Chapter 1 – Los Cerritos Wetlands Biology

by

Rebecca Stark, Cristian Sarabia, Daniel Slinger

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Methods	4
Results	11
Analysis	19
Conclusion	21
Acknowledgements	21
Resources	22
Credits	22
Appendix A	25
Appendix B	29
Appendix C	30
Appendix D	46
Appendix E	71

Introduction

The Los Cerritos Wetlands is an area of tidal salt marsh located in the urban matrix of the Long Beach coastal area. Tidal marshes are biologically important interfaces between freshwater terrestrial and marine ecosystems. There have been estimates that up to 90% of California wetlands have been converted into other land uses which makes this wetland an area of special importance. There are many inhabitants of the Los Cerritos Wetlands including cordgrass, pickleweed, fiddler crabs, topsmelt and stingrays. The tidal marsh serves as a spawning area for many types of commercial fishes such as halibut and salmon. Located on the Pacific Flyway, the Los Cerritos Wetlands are also especially important as a foraging site for migratory birds and home to many species of waterfowl.

Birds are an important biological tool for environmental scientists because they are good bio-indicators. A high abundance of bird species is a sign of the high quality of a habitat. The integrated geological, hydrological, and social systems impact the biology of an ecological community. Birds will not continue to forage in a habitat that is not functioning properly. Many bird species are protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) which are designed to help protect the habitat of these birds (table 1).

Table 1: Bird species documented at Los Cerritos Wetlands during March and April of 2006 that are protected by the MBTA

American avocet Double-crested cormorant American crow Long-billed curlew Mourning dove Long-billed dowitcher Short-billed dowitcher Great egret Peregrine falcon Marbled godwit Common goldeneye Eared grebe California gull Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk American avocet Phalacrocorax auritus Analas hummirostra americanus Numenius americanus Numenius americanus Limnodromus scolopaceus Limnodromus griseus Ardea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus) Egretta thula Peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus Marbled godwit Limosa fedoa Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
American crow Long-billed curlew Numenius americanus Mourning dove Long-billed dowitcher Limnodromus scolopaceus Short-billed dowitcher Limnodromus griseus Great egret Ardea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus) Snowy egret Egretta thula Peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus Marbled godwit Limosa fedoa Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Long-billed curlewNumenius americanusMourning doveZenaida macrouraLong-billed dowitcherLimnodromus scolopaceusShort-billed dowitcherLimnodromus griseusGreat egretArdea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus)Snowy egretEgretta thulaPeregrine falconFalco peregrinusMarbled godwitLimosa fedoaCommon goldeneyeBucephala clangulaEared grebePodiceps nigricollisCalifornia gullLarus californicusRing-billed gullLarus delawarensisRed-shouldered hawkButeo lineatusRed-tailed hawkButeo jamaicensisGreen (=green-backed) heronButorides virescens (=striatus)Anna's hummingbirdCalypte anna
Mourning dove Long-billed dowitcher Short-billed dowitcher Great egret Snowy egret Peregrine falcon Marbled godwit Common goldeneye Eared grebe California gull Ring-billed gull Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk Green (=green-backed) heron Limnodromus scolopaceus Limnodromus griseus Egretta thula Falco peregrinus Limosa fedoa Podiceps nigricollis Larus californicus Ruteo lineatus Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Calypte anna
Long-billed dowitcherLimnodromus scolopaceusShort-billed dowitcherLimnodromus griseusGreat egretArdea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus)Snowy egretEgretta thulaPeregrine falconFalco peregrinusMarbled godwitLimosa fedoaCommon goldeneyeBucephala clangulaEared grebePodiceps nigricollisCalifornia gullLarus californicusRing-billed gullLarus delawarensisRed-shouldered hawkButeo lineatusRed-tailed hawkButeo jamaicensisGreen (=green-backed) heronButorides virescens (=striatus)Anna's hummingbirdCalypte anna
Short-billed dowitcher Great egret Ardea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus) Snowy egret Egretta thula Peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus Marbled godwit Limosa fedoa Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo lineatus Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Great egret Ardea (=Casmerodius) alba (=albus) Snowy egret Egretta thula Peregrine falcon Marbled godwit Common goldeneye Eared grebe California gull Ring-billed gull Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk Green (=green-backed) heron Anna's hummingbird Egretta thula Earet grete Egretta thula Falco peregrinus Limosa fedoa Podiceps nigricollis Larus californicus Larus californicus Buteo lineatus Buteo jamaicensis Calypte anna
Snowy egret Peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus Marbled godwit Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo lineatus Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Peregrine falcon Marbled godwit Limosa fedoa Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo lineatus Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Marbled godwit Common goldeneye Bucephala clangula Eared grebe California gull Ring-billed gull Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk Red-tailed hawk Green (=green-backed) heron Anna's hummingbird Limosa fedoa Bucephala clangula Larus delayarensis Buteo lineatus Buteo jamaicensis Calypte anna
Common goldeneye Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo lineatus Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Common goldeneye Eared grebe Podiceps nigricollis California gull Larus californicus Ring-billed gull Larus delawarensis Red-shouldered hawk Buteo lineatus Red-tailed hawk Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Eared grebePodiceps nigricollisCalifornia gullLarus californicusRing-billed gullLarus delawarensisRed-shouldered hawkButeo lineatusRed-tailed hawkButeo jamaicensisGreen (=green-backed) heronButorides virescens (=striatus)Anna's hummingbirdCalypte anna
California gullLarus californicusRing-billed gullLarus delawarensisRed-shouldered hawkButeo lineatusRed-tailed hawkButeo jamaicensisGreen (=green-backed) heronButorides virescens (=striatus)Anna's hummingbirdCalypte anna
Ring-billed gull Red-shouldered hawk Red-tailed hawk Buteo lineatus Buteo jamaicensis Green (=green-backed) heron Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Red-shouldered hawkButeo lineatusRed-tailed hawkButeo jamaicensisGreen (=green-backed) heronButorides virescens (=striatus)Anna's hummingbirdCalypte anna
Green (=green-backed) heron Butorides virescens (=striatus) Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna
A ' 1 4 1 T 1
American kestrel Falco sparverius
Killdeer Charadrius vociferus
Western kingbird Tyrannus verticalis
Mallard Anas platyrhynchos
Black-crowned night-heron Nycticorax nycticorax
Osprey Pandion haliaetus
Black phoebe Sayornis nigricans
Semipalmated plover Charadrius semipalmatus
Western sandpiper Calidris mauri
Savannah sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis
Barn swallow Hirundo rustica
Cliff swallow Hirundo pyrrhonota
Caspian tern Sterna caspia
Forster's tern Sterna forsteri
Least tern Sterna antillarum
California (=brown) towhee Pipilo crissalis (=fuscus)
Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus
Will-4
Willet Catoptrophorus semipalmatus
Greater yellowlegs

Los Cerritos Wetlands also provide habitat for two endangered bird species, the California least tern, *Sterna antillarum browni* (fig. 1), which is state and federally endangered and the Belding's savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* (fig. 2), which is state endangered.



Figure 1: California Least Tern



Figure 2: Belding's Savannah Sparrow

The objective of our study was to survey the abundances of bird species in the Los Cerritos Wetlands. The abundances of bird species in the Los Cerritos Wetlands have not been recorded since 1980 when the Department of Fish and Game was researching the status of the wetlands at request of the California Coastal Conservancy. Our goal was to continue the collection of data for bird abundances in the wetlands. A collection of bird surveys can tell us if bird abundance declines in the future due to habitat degradation or if restoration work will help increase bird species numbers. We compared current bird species numbers with historical data from the California Department of Fish and Game to determine if numbers have drastically changed.

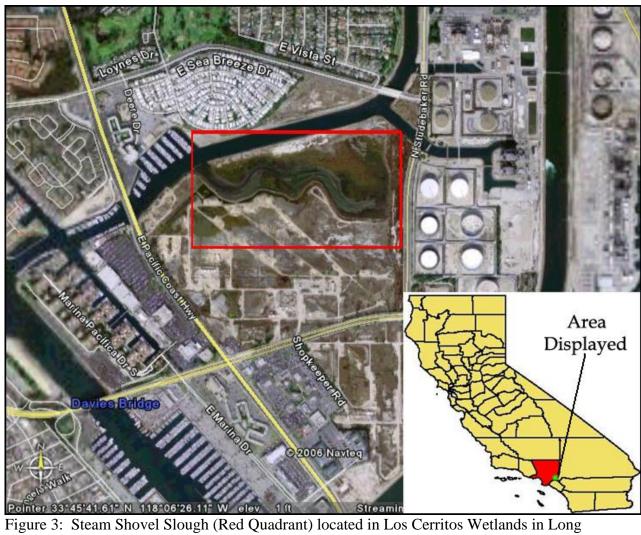
Methods

The survey was conducted from the northern edge of Steam Shovel Slough at the Los Cerritos wetlands (fig. 3-10). This section of the wetlands was located on the Bixby property. The Steam Shovel Slough area was separated into six observation transects with a limited recording area (table 2). The purpose of these divisions was to try and relate the presence of particular species to the different habitats in the wetland.

Bird surveys were conducted at various tides from one to two days per week throughout the months of March and April of 2006. The observers consisted of the Cal State Long Beach Environmental Science and Policy Capstone Project biology team, members of the Los Cerritos Wetland Stewards and Cal State Long Beach graduate students with experience in bird watching. Each observer was equipped with binoculars, data collection sheets, counters, field guides, field notebooks, cameras, and hand held GPS systems (Garmin Etrex). Birds were observed at the six different points for 20 minutes. We used a modified Point Count Survey Protocol (Esteban Fernandez-Juricic, 2000).

In each observation, the biotic factors such as the species, the number of individuals seen, the habitat, the location, and their behavior were recorded on a data sheet. In addition, abiotic factors such as weather condition, humidity, wind, temperature, tide, and time were recorded. Since no other bird counts have been conducted at the Los Cerritos Wetlands since 1980, emphasis was placed on the various types of species that use the wetlands.

Once the surveys were performed, the observations were organized by date recorded and location. Totals for each day and a grand total were calculated with the total amount of species observed, species, locations, and total amount of birds observed.



Beach, CA.

Table 2: Geographic Co-ordinates of birding points during 2006 study

			<u> </u>
Point #	Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Fisherman's Point	33°45.888	118º06.711
2	Watcher's Hill	33°45.902	118º06.628
3	Myoporum	33°45.905	118º06.549
4	Molosma	33°45.924	118º06.470
5	Cement Slabs	33°45.898	118º06.283
6	Steeps	33°46.030	118º06.204

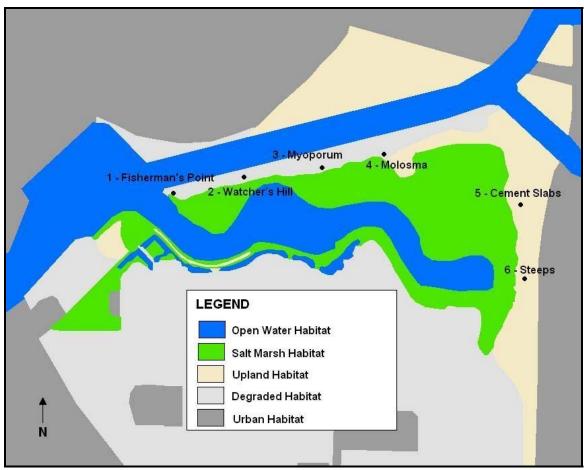


Figure 4: Map of birding points used during March and April 2006 Los Cerritos Wetlands bird survey



Figure 5: Bird Survey point 1 - Fisherman's point



Figure 6: Bird Survey point 2 - Watcher's hill



Figure 7: Bird Survey point 3 - Myoporum



Figure 8: Bird Survey point 4 - Molosma



Figure 9: Bird Survey point 5 - Cement Slabs



Figure 10: Bird Survey point 7 - Steeps

The bird species were categorized into six groups based on morphological characteristics, behavior and habitat and the relative abundances of each group were calculated (fig 11-28).

Shorebirds:







Figure 12: Willet



Figure 13: Dowitcher

Herons and Egrets:



Night Heron



Figure 14: Black Crowned Figure 15: Great Blue Heron



Figure 16: Great Egret

Terns and Gulls:



Figure 17: Forster's Tern



Figure 18: Caspian Tern



Figure 19: Ring Billed Gull

Raptors:



Figure 20: Osprey



Figure 21: Red-Shouldered Figure 22: Peregrine Hawk



Falcon

Seabirds and Ducks:



Figure 23: Double-Crested Cormorant



Figure 24: Mallard

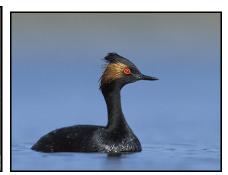


Figure 25: Eared Grebe

Other:



Figure 26: Western Kingbird



Figure 27: Barn Swallow



Figure 28: European Starling

Results

Total bird species richness and abundance (table 3) in 2006 were lower than 1980 values. The relatively steep slope of the species discovery curve (fig. 29) generated from the 2006 survey, showed that more species were observed per additional unit of effort (observer hours). A linear regression of this 2006 survey data (fig. 30) revealed a projected estimate of total species richness for the months of March and April equal to 57 ($R^2 = 0.488$, P = 0.003).

Table 3: Bird survey numbers in 1980 versus 2006

	1980	2006
Total Censuses	16	8
Survey Area (acres)	300	40
Species Richness	59	46
Total Abundance	12200	2876

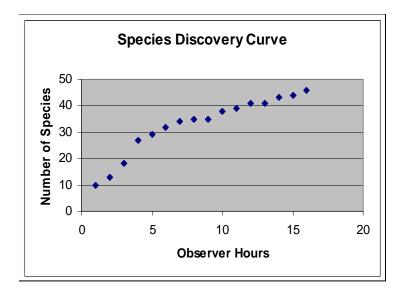


Figure 29: Species discovery curve from the 2006 bird survey conducted in Los Cerritos Wetlands

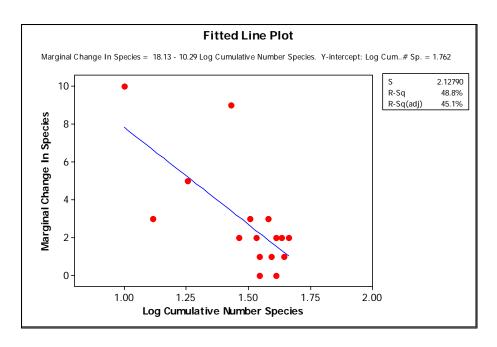


Figure 30: Linear regression of the 2006 survey data from Los Cerritos Wetlands

Species groups' relative abundance varied between the 1980 and 2006 studies (table 4 & fig. 31-32). Some similarities did occur between rank and percentage when comparing the former to the succeeding survey. In both surveys the most dominant group were the shorebirds. The second highest percentages were terns and gulls. Combined percentages of shorebirds, terns, and gulls accounted for >90% of the survey total in 1980 and 2006. Although the percentage of shore birds increased from 1980 to 2006, while the percentage of terns and gulls drastically declined from 1980 to 2006.

Herons and egrets had the fourth highest percentage in 1980 and 2006. In both surveys the percentage of herons and egrets was relatively small, although in 2006 their percentage had more than doubled from the 1980 survey. Raptors represented the lowest percentage in both surveys. In 1980 and 2000 the percentage of raptors remained relatively constant (increase of <0.15%).

Percentages of seabirds and duck type birds had no similarities in 1980 and 2006. In 1980, seabirds and ducks had the third highest percentage, while in 2006 they were second lowest. This was primarily due to a significant decrease in relative abundance of this group from 1980 to 2006. Also, the number of duck species declined (table 5-6) from 14 species in 1980 to two species in 2006.

Table 4: Number of species and abundance percentages of birds by type in 1980 vs. 2006

	1980		200	16
	# of Species	Percentage	# of Species	Percentage
Shorebirds	22	47.73%	12	77.26%
Terns and Gulls	8	43.62%	5	13.21%
Herons and Egrets	4	0.57%	5	2.02%
Raptors	6	0.48%	5	0.63%
Seabirds and Ducks	16	7.52%	6	1.11%
Other Birds	3	0.07%	13	5.77%

In 2006, the category for other types of birds was comprised of birds that could not be grouped in any of the above categories. These consisted of upland habitat birds, edge species, and Belding's savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* (13 species total). In 1980, the other category birds consisted of Belding's savannah sparrow, and only two other species. There was an extreme increase in the relative abundance of these birds from 1980 to 2006 (table 4).

The 1980 and 2006 surveys were both dominated by a single species (fig. 33), although the dominant species was a different type in each survey. In 1980, ring-billed gulls, *Larus delawarensis*, accounted for a proportional abundance of 0.42; while sandpiper species, *Calidris* spp., accounted for 0.50 of the proportional abundance in 2006. In the 1980 survey, only 12 additional species had a proportional abundance \geq 0.01, while 46 species had a proportional abundance >0.01, while 37 species had a proportional abundance of <0.01.

Table 5: Species Abundance and Percentages in 2006

Shorebirds	::	C	Abundance	Percent
	American Advocet		9	0.31%
	Dowitcher		46	1.60%
	Killdeer		5	0.17%
	Long-Billed Curlew		3	0.10%
	Long-Billed Dowitcher		1	0.03%
	Marbled Godwit		64	2.23%
	Sandpiper		1443	50.17%
	Semipalmated Plover		10	0.35%
	Western Sandpiper		482	16.76%
	Whimbrel		24	0.83%
	Willet		133	4.62%
	Yellowlegs		2	0.07%
		Totals:	2222	77.26%

Herons and Egrets:

Black Crowned Night Heron	1	0.03%
Great Blue Heron	18	0.63%
Great Egret	21	0.73%
Green Heron	1	0.03%
Snowy Egret	17	0.59%
Totals:	58	2.02%

Terns and Gulls:

Caspian Tern	44	1.53%
Forster's Tern	187	6.50%
Gull	143	4.97%
Least Tern	4	0.14%
Ring Billed Gull	2	0.07%
Totals:	380	13.21%

Raptors:

	Abundance	Percent
American Kestrel	2	0.07%
Osprey	7	0.24%
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	0.07%
Red-tailed Hawk	6	0.21%
Peregrine Falcon	1	0.03%
Totals:	18	0.63%

Seabirds and Ducks:

Common Goldeneye	1	0.03%
Cormorant	1	0.03%
Double-crested Cormorant	15	0.52%
Eared Grebe	5	0.17%
Mallard	8	0.28%
Pied-billed Grebe	2	0.07%
Totals:	32	1.11%

Table 5: Species Abundance and Percentages in 2006 (continued) Upland Birds:

American Crow	25	0.87%
Anna's Hummingbird	3	0.10%
Barn Swallow	22	0.76%
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	19	0.66%
Black Phoebe	1	0.03%
California Towhee	1	0.03%
Cliff Swallow	7	0.24%
European Starling	33	1.15%
Hummingbird	1	0.03%
Mourning Dove	3	0.10%
Savannah Sparrow	3	0.10%
Swallow	22	0.76%
Western Kingbird	26	0.90%
Totals:	166	5.77%

Table 6: Species Abundance and Percentages in 1980

Shorebirds:	Abundance	Percent
American Avocet	356	2.92%
Black-Bellied Plover	1708	14.00%
Black-Necked Stilt	635	5.20%
Common Snipe	14	0.11%
Coot	102	0.84%
Dowitcher, spp.	1213	9.94%
Dunlin	254	2.08%
Greater Yellowlegs	20	0.16%
Killdeer	141	1.16%
Least Sandpiper	24	0.20%
Lesser Yellowlegs	2	0.02%
Longbilled Curlew	3	0.02%
Marbled Godwit	40	0.33%
Red Knot	2	0.02%
Red Phalarope	1	0.01%
Ruddy Turnstone	29	0.24%
Sanderling	78	0.64%
Sandpiper, spp.	340	2.79%
Semipalmated Plover	12	0.10%
Spotted Sandpiper	17	0.14%
Western Sandpiper	776	6.36%
Willet	56	0.46%
Totals:	5823	47.73%

Herons and Egrets:

a _g. o.o.		
Great Blue Heron	4	0.03%
Great Egret	33	0.27%
Green Heron	5	0.04%
Snowy Egret	27	0.22%
Totals	: 69	0.57%

15

Table 6: Species Abundance and Percentages in 1980 (continued) Terns and Gulls:

i ems and	Guils.		
	California Gull	25	0.20%
	Caspian Tern	111	0.91%
	Forster's Tern	38	0.31%
	Gulls, spp.	21	0.17%
	Heermann's Gull	1	0.01%
	Herring Gull	1	0.01%
	Ring-Billed Gull	5124	42.00%
	Western Gull	1	0.01%
	Totals:	5322	43.62%
Raptors:		Abundance	Percent
	American Kestrel	42	0.34%
	Osprey	6	0.05%
	Red-Shouldered Hawk	1	0.01%
	Red-Tailed Hawk	1	0.01%
	Turkey Vulture	3	0.02%
	White-Tailed Kite	6	0.05%
	Totals:	59	0.48%

Seabirds and Ducks:

American Wigeon		3	0.02%
Black Scoter		4	0.03%
Blue Winged Teal		14	0.11%
Bufflehead		12	0.10%
Cinnamon Teal		190	1.56%
Ducks spp.		3	0.02%
Eared Grebe		1	0.01%
Greater Scaup		17	0.14%
Green Winged Teal		126	1.03%
Lesser Scaup		10	0.08%
Mallard		43	0.35%
Northern Shoveler		278	2.28%
Pied-Billed Grebe		1	0.01%
Pintail		203	1.66%
Red-Breasted Merganser		5	0.04%
Ruddy Duck		8	0.07%
	Totals:	918	7.52%

Other Birds:

Belding's Savannah Sparrow	2	0.02%
Red Shafted Flicker	1	0.01%
Belted Kingfisher	6	0.05%
Totals:	9	0.07%

The extremely high proportional dominance of ring-billed gulls (1980) and sandpipers (2006) creates an uneven distribution among species proportions (fig. 33), in turn negatively affecting species diversity. Although, diversity in 1980 was superior to that of 2006 (Shannon-Wiener diversity index, (1980) H=2.21 > (2000) H=1.94).

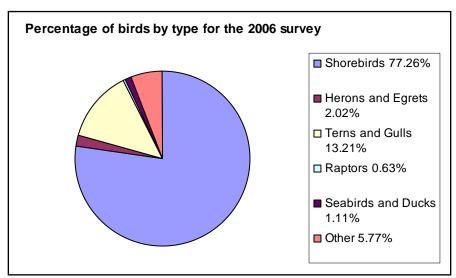


Figure 31: Percentage of birds by type, surveyed in 2006 at Los Cerritos Wetlands.

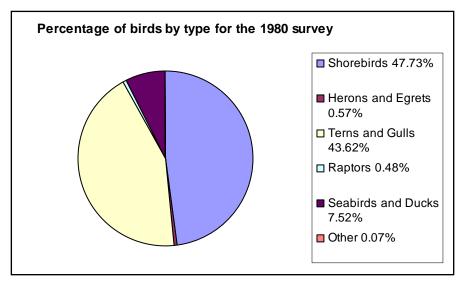


Figure 32: Percentage of birds by type, surveyed in 1979-80 at Los Cerritos Wetlands

In 2006 two endangered species were observed: The state endangered Belding's savanna sparrow, *P. sandwichensis beldingi*, and the state and federal listed least tern, *Sterna antillarum browni*. A total of 19 Belding's savanna sparrows recorded in the 2006, was a significant increase from the two that were recorded in 1980. The total abundance of least terns for 2006 was four, while no least tern sightings were recorded in 1980 survey.

Compared with historical Belding's Savannah Sparrow counts, the 2006 survey found 19 individuals during March and April compared with 19 pairs found during March-May of 2001 (table 7). Results indicate that this species is increasing in number.

Table 7: Breeding Pairs of Belding's savannah sparrow in California

Location	Number of Pairs				
	1977	1986	1991	1996	2001
Los Cerritos Marsh	5	2	9	4	19

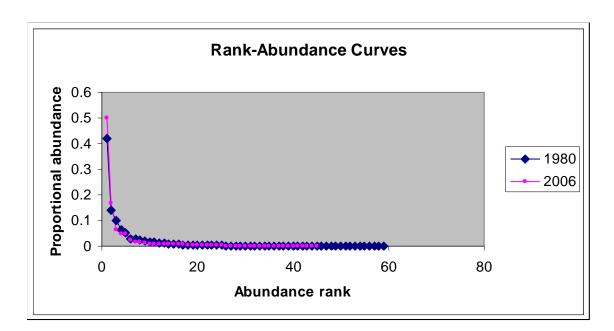


Figure 33: Rank-Abundance curve for bird species identified in the 1980 and 2006 survey

Discussion

Our 2006 survey showed that total abundance and bird species richness in the Los Cerritos Wetlands have declined since 1980. This may have been a result of continued degradation of the salt marsh habitat. It is more likely the result of differences in the two studies. The 1980 study was conducted over a larger area, 300 versus 40 acres and consisted of eight additional surveys. The 1980 season also was conducted during migratory season for some birds that the 2006 study did not observe. The discovery curve calculated from our data indicates that higher bird abundances may have been found with more observation hours. A linear regression shows that we may have documented results as high as 57 bird species, only two species shy of the 1980 numbers.

Our survey found that shorebirds, terns and gulls dominated the types of birds observed. Over 90% of the bird species we encountered fell into these two groups. Small shorebirds were by far the most represented. These types of birds migrate to coastal wetlands in the winter and spring and travel in large flocks of hundreds or more. Los Cerritos Wetlands also provides a

large mudflat habitat over which our observation was concentrated which could have been the cause of the high shorebird numbers.

In 1980 there was a more proportional abundance and higher species evenness. The abundance in 2006 was dominated by sandpiper species. This species had a high abundance, but low biomass which means it may be a typical low trophic level consumer in this community. However, dominance by one species in an ecosystem causes low species evenness and reduces bio-diversity. A more accurate positive identification of the different sandpiper species may increase species evenness. In 1980, species abundance was dominated by ring-billed gulls.

The smallest group in our study was the raptors, the birds of prey. There is a small habitat area for these bird types consisting of only telephone and electricity poles and a solitary flagpole located in the wetlands. The small abundance of raptors follows food web logic. The higher the species is in the trophic level, the lower number of individual birds will be present. Raptors represent the top consumers in the salt marsh food web so small numbers of the birds is natural.

The 1980 study found different percentages of bird groups than were found in the 2006 study. Seabird and duck, as well as tern and gull representation decreased, most likely due to focus on mudflats in the 2006 study. This also explains the large increase in percentage of shorebirds. The other bird group with an increase in representation were other or upland birds. This group includes the Belding's savannah sparrow whose numbers have been increasing since 1977. The increase in these numbers may be due to an increase in upland and degraded habitat. Many other bird species may have been flying through the wetland from the urban surroundings.

Our two focal species, the Belding's savannah sparrow and least tern were both observed on our survey. Belding's abundance increased from the 1908 survey as well as the 1977-2001 surveys. While our study was focused on individuals rather than nesting pairs the results indicate larger overall numbers than reported previous studies. This may indicate a growth in habitat. It may also be a result of increased awareness of this species due to the Endangered Species Act. Least Tern numbers also increased from no observations in 1980 to four sightings in 2006. The least tern nesting season was just beginning as our study ended so it was likely we could have had much higher abundances with more observation hours.

Conclusion

Based on our survey, the Los Cerritos Wetlands contain a healthy ecological community. Compared to previous studies, we observed a decrease in viable habitat and a resulting decrease in certain types of bird species. To maintain the wetlands as a viable habitat and decrease any further degradation, we recommend that certain measures be taken to protect and provide for bird use. We recommend the building of gates to protect nesting birds from urban pet predation and possibly a Belding's savannah sparrow and least tern nesting preserve. To minimize human impacts we suggest creating a walkway with bird observation points to promote low-impact bird watching.

Our suggestions for future research include comparing bird abundances from Los Cerritos Wetlands to surrounding wetlands to determine possible relationships between bird abundances and habitat type. Other important aspects of wetland biology include fish, invertebrate, and plant abundances. All parts of the ecosystem are involved in providing a healthy community as well as the geologic, hydrologic, and social systems.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to our ESP 400 instructors, Dr. Hall, Dr. Holk, and especially Dr. Wijte for their instruction and guidance. Thanks to Taylor Parker and Matt Teutimez for their birding expertise and volunteer surveying hours. Most sincerely we thank Eric Zahn for his guidance, resources, knowledge and enthusiasm.

Resources

Bibby, Colin, Martin Jones and Stuart Marsden. <u>Expedition Field Techniques</u> Bird Surveys. Expedition Advisory Centre: London. October 1998

<u>Determination of the Status of the Los Cerritos wetlands</u>, Southern California Wetland Publications, California Department of Fish and Game, 1981.

Los Cerritos Wetland Map, adapted from map created by Eric Zahn

<u>Migratory Bird Treaty Act</u>, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 10.13 http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/intrnltr/mbta/mbtandx.html

Molles, Manual C. Ecology Concepts and Applications. McGraw Hill: Boston 2005

Southern California 2006 Tide Calendar. Tidelines Inc.

Stokes, Donald and Lillian. <u>Field Guide to Birds, Western Region</u>. Little, Brown and Company: New York 1996.

Temperature and Humidity in Long Beach, CA http://www.weather.com

Zembal, Richard and Susan M. Hoffman. <u>A Survey of the Belding's Savannah Sparrow in California 2001</u>. Species Conservation and Recovery Program Report No. 02-XX. June 2002. http://www.clapperrail.com/documents/beldings.pdf

Credits

Belding's Savannah Sparrow photo, by L. Hays, http://www.fws.gov/bolsachica/images/JPGs/bsslhq.jpg

California Least Tern photo, by Bill Beebe, http://www.fws.gov/bolsachica/images/JPGs/cltbeebeq.jpg

Sandpiper photo, by Jim Lair, USGS Biological Rsources, http://biology.usgs.gov/features/photogal/images_pg/jlair1-sandpiper.jpg

Willet photo, by Akkana Peck, http://www.shallowsky.com/Birds/Waterbirds/willet.jpg

Dowitcher photo, by Arthur Morris, Birds as Art http://www.birdsasart.com/Short-billed-Dowitcher-winter-plum-w-sand-crab-_T9J9294-Blind-Pass,-Captiva-I,-FL.jpg

Black Crowned Night Heron photo, by Doug Janson http://mishami.image.pbase.com/u41/dougj/upload/16846394.147_4789CS.jpg

Great Blue Heron photo, by Denice Westpfahl, http://www.aves.net/photo-index/Great-blue_Heron-juv_11oct04_nr-Chicago-IL_copyright-DeniceW-s.jpg

Great Egret photo, by Gene Oleynik, Fermilab, http://www.fnal.gov/ecology/wildlife/pics/Great_Egret.jpg

Forster's Tern photo, by Thomas Schultz, http://www.uwgb.edu/birds/wbba/species/images/fote1ts.jpg

Caspian Tern photo, by Robert Benson, Center for Bioacoustics, http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/factsheets/birds/images/casptern.jpg

Ring Billed Gull photo, by Marcus G. Martin, http://www.photobirder.com/Bird_Photos/ring_billed_gull_ad.jpg

Osprey photo, by Howard Towner, http://www.twingroves.district96.k12.il.us/Wetlands/Osprey/OspreyPicts/Osprey.jpg

Red-shouldered Hawk photo, by Ron Austing, http://www.ronausting.com/images/00/rshawkflight00.jpg

Peregrine Falcon photo, by Joe Cosack, PGC Photo, http://www.pgc.state.pa.us/pgc/lib/pgc/wildlife/photolib/peregrine_falcon.jpg

Double-Crested Cormorant photo, by Don Baccus, http://donb.furfly.net/photo_cd/d/b20.jpg

Mallard photo, by C. B. Gunn, http://www.rosssea.info/pix/big/Mallard.jpg

Eared Grebe photo, by Mike Danzenbaker http://www.avesphoto.com/website/pictures/GRBEAR-1.jpg

Western Kingbird photo, by Wind Cave National Park Nature & Science http://www.nps.gov/wica/images/Western_Kingbird.jpg

Barn Swallow photo, by Doug Backlund

http://pie.midco.net/dougback/miscphotos/barn_swallow2.jpg

European Starling photo, by D.P.H. Watson, CLO http://content.ornith.cornell.edu/UEWebApp/images/DPW_040802_00491A_S.jpg

Appendices

- A. Los Cerritos Wetland Point Count Survey Protocol (Attached)
- B. Bird Survey Recording Sheet (Attached)
- C. Los Cerritos Wetland 2006 Bird Survey Data (Attached)
- D. Determination of the Status of the Los Cerritos wetlands, Southern California Wetland Publications, California Department of Fish and Game, 1981. (Separate Document)
- E. A Survey of the Belding's Savannah Sparrow in California 2001, Species Conservation and Recovery Program Report, June 2002. (Separate Document)

Chapter 1, Appendix A: Los Cerritos Wetlands

<u>INSTRUCTIONS - POINT COUNT SURVEY PROTOCOL</u>

I. Preparation for Bird Surveys

Practice estimating distances in the park; use flags at known distances for references, or use range finders. Work in pairs to estimate distance to birds and check actual distances. Run practice point counts in pairs and compare results at the end of a session.

II. Point Count Protocol

A. Duration of point counts

At each point, record all birds observed for 20 min. Use the watch timer to ensure that this time is strictly followed.

Try not to double count birds. For example, if you *hear or see* a bird two times during the count that you think is probably the same bird (go with your gut instinct), do not double count it. Be aware of small birds that will fly in groups and constantly move (i.e sandpipers, sanderlings, dowitchers). Stay aware of your surroundings at all times and always stay focused when you are on the clock! This is what makes this type of survey challenging and fun.

B. Timing of point counts

Point counts traditionally begin at dawn and are completed within a 4-5 hour time span (e.g., in CA counts run from dawn to 11:00 am). We will vary the times that we will be doing our counts because we are working in the tidally influenced salt marsh. Due to the fact that you will primarily be watching shorebirds, the tide will be a factor affecting the diversity and richness of species at the marsh. Open mudflats (low tide) entice numerous probers and waders, while open water (high tide) will draw in your plungers and divers. They can all be present at anytime, but the majority of species will be present when there are both mud flats exposed and open water available. Be sure to keep track of the tide and if it is going in or out.

IV. Data Sheets

A. Filling out data sheets

Please write neatly! DO NOT LEAVE ANY BLANK CELLS (except COMMENTS)! Check data sheet during lulls and at the end of each survey period for blanks.

B. Sample Data sheet information

ABIOTIC FACTORS

- 1. **DATA SHEET** #: Record a *unique* number for each data sheet. (*Note*: This is different than page number). This number can be combined with a letter code. For example, all Los Cerritos Wetland location data sheets could be numbered LCW1, LCW2,....LCW35. This should be done at the end of each day. This helps to keep track of all data sheets across locations and allows data sheets to be related to the database more easily.
- **2. PAGE**: Number each page of a day's survey. (*Note*: This is different than the data sheet number). For example, if an observer uses 5 pages during a day's survey, number the pages 1-5. On the next survey day, begin with page 1. This enables us to keep data sheets in chronological order for each day.
- **3. DATE**: numeric date format, DDMMYY (6 digits)
- **4. OBS** (observer): 2 or 3-letter code (use the initials of your first and last name, or all three initials). Whichever you use, be consistent.
- **5. LOC** (location): unique 4-letter code [e.g. FISHEMAN'S Point = FISH: the first four letters of the points name.
- **6. VISIT** #: Each point will be surveyed multiple times per breeding season. Record whether it was the first or second survey etc: 1 = first time surveyed that year, 2 = second time surveyed that year etc.
- 7. WEA (Weather): Record the cloud cover/rain: 0 = clear; 1 = 30-70% cloud cover; 2 = >70% cloud cover; 3 = fog; 4 = drizzle; 5 = precip. (A light drizzle is acceptable for point counts, but not a heavy rain).
- **8. HUM** (humidity): record in percent. Eric has a tool you can borrow if he isn't there!
- **9.** WIND: $\mathbf{0} = \text{none}$; $\mathbf{1} = \text{leaves moving}$; $\mathbf{2} = \text{branches moving}$; $\mathbf{3} = \text{trunks swaying (do not do count if wind } \geq 3)$.
- **10. TEMP** (temperature): Record in degrees Fahrenheit. Eric's tool again can help!
- **11. TIME START/END:** Record the time, military format (e.g. 0600, 1200) that you begin *and* end the count.

BIOTIC FACTORS

12. BIRD SP (Bird species): Positively ID each bird...don't guess if you are unsure!!

Count the bird as UNKNOWN if you cannot ID it at the time and be sure to make a drawing and write a description. This way you can ask you colleagues for help later. It is crucial to focus on endangered species. You will see plenty of Belding's Savannah Sparrows out there so pay close attention and do not confuse them with the regular

Savannah Sparrows. Also, look for least terns and pay close attention to their behavior. Do not confuse them with Forster's terns which are noticeably larger and have a different looking forehead

- **13. NUM** (Number): Number of individuals detected. *record one entry per line unless it is a group, then record the group number.* Record all solitary or flocking species flying through or above the point count area. For large flocks, use the digital counters to get a quick count. Record the number after the you get the count.
- **14. HAB** (Habitat): Record the habitat you initially pot the bird in. Specify with more detail if necessary

```
MUD = mudflats, SHAL = shallows, AIR = flying, H2O = water, RR = riprap, MAN = man-made object, LAND = Upland, VEG = Salt Marsh Plants
```

- **15. BEH** (Behavior): Record the behavior of the bird when you initially spot it. If it changes, make a note.
- F = Feeding, R = Resting, W = Flying, P = Perched, C = Preening, S = Singing
- 16. DIS (Distance): Estimate distance in meters to each bird using the 6 distance categories (10 = 0-10 m; 25 = 10 25 m; 50 = 25-50 m; 75 = 50-75 m; 100 = 75-100 m; + = >100 m). Record the *first* distance at which you detected the bird. Use the Flyover category for birds observed flying above the mudflat. *Note*: Birds observed >100 m are not used in the distance analysis, but will be used to create species lists. *Also Note*: For birds that are observed to fly through the canopy, record the distance that you *first* detected them.
- **17. DET** (Detection): Record whether a bird was first detected aurally or visually. A = auditory; V = visual.
- **18. SEX**: Use for either sex or age. $\mathbf{M} = \text{male}$, $\mathbf{F} = \text{female}$, $\mathbf{I} = \text{Immature}$, $\mathbf{J} = \text{Juvenile}$ (reserve for young of the year), $\mathbf{U} = \text{unknown}$, $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{Pair}$.
- **19. COMMENTS**: This column is reserved for information that is not collected for every observation. Use it for interesting observations, ancillary information on unidentified species (e.g. description of song or call that may be used to identify post facto, two possible species), significant behaviors (e.g., nesting material, feeding young), non-avian observations (e.g., house cat) etc.

For behaviors related to breeding (e.g. nest building, feeding nestlings, etc.), please code these at the completion of the morning's survey. See list of codes below. *If* coded, these data will be entered in the database.

FN=feeding nestlings

NB=nest building

NM=carrying nest material

TD=territory boundary dispute

FF=feeding fledglings CP=copulation CO=courtship behavior FG=family group Data sheet care checklist: to be com	npleted at the end of each morning's survey.
Legibile	
No blanks	
Data sheet numbers	
Page numbers	
Put all data sheets in file box	
Fill in point count tally form	
VI. Equipment Check List: Please chec	k daily before leaving for field
Day Pack	Colored Pencils
Binoculars	List of points to survey
Notebook	Location of co-workers points
Data sheets (clipboard)	Field Guide
Pencils (several)	Watch
Sharpee	(CAR: cell phone, first aid kit, tool kit)

Digital Counter

Personal Items: Warm layers, gloves, hat, sunscreen, sunglasses, water bottles, snacks, treats?, insect repellent, misc. first aid items (band-aids, aspirin)

GPS

Chapter 1, Appendix B: Bird Survey Recording Sheet

Date	Temp	Tic	le	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Location	Observe	•			Start Time	Stop Time
1	Obscive	l			Tillio	Time
Bird Spec	ies	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comment	s
-						
	I				011	01
Location	Observe	r			Start Time	Stop Time
2	0.000.10.					
Bird Spec	ies	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comment	s
Location	Observe	1	ı	ı	Start Time	Stop Time
3						
Bird Spec	ies	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comment	s

5 Bird Spec	ies					
	-	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Commer	nts
Location	Observe				Start Time	Stop Time
4 Bird Spec	ies	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Commer	nts
Location	Observe	·			Start Time	Stop Time

					Ctort	Cton
Location	Observe	•			Start Time	Stop Time
6	3,000,101					
Bird Spec	ies	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Commen	ts

Appendix C: Bird Survey Data

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
3/24/2006	81.1°F		Oft - IN	38%	1	0
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
1			BE	C DAN ERC	2:03	2:23
Bird Species		Number Habitat Behavio		Behavior	Comments	
			MAN H2O			
Forster		6	AIR	WFR		oom
	llet	3	AIR SHAL	FW		nted beak
Gı		3	MAN	R		oom
Pied-bille		1	H2O	F		own
Marbled		2	MUD	F -		ved beak
-	/ Egret	1	SHAL MUD	F	yellow legs	/black beak
Double-creste		1	AIR SHAL	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				C DAN ERC	2:30	2:50
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
	Godwit	10	MUD	F		
Wi	llet	1	SHAL	F		
	piper	25	MUD	F		
Forster		2	AIR	WF		
Whin		1	MUD	F		
G	ull	5	AIR	W		7
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				DAN	2:55	2:15
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Snowy	/ Egret	1	SHAL	F		
Marbled	Godwit	3	SHAL	WF		
Wi	llet	5	SHAL	F		
Sand	piper	30	MUD AIR	WF		
Forster	's Tern	4	AIR H2O	WF		
Gı	ull	3	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
4				BEC	2:55	2:15
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Sand	piper	125	MUD AIR	FW		
Great	Egret	1	SHAL MUD	F		
Marbled	Godwit	8	MUD	F		
Wi	llet	2	MUD	F	black/white under wings	
Foreste	r's Tern	2	AIR	F W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
5				BEC	3:25	3:45
Bird Species	•	Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	•
Caspia	ın Tern	1	AIR	W		
	llet	1	MUD	F		
	ue Heron	1	AIR	W		

Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
6				DAN	2:25	2:45
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
					no birds ve	ery low tide

Total Bird Number	248
Number of Observed	
Species	12

Number of Individual Species	
Caspian Tern	1
Double-crested Cormorant	1
Forster's Tern	14
Great Blue Heron	1
Great Egret	1
Gull	11
Marbled Godwit	23
Pied-billed Grebe	1
Sandpiper	180
Snowy Egret	2
Whimbrel	1
Willet	12

Extra page

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
3/31/2006	65.8 °F		3ft - OUT	61%	1	2
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
1				DAN ERC	2:07	2:28
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Double-creste	d Cormorant	6	MAN	R		
Gu		15	MAN AIR	R W		
Forster'	s Tern	11	MAN AIR H2O	RWF		
Snowy	Egret	2	MAN SHAL	FR		
Will	let	4	AIR SHAL	FW		
Great Blu	e Heron	1	LAND	R C		
Belding Savan	nah Sparrow	2	LAND VEG	Р		
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W		
Dowit	cher	9	AIR SHAL	FW		
Sand	oiper	2	MUD	F		
Marbled	Godwit	1	MUD	F		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				DAN ERC	1:45	2:05
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
American	Avocet	4	SHAL MUD	F		
Marbled	Godwit	5	SHAL AIR	FW		
Wil	let	38	SHAL AIR	FW		
Forster'	s Tern	2	AIR	W		
America	n Crow	4	AIR	W		
Gu	ıll	2	AIR	W		
Sand	oiper	100	AIR MUD	FW		
Belding Savan	nah Sparrow	2	AIR	W		
Caspia	n Tern	2	MUD	R		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				KRS TLR	2:05	2:25
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Will	let	2	MUD	F	chasing	each other
Sand	oiper	21	MUD AIR	FW		

Barn Sv	wallow	7	AIR	W		
Marbled		4	AIR	W		
Snowy		1	SHAL			
Forster		2	AIR	W	flying over/hunting/no diving	
1 013(61	3 16111		AllX	VV	one western gull/other white w/ grey at top of	
Gu	ıll	2	AIR	W	wings	
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
4				KRS TLR	1:42	2:02
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Sand	piper	50	MUD	F	white belly/brown top/small dark legs	
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W	·	
Marbled	Godwit	6	AIR	W		
Wil	let	2	AIR MUD	FW		
Western	Kingbird	3	AIR	W		
Redtail		1	AIR MAN	WP	circling/perched on 3 telephone poles/high	
Americar	n Avocet	1	AIR MUD	W		
Lacation	Ohaamiaa	·			04 4 77	
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
Location 5	Observer			BEC MAT	Start Time 2:10	Stop Time 2:30
	Observer	Number	Habitat	BEC MAT Behavior		•
5		Number 4	Habitat AIR LAND		2:10 Comments	•
5 Bird Species	Kingbird			Behavior	2:10 Comments	2:30
5 Bird Species Western	Kingbird orant	4	AIR LAND	Behavior W P	2:10 Comments	2:30
5 Bird Species Western Corm	Kingbird orant wallow	4	AIR LAND AIR	Behavior W P W	2:10 Comments	2:30
5 Bird Species Western Cormo	Kingbird orant wallow	4 1 10	AIR LAND AIR AIR	Behavior W P W	2:10 Comments	2:30
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European	Kingbird orant wallow n Starling	4 1 10	AIR LAND AIR AIR	Behavior W P W	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li	2:30 ghtgrey head
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European	Kingbird orant wallow n Starling	4 1 10	AIR LAND AIR AIR	Behavior WP W W W	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European Location 6	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer	4 1 10 3	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR	Behavior WP W W BEC MAT	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European Location 6 Bird Species	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer Egret	4 1 10 3 Number	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR Habitat	Behavior WP W W W BEC MAT Behavior	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European Location 6 Bird Species Great	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer Egret Avocet	4 1 10 3 Number	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR Habitat AIR AIR AIR AIR	Behavior WP W W W BEC MAT Behavior	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments flew off w/ mud bill curved up/rusty head	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn Sv European Location 6 Bird Species Great American Cliff Sv	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer Egret Avocet wallow	4 1 10 3 Number 1 2 7	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR AIR Habitat AIR MUD AIR AIR MUD AIR AIR MUD	Behavior WP W W W BEC MAT Behavior FW F	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments flew off w/ mud bill curved up/rusty head brown/s	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth (breeding)/white body short tail
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn Sv European Location 6 Bird Species Great American Cliff Sv Yellov	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer Egret Avocet wallow wlegs	4 1 10 3 Number 1 2 7	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR AIR Habitat AIR MUD AIR AIR MUD LAND	Behavior WP WW WW BEC MAT Behavior FW F W	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments flew off w/ mud bill curved up/rusty head brown/s	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth (breeding)/white body
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn So European Location 6 Bird Species Great American Cliff So Yellow Sand	Kingbird orant wallow n Starling Observer Egret n Avocet wallow wlegs piper	4 1 10 3 Number 1 2 7	AIR LAND AIR	Behavior WP W W W BEC MAT Behavior FW F W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments flew off w/ mud bill curved up/rusty head brown/s bobs head/white	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth (breeding)/white body short tail e belly/grey back
Bird Species Western Cormo Barn Sv European Location 6 Bird Species Great American Cliff Sv Yellov	Kingbird orant wallow Starling Observer Egret Avocet vallow vlegs piper ered Hawk	4 1 10 3 Number 1 2 7	AIR LAND AIR AIR AIR AIR Habitat AIR MUD AIR AIR MUD LAND	Behavior WP WW WW BEC MAT Behavior FW F W	2:10 Comments yellowbelly/li Start Time 1:40 Comments flew off w/ mud bill curved up/rusty head brown/s bobs head/white	2:30 ghtgrey head Stop Time 2:03 sucker in mouth (breeding)/white body short tail

California Towhee	1	UP	F	
				chasing B. Sav. Sparrow/perched on
American Kestrel	1	AIR	W	telephone pole on Studebaker
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	1	AIR	W	

Total Bird Number	365
Number of Observed Species	24

Number of Individual Species	
American Avocet	7
American Crow	6
American Kestrel	1
Barn Swallow	17
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	5
California Towhee	1
Caspian Tern	2
Cliff Swallow	7
Cormorant	1
Double-crested Cormorant	6
Dowitcher	9
European Starling	3
Forster's Tern	15
Great Blue Heron	1
Great Egret	1
Gull	19
Marbled Godwit	16
Red-shouldered Hawk	1
Red-tailed Hawk	2
Sandpiper	188
Snowy Egret	3

Western Kingbird	7
Willet	46
Yellowlegs	1

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
4/5/2006	55 °F	2	ft - IN	56%		2 1
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
1				DAN	3:	4:07
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Gu	I	18	MAN AIR	RW		
Forster's	Tern	13	MAN AIR	R W		
Double-crested	d Cormorant	1	MAN	R		
Eared G	Grebe	3	H2O	F	chasing f	sh underwater
Great Blue	e Heron	1	SHAL	R		
Snowy	Egret	1	LAND	R		
Americar	Crow	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				DAN	3:	25 3:45
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Caspian	Tern	2	MUD	R		
Snowy	Egret	1	MUD	R		
Gul	I	20	MUD AIR	WFR	most restin	g can't fly in wind
Wille	et	11	MUD SHAL	F		
Dowite	cher	3	MUD	F		
Sandp	iper	15	AIR	W		
Great E	gret	1	SHAL	F		
Forster's	Tern	4	AIR MUD	WRF		
Marbled	Godwit	2	MUD SHAL	F		
Americar	Crow	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				KRS	3:	4:05
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
_		_				te chest/grey body/V-shaped
Ter		7	MUD AIR	WR	wings	
Gui		2	AIR	W		vn tipped wings
Sandp		10	AIR VEG	W		ey/ flying into grass
Malla	ırd	1	AIR	W	black/white	w/ stripe on head

Western K	inabird	1 AIR		W		neon yellow belly		
Pied-billed		1	H2O	F	duck-like/smaller/bla	•	or fish for up to one n	ninute
Wille	et	1	AIR	W			•	
European S	Starling	7	AIR VEG	W	pitch black/orange b	eaks flying	into grass	
Location	Observer	•			Start Time		Stop Time	
4				KRS		3:20	-	3:40
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments			
Sandpip	pers	54	SHAL AIR	FW				
Long-billed	Curlew	3	SHAL	F				
Forster's	Tern	3	AIR	W	al	I white w/ co	urved wings	
Location	Observer	•			Start Time		Stop Time	
5				BEC		3:44		4:04
				DLO		5.77		4.04
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	5.44		4.04
		Number 2	Habitat AIR		Comments	0.44		4.04
Bird Species				Behavior	Comments	0.44		4.04
Bird Species Gull	OW	2	AIR	Behavior W			ad/light brown wings	
Bird Species Gull Swallo	ow er	2 2	AIR AIR	Behavior W W				
Bird Species Gull Swalld Killde	ow er	2 2	AIR AIR LAND MUD	Behavior W W F		neck and he		
Bird Species Gull Swalld Killde Ospre	ow er ey	2 2	AIR AIR LAND MUD	Behavior W W F	black rings around r	neck and he	er upland	
Bird Species Gull Swalld Killde Ospre Location	ow er ey	2 2	AIR AIR LAND MUD	Behavior W W F W	black rings around r	neck and he soaring ov	er upland	3
Bird Species Gull Swalld Killde Ospre Location 6	ow er ey Observer	2 2 1 1	AIR AIR LAND MUD AIR	Behavior W W F W BEC	black rings around r	neck and he soaring ov	er upland	3
Bird Species Gull Swalld Killde Ospre Location 6 Bird Species	ow er ey Observer	2 2 1 1 1 Number	AIR AIR LAND MUD AIR Habitat	Behavior W W F W BEC Behavior	black rings around r	neck and he soaring ov	er upland	3
Gull Swalld Killde Ospre Location 6 Bird Species Sandpi	Observer per Avocet	2 2 1 1 1 Number 250	AIR AIR LAND MUD AIR Habitat MUD	Behavior W W F W BEC Behavior	black rings around r	neck and he soaring ov	er upland	3

Total Bird Number	458
Number of Observed Species	22

Number of Individual Species	
American Avocet	2
American Crow	2

Caspian Tern	2
Double-crested Cormorant	1
Dowitcher	3
Eared Grebe	3
European Starling	7
Forster's Tern	27
Great Blue Heron	1
Great Egret	2
Gull	42
Killdeer	1
Long-billed Curlew	3
Mallard	1
Marbled Godwit	2
Osprey	1
Pied-billed Grebe	1
Sandpiper	329
Snowy Egret	2
Swallow	2
Western Kingbird	1
Willet	23

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
4/7/2006	60 °F	0	ft - IN	60%	1	0
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
1				KRS MAT	2:00	2:20
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster	's Tern	15	MAN AIR	RWF	clicking sound/fish carrying/breeding behavoir	
Western S	Sandpiper	250	MUD	F		
Eared	Grebe	2	H2O	F	male + female	
Marbled	Godwit	1	MUD	F		
Great Blu	ue Heron	1	MUD	F		
Great	Egret	1	MUD	F		
Ring-bil	led Gull	2	MAN	R		
Double-creste	ed Cormorant	1	AIR	W		
Snowy	[,] Egret	1	MUD	F	yellow	feet
Mal	lard	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				KRS MAT	2:25	2:45
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Whin	nbrel	1	MUD	F		
Western S	Sandpiper	25	AIR	W		
Forster	's Tern	3	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				BEC ERC	2:12	2:32
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster	's Tern	2	AIR	W		
Snowy	['] Egret	1	MUD SHAL	F		
Osp	orey	2	AIR	W	singii	ng
Sand	piper	100	MUD AIR	FW		
Wi	llet	1	MUD	F		
Yellov	wlegs	1	MUD SHAL	F		
Belding's Sava	nnah Sparrow	2	VEG	WP	heard one singing in ve	g about 20m away
Great	Egret	1	AIR	W		

Great Blu	ie Heron	1	MUD SHAL	F		
Swa	llow	3	AIR	W		
Marbled	Godwit	1	MUD SHAL	F		
Location	Observer	•			Start Time	Stop Time
4				BEC ERC	1:50	2:10
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Sand	piper	13	AIR	W		
Swa	llow	1	AIR	W		
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer	•			Start Time	Stop Time
5				DAN TLR	2:20	2:40
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Osp	rey	2	AIR	W		
European	Starling	12	LAND AIR	FW		
Western	Kingbird	4	AIR MAN	W	on flag	gpole
Great	Egret	1	MUD	F		
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W		
Sand	piper	24	MUD AIR	FW		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
6				DAN TLR	1:51	2:11
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Barn S	wallow	3	AIR	W		
European	Starling	5	AIR	W		
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W		
Hummi	ngbird	1	AIR	W	flew very fast	through post

Total Bird Number	488
Number of Observed Species	22

Number of Individual Species	
American Crow	3

	=
Barn Swallow	3
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	2
Double-crested Cormorant	1
Eared Grebe	2
European Starling	17
Forster's Tern	20
Great Blue Heron	2
Great Egret	3
Hummingbird	1
Mallard	1
Marbled Godwit	2
Osprey	4
Ring-billed Gull	2
Sandpiper	137
Snowy Egret	2
Swallow	4
Western Kingbird	4
Western Sandpiper	275
Whimbrel	1
Willet	1
Yellowlegs	1

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
4/10/2006	73.4 °F		4ft - OUT	44%	1	2
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
1				BEC	9:45	10:05
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster's Tern		6	MAN H20	FRW	org beak/blk tip repeated w/ wht forehe	
Gu		1	MAN AIR	R W		
Double-creste	d Cormorant	4	MAN AIR	WR	dark/lighter chest orange	
Caspia	n Tern	3	MAN AIR	WR	pointy tail/harsher "caw" beak	black head/orange
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				DAN	9:45	10:05
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster'	s Tern	7	AIR H2O	WF	diving fo	r food
America	n Crow	2	AIR	W		
Marbled		2	AIR MUD	R W		
Gu		1	AIR	W		
Wil		6	VEG AIR	WF		
Great Blu		1	AIR	W		
Caspia		2	AIR	W		
Sand	•	8	AIR	W		
Barn Sv	wallow	2	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3		T	T	BEC DAN	10:15	10:35
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Great		2	AIR	W		
Wil		14	AIR	W		
Sand	•	63	AIR	W		
Forster'		3	AIR	W		
Belding's Sava		1	LAND VEG	WP		
Swa		7	AIR	W		
Marbled	Godwit	2	AIR	W		

Great Blu	e Heron	1	AIR	W			
Location	Observer	•			Start Time	Stop Time	
4				KRS ERC	10:12		10:32
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Great Blu	e Heron	2	LAND AIR	WR			
Western I	Kingbird	4	VEG	WP			
Savannah	Sparrow	1	AIR	W			
Great I	Egret	2	LAND AIR	W			
Sandp	oiper	55	AIR VEG	WR	10 sitting in vegetation		
Forster's	s Tern	2	AIR	W	ů ů		
Swall	low	2	AIR	W			
Caspiar	n Tern	3	AIR	W			
Belding's Savar		2	VEG	Р	heard more th	an 2 calling	
Dowite	cher	34	AIR	W			
Marbled	Godwit	12	AIR	W			
Will	et	1	AIR	W			
Snowy	Egret	1	AIR	W			
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
Location 5	Observer			KRS	Start Time 9:42	Stop Time	10:02
	Observer	Number	Habitat	KRS Behavior		Stop Time	10:02
5		Number 1	Habitat AIR		9:42	Stop Time	10:02
5 Bird Species	Starling			Behavior	9:42	Stop Time	10:02
5 Bird Species European	Starling Kingbird	1	AIR	Behavior W	9:42	Stop Time	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H	Starling Kingbird e Heron	1 5	AIR AIR	Behavior W W	9:42	Stop Time	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western F	Starling Kingbird e Heron biper	1 5 1	AIR AIR AIR	Behavior W W W	9:42		10:02
5 Bird Species European Western F Great Blue Sandp	Starling Kingbird e Heron biper s Tern	1 5 1 60	AIR AIR AIR	Behavior W W W W	9:42 Comments		10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp	Starling Kingbird e Heron biper s Tern Egret	1 5 1 60 4	AIR AIR AIR AIR	Behavior W W W W W W	9:42 Comments	living	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great B	Starling Kingbird e Heron Diper s Tern Egret Godwit	1 5 1 60 4	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG	Behavior W W W W W W R	9:42 Comments flying/d	living	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great B	Starling Kingbird e Heron Diper s Tern Egret Godwit	1 5 1 60 4 1	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG AIR	Behavior W W W W W R W W R	9:42 Comments flying/d brown	living	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great I Marbled Common G	Starling Kingbird e Heron Diper s Tern Egret Godwit Goldeneye	1 5 1 60 4 1	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG AIR	Behavior W W W W W R W W R	9:42 Comments flying/d brown had white str	living body ipe on butt	10:02
5 Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great B Marbled Common G Location	Starling Kingbird e Heron Diper s Tern Egret Godwit Goldeneye	1 5 1 60 4 1	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG AIR	Behavior W W W W W W W W W V R W W W W W	9:42 Comments flying/d brown had white str	living body ipe on butt	
5 Bird Species European Western F Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great I Marbled Common G Location 6	Starling Kingbird e Heron biper s Tern Egret Godwit coldeneye Observer	1 5 1 60 4 1 1	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG AIR AIR	Behavior W W W W W R W W ERC	9:42 Comments flying/d brown had white str Start Time 9:42	living body ipe on butt	
Bird Species European Western H Great Blue Sandp Forster's Great B Marbled Common G Location 6 Bird Species	Starling Kingbird e Heron Diper s Tern Egret Godwit Goldeneye Observer	1 5 1 60 4 1 1 1	AIR AIR AIR AIR AIR VEG AIR AIR AIR AIR	Behavior W W W W W W R W W ERC	9:42 Comments flying/d brown had white str Start Time 9:42	living body ipe on butt	

Swallow	2	AIR	W	
Anna's Hummingbird	1	AIR	W	
Western Kingbird	2	AIR VEG MAN	FP	perched on salicornia subterminalis and fence
Belding's Savannah Sparrow				heard singing no visual
Osprey	1	LAND AIR MAN	FR	drinking rainwater/flew to telephone pole
Great Egret	1	LAND	F	feeding in degraded salicornia viginica patch
Mallard	3	AIR	W	

Total Bird Number	352
Number of Observed Species	22

Number of Individual Species	
American Crow	2
Anna's Hummingbird	1
Barn Swallow	2
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	3
Caspian Tern	8
Common Goldeneye	1
Double-crested Cormorant	4
Dowitcher	34
European Starling	1
Forster's Tern	27
Great Blue Heron	6
Great Egret	6
Gull	2
Mallard	3
Marbled Godwit	17
Osprey	1
Sandpiper	189
Savannah Sparrow	1
Snowy Egret	1

Swallow	11
Western Kingbird	11
Willet	21

Date	Temp	Tide		Humidity	Wind	Weather	
4/17/2006	65 °F	3	- IN	45%	2	0	
Location	Observer	_			Start Time	Stop Time	
1				BEC	1:48	1:08	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
					repeated chirp/2 v	vere diving for	
Forster's	Tern	16	MAN AIR	RWFC	fish		
Gull		39	MAN AIR	R W			
Caspian		2	MAN AIR	RW	harsh		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
2		T	T	BEC	2:10	2:30	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Gull		7	AIR	W			
Snowy E	gret	1	SHAL	F	black beak/black	legs/yellow feet	
Wille	t	9	MUD	RF	black/white	under wings	
Savannah S	Sparrow	2	VEG	PW			
American	Crow	1	AIR	W			
Forster's		3	AIR MUD	WRF			
Caspian	Tern	2	AIR	W			
Swallo	W	1	AIR	W			
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
3				BEC	2:32	2:52	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Great Blue	Heron	1	VEG	R			
Wille	t	10	MUD VEG	F			
Marbled G	odwit	1	MUD	F			
Snowy E	gret	1	SHAL	F			
Sandpip	ers	150	MUD AIR	F W			
Caspian		6	MUD	R			
Forster's		4	MUD	R	1 juvenile/white forehead		
Semipalmate		1	MUD	F			
Mallar	d	1	AIR	W			
Great E	gret	1	AIR	W			

Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
4				KRS	2:41	3:01	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Forster's	Tern	2	AIR	WF			
Great E	gret	1	AIR	W			
Sandpip	ers	60	AIR	W			
Black-crowned N	Night-Heron	1	VEG	R	hiding i	n grass	
Caspian		1	AIR	W			
American	Crow	3	AIR	W			
Western Sa	ndpiper	7	MUD	С			
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
5				KRS	2:13	2:33	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Least T	ern	4	AIR	W			
Great Blue	Heron	1	MUD	R			
Great E	gret	1	H2O	С			
Western Sa	ndpiper	40	AIR	W			
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
6				KRS	1:47	2:07	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments		
Western Sa	ndpiper	60	MUD	С			
Whimb	rel	17	MUD	С			
Snowy E	gret	1	H2O	С			
Semipalmate	d Plover	5	MUD	С			
?no positiv	re ID?	1	VEG	W	flew out of	tall grass	

Total Bird Number	463
Number of Observed Species	18

Number of Individual Species	
American Crow	4

	1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1
Caspian Tern	11
Forster's Tern	25
Great Blue Heron	2
Great Egret	3
Gull	46
Least Tern	4
Mallard	1
Marbled Godwit	1
Sandpipers	210
Savannah Sparrow	2
Semipalmated Plover	6
Snowy Egret	3
Swallow	1
Western Sandpiper	107
Whimbrel	17
Willet	19

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
4/19/2006	69 °F	1 - IN		51%	1	0
Location Observer				Start Time	Stop Time	
1				DAN	1:16	1:36
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster's		21	MAN AIR	RWF		
Gu		16	MAN AIR	R W		
Caspiar		3	MAN	R		
Snowy	•	1	SHAL	F		
Great Blu	e Heron	1	AIR	W		
America	n Crow	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				DAN	1:37	1:57
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Caspiar		10	SHAL AIR	RFW		
Forster's	s Tern	9	SHAL AIR	WR		
Sandr		5	MUD	F		
Will		2	MUD	F		
America		1	AIR	W		
Great		1	AIR	W		
Gu		1	AIR	W		
Red-taile		1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				DAN	2:00	2:20
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Whim		1	MUD	F		
Belding's Savar		4	VEG	R W		
Caspiar		2	MUD	R		
America		4	AIR	W		
Forster's		6	AIR	W		
Great	-	1	AIR	W		
Will		1	MUD	R		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time

4				BEC	2:	01	2:	22
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments			
Great I	Egret	1	SHAL	F				
Will	et	8	MUD AIR	FRW				
Forster's	s Tern	2	AIR	W				
America	n Crow	2	AIR	W				
Swal	low	4	AIR	W				
Marbled	Godwit	3	AIR	W				
Caspiar	n Tern	2	AIR	FW	divin	g for	fish	
Location	Observer			_	Start Time		Stop Time	
5				BEC	1:	37	1:	57
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	or Comments			
-					black w/ yellow beak/perched on flagpole/playing "king of		lagpole/playing "king of the	÷
European		4	MAN AIR	WP	VP hill"			
Caspiar		1	AIR	WF	divin	_		
Red-taile	d Hawk	1	AIR	W	being chased			
Great Blu	e Heron	1	AIR MUD	WR	landed	l in n	nudflat	
Western I	Kingbird	1	AIR LAND	WP				
Black P	heobe	1	LAND	Р				
Location	Observer				Start Time		Stop Time	
6				BEC	1:	13	1:	33
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments			
Sandp	oiper	100	MUD	F				
Killde	eer	4	MUD VEG	F	F 2 stripes around neck			
American	Kestrel	1	AIR	W	V flew from telephone poles on studebaker into marsh		ebaker into marsh	
Belding's Savar	nnah Sparrow	1	VEG	W	heard calling/flew across vegetation			

Total Bird Number	229
Number of Observed Species	19

Number of Individual Species	
------------------------------	--

American Crow	8
American Kestrel	1
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	5
Black Pheobe	1
Caspian Tern	18
European Starling	4
Forster's Tern	38
Great Blue Heron	2
Great Egret	3
Gull	17
Killdeer	4
Marbled Godwit	3
Red-tailed Hawk	2
Sandpiper	105
Snowy Egret	1
Swallow	4
Western Kingbird	1
Whimbrel	1
Willet	11

Date	Temp		Tide	Humidity	Wind	Weather
4/21/2006	65 °F		1 - IN	61%	1	0
Location	Observer				Start Time Stop Time	
1				BEC KRS	1:32	1:53
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Green H	eron	1	MAN	R		
Double-crested	Cormorant	2	MAN	R		
Forster's	Tern	13	MAN AIR MUD	RWF	males dving for fish and giveniles	giving to females/2
Gull		6	MAN AIR	RW	,	
Snowy E	gret	1	SHAL	F		
Long-billed D	owitcher	1	SHAL	F		
Whimb	rel	4	SHAL	F		
European S	Starling	1	MAN	Р	perched	on fence
Sandpi	per	100	MUD	F		
Ospre	: y	1	AIR	W		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
2				BEC KRS	1:58	2:18
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Forster's	Tern	3	AIR MUD	WR	1 ju\	venile
Great E	gret	1	AIR	W		
Snowy E	gret	1	MUD	R		
Western Ki	ngbird	2	AIR	W		
Caspian	Tern	2	MUD	R		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
3				ERC CAR	1:52	2:12
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Great Blue		1	SHAL	F		
Snowy E		1	SHAL	F		
Forster's		5	AIR	WF		
Belding's Savanr		1	AIR VEG	F		
Sandpi		5	AIR	W		
Great E	gret	1	SHAL	F		

Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
4				ERC CAR	1:30	
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Great Blue	Heron	1	AIR	W		
Anna's Humr	mingbird	1	AIR	W		
Mallar	rd	2	AIR	W	male a	nd female
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
5				DAN MAT	1:55	2:15
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Red-tailed	Hawk	2	AIR	W		
Red-shoulder	ed Hawk	1	AIR	W		
Peregrine I	Falcon	1	AIR	W		
Mourning	Dove	2	LAND	R		
Belding's Savanr	nah Sparrow	1	VEG	Р		
Location	Observer				Start Time	Stop Time
6				DAN MAT	1:27	1:57
Bird Species		Number	Habitat	Behavior	Comments	
Western Sa	ndpiper	100	MUD	F		
Great Blue	Heron	1	MUD AIR	WR		
Semipalmate	d Plover	4	MUD	F		
Belding's Savanr	nah Sparrow	2	VEG AIR	WP		
Anna's Humr	mingbird	1	AIR	W		
Mourning	Dove	1	AIR	W		

Total Bird Number	273
Number of Observed	
Species	23

Number of Individual Species	
Anna's Hummingbird	2

Belding's Savannah Sparrow	4
Caspian Tern	2
Double-crested Cormorant	2
European Starling	1
Forster's Tern	21
Great Blue Heron	3
Great Egret	2
Green Heron	1
Gull	6
Long-billed Dowitcher	1
Mallard	2
Mourning Dove	3
Osprey	1
Peregrine Falcon	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	1
Red-tailed Hawk	2
Sandpiper	105
Semipalmated Plover	4
Snowy Egret	3
Western Kingbird	2
Western Sandpiper	100
Whimbrel	4

Extra page.

10
46
9
25
2
3
22
19
1
1
1
44
7
1
1
15
46
5
33
187
18
21
1
143
1
5
4
3
1
8
64
3
7
1
2
2
6
0
2
1443
3
10
17
22
26
482
24

Total # of Individual Sp.	42
American Avocet	9
American Crow	25
American Kestrel	2
Black Pheobe	1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1
California Towhee	1
Caspian Tern	44
Common Goldeneye	1
Cormorant	1
Double-crested Cormorant	15
Dowitcher	46
Long-billed Dowitcher	1
Eared Grebe	5
European Starling	33
Forster's Tern	187
Great Blue Heron	18
Great Egret	21
Green Heron	1
Gull	143
Ring-billed Gull	2
Hummingbird	1
Anna's Hummingbird	3
Killdeer	5
Least Tern	4
Long-billed Curlew	3
Mallard	8
Marbled Godwit	64
Mourning Dove	3
Osprey	7
Peregrine Falcon	1
Pied-billed Grebe	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	2
Red-tailed Hawk	6
Sandpiper	1443
Savannah Sparrow	3
Belding's Savannah	
Sparrow	19
Semipalmated Plover	10
Snowy Egret	17
Swallow	22
Barn Swallow	22
Cliff Swallow	7
Western Kingbird	26
Western Sandpiper	482
Whimbrel	24

Willet	133
Yellowlegs	2
Total # of Individual Sp	2876

Willet	133
Yellowlegs	2
Total # of Individual Sp.	2876