

ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY MARINA DEL REY LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Amigo Environmental, LLC (Amigo) was retained by the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (DBH) to perform a survey of colonial waterbird and raptor nests in accordance with the annual nesting bird survey requirements of the 2012 Marina del Rey Land Use Plan (LUP), a component of the Marina del Rey Local Coastal Program (LCP). The survey determined the presence/absence of nesting colonial waterbirds and raptors that utilize the trees within the unincorporated area of Marina del Rey. This report provides colonial waterbird and raptor species background information, 2026 nest survey methodology and results, a discussion of long-term status and trends of colonial waterbirds and raptors within Marina del Rey, and mitigation recommendations to ease conflicts between birds and humans within the Marina.

1.1 Project Location and Existing Conditions

Marina del Rey is an unincorporated community in Los Angeles County, bound by development to the north, Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve to the southeast, and development and Venice Beach (City of Los Angeles) to the west (Appendix A: Exhibit 1). The 804-acre community includes 401 acres of developed land and 403 acres of water, of which 292 acres of land and 148 acres of water are leased to the private sector for development (e.g., apartment complexes, hotels, marinas, shopping areas, etc.). Several areas within Marina del Rey have been restored, such as the Oxford Retention Basin (10.27 acres of open water/marsh habitat), Marina del Rey Wetland Park (1.46 acres of tidally influenced saltmarsh habitat at Parcel 9), and the margin of Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve (non-native tree/shrub removal). These restored areas provide habitat for a variety of wildlife, including suitable foraging habitat for colonial waterbirds.

Marina del Rey supports a diverse urban forest of over 2,100 trees that includes a broad assemblage of mature native and non-native (but naturalized) species within a highly developed coastal environment characterized by extensive hardscape and infrastructure. These trees provide canopy cover, shade, wildlife habitat and nesting opportunities, and other environmental and community benefits. Management of the Marina del Rey urban forest requires balancing tree preservation and long-term canopy continuity with public safety, infrastructure constraints, tree health and structural conditions, habitat value, and the natural aging and replacement of individual trees.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the annual nesting survey is to comply with Tree Management Policies No. 23 and 34 of the 2012 Marina del Rey LUP. 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 (CFGF), and ensure the long-term protection of breeding, roosting, and nesting habitats of federal and state-listed species, California Species of Special Concern, colonial waterbirds, and raptors. The Policies also provide DBH staff with guidelines and procedures for tree pruning and/or tree removal within Marina del Rey in consideration of the colonial waterbird species and raptor species and the desire to reduce or eliminate impacts to their nesting habitats. Through the annual survey, active nests of colonial waterbirds and raptors throughout Marina del Rey are identified and documented. The resulting data is used to monitor long-term nesting trends and inform management decisions regarding the timing of tree maintenance activities, habitat enhancements, and mitigation measures, as appropriate. This information supports routine tree management while contributing to the conservation of urban-nesting waterbird colonies and maintaining compliance with relevant environmental regulations.



1.2.1 Regulatory Setting

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal MBTA (16 U.S.C. 703-712) prohibits the taking, hunting, killing, selling, or purchasing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, or their eggs and nests. As used in the MBTA, the term “take” is defined as “to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill.” Most bird species native to the U.S. are covered under this Act.

California Fish and Game Code

Section 3503 of the CFGC prohibits the take, possession, or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird; Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (raptors) and their nests. Section 3513 extends state protection to migratory nongame birds designated under the MBTA.

Marina del Rey Land Use Plan

The Marina del Rey LUP, a component of the certified Marina del Rey LCP, establishes local coastal planning policies and resource protection standards pursuant to the California Coastal Act. The 2012 LUP contains specific provisions governing the protection of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas, marine resources, and sensitive biological resources, including nesting colonial waterbirds and raptors.

1.3 Target Species

1.3.1 Colonial Waterbirds

The 2012 Marina del Rey LUP defines colonial waterbirds as the following five species: double-crested cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), and great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). These species have likely been nesting in Marina del Rey since the mid-1990s (Hamilton Biological, Inc. 2010); however, great egrets have not been observed nesting in Marina del Rey since 2012 (Hamilton Biological, Inc. 2015). Additionally, yellow-crowned night herons (*Nyctanassa violacea*) have been nesting in Marina del Rey since 2024. While these species typically breed from March through August, nesting can begin as early as January or February depending on local conditions.

1.3.2 Raptors

The 2012 Marina del Rey LUP defines raptors as eagles, hawks, falcons, and ospreys. The following raptors have the potential to occur and nest in and around Marina del Rey: osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Cooper’s hawk (*Astur cooperii*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), barn owl (*Tyto furcata*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). While these species typically breed from February through August, nesting can begin as early as December depending on local conditions.

1.3.3 Incidental Nesting Species

Although colonial waterbirds and raptors were the focus of the nesting bird survey, incidental observations of other nesting birds were recorded during the survey. The following native species, although not a comprehensive list, have the potential to occur and nest in and around Marina del Rey: mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna’s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Allen’s hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Cassin’s kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), bushtit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house finch



(*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), orange-crowned warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*), and common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*). While these species typically breed from February through August, some species (e.g., mourning doves, hummingbirds, house finches) are capable of nesting year-round.

2.0 NESTING BIRD SURVEY AREAS

Marina del Rey has been separated into ten potential colonial waterbird nesting areas (Appendix A: Exhibit 2). A description of each area, listed clockwise starting in the southwest, is provided below.

2.1 Mariner's Village

Mariner's Village is a large residential complex located in the southwest corner of Marina del Rey. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are incorporated into the Mariner's Village's landscape. Nesting by colonial waterbirds, primarily great blue herons and double-crested cormorants, has occurred in this area since 2014. Major renovations to the community are underway.

2.2 Bora Bora Way

Bora Bora Way provides access to numerous residential complexes and Basin A. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are incorporated into the landscape. Nesting by colonial waterbirds, primarily great blue herons in pine trees located at the eastern parking lot, has occurred in this area in 2014, 2016, 2021-2022, and 2025.

2.3 Tahiti Way

Tahiti Way provides access to numerous residential complexes, and Basins A and B. The 1.46-acre Wetland Park, located on the northeast corner of Tahiti Way and Via Marina, provides potential foraging habitat for colonial waterbirds. Few suitable nesting/roosting trees for colonial waterbirds are located on Tahiti Way; most of the trees are Mexican fan palms. Nesting by a small colonial waterbird occurred in this area in 2018.

2.4 Marquesas Way

Marquesas Way provides access to numerous residential complexes, and Basins B and C. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are present on Marquesas Way, primarily in the median. Nesting by small colonial waterbirds, primarily snowy egrets and black-crowned night herons, has occurred in this area since 2014. Cooper's hawks have been observed using nests for foraging/roosting during the non-breeding season (2025) in the pocket park located on the southwest corner of Marquesas Way and Via Marina.

2.5 Panay Way

Panay Way runs south of Marina Beach and provides access to numerous residential complexes, and Basins C and D. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are present on Panay Way and adjacent parking lots. Nesting by small colonial waterbirds has occurred in this area in 2019 and 2020. Juvenile Cooper's hawks have been observed foraging in the parking lot trees during the non-breeding season (2025).

2.6 Palawan Way

Palawan Way runs north of Marina Beach and provides access to Wayfarer Apartments, and Basins D and E. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are present on Palawan Way and adjacent parking lots. Nesting by colonial waterbirds or raptors has not been documented in this area.



2.7 Admiralty Way

Admiralty Way runs in a general east-west direction along the northern edge of Marina del Rey. The western portion dead ends into Via Marina and includes Marina Beach, Oxford Basin, and the Marina City Club. The 10.7-acre Oxford Basin, a flood control retention facility, was enhanced in 2016 by restoring it to coastal sage scrub, coastal salt marsh, and willow scrub habitats that provide suitable foraging habitat for colonial waterbirds. The northeastern portion of Oxford Basin, near the Marvin Braude Bike Path, contains large trees suitable for hawk nests. The central portion of Admiralty Way includes Yvonne B. Burke Park, the Marvin Braude Bike Path, hotels, and restaurants. The eastern portion dead ends into Fiji Way and includes commercial properties and amenities such as public parking lots and a boat storage facility. Suitable nesting/roosting trees line the central portion of Admiralty Way. Nesting by colonial waterbirds, peregrine falcons (on tall buildings), and Cooper's hawks (Oxford Basin) has occurred in this area in 2014-2016 and 2018-2019.

2.8 Bali Way

Bali Way provides access to the Marina del Rey Hotel, and Basins F and G. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are present on Bali Way and adjacent parking lots. Nesting by a small colonial waterbird occurred in this area in 2019.

2.9 Mindanao Way/Chace Park

Mindanao Way provides access to Burton Chace Park, and Basins G and H. Suitable nesting/roosting trees are present on Mindanao Way and adjacent parking lots and are incorporated into Chace Park's landscape. Nesting and roosting by colonial waterbirds and Cooper's hawks have occurred in this area since 2017.

2.10 Fiji Way

Fiji Way runs from the northeast corner to the southeast corner of Marina del Rey, providing access to boatyards, commercial areas, the DBH Administration Building, and the Breakwater Apartment Community. The Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve Area A is located directly adjacent to Fiji Way to the south and east. Although over 600 trees are present along Fiji Way and adjacent parking lots, few are suitable for colonial waterbird or raptor nesting. Nesting by colonial waterbirds occurred in this area in 2021.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Amigo Qualified Avian Biologists Matt Amalong (MA), Scott Duff (SD), Derek Dykstra (DD), and Calvin Won (CW) conducted nesting bird surveys, focusing on colonial waterbirds and raptors and in accordance with the annual nesting bird survey requirements of the 2012 Marina del Rey LUP, on April 22-23, May 14-15, June 4, June 18, and July 10, 2026 (Table 1).

TABLE 1. NESTING BIRD SURVEY DATA

Date (2026)	Biologists	Time	Weather (Temp, Wind, Cloud Cover)
Apr 22	DD, CW	07:30-16:00	64-65 °F, 0-10 mph, 25%
Apr 23	DD, CW	07:30-16:00	64-68 °F, 0-5 mph, 25%
May 14	MA, SD	07:00-15:30	63-70 °F, 0-5 mph, 0-100%
May 15	MA, SD	07:00-15:30	64-70 °F, 0-3 mph, 100%
Jun 4	MA	07:00-15:30	64-71 °F, 0-5 mph, 0-100%
Jun 18	MA	07:00-15:30	66-69 °F, 0-5 mph, 25-100%
Jul 10	MA	06:30-15:00	65-72 °F, 0-10 mph, 0-100%



The Avian Biologists conducted pedestrian surveys throughout all accessible areas of the Marina del Rey nesting areas, recording nests and colonial waterbird roost locations (identified by whitewash on vegetation and ground) using ArcGIS Field Maps. Active nest locations from 2025 were checked during surveys. Non-colonial waterbird and non-raptor nests incidentally identified during the surveys were also recorded.

4.0 RESULTS

Weather conditions during surveys were conducive to observing birds and their behavior. The 2026 survey was initiated in late April; colonial waterbird nesting had already been initiated, with different nest phases observed (e.g., nest building, laying/incubation, and chicks). Amigo identified 156 active colonial waterbird nests during the surveys; no raptor nests were identified. Table 2 presents the colonial waterbird nest numbers by species and location. Exhibit 3 (Appendix A) displays nests, roosts, and incidental observations by area. Appendix B contains the nest data table showing the nesting history by species from 2009-2026 for each nesting area location and tree number (species-specific data for 2009, 2011, and 2012 is unknown, and surveys were not conducted in 2010 and 2013). Appendix C presents representative site photographs from 2026 surveys. Appendix D lists all avian species identified during 2026 surveys.

TABLE 2. ACTIVE COLONIAL WATERBIRD NESTS IN 2026

Location ¹	Species ²					Total
	GBHE	BCNH	YCNH	SNEG	DCCO	
Mariner's Village	16	0	0	0	24	40
Bora Bora Way	3	0	0	0	0	3
Marquesas Way	0	71	0	24	0	95
Panay Way	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mindanao Way/Chace Park	0	0	10	0	7	17
Total	19	72	10	24	31	156

¹No colonial waterbird nests were identified in Tahiti Way, Palawan Way, Admiralty Way, Bali Way, or Fiji Way.

²GBHE = great blue heron; BCNH = black-crowned night heron; YCNH = yellow-crowned night heron; SNEG = snowy egret; DCCO = double-crested cormorant.

4.1 Mariner's Village

Mariner's Village contained 16 active great blue heron nests in 4 trees, 8 inactive great blue heron nests in 1 tree (last active in 2023), and 24 active double-crested cormorant nests in 3 trees. Adult and juvenile black-crowned night herons were observed roosting in the Mariner's Village pond area. One active American crow nest was identified as well.

4.2 Bora Bora Way

Bora Bora Way contained 3 active great blue heron nests in 2 trees. Three trees were identified as roost trees for great blue herons and double-crested cormorants. One active American crow nest was identified as well.

4.3 Tahiti Way

Tahiti Way contained 1 active American crow nest and 1 active bushtit nest. One tree was identified as a roost tree for great blue herons and black-crowned night herons.

4.4 Marquesas Way

Marquesas Way contained 71 black-crowned night-heron nests and 24 snowy egret nests, all considered active due to the presence of adults, young, and fresh sign on and around the nests. These active nests were located in 19 trees (number of nests per tree ranged from 1 to 9). One active



American crow nest was identified as well. No Cooper's hawk activity was identified in the pocket park on the southwest corner of Marquesas Way and Via Marina, where an adult was observed using a nest for foraging/roosting during the 2025 non-breeding season.

4.5 Panay Way

Panay Way contained 1 active black-crowned night heron nest.

4.6 Palawan Way

No nesting or roosting activity was observed in the Palawan Way area.

4.7 Admiralty Way

No colonial waterbird nesting or roosting activity was observed in the Admiralty Way area. One adult peregrine falcon was observed perched at the top of 4676 Admiralty Way.

4.8 Bali Way

No nesting or roosting activity was observed in the Bali Way area.

4.9 Mindanao Way/Chace Park

Mindanao Way and Chace Park contained 10 active yellow-crowned night heron nests in 6 trees and 7 active double-crested cormorant nests in 1 tree. Three trees were identified as roost trees for great blue herons and double-crested cormorants. No Cooper's hawk nesting activity was identified. Two active American crow nests and two active black phoebe nests were identified as well.

4.10 Fiji Way

No colonial waterbird nesting activity was observed in the Fiji Way area. One tree was identified as a roost tree for great blue herons. Two active American crow nests were identified as well.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Population Trends by Species

Colonial waterbird nest numbers vary annually due to a combination of human impacts (such as urban development) and natural factors (including weather, food availability, and tree failures). Over the past five years (2022–2026), the Marina del Rey population has shown overall stability. While 2025 saw a spike in numbers across all species, potentially due to a surge in food availability or an influx of birds from neighboring areas, nesting returned to baseline levels in 2026.

Although Cooper's hawks and peregrine falcons were observed during field surveys, no active nests were identified. Both species are year-round residents in Marina del Rey. Cooper's hawk nests are frequently obscured within high, dense tree canopies. Similarly, peregrine falcon nests are difficult to detect from ground level, as they typically occupy recessed concrete ledges, window alcoves, or gravel rooftops on tall structures.

A five-year population trend broken down by species is presented below in Table 3.



TABLE 3. FIVE-YEAR POPULATION TREND BY SPECIES, BASED ON NUMBER OF KNOWN ACTIVE NESTS

Species	Year					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trend
Great Blue Heron	8	19	17	21	19	Stable
Black-crowned Night Heron	41	52	37	95	72	Increase
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	0	0	3	7	10	Increase
Snowy Egret	21	37	33	38	24	Stable
Double-crested Cormorant	29	34	31	51	31	Stable
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	1	0	Stable
Total¹	99	142	122	213	156	Stable

¹Totals do not include small/large unknown colonial waterbird nests.

For over a decade, great blue herons have nested almost exclusively within Mariner's Village and the adjacent parking lot at the east end of Bora Bora Way. In 2026, 16 active nests were documented in trees directly adjacent to heavy construction activity, suggesting that this population has acclimated to urban disturbance and human presence. Conversely, great egrets have not been observed nesting in Marina del Rey since 2012 (Hamilton Biological, Inc. 2015). The reason for this departure remains unclear, but potential factors include nest-site competition with great blue herons or a preference for alternative regional habitats, such as the nearby Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve.

Black-crowned night herons and snowy egrets have nested almost exclusively along Marquesas Way for more than a decade. Despite being located in a high-density urban zone, this mixed-species nesting colony remains highly productive, with black-crowned night herons showing a recent upward population trajectory. While urban nesting colonial waterbirds may experience elevated mortality rates across all life stages – chicks, juveniles, and adults – primarily due to threats such as vehicular strikes and entanglement in discarded fishing line and urban debris, the Marquesas Way colony continues to exhibit consistent nesting success.

Beginning in 2024, yellow-crowned night herons established nesting sites within Burton Chace Park and the adjacent Mindanao Way parking lot. While initial nest counts were low, the population has demonstrated a steady increase through 2026.

For over a decade, double-crested cormorants have nested in the northeast corner of Mariner's Village, expanding their nesting footprint to Mindanao Way and Burton Chace Park in 2018. Although several historical nesting trees have died and been removed due to guanotrophy (soil and foliage toxicity from accumulation of bird droppings), the cormorants have consistently adapted by relocating to trees in the immediate vicinity, maintaining successful year-to-year nesting productivity.

5.2 Population Trends by Location

Nest-site selection by colonial waterbirds can be highly variable and unpredictable from year to year. Established colonies may relocate due to a variety of factors, including anthropogenic disturbance, predation pressure, severe weather, and interspecific/intraspecific competition for nesting habitat (Parnell et al. 1988). Despite these variables, the primary nesting locations in Marina del Rey (Mariner's Village, Marquesas Way, and Mindanao Way/Chace Park) have remained relatively stable over the past five years. While these sites experience routine annual fluctuations, no catastrophic declines have occurred to jeopardize the local population. A five-year population trend of colonial waterbird nests broken down by nesting area is presented below in Table 4.

TABLE 4. FIVE-YEAR POPULATION TREND BY LOCATION, BASED ON NUMBER OF KNOWN ACTIVE NESTS

Location	Year					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trend
Mariner's Village	28	36	31	51	40	Stable
Bora Bora Way	1	0	0	2	3	Increasing
Tahiti Way	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Marquesas Way	59	86	71	132	95	Stable¹
Panay Way	0	0	0	0	1	n/a
Palawan Way	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Admiralty Way	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Bali Way	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Mindanao Way/Chace Park	11	20	19	27	17	Stable
Fiji Way	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total²	99	142	121	212	156	Stable

¹Approximately 30-40 small unknown colonial waterbird nests (not included in these totals), assumed to be active, were identified on Marquesas Way in each of 2022 and 2023. If these nests are included, a stable trend is observed.

²Totals do not include small/large unknown colonial waterbird or raptor nests.

Colonial waterbird nesting is generally atypical along Tahiti, Panay, Palawan, Admiralty, Bali, and Fiji Ways. This lack of nesting activity is likely driven by local microclimates, tree species composition, anthropogenic disturbance, or the fact that these areas have simply not yet been pioneered by the local population. Occasionally, isolated pairs may disperse and attempt to nest in these alternative locations, as documented at Panay Way in 2026, Bali Way in 2019, and Tahiti Way in 2018. This opportunistic nesting is often a response to colony overcrowding, interspecific/intraspecific aggression, or the exclusion of younger, less dominant birds. Similarly, the slight increase in great blue heron nests at the eastern parking lot of Bora Bora Way likely reflects pairs relocating from Mariner's Village due to these same pressures.

5.3 Potential Conflicts

This section provides recommendations to resolve potential conflicts in a manner that best aligns with the goals of the 2010 Conservation and Management Plan for Marina del Rey. Prior to implementing any management actions, formal consultation should occur with the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Hamilton (2010) identified five primary sources of potential conflict, which are detailed below.

5.3.1 Nuisances and Costs to Residents, Workers, Lessees, and the Landowner

Significant accumulations of biological waste (including guano, feathers, decomposing eggs, and regurgitated food) beneath colonial waterbird nesting and roosting trees result in foul odors, property staining, and potential health and safety risks to both trees and humans. Consequently, public and private landowners incur substantial maintenance costs to routinely clean and sanitize these areas. Additionally, vocalizations from the colonies pose a persistent nuisance; night herons are nocturnal and produce loud vocalizations throughout the night. Currently, these urban-wildlife conflicts are concentrated within the three primary nesting areas: Mariner's Village, Marquesas Way, and Mindanao Way/Chace Park, all of which experience high daily public foot traffic.

Several management strategies can be implemented to mitigate these urban-wildlife conflicts. To address localized odors, staining, and potential health risks, routine power washing of roadways, parking lots, and sidewalks should be conducted throughout the breeding season. Additionally, implementing public education initiatives can help residents and visitors better appreciate the

ecological significance of these colonial waterbird nesting colonies. Ultimately, however, completely resolving the conflict would require the long-term relocation of the colonies to nearby natural habitats situated away from the high-density developments of Marina del Rey. While relocating an entire avian colony represents a significant management undertaking and resource investment, it could be achieved, as demonstrated at the Port of Long Beach in 1999, where a 500-pair black-crowned night heron colony was successfully relocated to a nearby park by transplanting mature trees and using decoys, vocalizations, and public restrictions (Crouch et al. 2002).

5.3.2 *Death of Trees Through Guantrophy*

Heavy depositions of guano on foliage and beneath nesting canopies can cause severe defoliation and alter soil chemistry to a degree that induces tree mortality. This degradation can ultimately lead to limb failure or tree collapse, posing safety risks to the public and potential property damage. This structural and biological conflict is particularly evident in trees utilized by double-crested cormorants, which are currently nesting and roosting within Mariner's Village and Mindanao Way/Chace Park. As indicated in the 2012 LUP, if trees are removed, replacement trees are required at a 1:1 ratio.

DBH currently conducts annual risk-based arboricultural inspections and implements routine and as-needed urban forest management. Although these annual inspections may incidentally document the presence of nests and any observable tree risk (and/or arboricultural conditions) identified by the inspecting arborist, they do not currently include a standardized evaluation of tree vulnerability to guantrophy or other long-term biological impacts associated with avian and wildlife use (e.g., colonial waterbirds, raptors, cavity-nesting birds, squirrels, and other arboreal wildlife).

These wildlife-related impacts to trees typically manifest as gradual physiological decline rather than immediate structural defects or elevated tree risk and therefore generally fall outside the primary objectives of a risk-based arboricultural inspection. However, because the inspections are conducted annually, they provide an efficient opportunity to incorporate standardized documentation of wildlife-related impacts, including the extent and duration of guano accumulation, nesting intensity, duration of colony occupancy, and observed wildlife-related effects on tree condition or mortality.

Establishing and maintaining a standardized annual dataset, with trends evaluated over a recommended minimum monitoring period of approximately 10 years, would help determine whether vulnerability is primarily species-specific, site-specific, or associated with prolonged wildlife use. The resulting information could be used to refine future management recommendations, identify tree species or site characteristics that demonstrate greater tolerance or susceptibility to prolonged wildlife use, and provide a stronger scientific basis for future conservation, habitat management, and compensatory mitigation planning.

5.3.3 *Potential Health Risks*

Airborne particles from guano can cause bacterial infections and other health problems. Currently, this conflict is concentrated within the three primary nesting areas: Mariner's Village, Marquesas Way, and Mindanao Way/Chace Park, all of which experience high daily public foot traffic. See Section 5.3.1 for possible resolutions.

5.3.4 *Potential Conflicts with Natural Resource Management*

Certain colonial waterbird species, specifically great blue herons and black-crowned night herons, are known to prey upon smaller avian species. Because the federally and state-endangered California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*) and the federally threatened western snowy plover (*Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus*) nest on adjacent coastal beaches, expanding colonial waterbird populations could conflict with the localized conservation and recovery objectives for these protected



shorebirds. This ecological conflict pertains to the Marina del Rey waterbird population as a whole but is driven primarily by the great blue heron and black-crowned night heron cohorts. Given that waterbird populations have remained relatively stable over the past five years, resource management should focus on maintaining current baseline levels rather than encouraging population growth. Hamilton (2010) advises against modifying the area's limited remaining natural habitat to generate additional arboreal nesting sites for waterbirds, which have thrived locally since the 1990s. Consequently, with the exception of required mitigation replacements, no new tree plantings should occur in Marina del Rey that would facilitate a significant increase in the nesting population.

5.3.5 Potential Conflicts with Planned Human Land Uses

As an entirely urbanized landscape, Marina del Rey presents unique challenges where the management of colonial waterbird colonies must be continuously balanced against ongoing community maintenance, infrastructure upgrades, and municipal planning. Historical nesting survey data indicate that many avian species utilizing Marina del Rey have demonstrated an ability to acclimate to routine urban activity and redevelopment where suitable nesting habitat remains available and applicable avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. Ultimately, the LUP serves as the regulatory mechanism that balances necessary coastal development with the protection of these local natural resources.

5.4 Compensatory Mitigation Measures

As previously noted above in Section 5.3.2, the removal of trees requires a mandatory 1:1 mitigation replacement ratio; however, these replacements do not necessitate a like-for-like species exchange. Replacement tree selection should also consider long-term urban forest management objectives, including species diversity, biodiversity, site suitability, climate adaptability, mature growth characteristics, anticipated maintenance requirements, canopy continuity, wildlife habitat continuity, ecological function, and compatibility with surrounding land uses. For instance, if the long-term management objective is to encourage the waterbird population to shift from Marina del Rey's urban forest to an adjacent ecological preserve (such as the Ballona Wetlands), newly installed mitigation trees may consist of species exhibiting mature growth habit and canopy architecture that are less conducive to high-density colonial waterbird nesting while continuing to provide canopy continuity, shade, ecosystem services, and habitat value for other avian species and arboreal wildlife.

Because an objective is to alleviate urban-wildlife conflicts, potential waterbird mitigation efforts should focus on areas outside the urban core. Where practicable, replacement planting and habitat restoration should be coordinated to complement both long-term urban forestry objectives and wildlife conservation goals while maintaining overall habitat continuity, ecological connectivity, and urban forest resilience. The southern and eastern shoulders of Fiji Way, immediately adjacent to the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve Area A, currently contain non-native ornamental trees and shrubs, including bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), and juniper (*Juniperus* sp.). Eradicating these non-native species to restore the natural, open margins of Area A would benefit colonial waterbirds and various other native wildlife. Over time, this habitat enhancement could encourage waterbirds to nest within the existing Fiji Way corridor to maintain close proximity to the high-quality foraging grounds of Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve.

Additional off-site locations in the immediate vicinity that could be enhanced include the Ballona Lagoon, Del Rey Lagoon, Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve Area B (south of Ballona Creek), Ballona Freshwater Marsh, and Ballona Creek. Any restoration or mitigation initiatives within these external footprints would require close coordination with relevant municipal and state agencies. Furthermore, because several of these alternative sites are embedded within densely populated urban zones, potential human-wildlife conflicts must be carefully evaluated prior to project implementation.



Adaptive management and periodic monitoring should be considered to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of mitigation plantings and habitat enhancements in achieving both urban forest management objectives and wildlife conservation goals while informing future compensatory mitigation and restoration strategies.

6.0 REFERENCES

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- Crouch, S., C. Paquette, and D. Vilas. 2002. Relocation of a large Black-crowned Night Heron colony in southern California. *Waterbirds*, no. 25 (4):474-478.
- Hamilton Biological, Inc. (Hamilton). 2010. Conservation and Management Plan for Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors and Department of Regional Planning. September 16, 2010.
- Hamilton Biological, Inc. 2015. Final Report on Nesting Waterbirds and Raptors, Marina Del Rey, Los Angeles County, CA. August 31, 2015.
- Parnell, J.F., D.G. Ainley, H. Blokpoel, B. Cain, T.W. Custer, J.L. Dusi, S. Kress, J.A. Kushlan, W.E. Southern, L.E. Stenzel, and B.C. Thompson. 1988. Colonial Waterbird Management in North America. *Journal of the Colonial Waterbird Society*, vol. 11 (2):129-169.



APPENDIX A

EXHIBITS



LEGEND

-  Marina del Rey
-  Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve

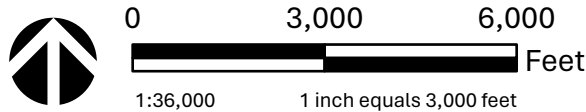


EXHIBIT 1. REGIONAL VICINITY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Marina del Rey

Nesting Area

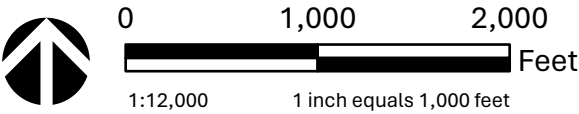
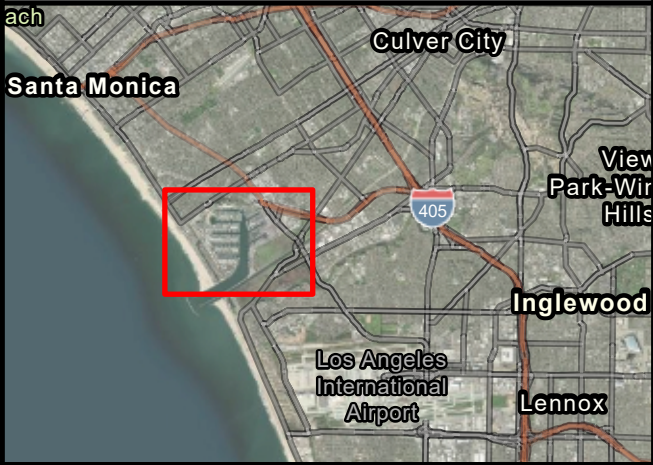


EXHIBIT 2. COLONIAL WATERBIRD NESTING AREAS
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Active Nest Trees 2026

- Double-Crested Cormorant
- Double-Crested Cormorant | Great Blue Heron
- Great Blue Heron

Roosts 2026

- Great Blue Heron
- Black-Crowned Night Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

- American Crow

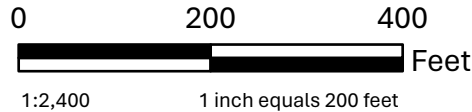
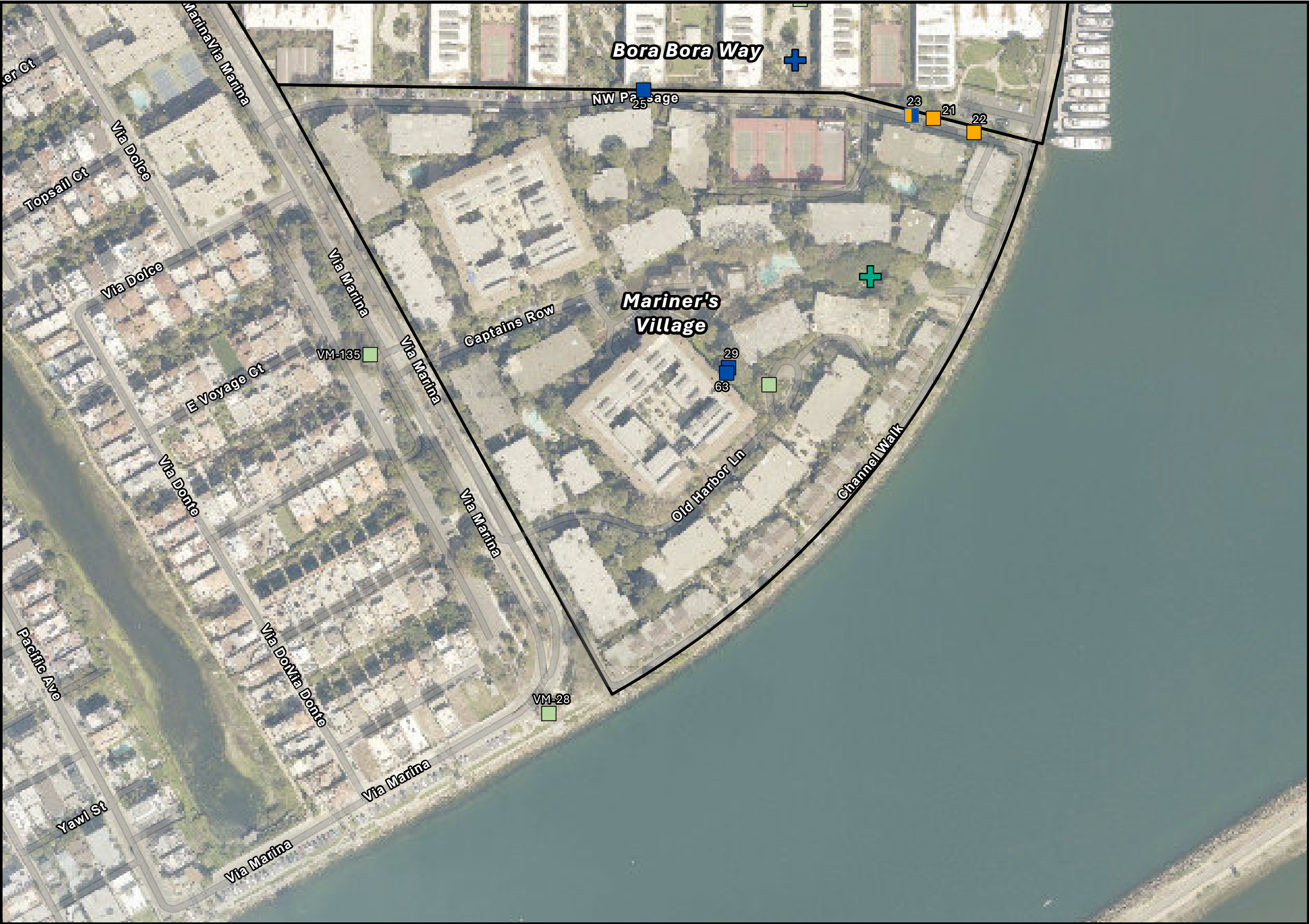


EXHIBIT 3A. SURVEY RESULTS | MARINER'S VILLAGE
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Active Nest Trees 2026

- Double-Crested Cormorant
- Double-Crested Cormorant | Great Blue Heron
- Great Blue Heron

Roosts 2026

- Double-Crested Cormorant
- Great Blue Heron
- Black-Crowned Night Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

- American Crow
- Bushtit

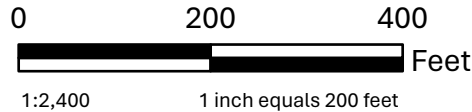
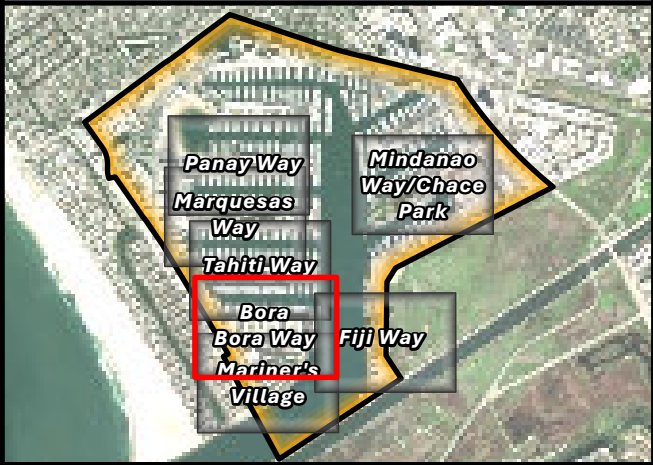


EXHIBIT 3B. SURVEY RESULTS | BORA BORA WAY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Roosts 2026

-  Double-Crested Cormorant
-  Great Blue Heron
-  Black-Crowned Night Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

-  American Crow
-  Bushtit

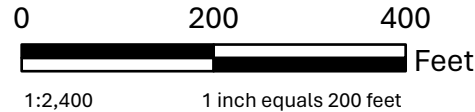
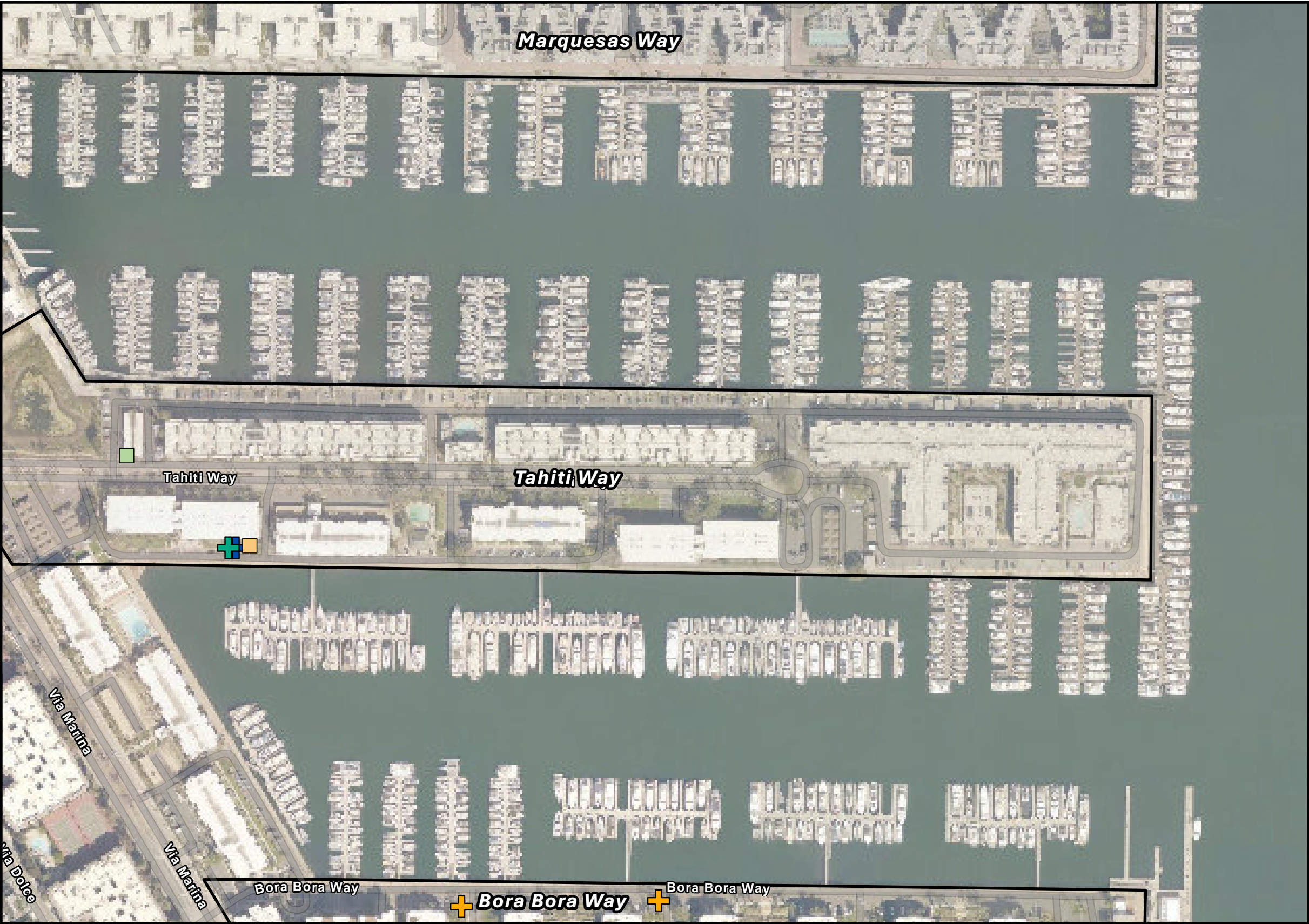


EXHIBIT 3C. SURVEY RESULTS | TAHITI WAY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Active Nest Trees 2026

- Black-Crowned Night Heron
- Black-Crowned Night Heron | Snowy Egret

Active Nest Trees 2025

- Black-Crowned Night Heron
- Black-Crowned Night Heron | Snowy Egret

Roosts 2026

- ✚ Black-Crowned Night Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

- American Crow

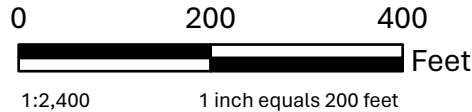
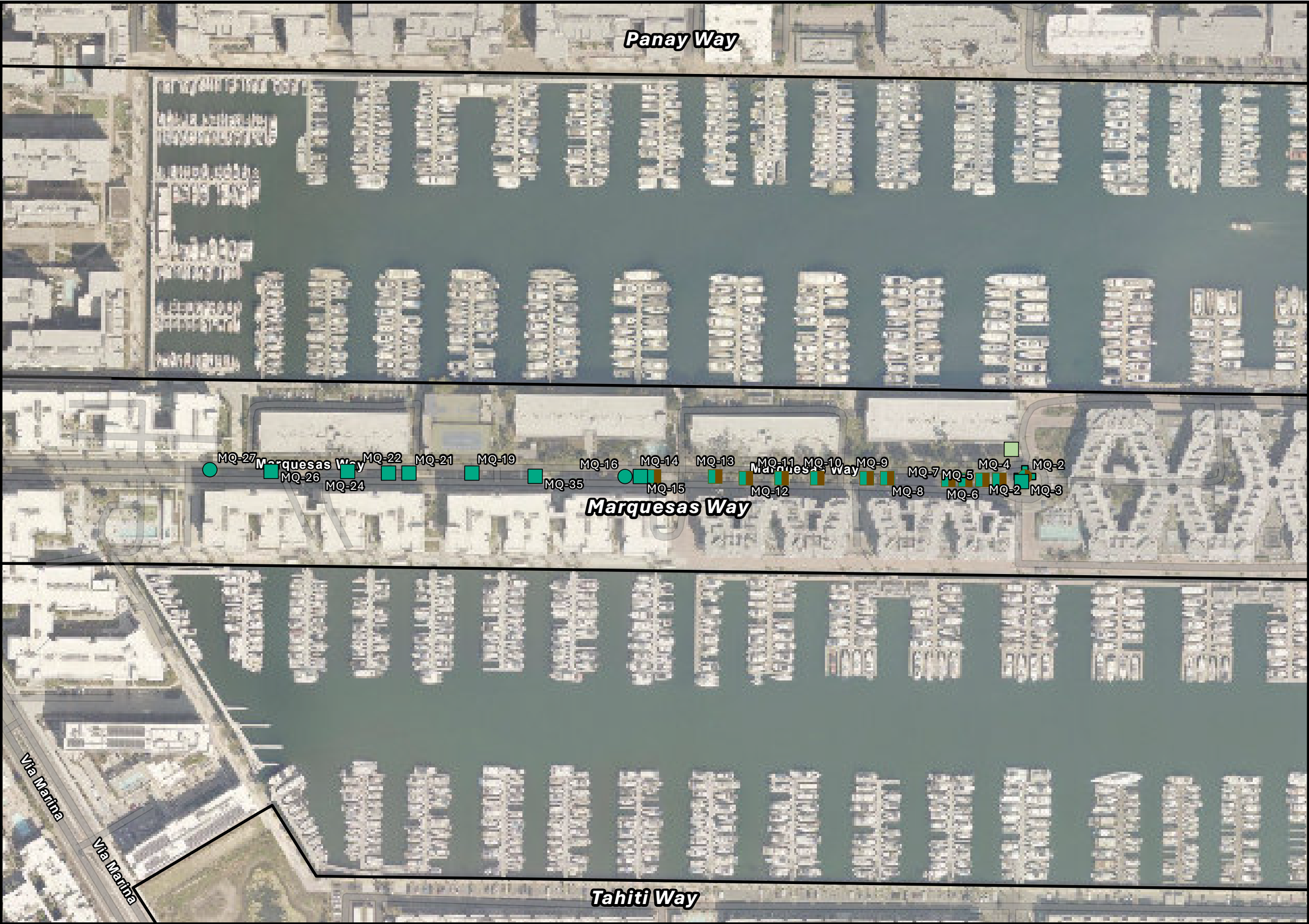


EXHIBIT 3D. SURVEY RESULTS | MARQUESAS WAY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Active Nest Trees 2026

■ Black-Crowned Night Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

■ American Crow

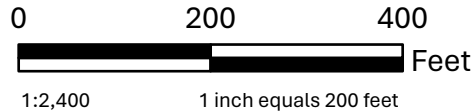
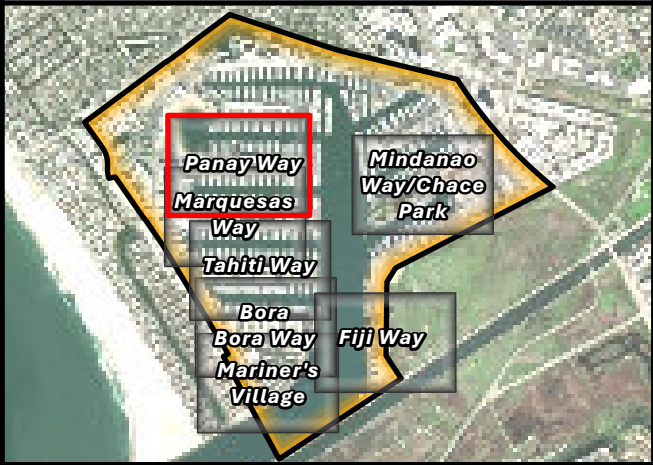
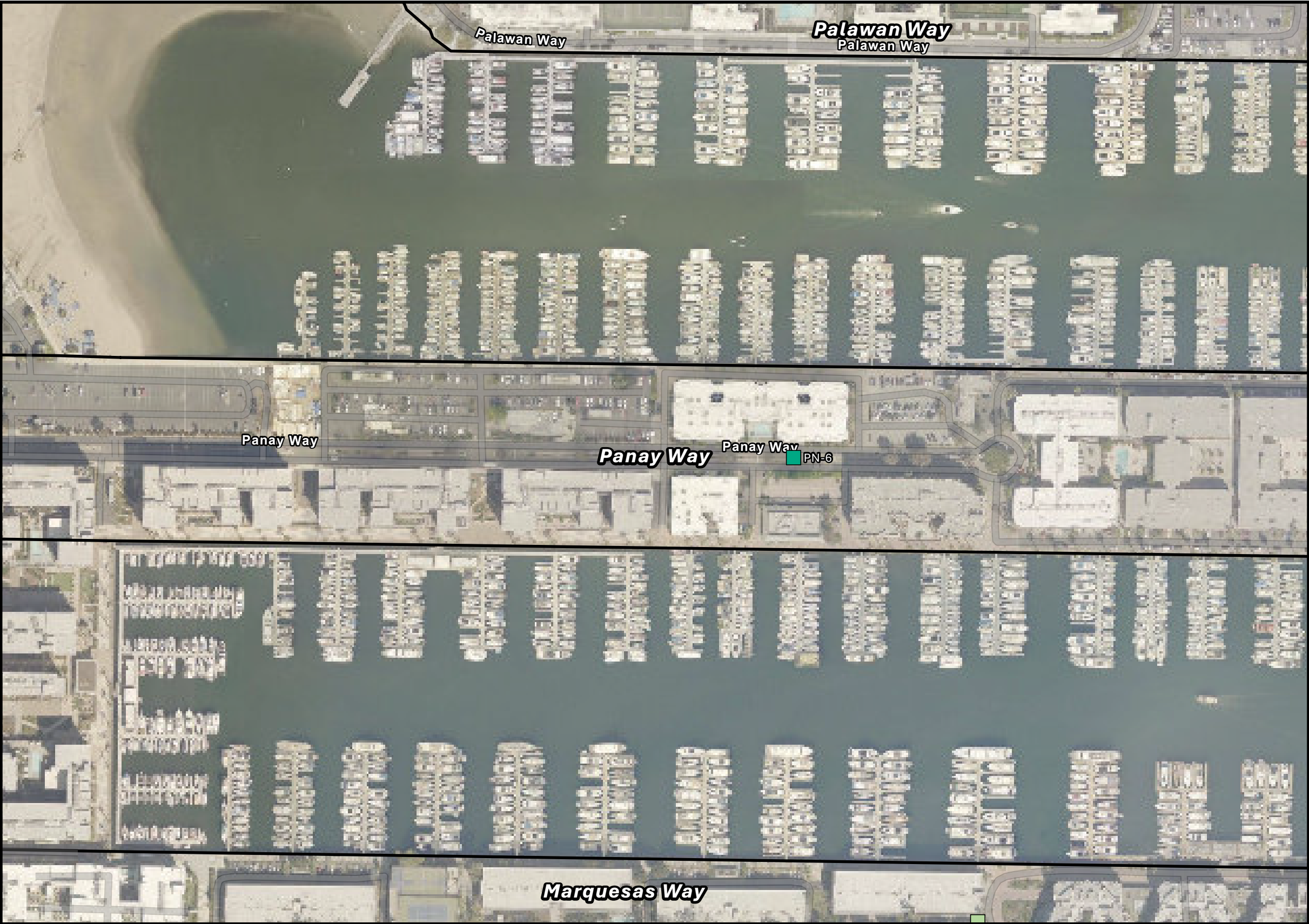


EXHIBIT 3E. SURVEY RESULTS | PANAY WAY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

LEGEND

Active Nest Trees 2026

- Double-Crested Cormorant
- Yellow-Crowned Night Heron

Active Nest Trees 2025

- Cooper's Hawk
- Small Unknown
- Yellow-Crowned Night Heron

Roosts 2026

- Double-Crested Cormorant
- Great Blue Heron

Incidental Nests 2026

- American Crow
- Black Phoebe

Incidental Species Observations 2026

- Peregrine Falcon

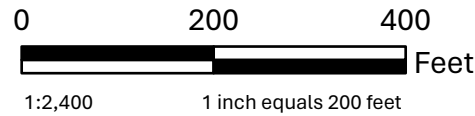
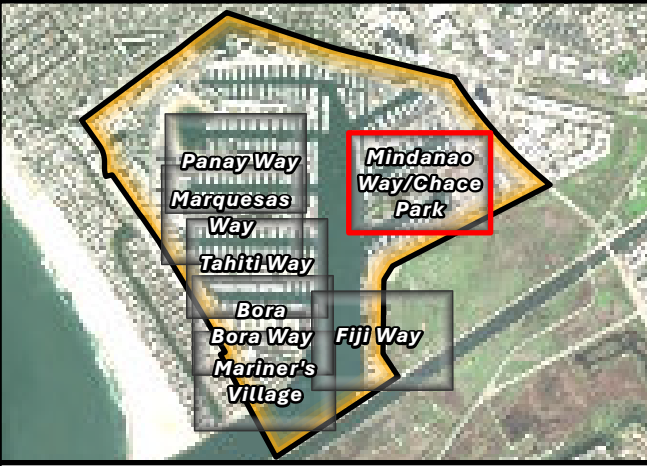


EXHIBIT 3F. SURVEY RESULTS | MINDANAO WAY/CHACE PARK
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

- LEGEND**
- Roosts 2026**
-  Great Blue Heron
- Incidental Nests 2026**
-  American Crow

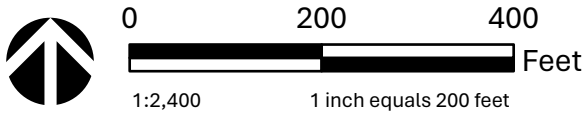
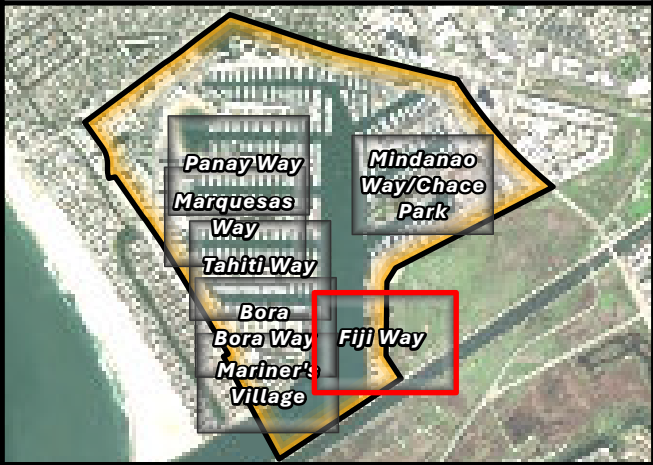


EXHIBIT 3G. SURVEY RESULTS | FIJI WAY
MARINA DEL REY ANNUAL NESTING SURVEY | LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

APPENDIX B

NEST DATA TABLE 2009-2026



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
			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
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
			2026	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	77	Pinus	2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burke Park	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

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	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
Chace Park	CP-8	Metrosideros ex	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-19	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CP-66	Pinus	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-80	Melaleuca	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-85	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-88	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-89	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-90	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	CP-94	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	CP-96	Melaleuca	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-99	Melaleuca	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
	CP-113	Pinus pinea	2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	CP-130	Melaleuca	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CP-135	Platanus race	2025	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	7	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
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
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	4	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
	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
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	14	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
			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
			2026	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
			2023	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
			2026	2	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
			2024	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	10	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

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
			2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			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
			2026	3	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
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	Melaleuca 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

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	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
	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
	91	Ficus	2019	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
			2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	200	Melaleuca quin	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	201	Pinus	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	203	Melaleuca 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

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
			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
			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
			2026	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-4	Melaleuca 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
			2026	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-5	Melaleuca 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
			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
			2026	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-6	Melaleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	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
			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
			2026	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-7	Melaleuca 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
			2026	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-8	Melaleuca 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
			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
			2026	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-9	Melaleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	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
			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
			2026	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-10	Melaleuca	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
			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
			2026	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-11	Melaleuca 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
			2026	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-12	Melaleuca quin	2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
			2012	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
			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
			2026	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-13	Melaleuca	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
			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
			2026	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-14	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
			2025	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-15	Melaleuca	2026	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-16	Melaleuca	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	Melaleuca	2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2024	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-19	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-21	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	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
	MQ-22	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-23	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	MQ-24	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-26	Melaleuca	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-27	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-35	Melaleuca	2025	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MQ-new	Melaleuca	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
	MN-18	Eucalyptus poly	2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2025	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	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
Oxford Basin	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
Panay Way	49	Melaleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	51	Melaleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	52	Melaleuca	2009	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
	PN-1	Ficus elastica	2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	PN-6	Melaleuca quin	2020	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
			2026	0	0	1	0	0	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

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





Photo 1. MQ-3

Black-crowned night heron adults in nest.



Photo 2. MQ-12

Black-crowned night heron adult in nest.



Photo 3. MQ-13

Black-crowned night heron chicks in nest.



Photo 4. CP-135

Double-crested cormorant adult
perched above nest.



Photo 5. Mariner's Village Tree 21

Double-crested cormorant adults in
nests.



Photo 6. Mariner's Village Tree 22

Double-crested cormorant adults and
chicks in nest.



Photo 7. Mariner's Village Tree 25
Great blue heron adult in nest.



Photo 8. Mariner's Village Tree 29
Great blue heron adults in tree.



Photo 9. Mariner's Village Tree 29
Great blue heron adult in nest.



Photo 10. Marquesas Way

Snowy egret adult in tree.



Photo 11. MQ-4

Snowy egret adult in nest.



Photo 12. MQ-10

Snowy egret chick in nest.



Photo 13. CP-90

Yellow-crowned night heron in nest.



Photo 14. Mindanao Way

Yellow-crowned night heron adult flying with nest material to MN-18.



Photo 15. MN-18

Yellow-crowned night heron adult with nest material.

APPENDIX D

AVIAN SPECIES OBSERVED



Common Name	Scientific Name
SCREAMERS, SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS	ANSERIFORMES
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	Anatidae
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
GREBES	PODICIPEDIFORMES
Grebes	Podicipedidae
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
PIGEONS AND DOVES	COLUMBIFORMES
Pigeons and Doves	Columbidae
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
SWIFTS AND HUMMINGBIRDS	APODIFORMES
Hummingbirds	Trochilidae
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
SHOREBIRDS, GULLS, AUKS, AND ALLIES	CHARADRIIFORMES
Oystercatchers	Haematopodidae
Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers	Laridae
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>
LOONS	GAVIIFORMES
Loons	Gaviidae
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
FRIGATEBIRDS, BOOBIES, CORMORANTS, DARTERS, AND ALLIES	SULIFORMES
Cormorants	Phalacrocoracidae
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
PELICANS, HERONS, IBISES, AND ALLIES	PELECANIFORMES
Pelicans	Pelecanidae
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Herons, Bitterns, and Allies	Ardeidae
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES	ACCIPITRIFORMES
Ospreys	Pandionidae
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies	Accipitridae
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Astur cooperii</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
CARACARAS AND FALCONS	FALCONIFORMES
Caracaras and Falcons	Falconidae
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
PASSERINE BIRDS	PASSERIFORMES
Tyrant Flycatchers	Tyrannidae
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Crows and Jays	Corvidae
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Swallows	Hirundinidae
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Long-tailed Tits	Aegithalidae
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>
White-eyes, Yuhinas, and Allies	Zosteropidae
Swinhoe's White-Eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Waxwings Cedar Waxwing	Bombycillidae <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Mockingbirds and Thrashers Northern Mockingbird	Mimidae <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Starlings European Starling	Sturnidae <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Old World Sparrows House Sparrow	Passeridae <i>Passer domesticus</i>
Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies House Finch Lesser Goldfinch	Fringillidae <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> <i>Spinus psaltria</i>
New World Sparrows Dark-eyed Junco Song Sparrow California Towhee	Passerellidae <i>Junco hyemalis</i> <i>Melospiza melodia</i> <i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
Blackbirds Hooded Oriole	Icteridae <i>Icterus cucullatus</i>
Wood-Warblers Orange-crowned Warbler Common Yellowthroat	Parulidae <i>Leiothlypis celata</i> <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>

