APPENDIX B-8

LEAST BELL'S VIREO AND SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER LETTER REPORT

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October 3, 2012

Ms. Susie Tharratt
Recovery Permit Coordinator
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 101
Carlsbad, California 92011

VIA EMAIL AND MAIL
Susie_Tharratt@fws.gov

Subject: Results of Focused Presence/Absence Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Surveys for the Big Tujunga Dam and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Tharratt:

This Letter Report presents the results of focused surveys to determine the presence or absence of the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) on the Big Tujunga Dam and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project, located in Los Angeles County, California. A Biologist with the necessary experience and the Federal Endangered Species Act 10(a) survey permit conducted the surveys according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) protocol for these species.

Project Location and Description

Big Tujunga Canyon is located on the southern edge of the San Gabriel Mountains, within the Angeles National Forest, and is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Condor Peak 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Exhibit 1). The survey area for the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo surveys included Big Tujunga Creek extending approximately 2 river miles upstream of Big Tujunga Reservoir, and Big Tujunga Wash from Big Tujunga Dam to approximately 1.5 river miles downstream of the dam (Exhibit 2). Because of the length of the two sections of stream to be surveyed, the upper and lower sections were surveyed on separate days. The upper section survey area includes Big Tujunga Creek upstream of Big Tujunga Reservoir to approximately Fall Creek Campground. The lower section survey area includes the area downstream of Big Tujunga Dam to the Big Tujunga Canyon Road Bridge. The survey area and surrounding vicinity consist of open space in the Angeles National Forest.

Habitat in the upper section of Big Tujunga Creek is characterized by open sections of rocky stream with isolated patches of riparian vegetation. Big Tujunga Canyon burned during the 2009 Station Fire; thus, the riparian canopy is sparse through much of the creek. Dominant species in this portion of the survey area include mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and red willow (*Salix laevigata*). Stands of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) and occasional western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*) trees occurred throughout the reach with rough sedge (*Carex senta*) and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) in the understory.

Riparian habitat in the lower section is characterized by relatively dense and continuous willow riparian forest dominated by mule fat, arroyo willow, and red willow with an overstory of white alder and Fremont cottonwood. Emergent vegetation, dominated by cattails (*Typha latifolia*), occurred as patches throughout this lower section. Common understory species include hoary nettle (*Urtica dioica* ssp. *holosericea*) and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*). The riparian habitat in this lower section is considered higher quality for the flycatcher and vireo than the habitat in the upper section because it is more dense, mature, and contiguous.

Representative site photos are included in Attachment A.

Background

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

The willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) is a State-listed Endangered species, whereas only the southwestern subspecies (*E.t. extimus*) is federally listed as Endangered (USFWS 1995). This survey focused on the southwestern willow flycatcher because it is the only subspecies that nests in Southern California. However, migrants of all the subspecies may occur in the area during spring and fall migration, so multiple visits to the survey area are required to determine if individuals observed during the first surveys are nesting birds.

The willow flycatcher was formerly a common summer resident in suitable habitat throughout California (Grinnell and Miller 1944). It has now been extirpated as a breeding bird from most of its California range, and is seriously threatened in Southern California primarily because of habitat loss and degradation, and brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) (Garrett and Dunn 1981; USFWS 1995). The population of southwestern willow flycatcher in California is estimated to be about 172 territories at 96 sites (Durst et al. 2008). Within the Coastal California Recovery Unit, the population is estimated at 120 territories at 73 sites (Durst et. al. 2008). The southwestern willow flycatcher population has not shown the same recovery that the least Bell's vireo has shown in response to riparian habitat restoration and cowbird control (Kus 2011).

The willow flycatcher closely resembles other *Empidonax* flycatcher species in California, but the indistinct (or completely lacking) eye ring, broader and longer bill, and generally lighter appearance through the breast and throat help to distinguish it from other species. Although it cannot be used to formally identify the species, identification of the species' vocalizations is the best form of identification in the field. The southwestern willow flycatcher is a migratory bird, occurring in this region only during the breeding season (late May to early August). The male arrives later in the spring than most migrants, usually in mid- to late May or early June. Nests are constructed in thickets of trees and shrubs in a fork or horizontal branch between 3 and 15 feet above the ground.

The southwestern willow flycatcher breeds in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands in floodplains and broader canyons, preferring dense riparian thickets near surface water (Sogge et al. 2010), often with adjacent open areas for foraging. Vegetation structure, composition, and extent vary widely, but generally include extensive areas dominated by dense stands of willows (*Salix* spp.), mule fat, or other tree species (including tamarisk [*Tamarix* sp.] in some areas), usually with a scattered cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) overstory (USFWS 1995). These riparian areas provide both nesting and foraging habitat. Southwestern willow flycatchers will nest in areas with suitable habitat regardless of the elevation (from sea level to high mountains).

On October 19, 2005, the USFWS published a Final Rule designating critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher (USFWS 2005). This Final Rule designates 120,824 acres in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah as critical habitat. Of that, 17,212 acres were designated in Kern, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California. Following lawsuits, the USFWS recently proposed a revised critical habitat designation on August 15, 2011. This revised critical habitat covers 2,090 stream miles in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (USFWS 2011). The proposed rule used a slightly different methodology to designate critical habitat. For example, it includes areas that are considered essential for the recovery of the species even if they were not occupied at the time of the species' listing. The survey area is not located within designated critical habitat.

Least Bell's Vireo

The least Bell's vireo is a State and federally listed Endangered species. This subspecies was once widespread throughout the Central Valley and other low elevation riverine areas of California (Grinnell and Miller 1986). The widespread loss of riparian habitat and brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird are the major causes of the decline of this species (Garrett and Dunn 1981). About 76 percent of the U. S. population is found in just 5 localities. The breeding population in California has increased dramatically because of brown-headed cowbird trapping efforts in breeding areas, and they are thought to be expanding their current range (USFWS 1998). Continued cowbird control and exotic plant removal in riparian areas are considered necessary for the foreseeable future in order to continue this increasing trend (USFWS 2006).

The least Bell's vireo is a small grayish songbird with indistinct wing bars and facial markings. It is a very vocal species, and can be easily detected from some distance by its unique song, which is given repeatedly. The least Bell's vireo is migratory and only occurs in this region during the breeding season. The males arrive sometime in late March to April and establish breeding territories, and the females arrive shortly thereafter. Nests are constructed (usually in willow trees) only about three to four feet off the ground where the female will lay typically three to four eggs. The least Bell's vireo usually returns to the wintering grounds sometime in August to September. Preferred habitat is willow riparian woodland that supports dense understory thickets of scrubby willows and mule fat, especially within three to six feet of the ground (USFWS 1998).

On February 2, 1994, the USFWS issued their final determination of critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo (USFWS 1994), identifying approximately 37,560 acres as critical habitat in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. The survey area is located outside designated critical habitat for this species.

Survey Methodology

Prior to conducting the focused survey, the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG's) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CDFG 2012) and other references were reviewed to determine if and to what extent the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo are known to occur in the project region.

All focused surveys were conducted by Brian Leatherman (USFWS permit No. TE 827493-6; CDFG Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]) accompanied by either James Huelsman or Adam DeLuna, with the exception of the May 3, 2012, survey visit, which was conducted by Amber Oneal (USFWS permit No. TE 148554-2). Survey methods followed the guidelines developed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as described below. Observations

of special status species were recorded in the field and waypoints were taken using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology for reporting purposes. The focus of the surveys was on the detection and identification of the target species, but all wildlife incidentally observed or detected was documented. A list of the species observed during the surveys is provided in Attachment B.

The USFWS protocol for the southwestern willow flycatcher requires a total of five surveys, with the first survey conducted between May 15 and May 31; the second and third surveys between June 1 and June 24; and the fourth and fifth surveys between June 25 and July 17 (Sogge et. al. 2010; USFWS 2000). The USFWS protocol for the least Bell's vireo requires that at least eight surveys be conducted from April 10 to July 31 with a ten-day interval between each site visit (USFWS 2001). Dates, times, and weather data for the focused surveys conducted on the upper section are shown in Table 1. Dates, times and weather data for the focused surveys conducted on the lower section are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1
UPPER SECTION SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

				Weather Conditions*					
		Time		Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
Date	Survey No.	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
April 17	LBV1	7:00AM	11:30AM	55	79	2–4	0–2	clear	clear
April 27	LBV2	6:30AM	12:15PM	51	65	0–2	4–7	clear	clear
May 17	LBV3, WIFL1	6:30AM	11:30AM	63	79	0–2	2–4	clear	clear
June 7	LBV4, WIFL2	5:45AM	12:00PM	62	85	2–4	4–7	clear	clear
June 14	WILF3	6:00AM	12:00PM	62	76	0–2	4–7	clear	clear
June 28	LBV5, WIFL4	5:30AM	12:15PM	60	71	0–2	0–2	clear	clear
July 9	LBV6, WIFL5	7:00AM	11:30AM	68	96	0–2	2–4	clear	clear
July 19	LBV7	5:30AM	11:45AM	60	90	0–2	2–4	40%	5%
July 30	LBV8	6:00AM	10:45AM	65	85	0–1	2–4	clear	clear

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBV: least Bell's vireo; WIFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.
* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000.

TABLE 2
LOWER SECTION SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

				Weather Conditions*					
		Time		Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
Date	Survey No.	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
April 19	LBV1	7:30AM	11:45AM	59	74	0–2	4–7	clear	clear
May 3	LBV2	6:45AM	10:05AM	60	65	0–5	0–5	75%	80%
May 16	LBV3, WIFL1	6:00AM	11:00AM	51	84	0–2	0–2	clear	clear
June 8	LBV4, WIFL2	6:00AM	11:00AM	53	73	0–2	2–4	clear	clear
June 15	WILF3	6:00AM	11:00AM	58	71	0–2	2–4	100%	clear
June 29	LBV5, WIFL4	6:00AM	11:15AM	61	74	0–2	0–2	clear	clear
July 10	LBV6, WIFL5	7:00AM	11:45AM	67	97	0–2	4–6	clear	clear
July 20	LBV7	7:00AM	10:30AM	65	78	1–2	2–3	clear	clear
July 31	LBV8	5:00AM	10:30AM	59	90	0–2	4–7	clear	clear

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBV: least Bell's vireo; WIFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.
* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000

Survey Results

One willow flycatcher was observed in the lower section during the first focused survey on May 16. The bird did not respond to tape playback, did not exhibit territorial behavior, and flew off downstream. No willow flycatchers were observed during the subsequent four focused surveys. Interpretation of the survey results, based on the guidelines provided in Sogge et. al (2010), leads to the conclusion that the observed willow flycatcher was a migrant. The first two survey periods (May 15–31 and June 1–24) are conducted during a time when migrant willow flycatchers of all three California subspecies might occur in the region. Unless nesting behavior is observed during these first two periods, it is the final survey period (June 25 to July 17) in which detected birds are likely either breeding birds or non-breeding resident floaters (non-paired birds).

No southwestern willow flycatchers or least Bell's vireos were observed during the focused surveys. In addition, no nesting flycatchers or vireos have been reported in the CNDDB for the project vicinity (CDFG 2012), and none were observed in 2007 and 2008 during focused surveys for another project in the lower section (EDAW 2009a, 2009b). Based on the lack of records for the region, negative survey results in prior years, and the negative survey results reported here, the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo appear to be absent as breeders at this time. The Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Forms required by the protocol are included in Attachment C.

Other Observations

Four California Species of Special Concern[1] and one CDFG Watch List Species[2] were observed in the survey area: western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), and Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*). CNDDB forms will be submitted to the CDFG for these species (Attachment D).

Brown-headed cowbirds were observed in the riparian habitat in the upper and lower sections during most surveys. The most observed on any one day was three males and two females in the lower section on April 19. The most observed in the upper section was one male and one female on May 17.

BonTerra Consulting appreciates the opportunity to assist on this project. If you have any comments or questions, please call Amber Oneal at (714) 444-9199.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Ann M. Johnston
Principal, Biological Services

Amber S. Oneal
Senior Project Manager, Biological Services

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1 California Species of Special Concern are considered special status due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats, which have made them vulnerable to extinction. Not all Species of Special Concern have declined equally; some species may be just starting to decline, while others may have already reached the point where they meet the criteria for listing.

2 CDFG Watch List Species are not on the current Special Concern list but (1) were on previous lists and they have not been State listed under California Endangered Species Act; (2) were previously State or federally listed and now are on neither list; or (3) are on the list of "Fully Protected" species.

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

Brian Leatherman
Senior Biologist
Permit No. TE827493-6

Enclosures: Exhibits 1, 2
Attachment A – Site Photos
Attachment B – Wildlife Compendium
Attachment C – Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form
Attachment D – CNDDB Forms

cc: Eric Lim, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

References

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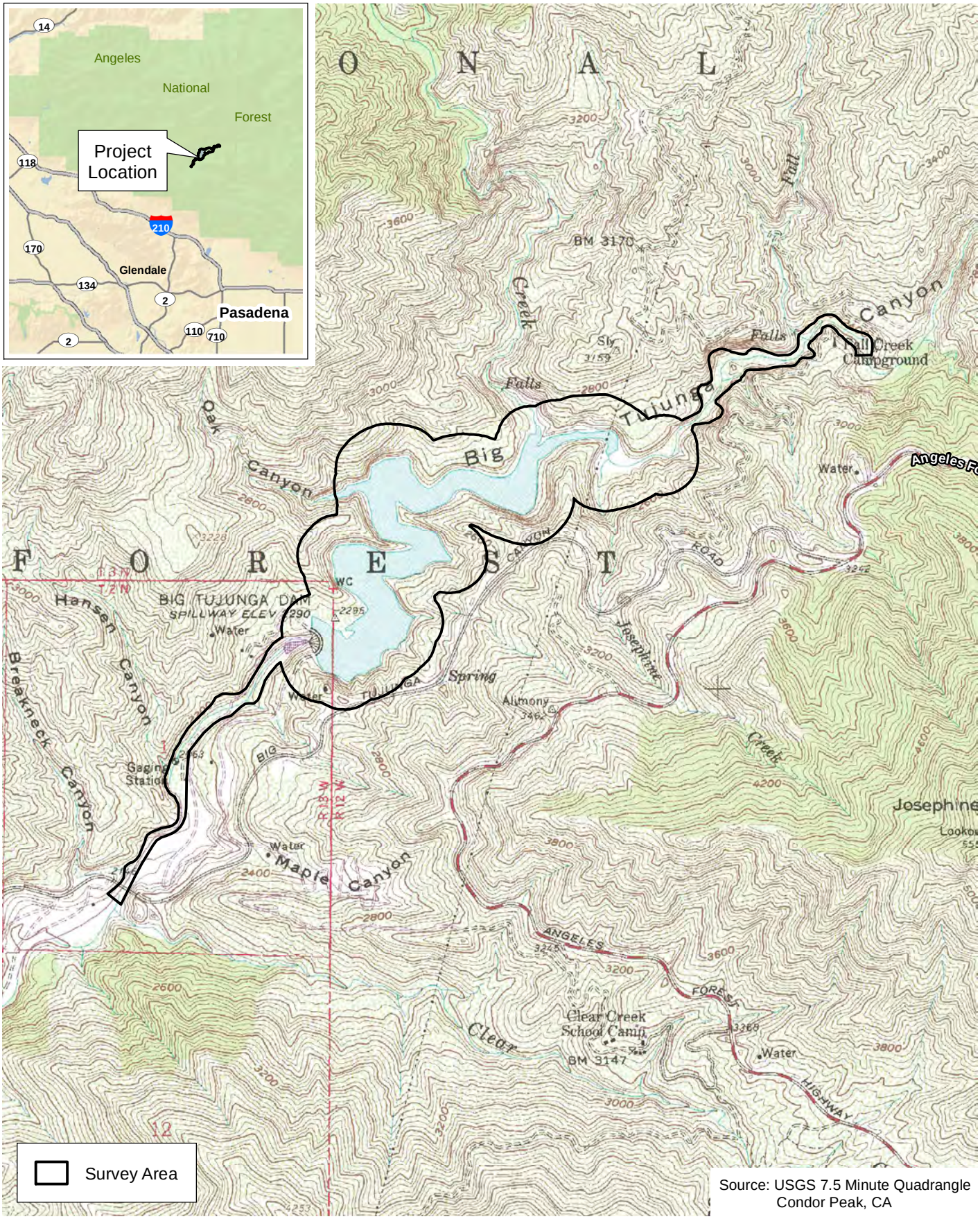

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
Condor Peak, CA

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Survey Area

Exhibit 1

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

N W E S

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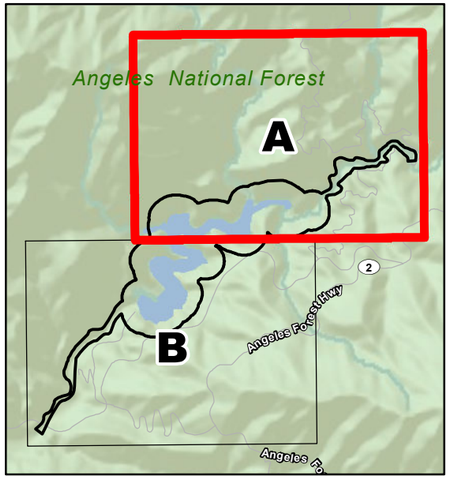

Survey Area

Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2011

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Aerial View

Exhibit 2A

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

N W E S

800 400 0 800 Feet

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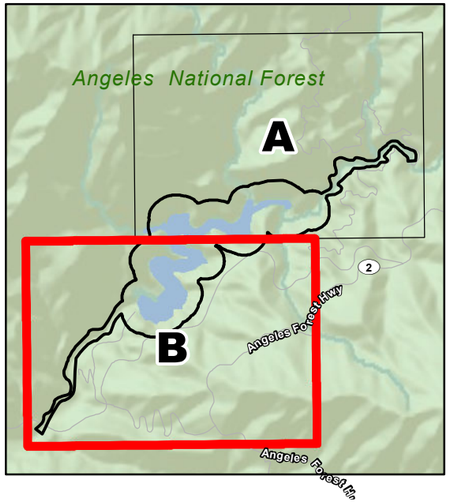

Survey Area

Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2011

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Aerial View

Exhibit 2B

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

N W E S

800 400 0 800 Feet

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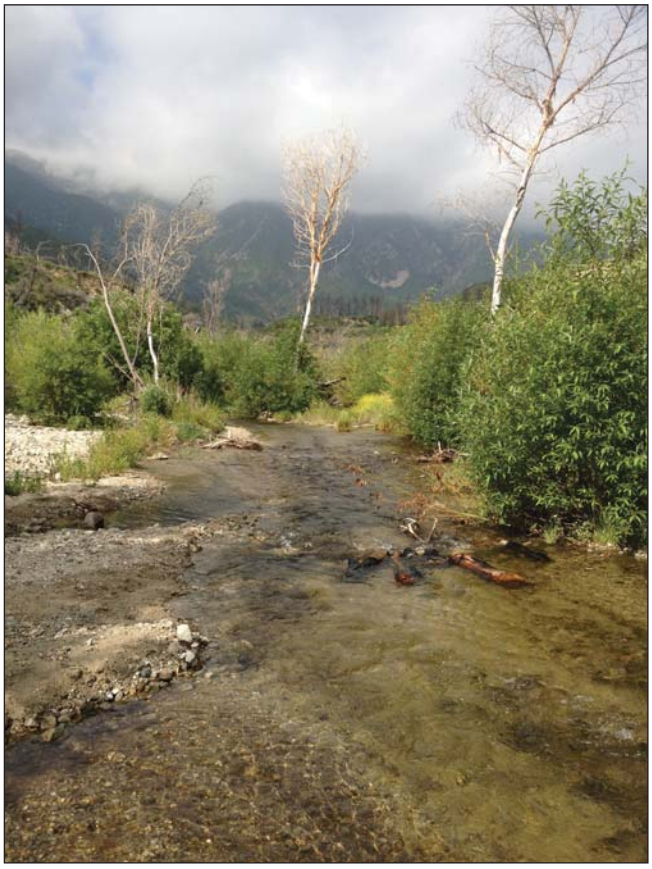
ATTACHMENT A

SITE PHOTOS



View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Wash located downstream of the Dam.

View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Wash located downstream of the Dam.

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Site Photographs

Attachment A-1

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

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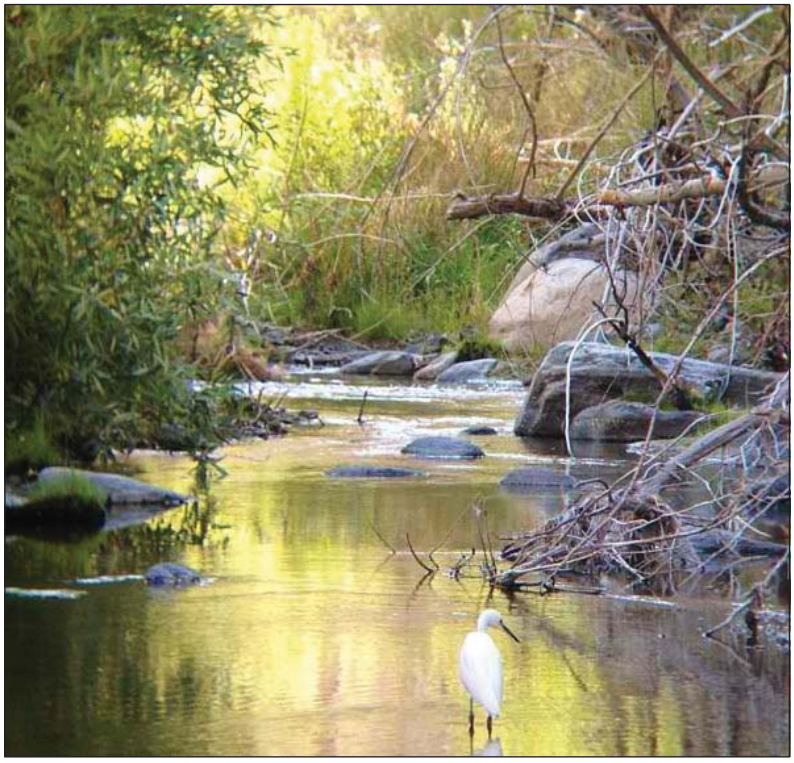
View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Creek located upstream of the Reservoir.



View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Creek located upstream of the Reservoir.

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Site Photographs

Attachment A-2

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

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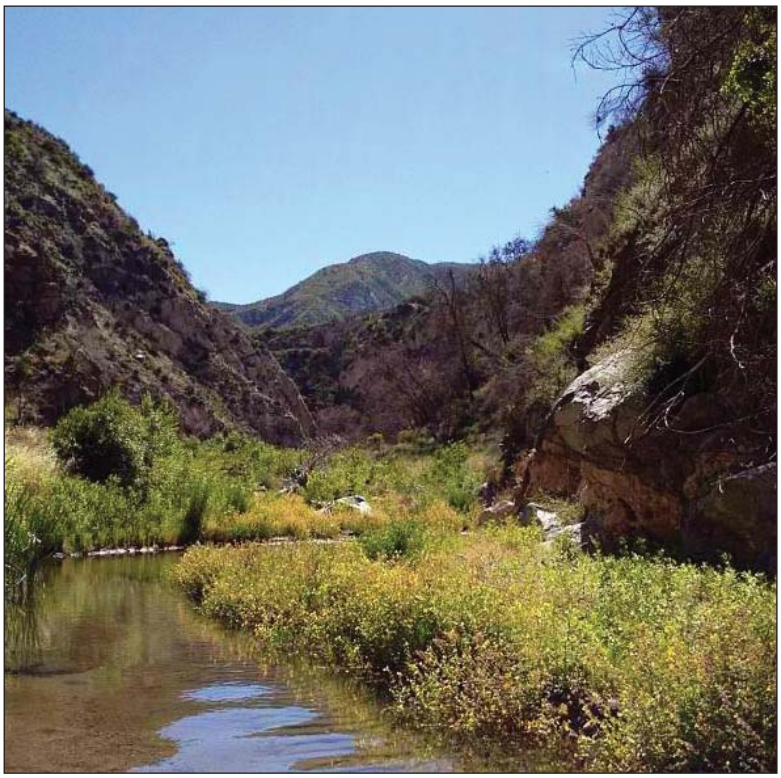
View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Creek located upstream of the Reservoir.



View of willow scrub habitat along Big Tujunga Creek located upstream of the Reservoir.

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Site Photographs

Attachment A-3

Big Tujunga Dam Sediment Removal Project

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ATTACHMENT B

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING LEAST BELL'S VIREO/SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEYS SPRING/SUMMER 2012

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AMPHIBIANS	**AMPHIBIA**
Treefrogs and Allies	**Hylidae**
California treefrog	*Hyla cadaverina*
Pacific treefrog	*Hyla regilla*
True Frogs	**Ranidae**
* Bullfrog	*Rana catesbeiana*
REPTILES	**REPTILIA**
Box and Water Turtles	**Emydidae**
** Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*
Spiny Lizards, Horned Lizards, etc.	**Phrynosomatidae**
Western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus*
Side-blotched lizard	*Uta stansburiana*
Whiptail Lizards	**Teiidae**
** Western whiptail	*Cnemidophorus tigris*
Colubrids	**Colubridae**
California whipsnake	*Masticophus lateralis*
** Two-striped garter snake	*Thamnophis hammondii*
BIRDS	**AVES**
Geese and Ducks	**Anatidae**
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Hawks, Eagles and Kites	**Accipitridae**
** Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Falcons	**Falconidae**
American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
** Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
Quail	**Odontophoridae**
Mountain quail	*Oreortyx pictus*
California quail	*Callipepla californica*
Sandpipers	**Scolopacidae**
Spotted sandpiper	*Actitus macularia*
Pidgeons and Doves	**Columbidae**
Band-tailed pidgeon	*Columba fasciata*
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Swifts	**Apodidae**
White-throated swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*
Hummingbirds	**Trochilidae**
Black-chinned hummingbird	*Archilochus alexandri*
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
** Costa's hummingbird	*Calypte costae*
** Allen's hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*
Woodpeckers	**Picidae**
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*
** Nuttall's woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*
Hairy woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING LEAST BELL'S VIREO/SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEYS SPRING/SUMMER 2012 (Continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Tyrant Flycatchers	**Tyrannidae**
Western wood-pewee	*Contopus sordidulus*
Hammond's flycatcher	*Empidonax hammondii*
Pacific-slope flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Say's phoebe	*Sayornis saya*
Ash-throated flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Shrikes	**Laniidae**
** Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
Vireos	**Vireonidae**
Warbling vireo	*Vireo gilvus*
Jays and Crows	**Corvidae**
Western scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Common raven	*Corvus corax*
Swallows	**Hirundinidae**
Violet-green swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*
Northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Cliff swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
Titmice and Chickadees	**Paridae**
** Oak (Plain) titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*
Bushtits	**Aegithalidae**
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
Wrens	**Troglodytidae**
Rock wren	*Salpinctes obsoletus*
Canyon wren	*Catherpes mexicanus*
Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Dippers	**Cinclidae**
American dipper	*Cinclus mexicanus*
Gnatcatchers	**Silviidae**
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerula*
Bluebirds and Thrushes	**Turdidae**
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Wrentits	**Timaliidae**
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*
Mockingbirds and Thrashers	**Mimidae**
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottis*
California thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*
Starlings	**Sturnidae**
* European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING LEAST BELL'S VIREO/SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEYS SPRING/SUMMER 2012 (Continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Silky Flycatchers	**Ptilogonatidae**
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*
Wood Warblers	**Parulidae**
Orange-crowned warbler	*Vermivora celata*
** Yellow warbler	*Dendroica petechia*
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Dendroica coronata*
Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
Wilson's warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*
Tanagers	**Thraupidae**
Western tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*
Towhees and Sparrows	**Emberizidae**
Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
California towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*
** Rufous-crowned sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps*
** Chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerina*
** Black-chinned sparrow	*Spizella atrogularis*
Lark sparrow	*Chondestes grammacus*
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Lincoln's sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Golden-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis*
Grosbeaks and Buntings	**Cardinalidae**
Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Blue grosbeak	*Guiraca caerulea*
Lazuli bunting	*Passerina amoena*
Blackbirds and Orioles	**Icteridae**
Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
* Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*
Bullock's oriole	*Icterus bullockii*
Finches	**Fringillidae**
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*
Lesser goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*
** Lawrence's goldfinch	*Carduelis lawrencei*
American goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*
MAMMALS	**MAMMALIA**
Squirrels	**Sciuridae**
California ground squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*
Pocket Gophers	**Geomyidae**
Botta's pocket gopher (burrows)	*Thomomys bottae*

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING LEAST BELL'S VIREO/SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEYS SPRING/SUMMER 2012 (Continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Old World Rats and Mice	**Muridae**
Dusky-footed woodrat (nest)	*Neotoma fuscipes*
Dogs, Wolves and Foxes	**Canidae**
Coyote (scat, tracks)	*Canis latrans*
Raccoons	**Procyonidae**
Common raccoon (tracks)	*Procyon lotor*
Weasels and Allies	**Mustelidae**
Striped skunk (odor)	*Mephitis mephitis*
Deer	**Cervidae**
Mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*

* non-native species
** CDFG's Special Animals

Note: Other species may have been overlooked or inactive/absent because of the season (amphibians are active during rains, reptiles during summer, some birds (and bats) migrate out of the area for summer or winter, some mammals hibernate etc.). Taxonomy and nomenclature generally follow NABA (2002) for butterflies, Stebbins (2003) for amphibians and reptiles, AOU (1998) for birds, and Jones et al. (1992) for mammals.

ATTACHMENT C

WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEY AND DETECTION FORM

Willow Flycatcher (WIFL) Survey and Detection Form (revised April, 2010)

Site Name: **Big Tujunga (Upper Section)** State: **CA** County: **LA**

USGS Quad Name: **Condor Peak** Elevation: **714** (meters)

Creek, River, or Lake Name: **Big Tujunga Creek**

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? *Yes* **X** *No* ____

Survey Coordinates: Start: E **0393234m** N **3796611m** UTM Datum: **NAD83** (See instructions)

Stop: E **392043m** N **3796273m** UTM Zone: **11S**

If survey coordinates changed between visits, enter coordinates for each survey in comments section on back of this page.

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

Survey # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	Number of Adult WIFLs	Estimated Number of Pairs	Estimated Number of Territories	Nest(s) Found? Y or N If Yes, number of nests	Comments (e.g., bird behavior; evidence of pairs or breeding;-potential threats [livestock, cowbirds, *Diorhabda* spp.]). If *Diorhabda* found, contact USFWS and State WIFL coordinator.	GPS Coordinates for WIFL Detections (this is an optional column for documenting individuals, pairs, or groups of birds found on each survey). Include additional sheets if necessary.			
Survey # 1 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 5/17/2012 Start: 6:30 Stop: 11:30 Total hrs: 5.0	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 2 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/7/2012 Start: 5:45 Stop: 12:00 Total hrs: 6.2	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 3 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/14/2012 Start: 6:00 Stop: 12:00 Total hrs: 5.0	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 4 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/28/2012 Start: 5:30 Stop: 12:15 Total hrs: 6.8	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 5 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 7/9/2012 Start: 7:00 Stop: 11:30 Total hrs: 4.5	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Overall Site Summary. Totals do not equal the sum of each column. Include only resident adults. Do not include migrants, nestlings, and fledglings. Be careful not to double count individuals. Total survey hrs: 27.5		Total Adult Residents: 0	Total Pairs	Total Territories	Total Nests	Were any WIFLs color-banded? Yes ____ No ____ N/A ____ If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual: **Brian Leatherman** Date Report Completed: **8/1/2012**

US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: **TE827493-7** State Wildlife Agency Permit #: **SC-001562**

Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

*Fill in the following information completely. **Submit** form by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.*

Reporting Individual **Brian Leatherman** Phone # **(714)701-0863**

Affiliation **Leatherman BioConsulting Inc.** E-mail bleathermanwlb@aol.com

Site Name **Big Tujunga Reservoir** Date report Completed **8/1/2012**

Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes____ No__X__ Unknown____

Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes ____ No ____ Not Applicable **X**

If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? ____

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

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

Management Authority for Survey Area: Federal **X** Municipal/County **X** State ____ Tribal ____ Private ____

Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) **LADPW, ANF**

Length of area surveyed: **2.2** (km)

Vegetation Characteristics: Check (only one) category that best describes the predominant tree/shrub foliar layer at this site:

X Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly native, 50 - 90% native)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly exotic, 50 - 90% exotic)

____ Exotic/introduced plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% exotic)

Identify the 2-3 predominant tree/shrub species in order of dominance. Use scientific name.

Alnus rhombifolia, Populus fremontii, Salix spp

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): **4.5** (meters)

Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;
2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;
3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Habitat consist of rocky stream with patches of alders and willows. Occassional cottonwoods and willows. Generally considered marginal habitat for WIFL because of the small isolated patches of riparian habitat.

Territory Summary Table. Provide the following information for each verified territory at your site.

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	Pair Confirmed? Y or N	Nest Found? Y or N	Description of How You Confirmed Territory and Breeding Status (e.g., vocalization type, pair interactions, nesting attempts, behavior)

Attach additional sheets if necessary

Willow Flycatcher (WIFL) Survey and Detection Form (revised April, 2010)

Site Name: **Big Tujunga Dam (Lower Section)** State: **CA** County: **LA**

USGS Quad Name: **Condor Peak** Elevation: **629** (meters)

Creek, River, or Lake Name: **Big Tujunga Creek**

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? ***Yes*** **X** ***No*** ____

Survey Coordinates: Start: E **0390563m** N **3795314m** UTM Datum: **NAD83** (See instructions)

Stop: E **0389819m** N **3794239m** UTM Zone: **11S**

If survey coordinates changed between visits, enter coordinates for each survey in comments section on back of this page.

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

Survey # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	Number of Adult WIFLs	Estimated Number of Pairs	Estimated Number of Territories	Nest(s) Found? Y or N If Yes, number of nests	Comments (e.g., bird behavior; evidence of pairs or breeding;-potential threats [livestock, cowbirds, *Diorhabda* spp.]). If *Diorhabda* found, contact USFWS and State WIFL coordinator.	GPS Coordinates for WIFL Detections (this is an optional column for documenting individuals, pairs, or groups of birds found on each survey). Include additional sheets if necessary.			
							# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 1 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 5/16/2012 Start: 6:00 Stop: 11:00 Total hrs: 5.0	1	0	0	N	One individual observed considered a migrant (not observed during subsequent surveys)				
Survey # 2 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/8/2012 Start: 6:00 Stop: 11:00 Total hrs: 5.0	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 3 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/15/2012 Start: 6:00 Stop: 11:00 Total hrs: 5.0	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 4 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 6/29/2012 Start: 6:00 Stop: 11:15 Total hrs: 5.2	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 5 Observer(s): Brian Leatherman	Date: 7/10/2012 Start: 7:00 Stop: 11:45 Total hrs: 4.8	0					# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Overall Site Summary. Totals do not equal the sum of each column. Include only resident adults. Do not include migrants, nestlings, and fledglings. Be careful not to double count individuals. Total survey hrs: 25.0		Total Adult Residents: 0	Total Pairs: 0	Total Territories: 0	Total Nests: 0	Were any WIFLs color-banded? Yes ____ No X ____ If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual: **Brian Leatherman** Date Report Completed: **8/1/2012**

US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: **TE827493-7** State Wildlife Agency Permit #: **SC-001562**

Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Fill in the following information completely. Submit form by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Reporting Individual **Brian Leatherman** Phone # **(714)701-0863**

Affiliation **Leatherman BioConsulting Inc.** E-mail bleathermanwlb@aol.com

Site Name **Big Tujunga Reservoir** Date report Completed _____

Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes____ No__X__ Unknown____

Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes ____ No ____ Not Applicable **X**

If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? _____

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

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

Management Authority for Survey Area: Federal **X** Municipal/County **X** State ____ Tribal ____ Private ____

Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) **LADPW, ANF**

Length of area surveyed: **1.8** (km)

Vegetation Characteristics: Check (only one) category that best describes the predominant tree/shrub foliar layer at this site:

X Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly native, 50 - 90% native)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly exotic, 50 - 90% exotic)

____ Exotic/introduced plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% exotic)

Identify the 2-3 predominant tree/shrub species in order of dominance. Use scientific name.

Alnus rhombifolia, Populus fremontii, Salix spp

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 7 (meters)

Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;
2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;
3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

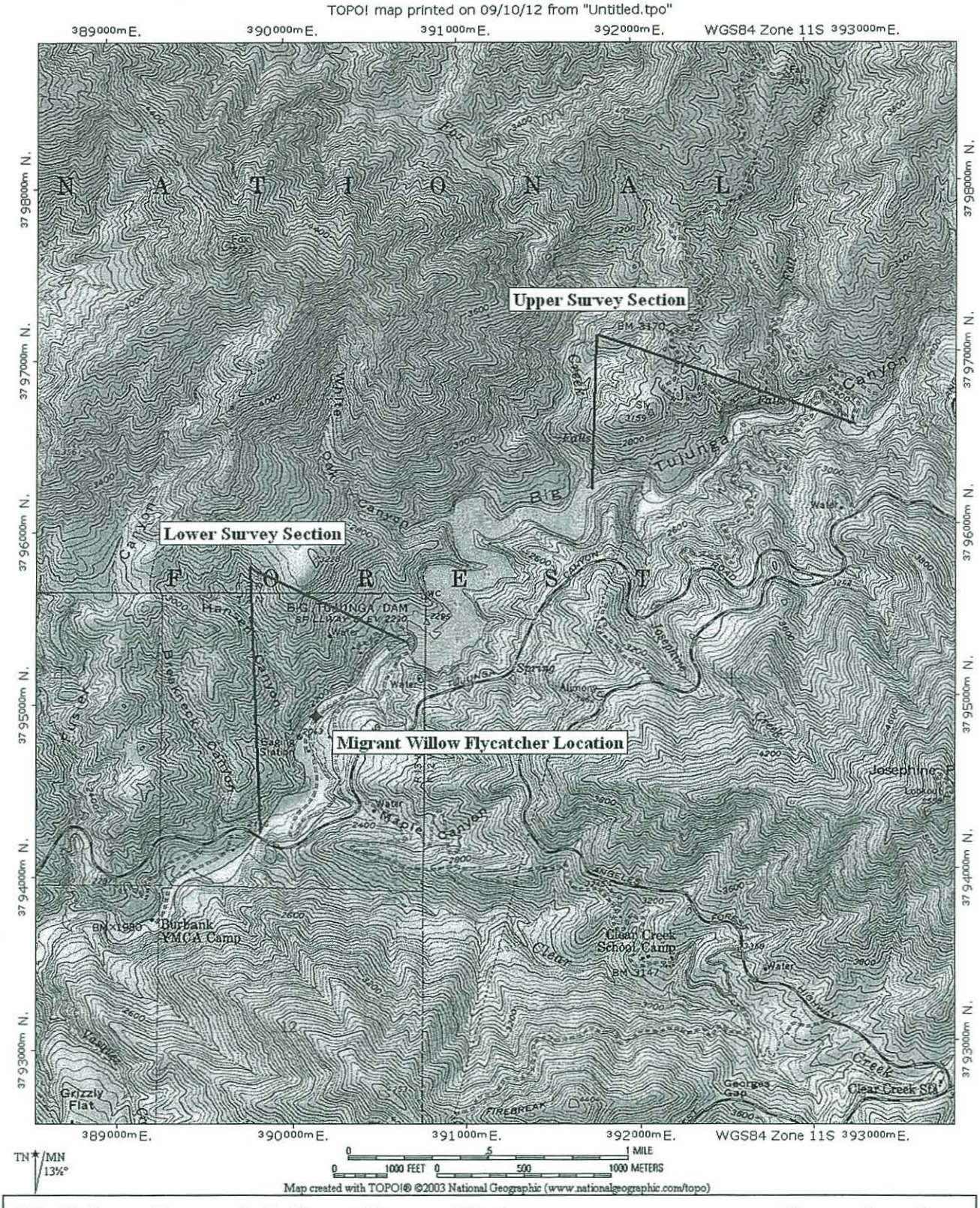
Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Habitat consists of nearly continuous but narrow strip of willows along rocky stream with patches of alders and occassional cottonwoods. Generally considered marginal habitat for WIFL. Surveyed in 2007 and 2008 by EDAW, negative LBVI and WIFL.

Territory Summary Table. Provide the following information for each verified territory at your site.

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	Pair Confirmed? Y or N	Nest Found? Y or N	Description of How You Confirmed Territory and Breeding Status (e.g., vocalization type, pair interactions, nesting attempts, behavior)

Attach additional sheets if necessary



Big Tujunga Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

Survey Locations
Figure 1

LEATHERMAN BIOCONSULTING, INC.
Biological Surveys, Management & Monit.

Source: TOPO! Condor Peak USGS quadrangle

ATTACHMENT D

CNDDB FORMS

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95811
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDB@dfg.ca.gov

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 05/16/2012

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Emys marmorata*

Common Name: Western Pond Turtle

Species Found? ☑ Yes ☐ No _____ If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 4 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☐ no ☑ unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Brian Leatherman
Address: 5622 Amberdale Drive
Yorba Linda, CA 92886
E-mail Address: bleathermanwlb@aol.com
Phone: (714) 701-0863

Plant Information

Phenology: ____% vegetative ____% flowering ____% fruiting

Animal Information

4				
# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown
☐ wintering	☐ breeding	☐ nesting	☐ rookery	☐ burrow site	☑ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Turtles observed downstream of the Big Tujunga Dam (within the LADPW dam operations area), and upstream of the Big Tujunga Dam Reservoir in the Angeles National Forest.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr.: Angeles National Forest, LADPW
Quad Name: Condor Peak Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ GPS Make & Model Garmin Oregon 400t
DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☑ WGS84 ☐ Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☑ *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☐
Coordinates: 0390069mE, 3794749mN

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*

Open rocky montane stream. All four pond turtles were observed basking on rocks along the edge of the stream.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Big Tujunga Dam management area.

Visible disturbances:

Threats: Dam maintenance activities.

Comments: One individual upstream of Big Tujunga Dam observed on 4/27/2012 and three individuals downstream of Big Tujunga Dam on 5/16/2012.

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*

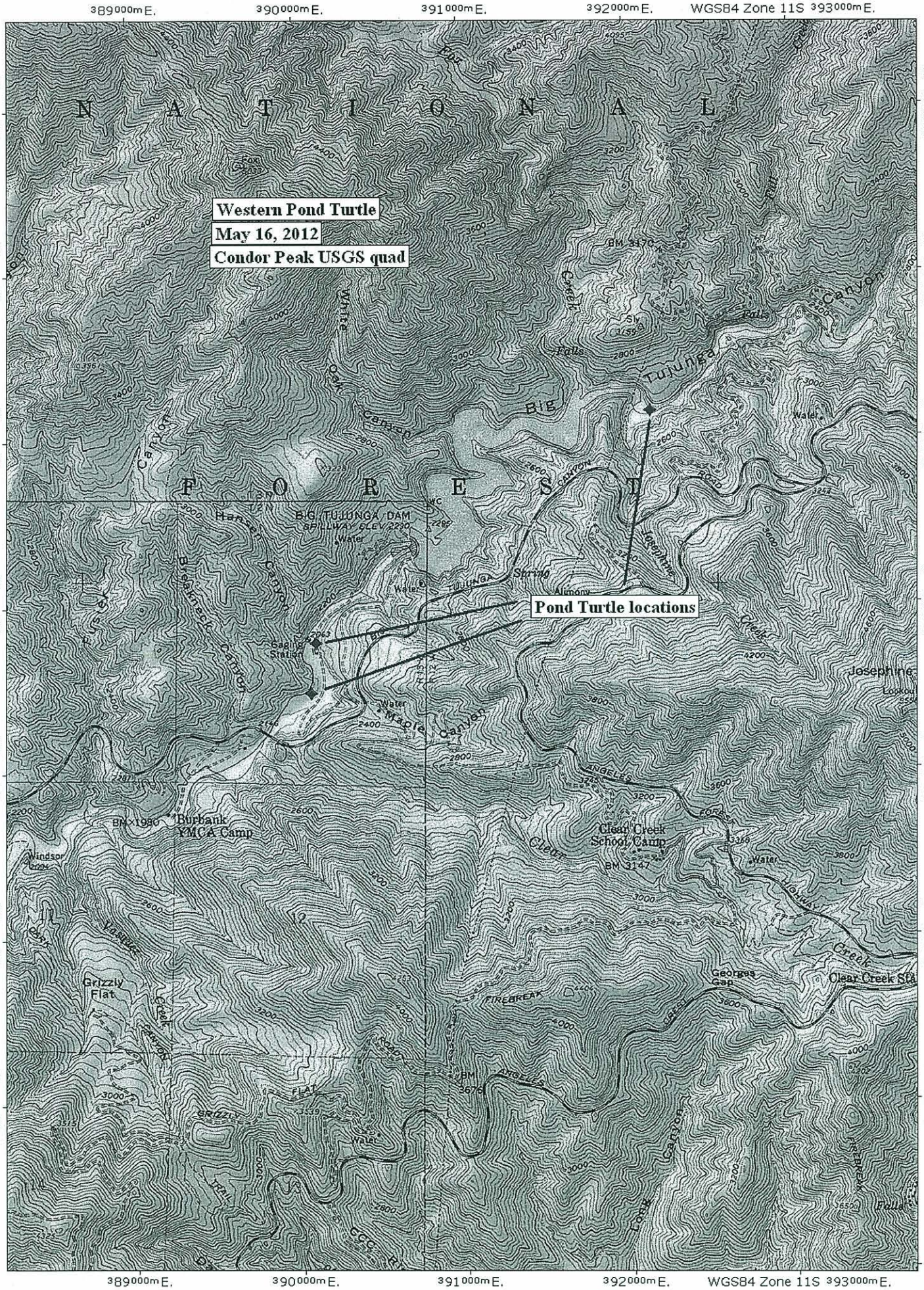
☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: Experience with species

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	☐	☐	☐
Habitat	☐	☐	☐
Diagnostic feature	☐	☐	☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes ☐ no ☐

TOPO! map printed on 09/18/12 from "Untitled.tpo"



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95811
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDB@dfg.ca.gov

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 07/09/2012

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Thamnophis hammondii*

Common Name: Two-striped garter snake

Species Found? ☑ Yes ☐ No _____ If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 5 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☐ no ☑ unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Brian Leatherman
Address: 5622 Amberdale Drive
Yorba Linda, CA 92886
E-mail Address: bleathermanwlb@aol.com
Phone: (714) 701-0863

Plant Information

Phenology: ____% vegetative ____% flowering ____% fruiting

Animal Information

# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown
4	1			

☐ wintering ☐ breeding ☐ nesting ☐ rookery ☐ burrow site ☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Five snakes observed upstream of the Big Tujunga Dam Reservoir in the Angeles National Forest.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr.: Angeles National Forest, LADPW
Quad Name: Condor Peak Elevation: 2355 feet
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ GPS Make & Model Garmin Oregon 400t
DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☑ WGS84 ☐ Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☑ *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☐
Coordinates: 0392935mE, 3796642mN

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*

Open rocky montane stream. All five two-striped garter snakes were observed foraging within the stream.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Big Tujunga Dam management area.

Visible disturbances:

Threats: Dam maintenance activities.

Comments: One juvenile observed on 6/7, one adult on 6/14, and three adults on 7/9/2012.

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*

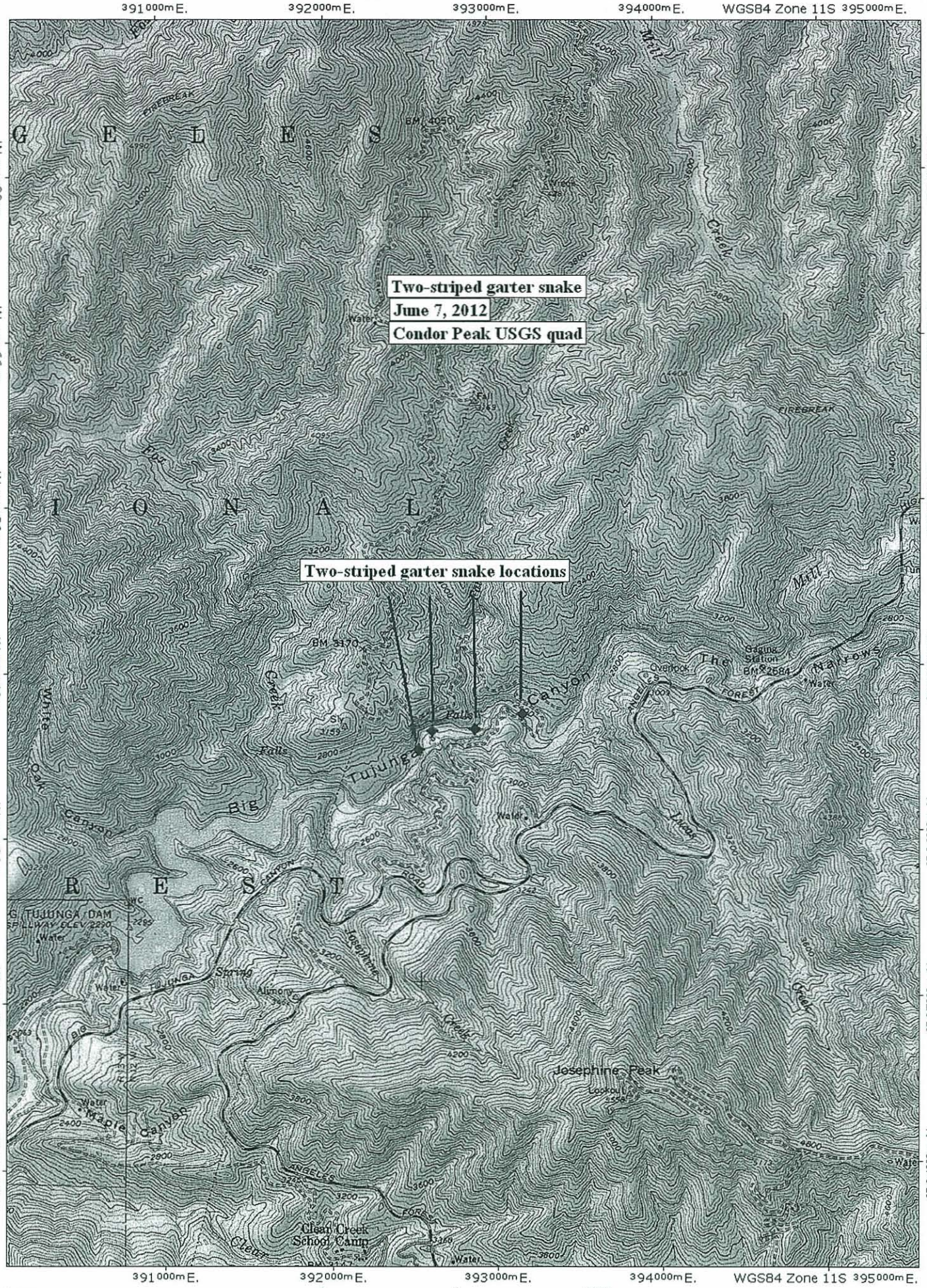
☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☑ Other: Experience with species

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	☐	☐	☐
Habitat	☐	☐	☐
Diagnostic feature	☐	☐	☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes ☐ no ☐

TOPO! map printed on 09/18/12 from "Untitled.tpo"



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95811
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDB@dfg.ca.gov

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 06/08/2012

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Lanius ludovicianus*

Common Name: Loggerhead shrike

Species Found? ☑ Yes ☐ No _____ If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☐ no ☑ unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Brian Leatherman
Address: 5622 Amberdale Drive
Yorba Linda, CA 92886
E-mail Address: bleathermanwlb@aol.com
Phone: (714) 701-0863

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

1					
# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown	
☐ wintering	☐ breeding	☐ nesting	☐ rookery	☐ burrow site	☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Downstream of the Big Tujunga Dam within the fenced LADPW dam management area.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr.: Angeles National Forest, LADPW
Quad Name: Condor Peak Elevation: 2135 feet
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ GPS Make & Model Garmin Oregon 400t
DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☑ WGS84 ☐ Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☑ *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☐
Coordinates: 0390040mE, 3794388mN

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*

Cut slope with ruderal non-native annual grassland and scattered native shrubs above stream.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Big Tujunga Dam management area.

Visible disturbances:

Threats: Dam maintenance activities.

Comments: Observed one bird on 6/8/2012.

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*

☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☑ Other: Experience with species

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	☐	☐	☐
Habitat	☐	☐	☐
Diagnostic feature	☐	☐	☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes ☐ no ☐

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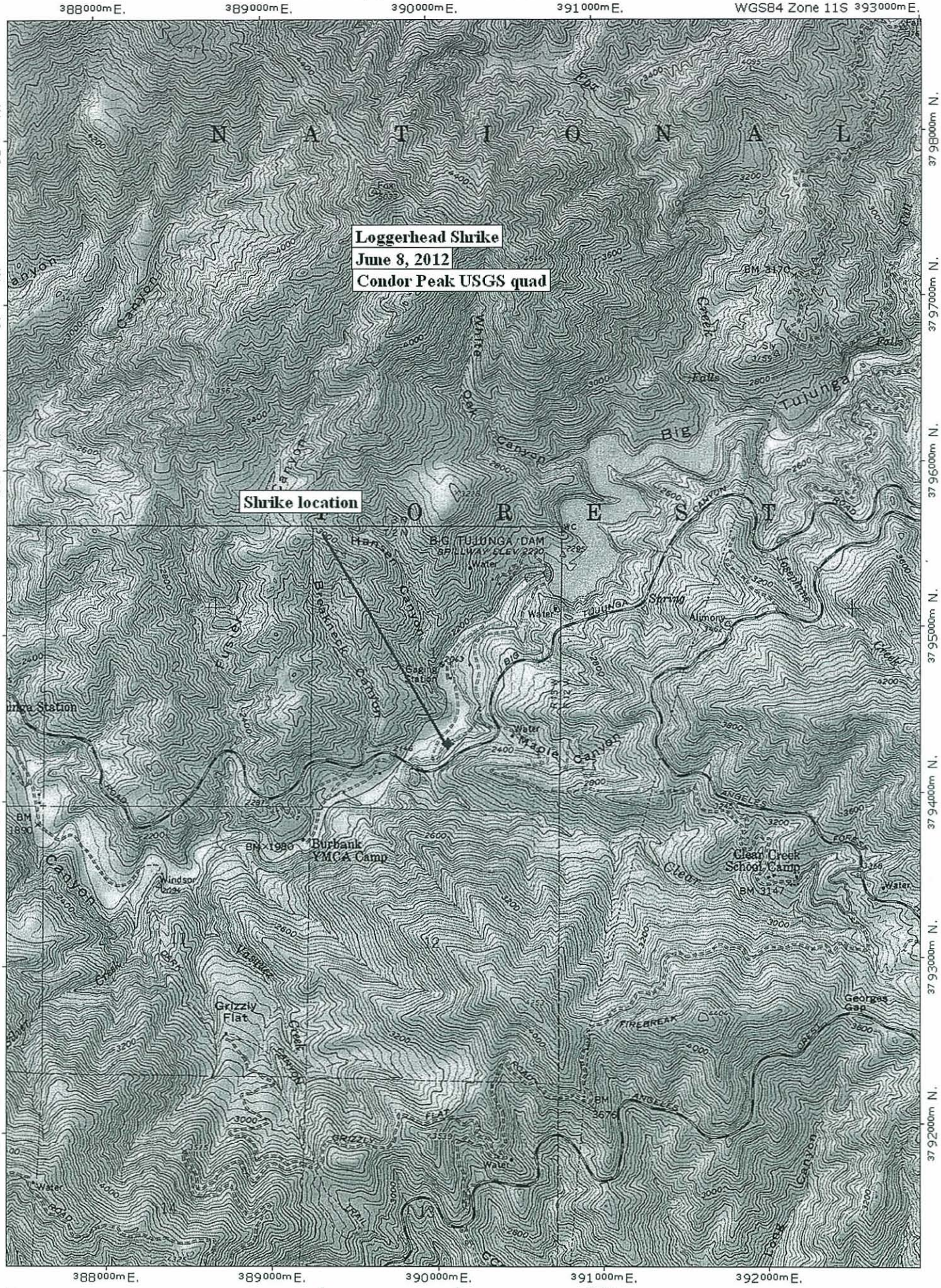

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Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95811
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDB@dfg.ca.gov

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 06/07/2012

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Dendroica petechia*

Common Name: Yellow warbler

Species Found? ☑ Yes ☐ No _____ If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 9 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☐ no ☑ unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Brian Leatherman
Address: 5622 Amberdale Drive
Yorba Linda, CA 92886
E-mail Address: bleathermanwlb@aol.com
Phone: (714) 701-0863

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown
9				

☐ wintering ☑ breeding ☐ nesting ☐ rookery ☐ burrow site ☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Upstream of the Big Tujunga Dam Reservoir, and downstream of the Big Tujunga Dam.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr.: Angeles National Forest, LADPW
Quad Name: Condor Peak Elevation: 2080 feet
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ GPS Make & Model Garmin Oregon 400t
DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☑ WGS84 ☐ Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☑ *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☐
Coordinates: 0390070mE, 3794650mN

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*

Mostly open rocky stream with cottonwood willow riparian forest. Several territorial males singing along the two reaches, although nesting not observed directly.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Angeles National Forest

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

Comments: 4-6 singing males along habitat downstream of dam, 3-5 territorial males upstream of reservoir. These birds likely represent breeding pairs.

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*

☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☑ Other: Experience with species

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	☐	☐	☐
Habitat	☐	☐	☐
Diagnostic feature	☐	☐	☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes ☐ no ☐

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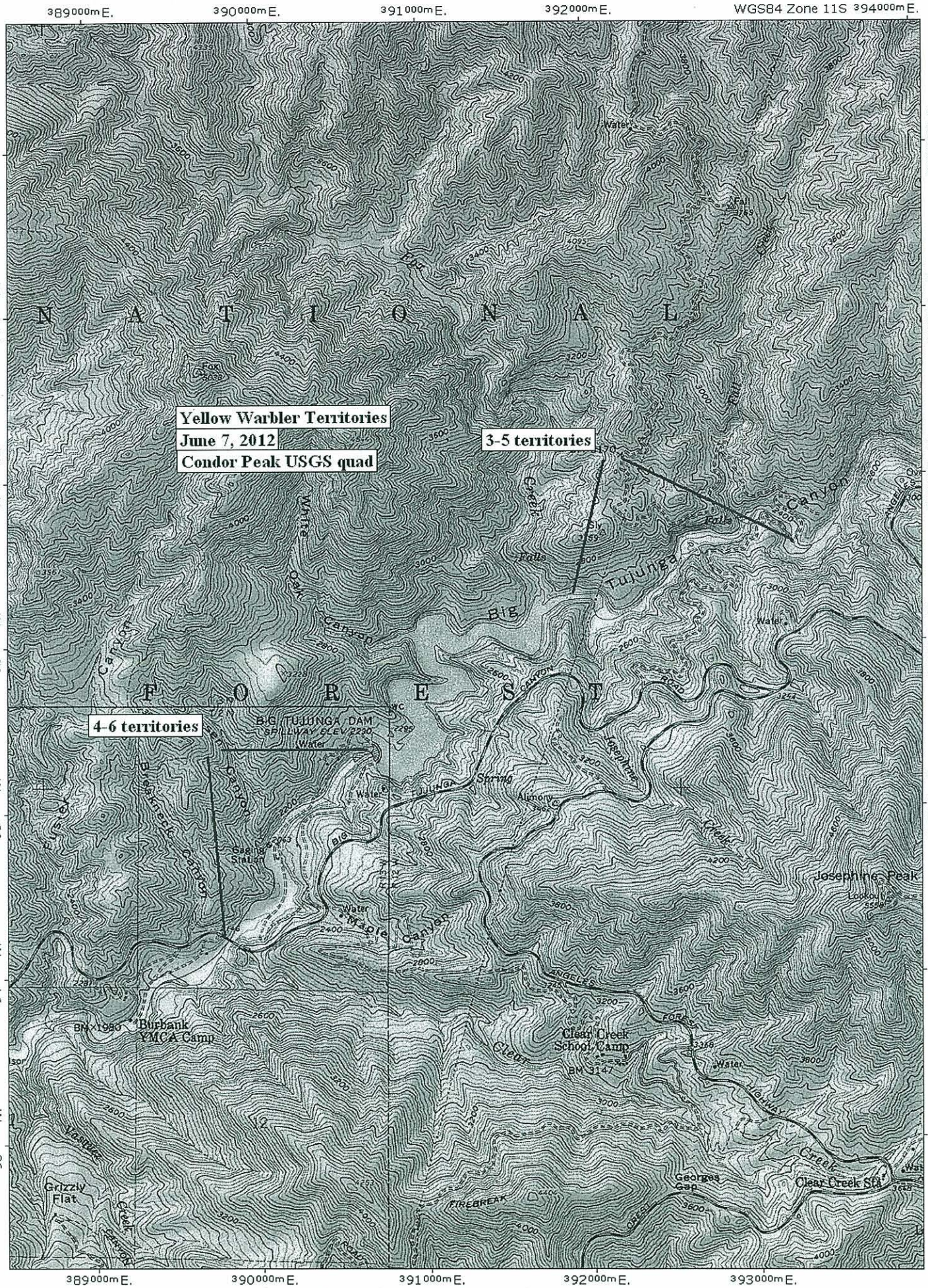

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Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Aimophila ruficeps*

Common Name: Rufous-crowned sparrow

Species Found? ☑ Yes ☐ No _____ If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☐ no ☑ unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Brian Leatherman
Address: 5622 Amberdale Drive
Yorba Linda, CA 92886
E-mail Address: bleathermanwlb@aol.com
Phone: (714) 701-0863

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

1					
# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown	
☐ wintering	☐ breeding	☐ nesting	☐ rookery	☐ burrow site	☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Upstream of the Big Tujunga Dam Reservoir, half way down old access road (now closed) to Fall Creek Campground in Angeles National Forest.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr.: Angeles National Forest, LADPW
Quad Name: Condor Peak Elevation: 2900 feet
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec ____, ____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H☐ M☐ S☐ GPS Make & Model Garmin Oregon 400t
DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☑ WGS84 ☐ Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☑ ***OR*** Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☐
Coordinates: 0392550mE, 3795910mN

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*

Rugged mountain slope along road cut, recently burned chaparral on predominantly north facing slope.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Angeles National Forest

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
- ☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
- ☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
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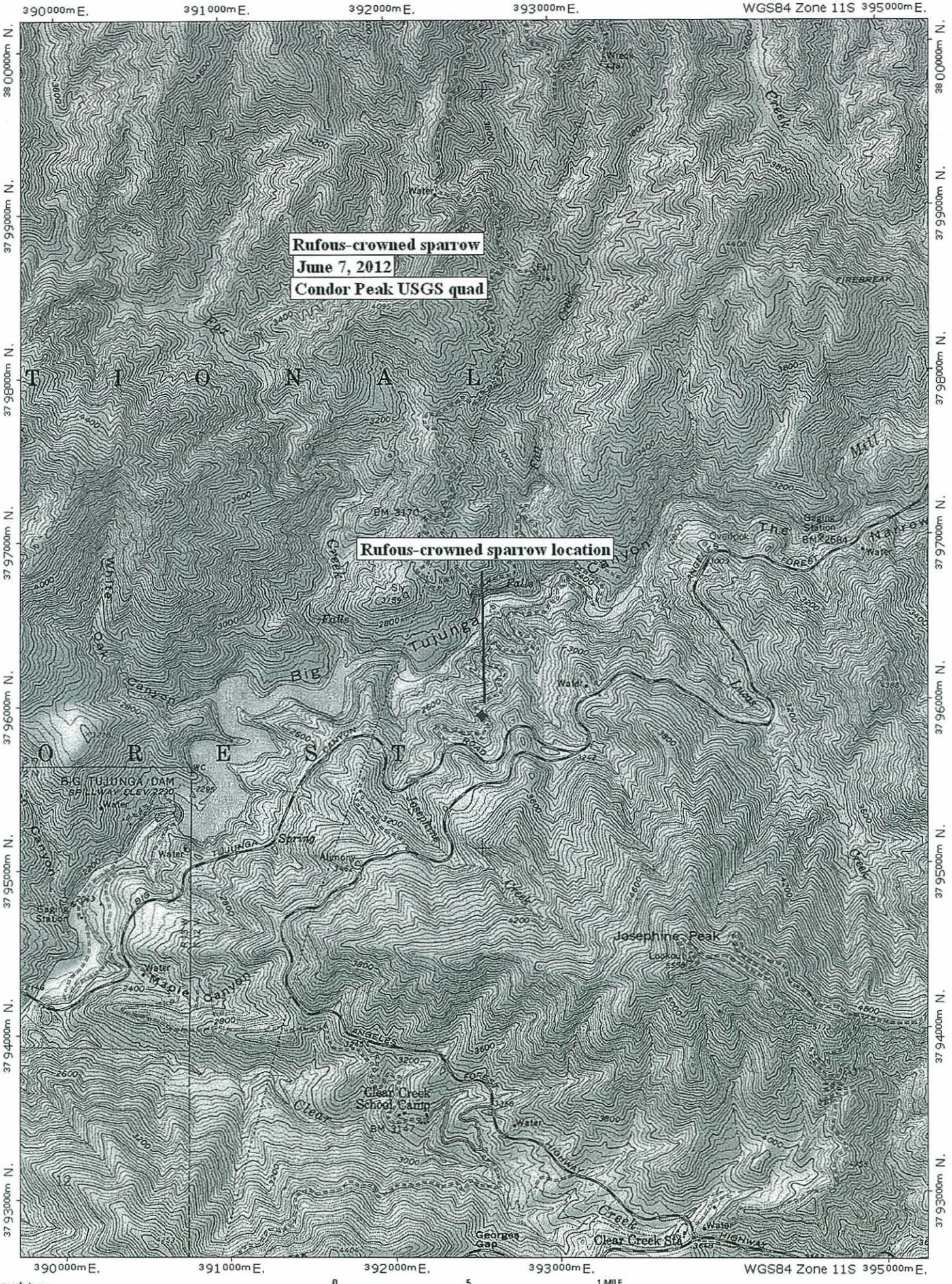

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