

May 1, 2015

Ms. Stacey Love  
Recovery Permits Coordinator  
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office  
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250  
Carlsbad, California 92008

**RE: COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE ENCINCA HUB PORTION OF THE PROPOSED SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY SYCAMORE TO PEÑASQUITOS 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Ms. Love:

This letter report summarizes the results of the focused, protocol-level, presence/absence surveys for the federally listed threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*) for the Encina Hub portion of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 Kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line Project (Proposed Project). Busby Biological Services, Inc. (BBS) was contracted by Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers) to conduct these surveys on behalf of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) to evaluate the potential impacts of the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project. The Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project was added after the initial coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were performed in fall 2013.

This survey summary report focuses on the methods and results used to evaluate areas within the Encina Hub. A separate report was prepared to summarize the methods and results for the surveys performed in areas of the main alignment that were not previously surveyed for the Proposed Project. This report is titled *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Summary Report for Areas Not Previously Surveyed for the Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric Company Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, California* and dated April 28, 2015.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

A brief summary of the Proposed Project and coastal California gnatcatcher are provided in this section.

### **Proposed Project Location and Description**

The Proposed Project includes construction of a new, approximately 16.7-mile 230 kV transmission line between the existing SDG&E Sycamore Canyon and Peñasquitos substations; the consolidation of two existing 69 kV power lines onto new double-circuit, steel structures that would replace existing, predominantly wood structures; and re-routing at the Encina and Mira Mesa Hubs.

This survey summary report focuses on the portion of the Proposed Project that is proposed at the Encina Hub. An existing San Luis Rey–Mission 230 kV transmission line would be removed from service at the Encina Hub to create an open position for the proposed new 230-kV transmission line. The following steps would occur to reconfigure the 230 kV transmission lines at Encina Hub:

- Remove jumpers between existing towers
- Transfer the existing conductor between towers
- Install jumpers from towers
- Install new conductor from tower between three existing towers
- Install dead ends assemblies, dampers and spacers on existing towers

All new transmission line facilities would be located within existing SDG&E Right-of-Way (ROW) or within franchise position within existing public roadways, and the entire Proposed Project is located within San Diego County (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

### **Brief Survey Area Explanation**

Focused coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were conducted for the Proposed Project within all suitable habitats within and adjacent to the current Proposed Project alignment.

During fall 2013, focused, protocol-level, non-breeding season coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were conducted within the original Biological Survey Area (BSA), which included a 500-foot-wide survey corridor along the approximately 16.7-mile Proposed Project alignment, the Sycamore Canyon and Peñasquitos Substations, and the proposed Sycamore and Stowe construction yards (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2, and 3). The results of the fall 2013 coastal California gnatcatcher surveys conducted within the original BSA were summarized previously in a separate survey summary report, titled *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Summary Report for the Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric Company Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, California* and dated January 14, 2014.

During Spring 2015, subsequent focused, protocol-level, breeding season coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were conducted within and adjacent to the portions of the current BSA that were added after the original BSA had already been surveyed, including access roads, staging yards, the Encina Hub, the Mira Mesa Hub, and all other associated work areas (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2, and 3).

Because the Encina Hub is located in a geographically distinct location and is not within the immediate vicinity of the main Proposed Project alignment (Appendix A: Figure 1), two separate survey summary reports were prepared for the spring 2015 surveys, one for the coastal California gnatcatcher surveys conducted at Encina Hub and one for the surveys that were conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment. This report focuses on the results of the focused coastal California gnatcatcher surveys conducted at the Encina Hub.

The results of the focused coastal California gnatcatcher surveys in the original BSA, new areas along the main alignment, and the Encina Hub will be compiled so that all survey results are utilized to inform future Proposed Project planning efforts.

## **Coastal California Gnatcatcher Species Information**

The coastal California gnatcatcher is a small, blue-gray, non-migratory songbird that is a federally listed threatened species and a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species of special concern. One of three subspecies of the California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*), the coastal California gnatcatcher has one of the most limited distributions of any bird species in North America (Atwood 1991). The coastal California gnatcatcher occurs on coastal slopes in southern California, from the coast and foothills of southern Ventura County, south through Los Angeles County, Orange County, southwestern San Bernardino County, western Riverside County, and San Diego County, and south into northwestern Baja California, Mexico (Atwood 1991).

The coastal California gnatcatcher typically occurs from sea level to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in or near coastal sage scrub habitat, which is patchily distributed throughout the species' range. The species occurs most frequently within coastal sage scrub stands on mesas, gently sloping areas, and along the lower slopes of the coast ranges that are dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) (Atwood 1990). Other plant species important for the nesting and foraging of this species include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*). Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) habitats may also support breeding pairs, especially where coastal sage scrub may occur nearby or form a component of the habitat (Bontrager 1991).

The coastal California gnatcatcher typically occurs in high frequencies and densities in coastal sage scrub with a slope gradient of less than 40 percent and with an open or broken canopy with a shrub cover of 20 to 60 percent and a shrub height of 3 to 4 feet. The coastal California gnatcatcher occurs in low frequencies and densities or is absent in coastal sage scrub with a very short or tall shrub height and with a dense or closed canopy (Weaver 1998); this species is usually absent from coastal sage scrub dominated by tall shrubs. Territory size is highly variable as vegetation density decreases with distance from the coast, probably as a result of food resource availability, ranging from less than 1 hectare along the coast to over 9 hectares inland (Braden 1997, Preston et al. 1998, Atwood et al. 1998). Nonbreeding season home range size is about 80 percent larger than breeding season home range (Preston et al. 1998, Bontrager 1991).

While predominantly dependent on coastal sage scrub, the coastal California gnatcatcher also uses other habitats and shows seasonal and daily patterns in such use of these habitats. In particular, the coastal California gnatcatcher has been documented using chaparral, grassland, and riparian habitats where these habitats occur adjacent to coastal sage scrub and especially when these habitats are mesic and not summer-deciduous. The use of these habitats appears to be most frequent during late summer, autumn, and winter for dispersal and during periods of drought for dispersal and foraging opportunities; however, breeding territories have also been documented outside of coastal sage scrub habitat (Campbell *et al.* 1998). Factors contributing to the gnatcatcher's use of alternative habitats may include improved food source availability, higher survival rates during juvenile dispersal, fire avoidance, cooler microclimate during heat stress, and lower predation rates for juveniles (Campbell *et al.* 1998).

The coastal California gnatcatcher becomes highly territorial each year by late February or early March, and males generally become more vocal during this period (Mock *et al.* 1990). In southwestern San Diego County, where the Proposed Project is located, the mean breeding season territory size ranges from 12 to 27 acres per pair, and nonbreeding season territory size ranges from 12 to 42 acres per pair (Preston *et al.* 1998). During the nonbreeding season, the coastal California gnatcatcher has been observed to wander in adjacent territories and unoccupied habitat, increasing its home range size to approximately 78 percent larger than its breeding territory (Preston *et al.* 1998).

The coastal California gnatcatcher breeding season extends from mid-February through the end of August, with peak nesting activity occurring from mid-March through mid-May. Nest building begins in mid-March, with the earliest recorded egg date of March 20 (Mock *et al.* 1990). The nest of the coastal California gnatcatcher is a small, cup-shaped basket usually found 1 to 3 feet above the ground in a small shrub. Clutch size ranges between three and five eggs. Juvenile birds associate with their parents for several weeks (sometimes months) after fledging (Atwood 1990). Post breeding dispersal of fledglings occurs between late May and late November. The coastal California gnatcatcher is a persistent nest builder and often attempts multiple broods, which suggests high reproductive potential. However, this is typically offset by high rates of nest predation and brood parasitism (Atwood 1990; Grishaver *et al.* 1998).

The principal reasons for the federally threatened status of the coastal California gnatcatcher is the loss, fragmentation, and adverse modification of habitat from urban and agricultural development, wildfire, invasive nonnative plants, grazing, nest predation, and brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) (Mock *et al.* 1990,). It is estimated that up to 90 percent of coastal sage scrub vegetation has been lost as a result of development and land conversion, and coastal sage scrub is considered to be one of the most depleted habitat types in the United States (Kirkpatrick and Hutchinson 1977; O'Leary 1990; Westman 1981a-b; Barbour and Major 1977; Bontrager 1991; USFWS 2007, USFWS 2010).

## **METHODS**

A habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level, breeding coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were performed within suitable habitat located within the Encina Hub footprint and within a 300-foot buffer of the Encina Hub. The methods used for the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level surveys are presented in this section.

### **Habitat Assessment Methods**

Prior to initiating the focused, protocol-level, breeding coastal California gnatcatcher surveys at the Encina Hub, a focused habitat assessment was conducted in fall 2014 by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) permitted biologists to identify locations of suitable habitat for the species both within and adjacent to the Encina Hub.

Initially, historical occurrence data for coastal California gnatcatcher that have been reported from within 5 miles of the Encina Hub were evaluated prior to conducting the habitat assessment field survey for coastal California gnatcatcher. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist generated a map from the most recent version of the CDFW *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB; CDFW 2013) and other databases

identifying reported coastal California gnatcatcher detections within a 5-mile buffer of the Encina Hub to allow USFWS-permitted biologists to view the historic distribution of coastal California gnatcatcher within the vicinity of the Encina Hub.

Next, USFWS-permitted biologists conducted a field habitat assessment within the Encina Hub and 300-foot buffer to identify potential coastal California gnatcatcher habitat. The field habitat assessment was conducted by assessing the vegetation communities on foot to gain a closer look at the plant species composition within the potentially suitable habitat.

Polygons of suitable habitat were hand-drawn onto high-resolution aerial field maps. The polygons on these field maps were later screen-digitized in the office by a GIS specialist using ArcGIS software. Finally, survey boundaries were adjusted and potentially suitable coastal California gnatcatcher habitat was either added or eliminated from the survey area through closer investigation on foot during this first round of focused, protocol-level, breeding coastal California gnatcatcher surveys.

### **Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Methods**

Focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher were conducted by USFWS-permitted biologists in accordance with the current USFWS survey protocol for coastal California gnatcatcher surveys within NCCP areas, titled *Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Poliophtila californica californica) Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines* and dated February 28, 1997.

All surveys were conducted between approximately 6:00am and 12:00pm and avoided periods of adverse weather conditions (e.g., excessively hot or cold temperatures, high winds, steady rain, dense fog, other inclement weather conditions) that would impede detection of the coastal California gnatcatcher. Surveyors slowly walked throughout the suitable habitat identified within and adjacent to the Encina Hub during the habitat assessment and used visual and auditory cues to detect the coastal California gnatcatcher. Various routes were utilized to conduct an unbiased survey of the potentially suitable habitat.

Pre-recorded coastal California gnatcatcher vocalization playbacks were only used to elicit initial calls from coastal California gnatcatcher and were not used frequently or to elicit further behaviors. Pre-recorded vocalizations were played for a period of 5 to 15 seconds and were generally repeated approximately every 100 feet within the surveyed habitat. No more than approximately 80 acres of suitable habitat were surveyed per day, per USFWS-permitted biologist.

For each coastal California gnatcatcher detection, surveyors recorded the approximate location electronically using a hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) device and/or by hand onto a high resolution aerial image of the survey areas. Surveyors also estimated the age, sex, and number of individuals detected and included notes about each detection. In addition, surveyors recorded other wildlife species observed directly or detected indirectly by sign, including scat, tracks, calls, and other evidence.

## **RESULTS**

The results of the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level coastal California gnatcatcher surveys are presented in this section.

## **Habitat Assessment Results**

BBS biologist, Laurie Gorman, conducted a field habitat assessment for coastal California gnatcatcher within and adjacent to the Encina Hub during fall 2014. The initial assessment of potentially suitable coastal California gnatcatcher habitat within the Encina Hub and a 300-foot buffer was further refined by BBS biologist, Charles Vettes, through closer investigation on foot during the first round of focused, protocol-level coastal California gnatcatcher surveys. A total of approximately 49.60 acres of potentially suitable coastal California gnatcatcher habitat was surveyed within and adjacent to the Encina Hub (Appendix A: Figure 3).

Potentially suitable habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher that required surveys included Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, and some of the disturbed habitat (Appendix A: Figure 3). The potentially suitable habitat that was identified within these vegetation communities listed above typically has an open or broken canopy with a shrub cover of 20 to 60 percent, a shrub height of 3 to 4 feet, and contains the following species that either dominate or form a component of the vegetation communities: California sagebrush, California buckwheat, white sage, black sage, coyote brush, and broom baccharis.

Vegetation communities excluded from the focused, protocol-level coastal California gnatcatcher surveys because they were determined through field reconnaissance not to contain suitable habitat for the species include southern riparian scrub, mulefat scrub, bare ground, native grassland, nonnative grassland, developed lands, and ornamental vegetation.

The following paragraphs provide a description of the vegetation communities that were considered suitable or potentially suitable coastal California gnatcatcher habitat.

### **Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub/Disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub**

Diegan coastal sage scrub is a wide-spread vegetation community ranging from coastal Los Angeles County into northern Baja California. It consists mainly of low, soft-woody sub-shrubs (approximately 3 feet high) that are most actively growing in winter and early spring and are facultatively drought-deciduous. Within and adjacent to Encina Hub, this vegetation community is dominated by a variable mix of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), coast goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California sunflower (*Encelia californica*), and occasional black sage (*Salvia melifera*) and coast pricklypear (*Opuntia littoralis*).

Disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub contains many of the same species that are found in undisturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub but may contain various types of disturbance, ranging from a predominance of invasive or ornamental species, physical disturbance from grading or fire management activities, or a recent history of fire.

At the Encina Hub, coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were conducted in the Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub located within and adjacent to Encina Hub.

## **Disturbed Habitat**

Disturbed habitat refers to any land on which the native vegetation has been significantly altered by agriculture, construction, or other land-clearing activities, and the species composition and site conditions are not characteristic of the disturbed phase of a particular vegetation community (e.g., disturbed chaparral). Disturbed habitat is typically found in vacant lots, roadsides, construction staging areas, or abandoned fields, and is dominated by nonnative annual species and perennial broadleaf species.

At the Encina Hub, coastal California gnatcatcher surveys were conducted in the disturbed habitat that was associated with the Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, when the disturbed habitat had a potential to support coastal California gnatcatcher breeding or foraging.

## **Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Results**

A total of three, NCCP protocol-level, breeding focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey rounds were conducted within approximately 49.60 acres of potentially suitable habitat between February 24 and March 17, 2015 (Appendix A: Figure 3). Each survey round took 1 day to complete because the habitat was easily accessible and contiguous throughout the survey area. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather conditions by USFWS-permitted biologists Charles Vettes (TE-20160B-0) and Laurie Gorman (TE-233367-1). Appendix B provides a summary of survey conditions, including survey times, weather conditions, and name of surveyor.

During the coastal California gnatcatcher surveys, the number of coastal California gnatcatcher detections ranged from 13 individuals during survey rounds 1 and 2 to 12 individuals during survey round 3 (Table 1; Appendix A: Figures 4a and 4b).

**Table 1. Summary of Individuals Detected per Survey Round**

Survey Round	Date	Number of Individuals
Round 1	2/24/15	13
Round 2	3/7/15	13
Round 3	3/17/15	12

After reviewing the location of all detections during all the surveys throughout the BSA, the total number of individual coastal California gnatcatcher within the BSA is estimated to be between approximately 12 and 13 individuals.

Coastal California gnatcatcher detections during these surveys ranged from nesting adults pairs to solitary adult male and female individuals. Appendix C provides a more detailed breakdown of each detection, including the number of individuals, GPS coordinates, and brief notes about the detection.

The majority of coastal California gnatcatcher detections were within Diegan coastal sage scrub. During the breeding season, it is typical for coastal California gnatcatcher to remain in territories within higher quality habitats. During the fall, it is common for coastal California

gnatcatcher to be detected in a variety of habitats not typically considered suitable during the breeding season because adult nonbreeding season home range size compared to breeding season home range size increases by approximately 80 percent (Preston et al. 1998, Bontrager 1991), juveniles are dispersing through submarginal habitats, and adjacent habitats provide diverse foraging opportunities for individuals.

In addition to the coastal California gnatcatcher, 38 other wildlife species were detected during the focused coastal California gnatcatcher surveys. Appendix D provides a complete list of all wildlife species detected during the focused coastal California gnatcatcher surveys.

## **SUMMARY**

Based on the results of these spring 2015 surveys, approximately 12 to 13 individual coastal California gnatcatchers are estimated within and adjacent to the Encina Hub. Coastal California gnatcatchers were detected primarily in Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub.

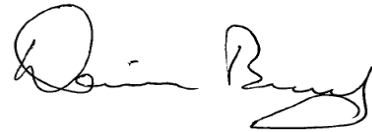
Please do not hesitate to contact Melissa Busby at [melissa@busbybiological.com](mailto:melissa@busbybiological.com) or 858.334.9507 or Darin Busby at [darin@busbybiological.com](mailto:darin@busbybiological.com) or 858.334.9508 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



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Melissa Busby  
Owner/Principal Biologist  
Busby Biological Services, Inc.



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Darin Busby  
Owner/Principal Biologist  
Busby Biological Services, Inc.

cc: Paul Morrissey, Chambers  
Joshua Taylor, TRC  
Elisha Back, TRC  
Robert Fletcher, SDG&E



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United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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**PROJECT BIOLOGIST SIGNATURE PAGE**

All biologists performing focused, protocol-level, coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) surveys for the Encina Hub portion of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Substation 230 kilovolt transmission line project (Proposed Project) were permitted to survey for this species under Section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The undersigned project biologists certify this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher conducted for the Proposed Project during spring 2015.



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Charles Vettes  
Biologist  
Busby Biological Services, Inc.  
ESA Permit Number TE-233367-1

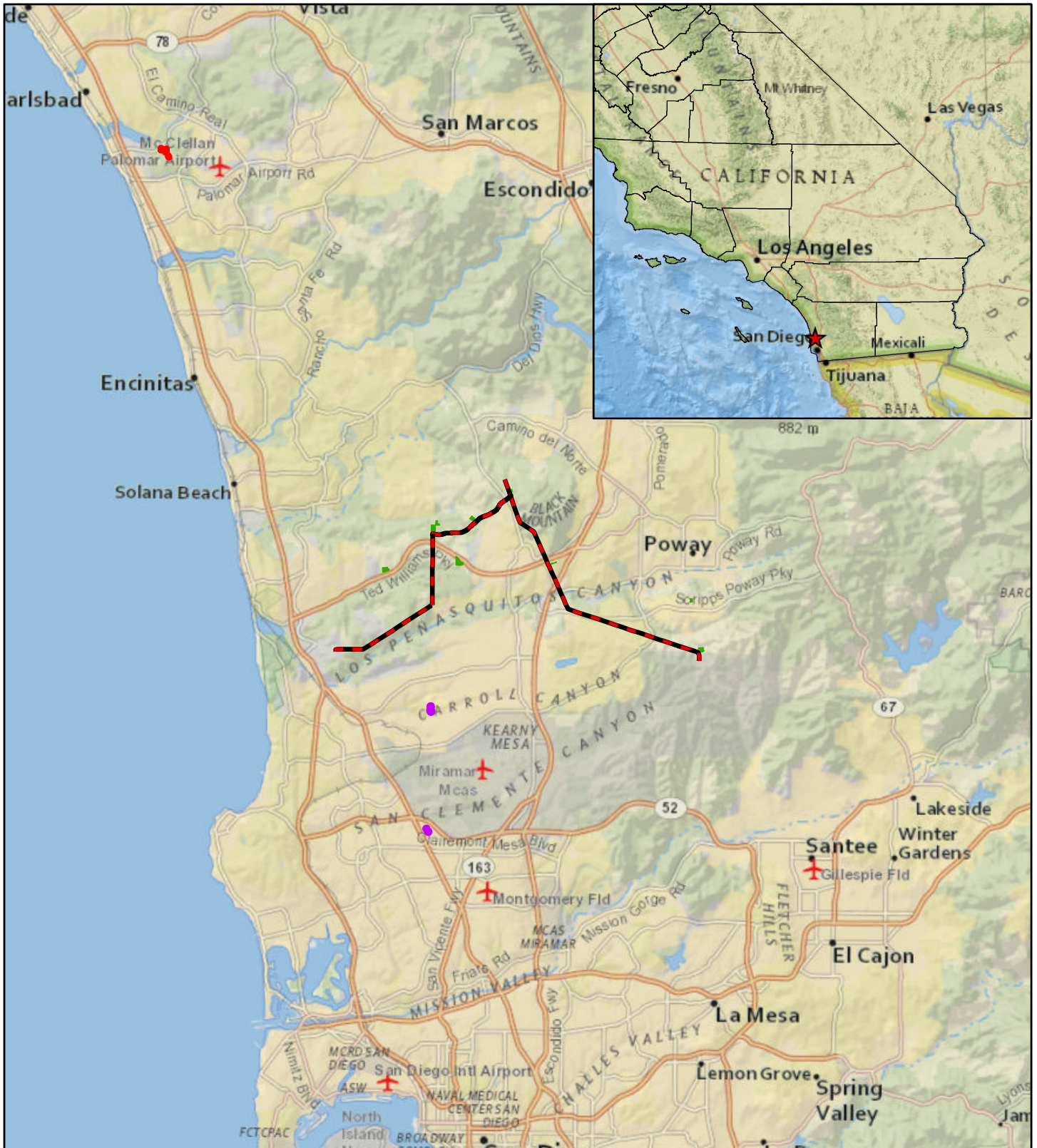


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Laurie Gorman  
Senior Biologist/Project Manager  
Busby Biological Services, Inc.  
ESA Permit Number TE-233367-1

## **APPENDIX A – Figures**

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## Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location Map

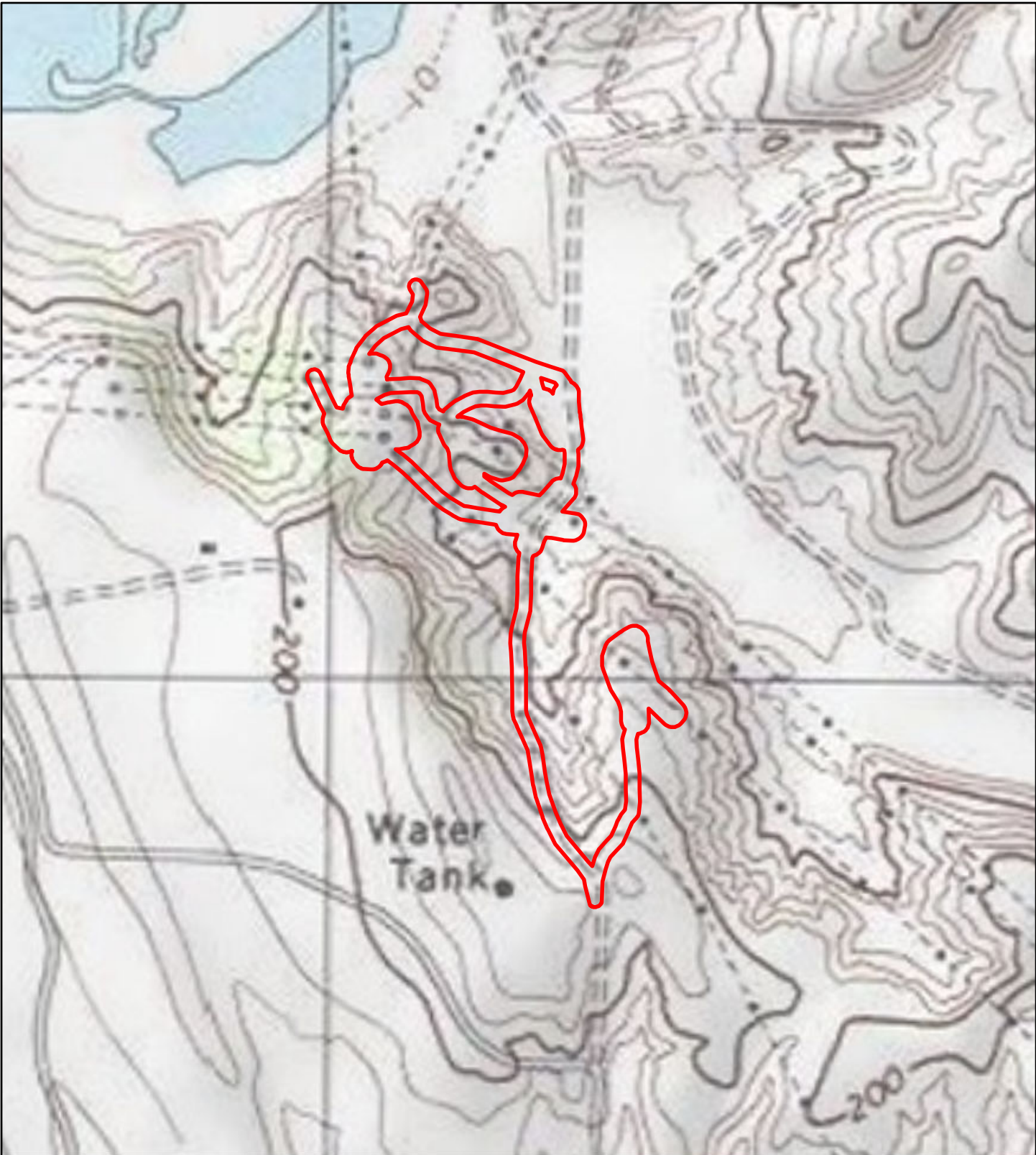
Figure 1

-  Proposed Project Route
-  Staging Yards
-  Encina Hub
-  Mira Mesa Hub



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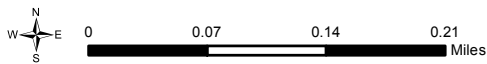
### Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Location Map - Encina Hub

Figure 2



 Encina Hub Survey Area



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A Sempra Energy utility



Sources: SDG&E; Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed. Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy.



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**Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project**  
 Survey Area Map - Encina Hub

**Figure 3**

-  300ft Buffer
-  Potential Coastal California Gnatcatcher Habitat



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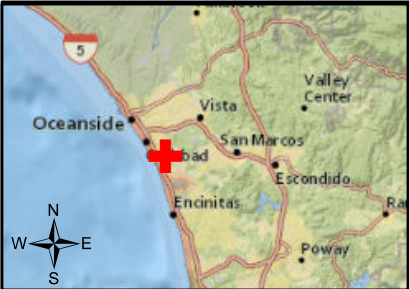




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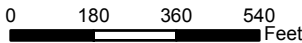
**Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project**

CAGN Detections Overview map - Encina Hub

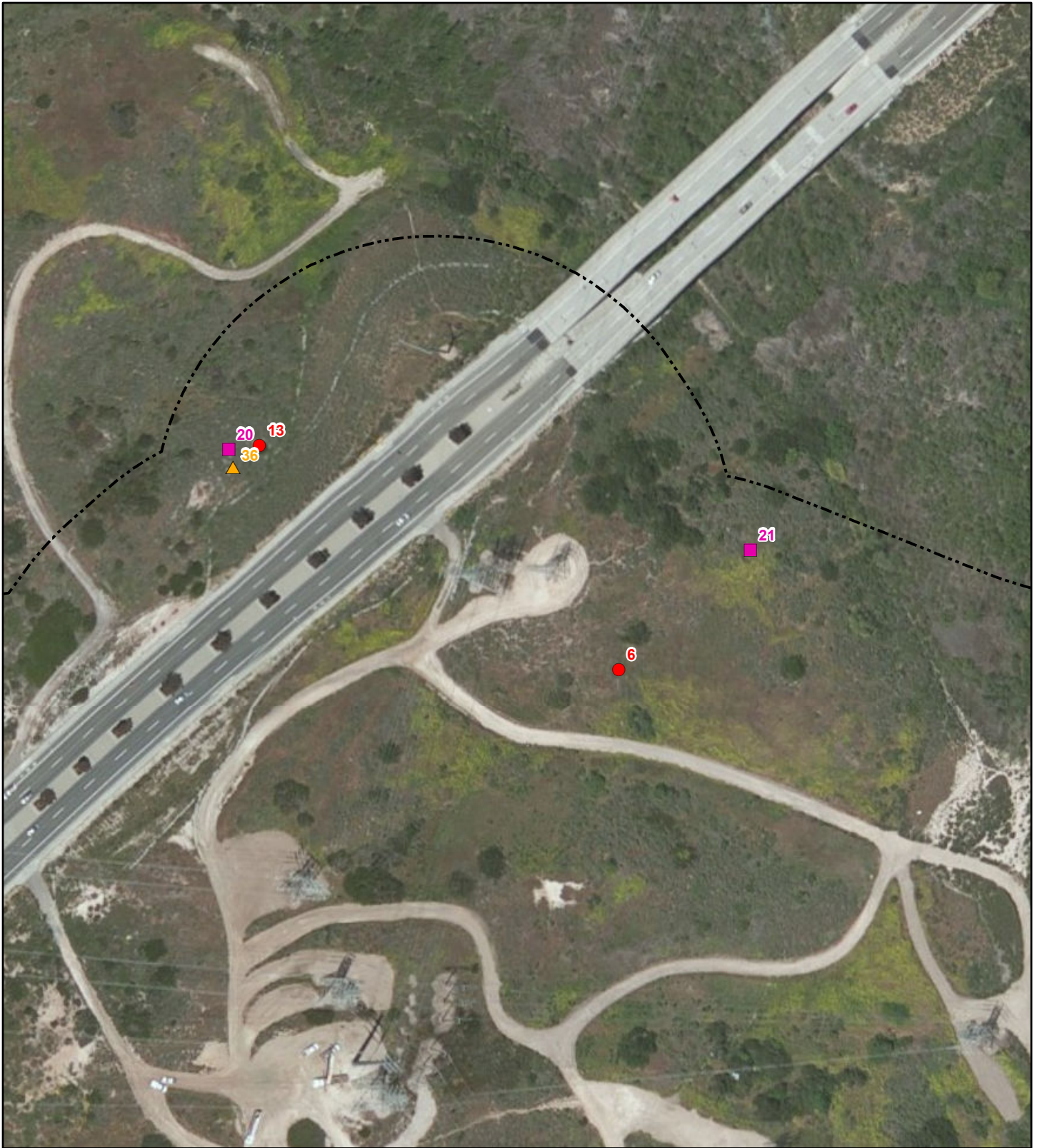
**Figure 4a**



-  300ft Buffer
-  CAGN Detection





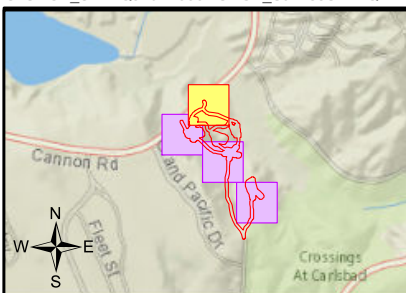


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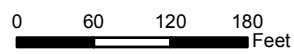
### Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

CAGN Detections - Encina Hub

Figure 4b-1



- CAGN Detections Survey 1
- CAGN Detections Survey 2
- ▲ CAGN Detections Survey 3
- 300ft Buffer



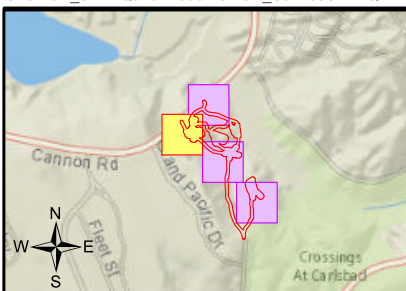


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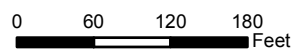
### Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

CAGN Detections - Encina Hub

Figure 4b-2



- CAGN Detections Survey 1
- CAGN Detections Survey 2
- ▲ CAGN Detections Survey 3
- ⋯ 300ft Buffer



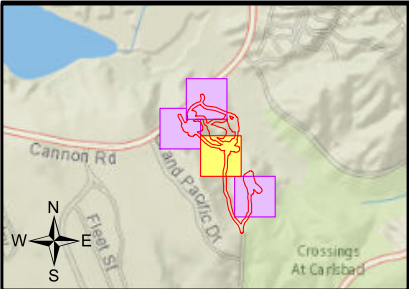


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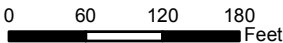
**Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project**

CAGN Detections - Encina Hub

**Figure 4b-3**



- CAGN Detections Survey 1
- CAGN Detections Survey 2
- ▲ CAGN Detections Survey 3
- ⋯ 300ft Buffer



## **APPENDIX B – Survey Conditions**

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## Appendix B – Survey Conditions

Survey #	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyors
				Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)	Clouds (%)	Precip	
1	2/24/15	Start	600	52	0-2	0	0	Charles Vettes
		End	1200	67	2-6	5	0	
2	3/7/15	Start	615	47	0-1	0	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1230	69	0-3	65	0	
3	3/17/15	Start	645	60	0-1	70	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1200	75	2-5	50	0	

## **APPENDIX C – Survey Results**

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## Appendix C – Survey Results

CAGN # On Map	Survey #	Date	GPS Location		Notes
			Northing	Easting	
1	1	2/24/15	33.13229	-117.30717	Single CAGN responds to playback. Not seen.
2-3	1	2/24/15	33.13201	-117.30541	Pair of CAGN foraging closely together and counter calling. Male in breeding plumage.
4	1	2/24/15	33.13079	-117.30695	Male CAGN in breeding plumage singing from multiple high perches (territorial/mate seeking).
5	1	2/24/15	33.13311	-117.30905	Male CAGN in breeding plumage singing from multiple high perches (territorial/mate seeking).
6	1	2/24/15	33.13655	-117.30905	Singing territorial male CAGN in breeding plumage.
7-8	1	2/24/15	33.13395	-117.30769	Two male CAGN in breeding plumage having a territorial dispute. Male giving off alarm call.
9-10	1	2/24/15	33.13436	-117.31010	Pair of CAGN foraging together and counter calling.
11-12	1	2/24/15	33.13560	-117.31224	Pair of CAGN making agitated calls. Territorial. Male giving off alarm call.
13	1	2/24/15	33.13721	-117.31034	Territorial male CAGN singing and foraging.
14-15	2	3/7/15	33.13104	-117.30682	Pair of CAGN popped up from same location, both calling and scolding. Male observed with nesting material and then saw nest approx 70% complete in California sagebrush.
16-17	2	3/7/15	33.13223	-117.30686	Pair of CAGN. Female CAGN observed flying and calling. Then male CAGN observed popping up from habitat without vocalizing. CAGN nest observed almost complete in Russian thistle.
18-19	2	3/7/15	33.13611	-117.31191	Pair of CAGN. Male CAGN observed scolding, female CAGN countercalling.
20	2	3/7/15	33.13720	-117.31045	Territorial male CAGN calling in response to playback tape.
21	2	3/7/15	33.13691	-117.30858	CAGN individual scolding in response to playback tape.
22-23	2	3/7/15	33.13485	-117.30955	Pair of CAGN. One male CAGN scolding. Then female CAGN appeared and I noticed male is carrying nesting material. Pair flew north along slope side while male still holding nesting material and scolding.
24	2	3/7/15	33.13401	-117.30747	Territorial male CAGN calling harshly in response to playback tape. Foraging.
25	2	3/7/15	33.13148	-117.30510	Territorial male CAGN observed scolding and foraging. Just outside of project boundary.
26	2	3/7/15	33.13147	-117.30580	Male CAGN calling. Scolded at male LGCAGN16.

### Appendix C – Survey Results (Con't)

CAGN # On Map	Survey #	Date	GPS Location		Notes
			Northing	Easting	
27-28	3	3/17/15	33.13196	-117.30700	Pair of CAGN responded to playback tape with approach, male calling and then scolding.
29-30	3	3/17/15	33.13106	-117.30685	Pair of CAGN. Male scolding at Bushtits and fighting them away from near nest found last survey in Russian thistle.
31	3	3/17/15	33.13146	-117.30575	Male CAGN calling and foraging. No female CAGN observed after approx. 15 mins of observation.
32-33	3	3/17/15	33.13400	-117.30767	Pair of CAGN. Male scolding, female CAGN following closely behind.
34-35	3	3/17/15	33.13593	-117.31190	Territorial male CAGN calling, and second CAGN heard countercalling along drainage approx. 200 feet north.
36	3	3/17/15	33.13714	-117.31044	Territorial male CAGN calling and foraging, acting aggressive and bold.
37	3	3/17/15	33.13476	-117.30944	Territorial male CAGN calling. No female detected.
38	3	3/17/15	33.13477	-117.31012	Male CAGN heard calling in response to playback tape, then approached.



## **APPENDIX D – Wildlife Species Detected**

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## Appendix D - Wildlife Species Detected

INVERTEBRATES		
Class: Insecta		Insects
Order: Lepidoptera		Butterflies
	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
VERTEBRATES		
Class: Aves		Birds
Order Galliformes		Gallinaceous Birds
Family Odontophoridae		New World Quail
	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail
Order Ciconiiformes		Herons, Ibises, Storks, American Vultures, and Allies
Family Accipitridae		Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies
	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
Order Columbiformes		Pigeons and Doves
Family Columbidae		Pigeons and Doves
	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
Family Cuculidae		Cuckoos and Roadrunners
	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner
Order Apodiformes		Swifts and Hummingbirds
Family Trochilidae		Hummingbirds
	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird
Order Piciformes		Woodpeckers and Allies
Family Picidae		Woodpeckers
	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker
	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
Order Passeriformes		Perching Birds
Family Tyrannidae		Tyrant Flycatchers
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
Family Corvidae		Crows and Jays
	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay
	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
Family Aegithalidae		Bushtits
	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
Family Troglodytidae		Wrens
	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren
	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren

## Appendix D - Wildlife Species Detected (Con't)

<b>Family Sylviidae</b>		<b>Gnatcatchers</b>
	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
	<i>Polioptila californica</i>	Coastal California Gnatcatcher
<b>Family Turdidae</b>		<b>Thrushes</b>
	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush
<b>Family Timaliidae</b>		<b>Babblers</b>
	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit
<b>Family Mimidae</b>		<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>
	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher
<b>Family Sturnidae</b>		<b>Starlings</b>
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<b>Family Parulidae</b>		<b>Wood-Warblers</b>
	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<b>Family Emberizidae</b>		<b>Embrezids</b>
	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow
	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<b>Family Fringillidae</b>		<b>Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies</b>
	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<b>Class: Mammalia</b>		<b>Mammals</b>
<b>Order Rodentia</b>		<b>Rodents</b>
<b>Family Sciuridae</b>		<b>Squirrels and Chipmunks</b>
	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<b>Order Carnivora</b>		<b>Carnivores</b>
<b>Family Canidae</b>		<b>Dogs and foxes</b>
	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog
	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote