2017). Palawan Way, Panay Way, and Bali Way again had no nests (these sites have never supported colonial waterbird nesting since surveys began in 2009). Tahiti Way had no nests in 2025, and aside from a single small nest of unknown species in 2018, has not hosted any colony. Bora Bora Way also had no active colony in 2025; but did see a return of two GBHE nests. Fiji Way was also inactive with no nesting since a lone GBHE nest in 2021. The continued absence of nesting in these areas in 2025 underscores entrenched patterns: despite suitable trees in some locations, the colonial waterbirds have concentrated in just a few favorable sites, and prior isolated nesting events in the inactive areas have not led to establishing new colonies.

Marquesas Way: Nesting activity at Marquesas Way surged in 2025, after a drop in 2024. This eastern marina roadway has historically been a hotspot, and in 2025 it once again supported the largest colony. The active nest count in Marquesas increased from 71 in 2024 to well over 90 in 2025. This represents one of the highest Marquesas totals in the last five years, on par with or higher than the early 2020s. The colony composition remained primarily BCNHs and SNEGs, with occasional yellow-crowned night-heron use. The year-to-year fluctuations at Marquesas indicate that while it consistently hosts a large colony, the exact numbers can vary depending on environmental factors and timing. 2025's uptick suggests a recovery from the previous year's dip, reaffirming Marquesas Way as the most prolific nesting area in the marina.

Mariner's Village: Mariner's Village continued to be a major nesting area, with 2025 nest totals rebounding from the lower count in 2024. Approximately 50+ active nests were documented in 2025, nearly double the 27 counted in 2024. This brings the Mariner's Village nest numbers back in line with the 2020–2023 period, when annual counts were on the order of a few dozen to ~60 nests. The 2025 increase was driven by growth in the cormorant colony and sustained GBHE nesting. Mariner's Village consistently supports the largest GBHE rookery in Marina del Rey, alongside a sizable portion of the cormorant population. The five-year

trend is stable to slight increase, after maintaining robust but relatively steady numbers from 2019–2023, the site saw a dip in 2024 and then a strong increase in 2025, suggesting the dip was temporary. Habitat conditions (ample tall trees and relative seclusion) remained unchanged and favorable, allowing Mariner's Village to continue as a cornerstone of the Marina's colonial waterbird nesting.

Mindanao Way (Burton Chace Park): The Mindanao/Chace Park nesting area showed gradual growth over the five-year span. Between 2020-2021 a handful of nests were located at the site, currently the site's activity has risen with the establishment of the cormorant colony and recent arrival of yellow-crowned night-herons. In 2025, the total active nests in this area were in the upper 20s, up slightly from 23 in 2024 and roughly equal to 2023. The trend from 2021 to 2025 is increasing due to the inception of the cormorant colony around 2017 and its persistence, coupled with the addition of YCNH starting in 2024. Black-crowned night-herons continue to use Chace Park sporadically (no significant colony of BCNH has formed here in recent years). Overall, Mindanao Way has solidified its status as an important nesting site in the past five years, with 2025 reinforcing that status through stable cormorant numbers and the highest YCNH count to date in the marina.

Table 5. 5-Year Nesting Trend by Location

Nesting Area	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend
Admiralty Way	0	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Palawan Way	0	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Panay Way	0	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Tahiti Way	0	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Bali Way	0	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Fiji Way	1	0	0	0	0	**No Change**
Bora Bora Way	1	1	0	0	2	**Increase**
Marquesas Way	127	93	123	71	132	**Increase**
Mariner's Village	31	28	36	29	51	**Increase**
Mindanao Way	16	11	21	22	28	**Increase**
Total	**176**	**133**	**180**	**122**	**213**	**Increase**

5.3 Recommendations

The sustained high nest numbers at Marquesas Way and Mariner's Village highlight the ongoing need for colony stewardship in these developed sites. Practices that protect the nesting colonies while mitigating human-wildlife conflicts should continue to be prioritized. Key recommendations include scheduling any required tree trimming, pruning, or removal outside of the nesting season (generally October through January) to avoid disturbing active nests. Trees that host colonies – notably the median Melaleuca trees on Marquesas Way and the tall pines/eucalyptus inside Mariner's Village – should be monitored for health and structural integrity, with arborist input, since accumulated guano and nesting activity can stress vegetation over time. Proactive tree management (such as mulching soil, selective pruning in the off-season, or even succession planting of suitable nesting trees nearby) can help maintain these habitats for the long term without resorting to drastic measures. In tandem, nuisance abatement measures should be refined to address the impacts of large bird colonies on local residents and infrastructure. This may involve more frequent cleanup of guano under colony trees, providing covered parking or protective screening in areas directly beneath nests, and installing signage or public education displays to inform Marina users about the protected status of these birds. Such measures, implemented in consultation with wildlife agencies, can improve coexistence. For example, reducing slip-and-fall hazards from guano or discouraging the public from disturbing nesting trees while ensuring the colonies remain undisturbed and safe. DBH should also be

prepared to coordinate with regulatory agencies if any active intervention is ever needed (e.g. safely relocating a nest, if absolutely necessary for safety reasons), though the focus should remain on habitat protection in place. By actively stewarding the known colony sites through thoughtful maintenance and conflict mitigation, Marina del Rey can uphold both its conservation obligations and community interests.

In conclusion, the 2025 nesting survey results demonstrate that Marina del Rey continues to serve as vital breeding grounds for colonial waterbirds, with certain locations supporting dense, multi-species colonies year after year. The recommendations above of enhancing management practices are aimed at strengthening colony stewardship for the future. Sustained technical monitoring efforts, coupled with the implementation of the recommended adaptive management strategies, will ensure the long-term protection of these nesting bird colonies while balancing the needs of the human community. Looking ahead, the ongoing commitment to yearly surveys and responsive management will provide critical data to guide conservation actions and maintain a harmonious coexistence between the Marina's thriving avian colonies and its urban surroundings in the years to come.

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Appendix A

Species Compendium

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Allen's hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
black-crowned night heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
brown pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*
California Gull	*Larus californicus*
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis*
double-crested cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*
hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*
house Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
house sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
lesser Goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
rock pigeon	*Columba livia*
snowy egret	*Egretta thula*
western Gull	*Larus occidentalis*
yellow-crowned night heron	*Nyctanassa violacea*

Appendix B

Representative Photographs

Photograph 1. Two double-crested cormorant nests in the Mariner's Village area.

Photograph 2. Snowy egret juveniles in a nest off Marquesas Way.

Photograph 3. An osprey perched near Mother's Beach hunting for fish.

Photograph 4. Picture of a prolific nest tree in the Mariner's Village area. Blue circles are snowy egret while red circles are black-crowned night herons.

Photograph 5. Great blue heron nest in the Bora Bora Way area with one adult and two chicks.

Photograph 6. The Cooper's hawk nest in Burton Chase Park after being used this season. Note the large amount of feathers in and around the nest.

Photograph 7. A deceased black-crowned night heron in the Marquesas Way area of the survey.

Photograph 8. A juvenile black-crowned night heron in the median of Marquesas Way.

Photograph 9. A juvenile Cooper's hawk at Burton Chase Park tries to fly.

Photograph 10. A yellow-crowned night heron nest with two juveniles at Burton Chase Park.

Photograph 11. An adult Cooper's hawk at Burton Chase Park holding a small mammal.

Appendix C

Nest Data Table 2009-2025

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
Admiralty Way	4	Ficus	2014	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	5	Ficus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	Ficus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	7	Ficus	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	Ficus	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	Ficus	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2015	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	Ficus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	42	N/A	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
			2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
			2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	43	Eucalyptus	2014	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	BP-147	Ficus	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	BP-148	Eucalyptus sp.	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	BP-150	Eucalyptus sp.	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	0
	OX-10	Eucalyptus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	OX-17	Eucalyptus sp.	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bali Way	BA-1	Erythrina caffra	2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bora Bora Way	46	Pinus	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	77	Pinus	2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji Way	73	Washingtonia	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	FJ-209	Washingtonia ro	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	FJ-2021-1	Pinus	2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariner's Village	21	Eucalyptus	2025	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	22	Eucalyptus	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
	23	Eucalyptus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
			2021	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
	24	Eucalyptus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
	25	Eucalyptus	2014	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	x	0
			2015	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0
			2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	Pinus	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29	Pinus	2014	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2024	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	Eucalyptus	2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	59	Eucalyptus	2014	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	62	Ficus	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	63	Pinus	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2020	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	64	Eucalyptus	2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	80	Eucalyptus	2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	86	Eucalyptus	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	Eucalyptus	2020	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	101	Eucalyptus	2020	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	102	Eucalyptus	2020	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	103	Eucalyptus	2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	119	Pinus	2020	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	122	Pinus	2025	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MV-2021-1	Ficus	2021	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
Marquesas Way	65	Pinus	2015	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	66	Pinus	2015	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	68	Pinus	2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
	69	Ficus	2015	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	70	Maleleuca quin	2015	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	76	Pinus	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	78	Pinus	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	79	Pinus	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	81	Olea europaea	2018	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	82	Olea europaea	2018	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	84	Eucalyptus	2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	87	Pinus	2019	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	88	Pinus	2019	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	89	Pinus	2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	90	Pinus	2019	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	91	Ficus	2019	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	200	Maleleuca quin	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	201	Pinus	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	203	Maleleuca quin	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-1	Ficus elastica	2018	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2	Ficus elastica	2018	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-3	Ficus elastica	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2021	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-4	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-5	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2017	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-6	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	6	5	5	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	6	5	5	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	MQ-7	Maleleuca quin	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	8	1	3	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	6	6	5	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	3	5	4	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-8	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2022	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
	MQ-9	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-10	Maleleuca	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2017	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
	MQ-11	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	7	1	4	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-12	Maleleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-13	Maleleuca	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2015	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2016	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2018	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2020	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
			2022	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-14	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-16	Maleleuca	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2014	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-18	Maleleuca	2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-19	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-21	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-22	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-23	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	MQ-24	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-26	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	MQ-27	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-35	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-new	Maleleuca	2020	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2021-1	Ficus	2021	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2021-5	Ficus	2021	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2021-6	Eucalyptus	2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2023-1	Ficus	2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-2023-2	Ficus	2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mindanao Way	80	Metrosideros	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CP-8	Metrosideros ex	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-19	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CP-90	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	CP-94	Maleleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-66	Pinus	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-85	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-88	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-89	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-99	Maleleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-111	Ficus rubiginosa	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	CP-113	Pinus pinea	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-135	Platanus race	2025	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
	CP-137	Metrosideros ex	2023	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CP-160	Erythrina caffra	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CP-170	Metrosideros ex	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CP-220	Eucalyptus side	2020	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
			2021	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
			2022	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
	CP-2022-4	Sycamore	2022	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CP-2023-1	Eucalyptus	2023	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MN-23	Eucalyptus poly	2019	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	MN-24	Eucalyptus side	2018	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			2019	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	MN-18	Eucalyptus poly	2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Panay Way	49	Maleleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	51	Maleleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	52	Maleleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0

Location	Tree Name	Tree Species	Year	Great Blue Heron	Large Unknown (Great Blue Heron or Great Egret)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Snowy Egret	Small Unknown (Black-crowned Night-heron or Snowy Egret)	Double-crested Cormorant	Peregrine Falcon	Cooper's Hawk	Yellow-crowned Night-heron
	PN-1	Ficus elastica	2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	PN-6	Maleleuca quin	2020	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Tahiti Way	58	Washingtonia	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	83	Eucalyptus	2018	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0