APPENDIX B
Burrowing Owl Focused Survey Report (June 16, 2021)

Burrowing Owl Focused Survey Report for Heacock Logistics Parking Lot Project

City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

APN #: 316-211-014

Prepared for:
City of Moreno Valley
Community Development Department, Planning Division
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June 16, 2021

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SUBJECT: BURROWING OWL FOCUSED SURVEY REPORT FOR HEACOCK LOGISTICS PARKING LOT PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Diaz,

At the request of the Lawrence Family Trust, CASC Engineering and Consulting (CASC) has prepared this *Burrowing Owl Focused Survey Report* for the Heacock Logistics Parking Lot Project (Project). This report has been prepared per the guidelines of the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (MSHCP).* The Project site is located within the MSHCP but is not within a Criteria Cell, Cell Group, nor is it described for conservation. The Project site is not within critical habitat (WRCRCA.maps.arcgis.com) for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) but it is located within the *Additional Needs Survey Area for Burrowing Owl* (MSHCP Section 6.3.2) per the MSHCP and is subject to a habitat assessment and focused burrowing owl (BUOW) surveys if suitable habitat is present.

A habitat assessment for BUOW was conducted on April 23, 2021 and focused surveys were conducted April 23, 2021 through June 1, 2021. While suitable BUOW habitat was present on the Project site, no burrowing owl or their sign was observed during the habitat assessment or the surveys. This report documents the methods and results of the literature review, field surveys, and provides a summary of the BUOW's natural history, and outlines the existing conditions of the Project site.

INTRODUCTION

BUOW habitat assessment and focused surveys were conducted in accordance with the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (MSHCP) (Riverside County TLMA, 2006a) as required per the MSHCP. CASC conducted a literature review followed by a habitat assessment of the entire Project site and a 500-foot buffer area around the project site. The Project site and the buffer area are defined as the Biological Study Area (BSA) in this report. The habitat assessment determined suitable habitat on the Project site with the potentially to support BUOW. CASC then proceeded to conducted focused surveys for BUOW. The purpose of the surveys was to determine BUOW presence or absence within the BSA. If present, the surveys would also help to determine BUOW distribution and abundance within the BSA, and breeding status.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lawrence Family Trust (Applicant) proposes to construct the Project which will be a 255 stall semi-truck trailer parking lot on 9.14-acres located at the northeast corner of Heacock Street and the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The property consists of one (1) parcel which is identified as APN 316-211-014 and is flat and vacant. Surrounding land uses include the March Air Reserve Base to the west, and automobile storage facility to the east, and

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warehouses to the north and south (Figures 1 and 2). The Project site and surrounding properties historically have been dry farmed since the 1970's. There are no structures or permanent man-made features on the project site.

BURROWING OWL NATURAL HISTORY

The BUOW is a small, crepuscular (active at dusk and dawn), ground-inhabiting owl that is found largely throughout the southern United States. Its overall length is about seven to ten inches. Coloring is sandy brown on its head, back and upper wings, with noticeable white spotting on its back and upper wings. Adults are barred on their breast, while juveniles are buffy with a white collar. The brown and white mottling helps to provide camouflage in their preferred dry habitats. BUOWs have yellow eyes, long legs, a short tail, with relatively long, narrow wings and a flat, round head. Their long legs help them to see over grasses and short vegetation and aid them in catching their prey (Sibley 2000).

Typical BUOW habitat is open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows (Gallagher, 1997). BUOWs spend most of their time on the ground or on low perch sites such as fence posts and dirt mounds. They are generally found in open country, where tree or shrub canopies cover less than 30% of the habitat (Center for Biological Diversity et al. 2003). Typical habitats include annual and perennial grasslands, shortgrass prairies open agricultural areas (particularly rangelands), desert floors, and vacant lots in residential areas and ruderal fields. Other habitats include oak savannah; grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitat; sandy beaches and coastal dunes; and river bottom lands. The BUOW is primarily a dry grassland species, but it persists and can even thrive in some landscapes that are highly altered by human activity. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows (Shuford et al. 2008). They are the only small owl likely to be seen perched in the open daylight (Sibley 2000).

Nest and roost burrows of the BUOW in California are commonly dug by California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), but they may use American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and fox dens or holes (CDFG 2012). Where burrows are scarce, man-made structures, such as culverts, piles of concrete, rubble, or debris, pipes, asphalt, artificial nest boxes, and openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement also are used as nest sites (CDFG 2012). Both natural and artificial burrows provide protection, shelter, and nest sites.

Nest burrows are usually three to nine feet long, with a downward slope, a "J" or "U" shaped bend, and an enlarged nest chamber at the end. Usually, the immediate area about the burrow is barren and devoid of vegetation. Adults usually return to the same burrow or a nearby area each year. Adult males often use one or more "satellite" burrows near the nest burrow during the nesting period (Center for Biological Diversity et al. 2003). Both sexes prepare the burrow for nesting using their feet, beaks, and wings to scrape out dirt.

BUOWs often nest in loose colonies and members can alert each other to the approach of predators and join in harassment of them. During the nesting season, adult males forage over home ranges 0.8 to 1.16 square miles (2 to 3 square kilometers) and the ranges of neighboring males may overlap considerably (Shuford et al. 2008). A small territory around the nest burrow is aggressively defended against intrusions by other BUOWs, squirrels, and predators. Nesting season for the BUOW in California (courtship and egg laying) occurs between February 1 and August 30 (CDFW 2012). Actual breeding occurs anywhere from March through August, with the peak activity in April and May. The peak of the breeding season occurs between April 15 and July 15 and is the period when most BUOWs have active nests (eggs or young) (CDFW 2012). Suitable BUOW habitat must also support the primary prey items for BUOWs, such as

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insects and small mammals. BUOWs are opportunistic predators preying primarily on a broad array of arthropods (centipedes, spiders, beetles, crickets, and grasshoppers), and small rodents, but they also eat birds, amphibians, reptiles, and carrion. They may hunt from a perch, hover, hawk, run, walk, dive or hop after prey.

BURROWING OWL STATUS AND PROTECTION

FEDERAL AND STATE PROTECTION

While BUOW has no federal protection status, BUOW is designated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as a species of special concern. This status is given a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; or has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status. The goal of designating species as species of special concern is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long-term viability.

This distinctive, small owl is a California Species of Special Concern. Burrowing owls are also protected from direct "take" (defined in this case as killing, injuring, or causing failure of an active nesting effort) by both the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code (Sections § 3503, § 3503.5, and § 3513) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Title 16, United States Code sections 703-712).

LOCAL PROTECTION

Local plan protection is offered for this species under the MSHCP. The MSHCP is intended to serve as a Habitat Conservation Plan pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as a Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP) under the NCCP Act of 2001. Though USFWS and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) have authority to regulate the take of threatened and endangered species, consistent with the terms and conditions of approval of the MSHCP, USFWS and CDFW will grant "Take Authorization" for otherwise lawful actions in exchange for the assembly and management of coordinated MSHCP Conservation Areas for 146 "Covered Species" (including 14 narrow endemic plant species). Covered Species are plants and animals of various federal and state listing statuses. MSHCP *Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area* (NEPSSA) species, *Criteria Area Survey Area* (CASSA) species, *Planning Area Species* and *Additional Needs Survey Areas* that pertain to the location of each site as indicated in the MSHCP are to be evaluated for impacts associated with development.

BUOW are identified in the MSHCP and specific locations within the Plan Area are designated for additional studies specifically related to this species. The project site has been identified as an *Additional Needs Survey Area for* BUOW (MSHCP Section 6.3.2).

STUDY METHODS

LITERATURE REVIEW

To identify the biological resources that exist within the BSA and project vicinity, biologists reviewed relevant literature, databases, agency web sites, reports, management plans, Geographic Information System (GIS) data, maps, and aerial imagery. This desktop analysis was conducted prior to the field surveys

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and is described below.
The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was used to determine if and to what extent BUOWs occur on and adjacent to the project site. Records corresponding to the USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map Quadrangle were obtained. The Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map (wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com) was accessed to verify that the site is within the *Additional Needs Survey Area* as shown in the Plan (County of Riverside, opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/Accessed May 2021).

FIELD SURVEY METHODS
The entire 9.14-acre project site was surveyed including a 500-foot buffer to the north, south, east, and west of the project site. The buffer area totals 36.5-acres, plus 9.14-acres for the project site, thus a total of 45.7-acres were surveyed for BUOW. The Project site is flat and vacant and was disced sometime during 2021. Surrounding land uses include the March Air Reserve Base to the north and west, and automobile storage facility to the east, and warehouses to the south.

The biological surveys covered all accessible areas of the BSA (Figure 2). Part of the buffer area to the west were inaccessible due to the fence line of March Air Force Base. Binoculars were used to look for BUOW in this location. Surveys were conducted during the daytime on foot from April 23 through June 1, 2021. Surveys were conducted during conducive weather conditions as outlined in the BUOW guidelines and were not conducted during abnormal or excessive cold, heat, wind, rain, or other inclement weather (*Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the MSHCP)*. The biologists gained direct access to all areas within the BSA for 100-percent visual coverage. Biologists used Global Positioning System (GPS) units and other GIS and survey-related techniques (Collector App), to collect locational data and record relevant attributes of features or species encountered. Potential burrows and their location within the BSA were recorded using Collector and are shown in Figure 2. Digital color photographs were taken during the field surveys to record site conditions at the time of the field surveys. Photo point locations are shown in Figure 3 and representative site photos are show in Figures 4a-4d. All plants and wildlife observed during the site visits were recorded in field notes and are included in Appendix A Plant Compendia and Appendix B Wildlife Compendia.

BUOW HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND FOCUSED SURVEYS
Step I: Habitat Assessment. Biologists characterized the existing land cover and searched for the presence of suitable BUOW habitat within the project site and within a 500-foot buffer to the project site (Figure 2). Binoculars were used to provide an initial habitat assessment and surveys within the airport property located to the west. The 500-foot buffer directly to the north and east is open space, and the buffer to the south is Perris Valley Channel and open space. One hundred percent visual coverage was obtained within the entire project site and the buffer. The topography of the Project site is relatively flat with an average elevation of 1,235 feet above mean sea level. Identification of habitats and plant communities within the BSA were based on observed dominant species. Generally, classifications of habitat types or vegetation communities were based on Holland's *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland 1986) and *A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009) with modifications to better represent existing site conditions.

Step II: Locating Burrows and Burrowing Owls. Surveys were conducted from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. when weather conditions were conducive to BUOWs. Suitable BUOW habitat areas were identified during the initial habitat assessment (Step I, BUOW Habitat Assessment). Step II surveys were conducted within accessible portions of the BSA that contained BUOW essential habitat (nesting, foraging, wintering, and dispersal habitat). Where topography was suitable, the biologists walked parallel straight-line belt transects spaced no more than 100 feet apart to allow 100% visual coverage of the survey area. In inaccessible areas, biologists used binoculars to gain visual coverage of any inaccessible features. Each

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transect was walked at a pace that allowed careful observations along the transect route and the vicinity (Figure 2).

Biologists searched for suitable BUOW burrows and examined the entrances of all potential burrows for BUOW sign (i.e., tracks, molted feathers, cast pellets,1 prey remains, eggshell fragments, BUOW whitewash, nest burrow decoration materials [e.g., paper, foil, or plastic items (CDFW 2012). Biologists also searched rock piles and man-made culverts and pipes for BUOW sign. Biologists identified, recorded, and mapped with Collector App all potential burrows, occupied burrows, and sign of BUOW (Figure 2).

SURVEY RESULTS

Past agricultural activities have resulted in a substantial loss of native habitat within the Project boundary. The Project site has been dry farmed for decades but is now devoid of most vegetation as the site was disced during spring 2021. Only sparse non-native weedy species were present at the time of the surveys. One potential burrow was noted within the Project site boundary. The adjacent properties (buffer areas to the north, south and east) have historically been dry farmed. Non-native ruderal vegetation was noted within these buffer areas. The majority of potential burrows were recorded west of the Project boundary along Heacock Road. Another cluster of potential burrows was noted in the southwest buffer area which is a part of March Air Force Base. This western buffer was dominated by sparse ruderal non-native grassland. Ground squirrels were noted in this location (Figure 2). The Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel is the southern border of the Project site. This is a soft bottom channel. Ground squirrels were observed within the drainage channel. The buffer areas to the north, and south, and east have all been historically dry farmed. At present, non-native ruderal species were noted throughout the buffer area.

A total of 42 potentially suitable burrows were recorded using Collector App within the BSA (Figure 2). But only one burrow with the potential size and shape to support BUOW was recorded within the Project site boundary. Over the course of the surveys, BUOW was never observed within the BSA. No other sensitive species were observed or noted within the BSA or buffer. Figure 3 shows photo point locations and representative site photographs are included in Figures 4a-4d. A list of plants and wildlife recorded during the surveys is included in Appendices A and B, respectively.

Table 1 shows the dates and survey conditions recorded during each site visit.

Table 1. Survey Information

Survey Date (2018)	Survey Type	Survey Time	Temperature Range (°F)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind Speed (mph)	Surveyors
04/23/2021	Habitat Assessment Focused BUOW Survey #1	0645-1130	58-73°F	100% Clearing to 30%	1-2mph	KB, CP
05/04/2021	Focused BUOW Survey #2	0655-1000	67-74°F	clear	0-1mph	KB, CP
05/21/2021	Focused BUOW Survey #3	0645-0930	62-69°F	50%	0-2mph	KB
06/01/2021	Focused BUOW Survey #4	0700-0945	66-72°F	20%	0-1mph	KB
KB - Kim Boydstun and CP – Cory Peterson						

[1] Defined as one to two inches long brown to black regurgitated pellets consisting of non-digestible portions of the owls' diet, such as fur, bones, claws, beetle elytra, or feathers.

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FINDINGS

No burrowing owl or their sign were found at the project site during the time the 2021 surveys were conducted. The site nor the buffer area is inhabited by BUOW at the time of the writing of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- *Conduct a 30-day preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey be performed by a qualified biologist recognized by the County of Riverside. After the survey, a technical memorandum of findings shall be prepared and sent to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Environmental Programs Department (EPD) at the County of Riverside, and the Regional Conservation Authority.*

- *If the project site is found positive for burrowing owl, coordination with CDFW will be mandatory and additional exclusionary and relocation efforts will be necessary.*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological and natural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Kimberly Boydstun
Director of Biology
CASC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.
June 16, 2021

Figures

Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Survey Area
Figure 3: Photo Point Location Map
Figure 4a-4d: Site Photographs

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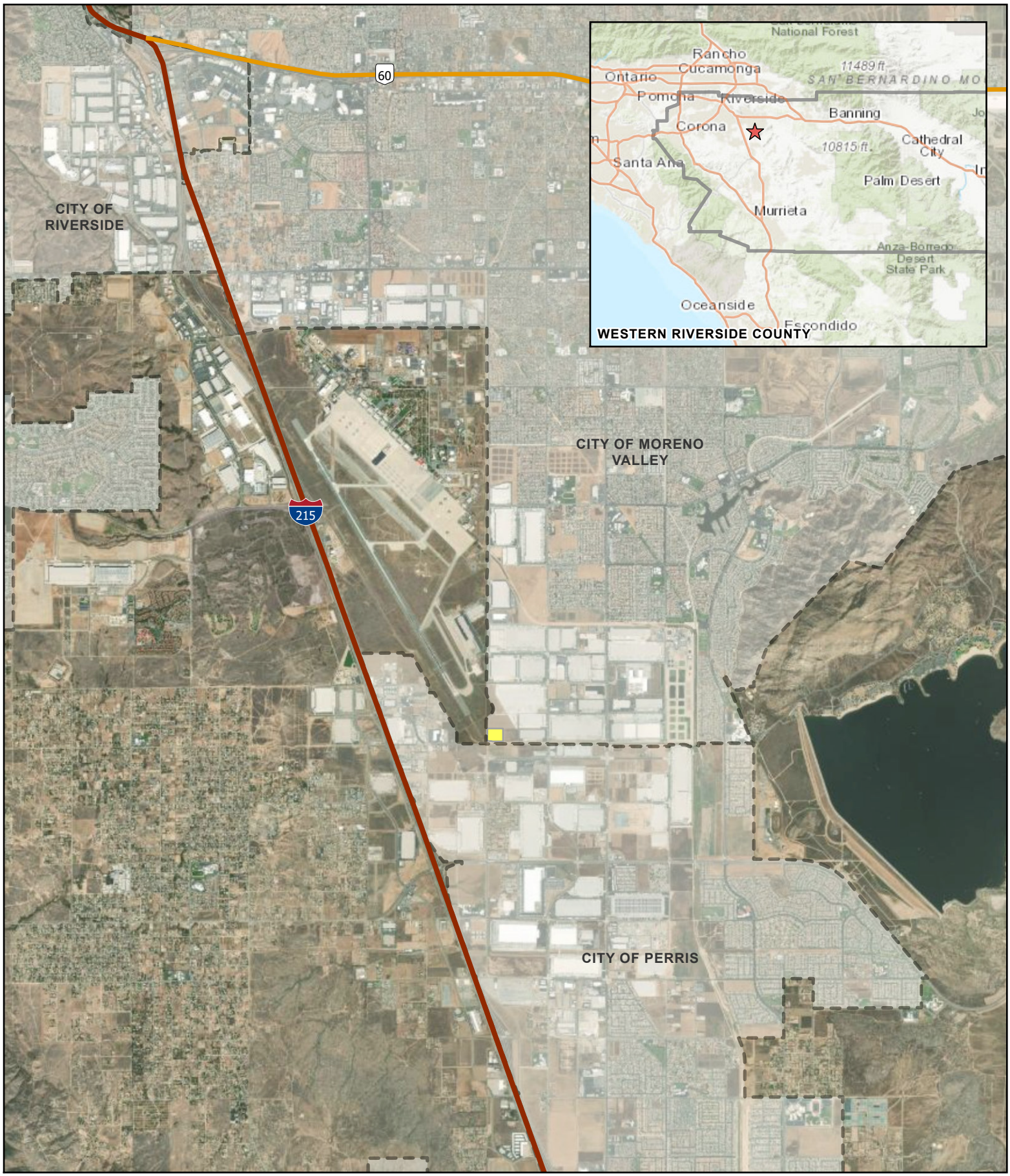

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Project Boundary

0 0.5 0.9 1.4 1.8 Miles

FIGURE 1
REGIONAL VICINITY
HEACOCK LOGISTICS PARKING LOT

SOURCE: Riverside County GIS
Basemap: Esri World Imagery, DigitalGlobe June 4, 2016, Esri World Street Map 2018

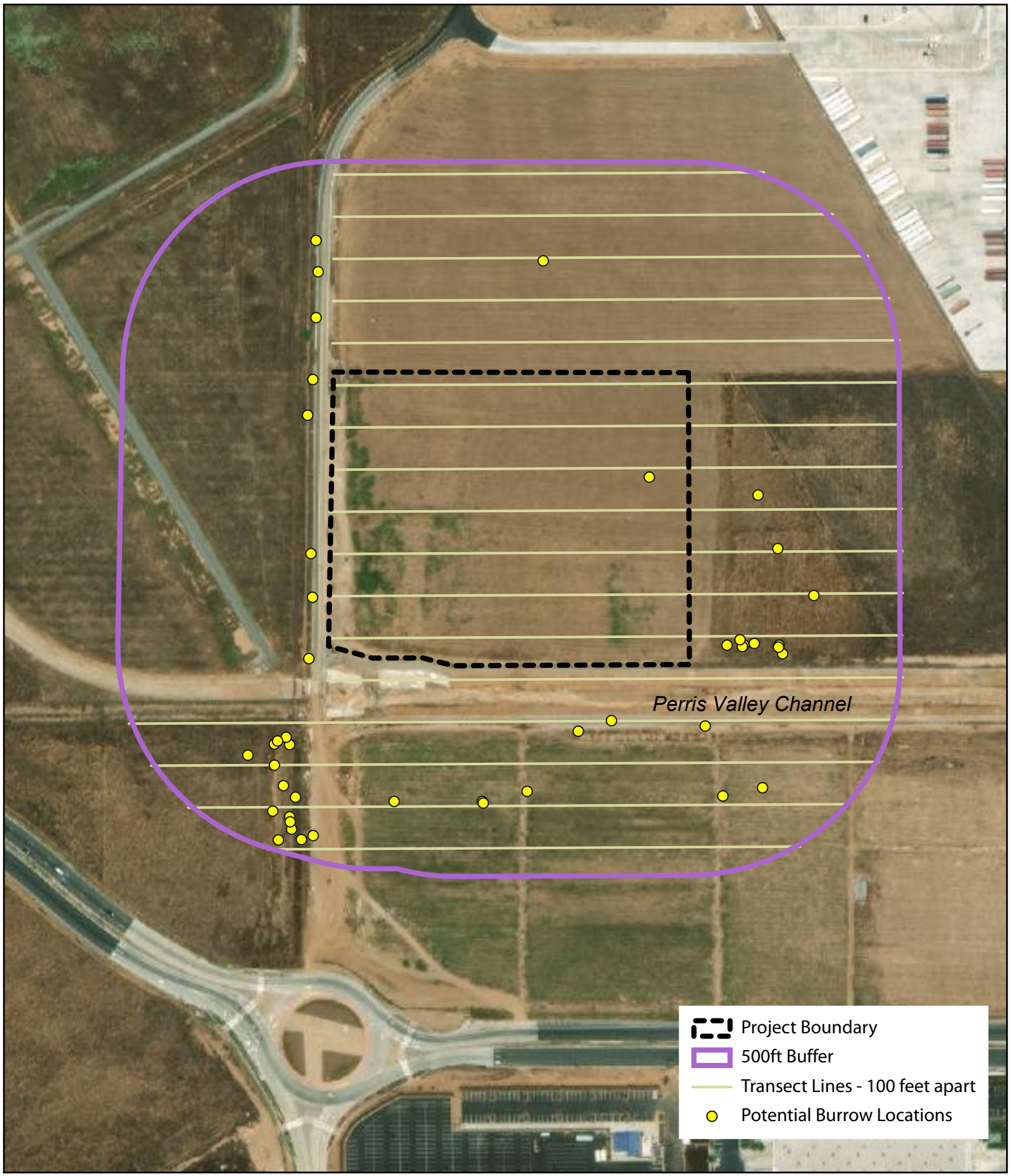

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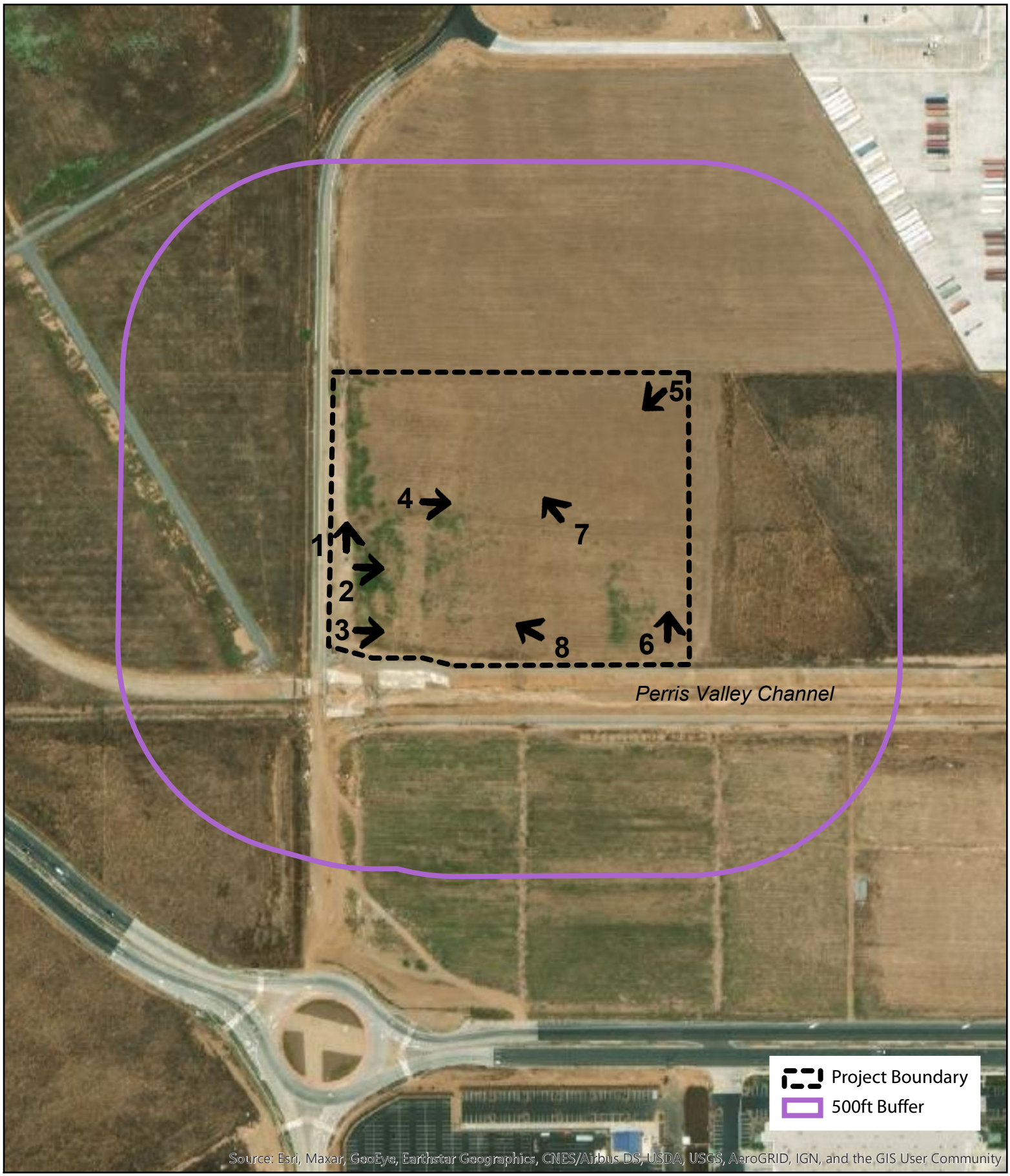
FIGURE 2
SURVEY AREA
HEACOCK LOGISTICS PARKING LOT

SOURCE: Riverside County GIS
Basemap: Esri World Imagery, DigitalGlobe June 4, 2016, Esri World Street Map 2018



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0 125 250 375 500 Feet

FIGURE 3
PHOTO POINT LOCATION MAP
HEACOCK LOGISTICS PARKING LOT

SOURCE: Riverside County GIS
Basemap: Esri World Imagery, DigitalGlobe June 4, 2016, Esri World Street Map 2018

Photo Point Location 1. Looking north along the western side of the Project Site. Heacock Street is the western project boundary.

Photo Point 2. Looking east across the Project Site.

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FIGURE 4a
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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Photo Point 3. Looking east. Perris Valley Channel is the southern project boundary.

Photo point 4. Looking east. Project Site has been recently disced for weed abatement per code enforcement.

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FIGURE 4b
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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Photo Point 5. Looking southwest. Note the property stake in the foreground of the photo.

Photo Point 6. Looking north along the eastern Project boundary.

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FIGURE 4c
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
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Photo Point 7. Looking northwest from the center of the Project Site.

Photo Point 8. Looking west along the southern Project boundary.

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FIGURE 4d
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
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APPENDIX A

Plant Compendia

The following vascular plant species were observed at the Heacock Logistics project site and within the buffer during spring 2021. Plants were observed during site visits performed by CASC.

*Indicates introduced nonnative species.

SPECIES/SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY/COMMON NAME
ANGIOSPERMAE	***FLOWERING PLANTS***
ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)	*SUNFLOWER FAMILY*
Ambrosia acanticarpa	annual burweed
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush
Centaurea melitensis *	tocolote
*Chondrilla juncea**	rush skeletonweed
Conyza canadensis	common horseweed
*Cotula coronopifolia**	brass buttons
Helianthus annuus	western sunflower
Heterotheca grandifola	telegraph weed
Picris echioides *	bristly ox-tongue
Sonchus arvensis *	perennial sow-thistle
Stephanomeria exigua	small wreath plant
Xanthium spinosum	spiny cocklebur
BRASSICACEAE	*BORAGE FAMILY*
Brassica nigra *	black mustard
Hirschfeldia incana *	shortpod mustard
BORAGINACEAE	*FIDDLENECK FAMILY*
Amsinckia lycopsoides	tarweed fiddleneck

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SPECIES/SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY/COMMON NAME
CHNOPODIACEAE	*GOOSEFOOT FAMILY*
Salsola tragus *	Russian thistle
EUPHORBIACEAE	*SPURGE FAMILY*
Chamaesyce maculate *	spotted rattlesnake spurge
Croton californicus	California croton
Eremocarpus (Croton) setigerus	doveweed/turkey mullein
Medicago polymorpha *	burclover
Melilotus indica *	yellow sweet-clover
FABACEAE	*PEAFAMILY*
Parkinsonia aculeata	palo verde
GERIANIACEAE	*GERANIUM FAMILY*
Erodium cicutarium *	red-stemmed filaree
MALVACEAE	*MALLOW FAMILY*
Malva parviflora *	cheeseweed
POLYGONACEAE	*BUCKWHEAT FAMILY*
Erioganum fasciculatum ssp. *fasciculatum*	California buckwheat
Rumex crispus	Curly dock
SOLANACEAE	*NIGHTSHADE FAMILY*
Nicotiana glauca *	tree tobacco
TAMARICACEAE	*TAMARISK FAMILY*
Tamarix aphulla	tamarisk
URTICACEAE	*NETTLE FAMILY*
Urtica dioica	stinging nettle
MONOCOTYLEDONES	***MONOCOTS***
POACEAE	*GRASS FAMILY*
Bromus hordeaceus *	soft chess
Bromus madritensis *	foxtail chess

Floral compendia identified during surveys were recorded in terms of relative abundance and host habitat type. Floral taxonomy used in this report follows the *Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993) and for sensitive species, the *California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory*, 5th Edition (Pavlik and Skinner 1994). Additional common plant names are taken from Munz (1974) and Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (2009).

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APPENDIX B
Wildlife Compendia

The following is a list of wildlife species recorded at the Heacock Logistics project site and within the buffer during spring 2021. Wildlife was recorded during site visits performed by CASC. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or hears, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other sign.

*Indicates introduced nonnative species.

SPECIES/SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
LEPIDOPTERA	***BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS***
PYRGINAE	*DUSKYWING, CHECKERED SKIPPERS*
Erynnis funeralis	Funeral dusky wing
REPTILIA	***REPTILES***
IGUANIDAE	*IGUANID LIZARDS*
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
AVES	***BIRDS***
ACCIPITRIDAE	*KITES, HAWKS, AND EAGLES*
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
FALCONIDAE	*FALCONS*
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
CHARADRIIDAE	*PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS*
Charadrius vociferous	killdeer
COLUMBIDAE	*PIGEONS AND DOVES*
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
TROCHILIDAE	*HUMMINGBIRDS*
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
TYRANNIDAE	*TYRANT FLYCATCHERS*
Tyrannus verticaulis	Western kingbird
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Sayornis saya	Say's phoebe

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AVES	***BIRDS***
HIRUNDINAIDAE	*SWALLOWS*
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow
CORVIDAE	*CROWS AND RAVENS*
Corvus brachyrhunchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
MIMIDAE	*MIMICH THRUSH*
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mockingbird
STURNIDATE	*STARLINGS*
*Sturnis vulgaris **	European starling
EMBERIZIDAE	*WARBLERS*
Pipilo crissalis	California towhee
PASSERIDAE	*SPARROWS*
Passer domesticus	house sparrow
ALAUDIDAE	*MOUNTAIN LARKS*
Eremophila alpestris	horned lark
ICTERIDAE	*MEADOW LARKS*
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark
FRINGILLIDAE	*FINCHES*
Carpodacus mexicanus	house finch

MAMMALIA	***MAMMALS***
LEPORIDAE	*RABBITS AND HARES*
Lepus californicus	black-tailed jackrabbit
Sylvilagus audubonii	Audubon cottontail
SCIURIDAE	*SQUIRRELS*
Spermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel

MAMMALIA	***MAMMALS***
CANIDAE	*DOGS, FOXES, AND ALLIES*
Canis latrans	coyote

Taxonomy and nomenclature follows Beher (1998) and Laudenslayer et.al. (1991. A checklist of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals of California. California Fish and Game 77:109-141.), Sibley (2000) and the American Ornithologists' Union (1998. The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, 7th Ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington D.C.).