

Neotropical Migratory Bird Monitoring Study at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California

2004 Annual Report





Prepared for:

Assistant Chief of Staff, Environmental Security U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WESTERN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

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By Barbara E. Kus and Josephine F. Falcone

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Introduction

This report is the ninth annual progress update summarizing the activities of two MAPS stations at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. MAPS, or "Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship", is an international program designed to monitor, through capture and banding, basic demographic parameters of migratory species, many of which are imperiled regionally and even globally. Age- and sex-specific data on annual survival, reproduction, and recruitment can be gathered and compared across stations to identify population trends for species of interest, and can be used to identify factors responsible for trends—in particular, negative trends. In turn, information obtained from long-term monitoring of bird populations can be used to guide management activities intended to maintain or re-establish viable populations throughout the species' ranges.

Two MAPS stations were established at Camp Pendleton in 1995 and operated annually thereafter—one in riparian habitat along De Luz Creek, and the other in oak woodland near Case Springs in a mountainous region of the Base. A third station was established in 1998 in riparian habitat along the Santa Margarita River west of Ysidora Basin, at the site of the former settling ponds. These stations were established as part of a long-term study of the status of neotropical migratory birds at Camp Pendleton, and they are being operated in a manner consistent with other banding stations participating in an effort to monitor birds world-wide. Operation of the Case Springs station was ceased after the 1999 season because of low annual capture rates (Kus and Beck 2001a), so the following progress report deals exclusively with results from the De Luz and Santa Margarita stations. These stations have been operated annually since 1995 and 1998, respectively, with the exception of 2003, when funding was unavailable.

Part-way through the 2004 season, a wildfire burned part of De Luz Canyon, including the MAPS station. The "India" fire, which started on 2 May, burned for several days, and drastically changed the habitat at the station, leaving little or no herbaceous or shrub layer and scorching most trees through the canopy layer. By August, an altered herbaceous layer had returned and trees and shrubs showed new growth. We continued to operate the De Luz station on a modified basis after the fire.

Methods

Following standardized MAPS protocol (DeSante et al. 1993), the De Luz and Santa Margarita stations were operated one day during every 10-day netting period (hereafter referred to as "Period") between 1 April and 31 August 2004, for a total of 15 days (or Periods) per station. The first three periods (in April) were designated as "-3", "-2", and "-1", while those between 1 May and 31 August were designated as "1", "2", etc. to conform to the nomenclature used at MAPS stations where operation begins on May 1. Ten mist nets, placed 60-100 meters apart, were erected at each site in fixed locations chosen in the first year of the study for their potential to capture birds moving through the vegetation (Figures 1, 2). Mist nets were made of 30 millimeter mesh black nylon, and were 12 meters long by 2.6 meters high, with four trammels ("pockets") running the length of the net. Nets were suspended from vertical aluminum poles anchored by permanent rebar stakes, and when erected covered an area from approximately 0.25



Figure 1. Location of De Luz Creek MAPS station, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Numbers show net locations.



Figure 2. Location of Santa Margarita River MAPS station, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Numbers show net locations.

meters to approximately 2.5 meters above the ground. Nets were opened within one half-hour after dawn and run five hours, typically until between 1100 and noon. Nets were not operated during inclement weather such as rain, extremeheat or cold. Any deficiency in netting time as a result of weather or other events totaling more than 2.5 hours was corrected by netting for that amount of time on the next available day. After the fire and resulting change in vegetation structure at the De Luz station, nets were operated 2.5-3.3 hours a day in order to minimize sun exposure of birds in nets.

Nets were checked every 30-40 minutes by observers working circuits. All birds except hummingbirds, game birds (California quail (*Callipepla californica*), doves) and raptors were removed from nets, held in mesh bags labeled with the net number and time of net run, and taken to a central processing location within 250 meters of the most distant net, where they were banded with federal numbered aluminum bands. Data recorded for each individual caught included age, sex, breeding condition, weight, wing chord, fat deposition, feather wear, and molt status. Birds were held for 5-30 minutes depending on the number of birds captured during one net run. After processing, juveniles and brooding females were released in the vicinity of the net in which they had been captured, while all other birds were released at the processing station. Hummingbirds, game birds, and raptors were not banded, but were identified to species, age, and sex when possible, and released immediately at the capture site. Typically three field personnel operated the De Luz station, and five to six the Santa Margarita station.

Two additional arrays of nets were run in unburned patches of riparian habitat off-site and upstream of the De Luz station in an attempt to document movement of birds displaced by the fire. One array of four nets was placed near the edge of the fire line 650 meters upstream from the De Luz station (nets X1-X4, Figure 1) and was run during netting Periods 5-8 for 1.7-4.0 hours per day. A second array of four nets was placed in a smaller patch of unburned riparian habitat surrounded by burned habitat 90 meters from the De Luz station (nets X5-X8, Figure 1) and run from 3.0-4.0 hours per day during Periods 9-11. Both arrays were run between dawn and 1100. No birds were banded at these sites and all birds were released at the nets. Band number was recorded for any bird previously banded, and species was recorded for all birds caught.

Fieldwork was conducted by Josephine Falcone, Paul Galvin, Jeannie Yu Guzis, Heather Howitt, Kerry Kenwood, Dana Kamada, Barbara Kus, Melanie Madden-Smith, Melissa Mersy, Jay Rourke, Maria Topper, John Urbanic, and Mike Wellik.

Results

<u>De Luz Creek</u>

Overview of 2004 Captures

One hundred and fifty individuals of 29 species were captured during 462 net-hours (operation of one net for one hour; Table 1; unidentified species not included in species total; see

	Female Age ^a					Male						Unknown Sex					
		A	ge ^a		Female			Age			Male		Α	ge		Unknown	Species
Species	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	Total	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	Ι	Total	HY	AHY	ASY	Ι	Total	Total
BCHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3
ANHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	4
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
USHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
UNHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
DOWO	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEWP	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
PSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
UEFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
ATFL	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
WEKI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3
LBVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	5
WESJ	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OATI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
BUSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	4
BEWR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	7	7
HOWR	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	5	0	1	9	13
WREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
OCWA	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	4
COYE	0	0	5	2	7	6	3	0	9	2	20	1	0	0	1	2	29
WIWA	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
YBCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
SPTO	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
CALT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	4	7	9
RCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
FOSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SOSP	0	5	0	0	5	0	7	1	0	0	8	0	2	0	3	5	18
GCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
BHGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	4
BUOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
LEGO	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	5
Total	1	13	8	3	25	6	23	7	13	4	53	5	33	5	29	72	150

Table 1. Sex and age of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: De Luz Creek, 2004.

^aAge: HY=hatching-year bird, AHY=after-hatching-year bird, SY=second-year bird, ASY=after-second-year bird, I=indeterminable age

						Year					
Species	IBP Code ^a	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total
COHA	02210	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
AMKE	02630	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAQU	03130	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	11
MODO	05570	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
COGD	05610	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BCHU	08640	3	2	5	7	9	11	2	5	3	47
ANHU	08670	5	5	16	15	5	9	2	2	4	63
COHU	08680	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	11
ALHU	08740	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
USHU	08774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
UNHU	08775	11	1	2	8	9	12	9	2	8	62
NUWO	09640	4	3	1	9	2	2	4	4	2	31
DOWO	09650	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	10
RSFL	09800	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEWP	11380	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	6
WIFL	11475	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	9
HAFL	11510	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
PSFL	11555	14	8	7	2	8	11	9	26	1	86
UEFL	11595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ATFL	11740	10	9	10	12	8	7	9	14	3	82
WEKI	12020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
LBVI	12640	9	5	5	9	7	7	7	8	5	62
HUVI	12740	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	10
WAVI	12760	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	9
WESJ	13110	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
VGSW	13440	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
NRWS	13490	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CLSW	13520	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
OATI	13640	6	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	26
BUSH	13680	10	14	20	8	22	27	12	39	4	156
BEWR	14040	16	7	16	26	9	9	13	3	7	106
HOWR	14070	3	8	6	15	23	7	11	22	13	108
SWTH	14810	22	8	6	4	8	4	1	6	0	59
HETH	14820	1	0	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	13
WREN	15110	34	36	36	18	22	32	47	66	2	293
NOMO	15150	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CATH	15270	2	5	7	3	0	2	2	4	0	25
PHAI	15590	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OCWA	15660	13	4	6	8	16	8	15	11	4	85
NAWA	15670	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
YWAR	15750	3	6	3	6	7	10	2	3	0	40
AUWA	15800	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
TOWA	15840	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MGWA	16140	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	6
COYE	16150	63	57	58	73	56	49	83	35	29	503
WIWA	16290	2	2	2	2	5	6	1	6	1	27

Table 2. Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: De Luz Creek, 1995-2004.

						Year					
Species	IBP Code ^a	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total
YBCH	16460	39	42	36	24	25	21	20	11	3	221
WETA	16840	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SPTO	17810	34	23	21	20	18	19	13	17	3	168
CALT	17850	17	23	10	21	16	8	9	31	9	144
RCSP	17950	1	4	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	14
BCSP	18070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
LASP	18090	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FOSP	18220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
SOSP	18230	51	55	55	66	53	42	32	32	18	404
LISP	18240	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
WCSP	18290	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
GCSP	18300	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	11
ORJU	18320	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BHGR	18610	26	37	30	17	8	16	8	3	4	149
BLGR	18640	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
LAZB	18660	12	1	0	1	2	3	6	1	0	26
HOOR	19050	2	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	10
BUOR	19105	5	1	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	21
PUFI	19350	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6
HOFI	19370	1	22	8	8	8	9	0	4	0	60
LEGO	19490	15	13	14	25	43	20	14	13	5	162
Total II	ndividuals	454	422	404	430	420	371	351	397	150	3399
Total	Species ^b	41	39	37	37	43	38	34	39	29	64

Table 2 (continued).Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: De Luz Creek1995-2004.

^aInstitute for Bird Populations code

^bUnidentified species not included in species totals

Appendix 1 for common and taxonomic species names of alpha codes used in tables and figures), less than half the annual mean of 406 ± 33 individuals between 1995 and 2002 (Table 2). Species richness declined from 39 species in 2002 and an average of 39 ± 3 species from 1995-2002. Low capture rates were a direct result of habitat loss from the wildfire which occurred during Period 1 (on 2 May), and reduced net-hours after the fire. One new species, western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), was captured for the first time, bringing the species total for the De Luz station since 1995 to 64.

Overall captures totaled 167 (Table 3), and mean captures per net-hour for all nets combined reached a record low of 0.36 ± 0.12 (Table 4), as compared with an annual mean capture rate of 0.63 ± 0.17 between 1995 and 2002 (Figure 3). Capture rates by date ranged from 0.00 to 0.76 captures per net-hour. The mean capture rate before the fire (Periods -3, -2, and -1) was 0.69 ± 0.07 per net-hour, higher than the mean annual capture rate for the first three Periods in previous years of 0.63 ± 0.18 . After the fire, capture rate averaged 0.23 ± 0.19 bird per net-hour. Capture rates were lower at individual nets than in previous years except at net 8, where pre-fire capture rate rose to 0.97 ± 0.29 per net-hour. Even after the fire, the capture rate at net 8 was 0.61 ± 0.72 , comparable to the mean annual capture rate (0.63 ± 0.17 ; see above) for all Periods of previous years.

Total pre-fire captures in April (Periods -3, -2, and -1) were 93 (Table 5), comparable to the annual April mean in 1995-2002 of 90 \pm 20. Ten individual migrant birds (see De Luz Creek "Population Size" below for migrant species) were captured in April, identical to the annual April mean of 10 \pm 5, indicating that migratory movement through the site was typical of that since 1995. Individual captures in April (83, Figure 4), like total captures, were comparable to the April mean in 1995-2002 (82 \pm 17). Captures plummeted in May and continued to drop in June (Tables 4, 5). May totals were double those of June and July, possibly a result of continued migratory activity and/or movement of surviving birds with territories established before the fire. Capture rates picked up in August, likely a result of vegetation re-growth and post-breeding dispersal.

Common yellowthroats (*Geothlypis trichas*, 29 individuals) and song sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*, 18 individuals) were the two most abundant species as in all previous years except 2002 (Kus and Kisner 2003), composing 31 percent of all individual captures (Figure 4, Table 2). Their numbers, however, were much lower than the annual means since 1995 (common yellowthroat: 59 ± 15 , song sparrow: 48 ± 12). Numbers were comparable to totals in 2002, an extreme drought year, when both populations suffered substantial decreases (Kus and Kisner 2003). Common yellowthroats and song sparrows were totally absent in post-fire Periods 1-7 (Table 5). Common yellowthroat showed a recovery in numbers totaling 11 captures during Periods 9-12, while total post-fire song sparrow captures were limited to three. Bewick's wrens (*Thyromanes bewickii*), house wrens (*Troglodytes aedon*), California towhees (*Pipilo crissalis*), and hummingbirds were the only other species observed with more than five individual captures for the entire season. The two most abundant species in 2002, wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*) and bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), both shrub-associated species, were almost totally absent after the fire. Other species associated with a dense shrub layer that were abundant at the station in the past but absent after the fire include yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), spotted towhee

		Total Captures ^a							New Individuals Banded								Recaptured Individuals, 2004					4					
						Year							Year									Year O	riginally	Bande	d		
Species	IBP Code	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
COHA	02210	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMKE	02630	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAQU	03130	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODO	05570	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COGD	05610	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCHU	08640	3	2	5	7	9	11	2	5	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANHU	08670	5	5	16	15	5	9	2	2	4	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COHU	08680	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALHU	08740	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USHU	08774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNHU	08775	11	1	2	8	9	12	9	2	8	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUWO	09640	4	4	2	12	2	4	4	5	3	40	4	2	1	6	1	2	3	1	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOWO	09650	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	11	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSFL	09800	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEWP	11380	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
WIFL	11475	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	9	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAFL	11510	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSFL	11555	14	8	7	2	8	11	9	26	1	86	14	8	6	0	8	10	7	24	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
UEFL	11595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATFL	11740	13	9	11	15	8	7	9	17	3	92	10	7	9	9	6	5	7	11	2	66	0	0	0	1	0	1
WEKI	12020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
LBVI	12640	10	5	8	13	8	7	8	14	5	78	9	5	3	5	5	4	5	6	3	45	0	0	0	0	1	1
HUVI	12740	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	10	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAVI	12760	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	9	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESJ	13110	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
VGSW	13440	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRWS	13490	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLSW	13520	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OATI	13640	7	5	1	3	6	1	2	3	3	31	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	19	0	0	0	0	1	1
BUSH	13680	10	14	20	9	23	28	13	44	4	165	9	13	18	4	16	23	10	32	4	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEWR	14040	22	11	19	32	17	17	18	3	8	147	16	4	11	22	4	6	10	2	5	80	0	0	0	1	0	1
HOWR	14070	3	8	8	18	37	10	13	28	13	138	2	8	5	13	20	4	11	16	11	90	0	0	0	0	1	1
SWTH	14810	22	8	6	4	8	4	1	6	0	59	22	8	6	4	8	4	1	6	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
HETH	14820	1	0	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	13	1	0	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
WREN	15110	49	45	50	22	28	39	59	93	2	387	33	26	21	9	17	27	32	50	0	215	0	0	1	0	0	1
NOMO	15150	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATH	15270	2	5	7	3	0	2	2	4	0	25	0	4	6	3	0	1	2	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHAI	15590	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Number of birds captured, banded, and recaptured: De Luz Creek, 1995-2004.

		Total Captures ^a								New Individuals Banded									Recaptured Individuals, 2004								
						Year										Year							Year O	riginally	Bande	d	
Species	IBP Code	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
OCWA	15660	13	4	6	9	20	8	16	12	4	92	12	3	5	8	16	5	14	10	3	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAWA	15670	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
YWAR	15750	3	7	3	6	7	10	2	3	0	41	3	6	3	5	7	10	2	3	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUWA	15800	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOWA	15840	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MGWA	16140	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
COYE	16150	74	70	74	101	73	69	107	55	38	661	62	42	41	64	40	37	66	17	26	395	0	0	2	0	0	2
WIWA	16290	2	2	2	2	5	6	1	6	1	27	2	2	2	2	5	6	0	6	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
YBCH	16460	55	51	43	28	35	29	25	11	3	280	39	30	27	18	17	16	15	5	1	168	0	0	0	0	1	1
WETA	16840	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPTO	17810	38	27	25	26	21	20	13	19	3	192	33	17	10	14	17	14	10	13	1	129	0	0	0	2	0	2
CALT	17850	20	25	10	23	16	10	10	31	9	154	17	19	8	16	13	6	4	24	6	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCSP	17950	1	4	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	14	1	4	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCSP	18070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
LASP	18090	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOSP	18220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOSP	18230	70	69	74	79	80	55	38	39	20	524	51	42	45	52	31	25	22	24	13	305	1	0	0	0	2	3
LISP	18240	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
WCSP	18290	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
GCSP	18300	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	11	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORJU	18320	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHGR	18610	33	40	36	21	8	17	8	3	4	170	26	33	23	8	5	13	6	2	4	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLGR	18640	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAZB	18660	12	1	0	2	2	3	7	1	0	28	12	1	0	1	2	3	6	1	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOOR	19050	2	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUOR	19105	5	1	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	22	5	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUFI	19350	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOFI	19370	1	23	8	8	8	9	0	4	0	61	1	22	8	8	6	9	0	3	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEGO	19490	15	14	14	26	46	20	14	14	5	168	15	13	14	25	41	17	10	12	5	152	0	0	0	0	0	0
To	otal	540	485	481	514	517	438	410	477	167	4029	423	335	288	312	310	264	258	296	105	2591	1	0	3	4	7	15

Table 3 (continued). Number of birds captured, banded, and recaptured: De Luz Creek, 1995-2004.

^aIncludes multiple captures of some individuals and unbanded birds

MAPS							N	et			-	-	Totals by
Period ^a	Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DATE
		Net Hours	4:20	4:30	4:00	4:00	4:40	4:40	4:10	4:30	4:30	4:30	43:50
		Captures	3	1	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	4	30
-3	4/5/04	Captures/Net hour	0.69	0.22	0.25	0.75	1.07	0.86	0.48	0.67	0.89	0.89	0.68
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	5	3	3	4	8	1	2	5	2	5	38
-2	4/14/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.80	1.60	0.20	0.40	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.76
		Net Hours	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	40:00
		Captures	3	5	5	1	1	3	2	5	0	0	25
-1	4/23/04	Captures/Net hour	0.75	1.25	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.50	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.63
		Net Hours	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:20	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	30:20
		Captures	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
1	5/14/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.16
		Net Hours	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	30:00
		Captures	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	11
2	5/19/04	Captures/Net hour	1.33	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.37
		Net Hours	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	3:20	33:20
		Captures	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	5/24/04	Captures/Net hour	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
		Net Hours	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	30:00
		Captures	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
4	6/4/04	Captures/Net hour	0.00	0.33	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.17
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	6/14/04	Captures/Net hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Net Hours	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	30:00
		Captures	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
6	6/21/04	Captures/Net hour	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.13
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
7	7/2/04	Captures/Net hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.08
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
8	7/12/04	Captures/Net hour	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
9	7/23/04	Captures/Net hour	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.40	0.00	0.16
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	8
10	8/2/04	Captures/Net hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.32
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	4	1	3	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	16
11	8/11/04	Captures/Net hour	1.60	0.40	1.20	0.00	1.60	0.40	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.64
		Net Hours	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	25:00
		Captures	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	0	2	13
12	8/23/04	Captures/Net hour	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.00	0.40	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.80	0.52
		Net Hours	46:10	46:20	45:50	46:10	46:30	46:30	46:00	46:20	46:20	46:20	462:30
Tota	als by	Captures	27	13	22	12	20	11	9	32	8	13	167
N	ЕТ	Captures/Net hour	0.58	0.28	0.48	0.26	0.43	0.24	0.20	0.69	0.17	0.28	0.36

Table 4. Capture rate by net and date: De Luz Creek, 2004.

^aPeriods -3, -2, -1: pre-fire; Periods 1-12: post-fire



Figure 3. Captures, net-hours and capture rates by net: De Luz Creek, 2004

						Μ	APS	Perio	d ^a								
	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
								Date				-	-				Captures
	2	14	23	14	19	24	4	14	21	5	12	53	2	11	23		per 100
Species	4/	4/	4/	5/	5/	5/	6/	6/	6/	/L	/L	1	8	8/	8/	Total	Net-hours ^b
BCHU	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
ANHU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	0.87
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.22
USHU	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.43
UNHU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	8	1.73
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
DOWO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0.65
WEWP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	5	1.08
PSFL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
UEFL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
ATFL	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
WEKI	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
LBVI	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.08
WESJ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
OATI	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
BUSH	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0.87
BEWR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	1.73
HOWR	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	13	2.81
WREN	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.43
OCWA	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.87
COYE	13	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	38	8.23
WIWA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
YBCH	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
SPTO	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
CALT	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	1.95
RCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.22
FOSP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.43
SOSP	5	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	20	4.33
GCSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
BHGR	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0.87
BUOR	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.65
LEGO	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.08
Total	30	38	25	5	11	1	5	0	4	2	5	4	8	16	13	167	36.15
Species	9	11	11	4	8	1	4	0	2	1	2	2	5	8	7	32	6.93

Table 5. Number of captures by date: De Luz Creek, 2004.

^aPeriods -3, -2, -1: pre-fire; Periods 1-12: post-fire

^b462:30 total net-hours

^cUnidentified species not included in species totals



Figure 4. Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) caught per species before and after fire: De Luz Creek, 2004

(Pipilo maculates), and least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus).

Hummingbird captures were remarkably consistent throughout the season, with peaks in April and August (Table 5); total captures (18) approached the mean from 1995-2002 (21 ± 10 ; Table 2). The cavity-nesting species downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), and oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*) arrived after the fire and were captured regularly albeit in low numbers into August, indicative of possible breeding on the burn site. Tyrant flycatchers such as western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*) were also captured with regularity after the fire, and an active western kingbird nest was observed in June. Wrens were also captured consistently after the fire, though primarily in April and August.

The sex ratio of birds of known sex (N=78) was highly skewed at 68 percent males (Table 1). Half of the birds captured (72) were of indeterminable sex, contributing to a small known-sex sample size. Thirty-four adult birds fully processed but unsexed showed a lack of definitive breeding condition; the remaining birds either were not banded or could not be sexed by other criteria. A total of 25 adults (12 males and 13 females) were sexed by breeding condition, a ratio of approximately 1:1. No female common yellowthroats were captured after the fire, while nine males including six juveniles were captured in July and August.

While only seven juvenile birds were captured in 2002, a record low of two percent of all known-age individuals captured (Kus and Kisner 2003), in 2004 the number of young in the known-age population increased to 10 percent (12/117). Four species—common yellowthroat (7), house wren (3), downy woodpecker (1) and lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*, 1)—composed the 2004 juvenile population, captured primarily in July and August.

Eighty percent (120/150) of the individual birds captured at the station were banded either in 2004 or in previous years (Table 6). Of the 30 birds not banded, 18 were hummingbirds and the remaining 12 either escaped prior to banding or were not banded for other reasons. Most banded individuals were captured only once during the season, 10 percent were captured twice, and one bird was captured three times.

Populations Trends and Productivity: 1995-2004

Fifteen individual birds, 10 percent of all individuals (banded and unbanded) captured (15/150, Tables 3, 6), were banded in previous years at the De Luz station, roughly half of the mean annual return rate from 1996-2002 of 17 ± 1.7 percent. This low number of returning birds was attributable to both the fire and the lack of banding in 2003 (most recaptured individuals from past years are from the immediately preceding year). Only common yellowthroat, song sparrow, and spotted towhee recaptures from previous years totaled more than one individual. Three of the 15 recaptures were caught after the fire—one western wood-pewee, one ash-throated flycatcher, and one oak titmouse.

Annual survival and recruitment, and their relationships to population size, could not be examined this year because of extremely low recapture rates in 2004 and the lack of data from

	# Individua	ls per Captu	re Incidence	Tot	al # Individ	uals
	(Bai	nded Birds O	only)			
				Banded	Unbanded	All
Species	1 Capture	2 Captures	3 Captures	Birds	Birds	Birds
BCHU	0	0	0	0	3	3
ANHU	0	0	0	0	4	4
COHU	0	0	0	0	1	1
USHU	0	0	0	0	2	2
UNHU	0	0	0	0	8	8
NUWO	1	1	0	2	0	2
DOWO	1	1	0	2	0	2
WEWP	1	2	0	3	0	3
PSFL	1	0	0	1	0	1
UEFL	1	0	0	1	0	1
ATFL	3	0	0	3	0	3
WEKI	3	0	0	3	0	3
LBVI	4	0	0	4	1	5
WESJ	1	0	0	1	0	1
OATI	3	0	0	3	0	3
BUSH	4	0	0	4	0	4
BEWR	5	1	0	6	1	7
HOWR	12	0	0	12	1	13
WREN	1	0	0	1	1	2
OCWA	3	0	0	3	1	4
COYE	20	7	1	28	1	29
WIWA	1	0	0	1	0	1
YBCH	2	0	0	2	1	3
SPTO	3	0	0	3	0	3
CALT	6	0	0	6	3	9
RCSP	1	0	0	1	0	1
FOSP	0	1	0	1	0	1
SOSP	14	2	0	16	2	18
GCSP	1	0	0	1	0	1
BHGR	4	0	0	4	0	4
BUOR	3	0	0	3	0	3
LEGO	5	0	0	5	0	5
Total	104	15	1	120	30	150

Table 6. Capture frequency of individuals: De Luz Creek, 2004.

2003. We thus confine our analysis to population size. Birds not banded were not included in analysis.

Population Size

We examined populations of 12 species with adequate numbers of known-age individuals at the De Luz station, as discussed in previous years (Kus and Kisner 2003). We considered residents and migrants separately, since these two groups experience different conditions affecting their populations. Seven resident and five migrant species were selected for consideration of population trends.

Local population size, as measured by the number of adult (after-hatching-year, AHY) individuals captured, decreased from 2002 numbers for six of the seven resident species in 2004 (Figures 5, 6). Bewick's wren adults increased from three in 2002 to five in 2004. California towhees, common yellowthroats and song sparrows retained roughly half of their annual mean local populations in 2004 despite the fire, while wrentit populations dropped precipitously. House wrens maintained adult numbers comparable to the annual mean from 1995 through 2002.

Fifteen individual adults of the five migrant species combined were captured at the De Luz station this year (Figures 5, 6). Of these, only black-headed grosbeaks (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) increased their adult numbers over 2002 with a total of four captures; however, this was a minor increase over their record low of three in 2002 and is substantially lower than the yearly average of 16 ± 10 . Pacific-slope flycatchers (*Empidonax difficilis*) suffered the steepest decline among migrants after a peak in abundance in 2002. Only least Bell's vireos numbered more than half of the prior annual mean in 2004, and all individuals were caught before the fire (Figure 4).

Productivity

In past reports, four species—common yellowthroat, song sparrow, yellow-breasted chat, and black-headed grosbeak—were selected for further analysis of productivity and other indices and relationships based on their historically higher capture rates (Kus and Kisner 2003). The number of juvenile (hatching-year, HY) individuals captured was indexed to number of adults to control for fluctuations in adult population size when calculating annual productivity (number HY birds / number AHY birds). Of these four species, only common yellowthroat produced young in 2004 at the De Luz station with productivity estimated at 0.37 young per adult (Figure 7), an increase from no young produced in 2002, but lower than the mean annual productivity through 2002 of 0.58 ± 0.43 young per adult.

Off-site Nets

Beginning in June we ran eight off-site nets in unburned habitat in an attempt to recapture birds previously banded at the De Luz station. In April 2004 there were 70 individual banded captures at the station, creating a potential pool of individuals for recapture if the pre-fire birds survived and moved to the nearest unburned habitat. A total of 119 birds were captured



Figure 5. Adult population trends of (a) resident species and (b) migrant species at De Luz Creek, 1995-2004 (banded birds only)



LBVI

Species

PSFL

YBCH

0

ATFL

BHGR

Figure 6. Local adult populations of (a) resident species and (b) migrant species at De Luz Creek, 2004 (banded birds only)

19



Figure 7. Annual productivity of (a) resident species and (b) migrant species at De Luz Creek, 1995-2004 (banded birds only)

20

Species	Previously Banded	Unbanded	Total
BCHU	0	4	4
ANHU	0	7	7
UNHU	0	3	3
PSFL	1	3	4
LBVI	0	5	5
HUVI	0	1	1
BUSH	0	32	32
BEWR	0	11	11
HOWR	0	1	1
WREN	0	9	9
CATH	0	1	1
OCWA	0	2	2
COYE	0	12	12
YBCH	0	5	5
SPTO	0	1	1
CALT	0	2	2
SOSP	0	12	12
LEGO	0	5	5
BHGR	0	1	1
HOFI	0	1	1
Total	1	118	119

Table 7. Number of birds captured at off-sites nets: De Luz Creek, 2004.

 Table 8. Capture rates at off-site nets: De Luz Creek, 2004.

				Captures/
Array	Net	Net-hours	Captures	Net-hour
1	X1	12:00	12	1.00
	X2	11:50	4	0.34
Periods	X3	11:40	15	1.29
5 to 8	X4	11:45	23	1.96
	Total	47:15	54	1.14
2	X5	12:00	15	1.25
	X6	12:00	21	1.75
Periods	X7	11:00	8	0.73
9 to 11	X8	12:00	21	1.75
	Total	47:00	65	1.38
Grand	l Total	94:15	119	1.26

in the off-site nets (Table 7). The overall capture rate at the off-site nets $(1.26 \pm 0.56 \text{ captures})$ per net-hour; Table 8) was nearly double the 2004 capture rate at the De Luz station before the fire $(0.69 \pm 0.07 \text{ per net-hour})$; Table 4). However, only one bird previously banded was recaptured at the off-site nets during 94 net-hours, a Pacific-slope flycatcher originally banded in 1999 (Table 7). The results suggest that the birds with breeding territories within De Luz station in April either perished or moved beyond the closest viable patches of vegetation after the fire.

Summary: 1995-2004

The De Luz Creek bird community experienced dramatic declines in bird abundance in 2004 as a result of a wildfire that swept through De Luz Canyon on 2 May and completely burned the MAPS station. Prior to the fire (April), capture rates and totals were typical for this month in past years. These results support the premise that the fire was the cause of the observed declines, and suggest that the populations were recovering from low abundance and productivity in 2002 caused by record low rainfall in the preceding year.

As in most years, common yellowthroat was the most abundant species at the station before and after the fire. In contrast, song sparrows, the second most abundant species prior to the fire, nearly disappeared from the site after the fire. Most captures after the fire were of flycatchers and species associated with the remaining dead trees, such as woodpeckers and titmice.

An attempt to recapture birds displaced by the fire by netting in unburned patches of riparian habitat upstream of the MAPS station produced only one banded recapture. This suggests that birds breeding at the station before the fire did not "fill in" territories locally, but either left the general area or perished, and implies that birds using habitat within the off-site arrays maintained their territory boundaries after the fire.

Overview of 2004 Captures

Seven hundred and thirty-one individuals of 31 species were caught during 747 net-hours (Table 9; unidentified species not included in species total), a total comparable to the annual mean number of individuals captured (710 ± 159) in 1998-2002 (Table 10). Overall captures totaled 950, with 636 new individuals banded and 53 individuals recaptured from previous years (Table 11; total individuals recaptured does not include one willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) banded off-site in 2003 and recaptured twice at the Santa Margarita MAPS station in 2004). Species richness was lower than the 39 species observed in 2002, and lower than the mean through 2002 of 35 ± 6 (Table 10). Two species, Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) and red-shafted flicker (*Colaptes auratus cafer*), were captured for the first time, bringing the species total since 1998 for the Santa Margarita station to 58.

Common yellowthroat remained the most abundant species with 204 individual captures (Figure 8, Table 10), an increase of 73 percent from 2002 (118) and the second highest number recorded since monitoring began in 1998. Song sparrows have declined every year from a high of 328 in 1998 to a low of 54 in 2002, but in 2004 they returned as the second most abundant species with 136 individuals captured, an increase of 152 percent from 2002. The third most abundant species, bushtits, increased 44 percent over 2002 with 69 individuals captured, exceeding their record high in 1999. Orange-crowned warbler (Vermivora celata) abundance increased 21 percent over 2002 with 68 individual captures, exceeding the annual mean number of 59 ± 27 individuals through 2002. Blue grosbeaks (*Guiraca caerulea*), downy woodpeckers, hooded orioles (Icterus cucullatus), house wrens, wrentits, and yellow-breasted chats also exceeded all-time high individual capture numbers. Most notably, 31 individuals of the sensitive species yellow-breasted chat were captured, a 48 percent increase over the previous high of 21 individuals captured in 1999, 2001, and 2002. Bewick's wrens, black-headed grosbeaks, Hutton's vireos (Vireo huttoni), and least Bell's vireos increased from 2002, least Bell's vireos reaching a record high of 34 individuals. Numbers of yellow warblers (Dendroica petechia) and Swainson's thrushes (Catharus ustulatus) reached record lows—yellow warblers (15) have trended downwards from a high of 45 in 1999, and only one Swainson's thrush was captured in 2004 compared to 11 in 2002 and a record high of 25 in 1999. American goldfinch (Carduelis tristis), house finch (Carpodacus mexicanus), Nuttall's woodpecker, Pacific-slope flycatcher, spotted towhee, and Wilson's warbler (Wilsonia pusilla) abundances decreased from 2002. House finch and Pacific-slope flycatcher dropped precipitously from their record numbers in 2002. Lesser goldfinches (7) and willow flycatchers (4) matched previous record lows in 2004.

The sex ratio of birds of known sex (N=419) was approximately 1:1, with 52 percent males and 48 percent females (Table 9), similar to all previous years. The proportion of juveniles in the known-age population in 2004 was 27 percent, following a low of 11 percent in 2002 (Kus and Kisner 2003). This proportion was lower than the annual mean of 32 ± 15 percent since 1998. A record high 19 species produced young in 2004, an increase from a previous high of 18 species in 2001. Song sparrows (28 percent) and common yellowthroats (26 percent) comprised over half of the hatching-year captures.

			Fei	nale							Male						Un	known	Sex			
			Α	ge ^a			Female				Age				Male			Age			Unknown	Species
Species	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	ATY	Ι	Total	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	TY	ATY	Ι	Total	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	Ι	Total	Total
MODO	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANHU	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UNHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
NUWO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DOWO	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
RSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
WIFL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	4
PSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	5
LBVI	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	3	2	3	30	34
HUVI	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3
WAVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	7
BUSH	8	12	0	0	0	9	29	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	0	0	19	32	69
BEWR	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	2	11	15
HOWR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	4	0	0	4	20	23
SWTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
WREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	0	0	4	25	25
OCWA	0	15	1	5	0	0	21	0	7	1	14	0	0	0	22	14	6	0	3	2	25	68
YWAR	0	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	15
TOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MGWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
COYE	0	46	14	6	0	0	66	4	43	15	23	0	0	1	86	43	2	0	0	7	52	204
WIWA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
YBCH	0	8	5	1	0	0	14	0	5	5	3	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	0	2	4	31
SPTO	0	3	4	1	0	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	3	15
SOSP	0	26	0	1	0	0	27	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	27	51	23	0	0	8	82	136
BHGR	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
BLGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HOOR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BUOR	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
HOFI	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
LEGO	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
AMGO	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	4	5	4	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	18
Total	10	125	32	23	2	9	201	5	100	50	60	1	1	1	218	165	77	4	9	57	312	731

Table 9. Sex and age of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: Santa Margarita River, 2004.

^aAge: HY=hatching-year bird, AHY=after-hatching-year bird, SY=second-year bird, ASY=after-second-year bird, TY=third-year bird, ATX=after-bird, Lindaterminable age

				Y	ear			
Species	IBP Code ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total
SSHA	02200	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CAQU	03130	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
MODO	05570	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
COGD	05610	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
BCHU	08640	0	1	0	1	4	0	6
ANHU	08670	3	4	1	1	2	2	13
COHU	08680	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
RUHU	08730	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ALHU	08740	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
UNHU	08775	1	5	0	7	2	3	18
NUWO	09640	0	1	1	2	4	2	10
DOWO	09650	2	4	3	2	2	5	18
RSFL	09800	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
WEWP	11380	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WIFL	11475	8	9	4	7	5	4	37
PSFL	11555	3	15	2	0	33	5	58
BLPH	11600	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
ATFL	11740	0	5	2	4	6	0	17
LBVI	12640	33	21	27	23	20	34	158
CAVI	12710	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
HUVI	12740	4	1	1	2	2	3	13
WAVI	12760	3	19	2	9	7	7	47
TRES	13410	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
BUSH	13680	20	58	24	29	48	69	248
BEWR	14040	16	18	10	15	6	15	80
HOWR	14070	8	14	2	18	10	23	75
RCKI	14250	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
SWTH	14810	12	25	4	4	11	1	57
HETH	14820	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
WREN	15110	9	17	16	20	19	25	106
CATH	15270	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PHAI	15590	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
OCWA	15660	28	102	58	53	56	68	365
NAWA	15670	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
YWAR	15750	30	45	23	28	20	15	161
AUWA	15800	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
BTYW	15810	0	1	1	3	1	0	6
TOWA	15840	1	4	1	1	2	1	10
HEWA	15850	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MGWA	16140	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
COYE	16150	199	192	180	222	118	204	1115
HOWA	16280	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WIWA	16290	9	26	18	25	24	11	113
YBCH	16460	16	21	19	21	21	31	129
SPTO	17810	14	13	17	15	19	15	93
CALT	17850	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

 Table 10. Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: Santa Margarita River, 1998-2004.

				Y	ear			
Species	IBP Code ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total
BRSP	18040	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
FOSP	18220	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SOSP	18230	328	238	109	98	54	136	963
LISP	18240	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
WCSP	18290	0	4	0	5	0	0	9
BHGR	18610	3	6	2	8	1	6	26
BLGR	18640	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
LAZB	18660	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
HOOR	19050	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
BUOR	19105	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
HOFI	19370	2	10	8	3	40	3	66
LEGO	19490	10	24	8	7	11	7	67
AMGO	19510	18	30	13	16	28	18	123
Total Iı	ndividuals	784	950	563	666	589	731	4283
Total	Species ^b	27	40	31	39	39	31	58

 Table 10 (continued).
 Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) captured: Santa Margarita

 River, 1998-2004.

^aInstitute for Bird Populations code

^bUnidentified species not included in species totals

				Tot	tal Cap	tures ^a				N	New In	dividua	ls Ban	ded]	Recaptured Individuals, 2004 ^b Year Originally Bander 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Toi 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0)4 ^b	
				Y	ear						Y	ear				Y	l ear Or	iginally	/ Bande	:d	
Species	IBP Code	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
SSHA	02200	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAQU	03130	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODO	05570	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COGD	05610	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCHU	08640	0	1	0	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANHU	08670	3	4	1	1	2	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COHU	08680	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUHU	08730	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALHU	08740	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNHU	08775	1	5	0	7	2	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUWO	09640	0	1	1	2	4	2	10	0	1	1	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOWO	09650	3	4	3	2	2	6	20	2	2	2	2	2	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSFL	09800	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEWP	11380	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WIFL	11475	11	11	4	8	5	5	44	6	7	3	5	4	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSFL	11555	3	15	2	0	33	5	58	2	15	2	0	32	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLPH	11600	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATFL	11740	0	5	2	4	6	0	17	0	4	2	3	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
LBVI	12640	44	36	33	32	27	45	217	33	14	19	19	14	32	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAVI	12710	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUVI	12740	5	1	1	2	2	5	16	4	0	1	1	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	1
WAVI	12760	3	19	2	9	7	7	47	3	19	2	9	7	7	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRES	13410	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUSH	13680	22	63	30	31	56	79	281	19	54	20	25	43	62	223	0	0	0	0	3	3
BEWR	14040	24	21	14	21	7	23	110	14	14	4	12	3	13	60	1	0	0	0	0	1
HOWR	14070	9	20	2	22	12	26	91	7	13	2	16	10	21	69	0	0	0	0	1	1
RCKI	14250	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWTH	14810	12	25	4	4	11	1	57	12	25	4	3	11	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
HETH	14820	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
WREN	15110	11	18	18	25	23	40	135	8	16	15	17	13	22	91	0	0	0	2	1	3
CATH	15270	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Number of birds captured, banded, and recaptured: Santa Margarita River, 1998-2004.

				Tot	al Cap	tures ^a				N	New Inc	lividua	ls Bano	ded]	Recapt	ured In	dividu	als, 200	94 ^b
				Y	ear						Y	ear				, v	Year Or	iginally	Bande	d	
Species	IBP Code	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
PHAI	15590	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCWA	15660	29	116	68	61	65	82	421	26	99	46	38	42	56	307	0	1	3	3	2	9
NAWA	15670	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
YWAR	15750	35	57	28	31	23	18	192	30	37	13	22	18	13	133	0	0	0	1	1	2
AUWA	15800	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
BTYW	15810	0	1	1	3	1	0	6	0	1	1	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOWA	15840	1	4	1	1	2	1	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEWA	15850	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MGWA	16140	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
COYE	16150	231	264	242	290	162	276	1465	196	160	140	180	80	174	930	2	3	4	1	7	17
HOWA	16280	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WIWA	16290	9	27	18	25	24	11	114	8	26	17	25	23	11	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
YBCH	16460	26	27	27	26	28	47	181	16	19	15	17	16	26	109	0	0	0	2	1	3
SPTO	17810	18	13	19	17	24	19	110	13	11	12	10	13	10	69	1	0	0	0	3	4
CALT	17850	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRSP	18040	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOSP	18220	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOSP	18230	403	321	153	125	70	192	1264	316	177	69	70	30	120	782	0	1	1	4	3	9
LISP	18240	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
WCSP	18290	0	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	4	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHGR	18610	4	6	2	9	1	6	28	2	6	2	7	1	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLGR	18640	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAZB	18660	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOOR	19050	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUOR	19105	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOFI	19370	2	10	8	3	41	4	68	2	10	8	3	36	3	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEGO	19490	12	26	8	7	11	7	71	10	23	8	7	10	7	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMGO	19510	20	31	14	16	28	19	128	17	28	12	16	25	18	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Т	otal	945	1176	713	807	696	950	5287	750	801	424	534	456	636	3601	4	4	8	13	23	53

Table 11 (continued). Number of birds captured, banded, and recaptured: Santa Margarita River, 1998-2004.

^aIncludes multiple captures of some individuals and unbanded birds

^bDoes not include one WIFL originally banded off-site in 2003 and recaptured twice at the Santa Margarita MAPS station in 2004



Figure 8. Number of individuals (banded and unbanded) caught per species: Santa Margarita River, 2004

Ninety-four percent (690/731) of individual birds captured at the station were banded in 2004 or recaptured from previous years (Table 12). Of the 41 birds not banded, five were hummingbirds and one was a mourning dove; the remaining birds either escaped prior to banding or were not banded for other reasons. Seventy-eight percent of banded individuals were captured only once during the season, but birds of 15 species were captured more than once—16 percent twice and six percent three to six times.

Overall capture rates by date ranged from 0.49 to 2.12 captures per net-hour for an overall average capture rate of 1.26 ± 0.52 per net-hour for all nets combined (Table 13), a 40 percent increase over 2002 (0.90 \pm 0.31; Kus and Kisner 2003) and higher than the annual mean capture rate of 1.19 ± 0.28 through 2002 (Figure 9). Capture rates of all nets except net 6 increased over 2002 (Kus and Kisner 2003), and nets 2, 3 and 9 showed rates substantially higher than the 1998-2002 averages. Changes in vegetation density probably contribute to these annual fluctuations. Capture rates remained fairly steady through mid-May and then increased, peaking in June. Rates then steeply declined in mid-July and remained lower for the rest of the season. Migrant captures peaked in late April reflecting movement of migratory species through the site (Table 14). High rates in mid-June through early July coincided with production of fledglings, and the late-season drop in rates corresponded to low hatching-year bird captures signaling the closing of the breeding season.

Population Trends, Survivorship, and Productivity: 1998-2004

Fifty-three individual birds, 7 percent of all individuals (banded and unbanded) captured (53/731, Tables 11, 12) were banded in previous years at the Santa Margarita station, less than half the mean annual return rate from 1999-2002 of 17 ± 3.7 percent. This low percentage is in part a result of the fact that banding was not conducted in 2003. Song sparrows, common yellowthroats, and orange-crowned warblers composed 66 percent of all recaptures from previous years, comparable to the 70 percent for these three species recorded in 2002 (Kus and Kisner 2003). Because no data are available for 2003, population trends cannot be considered continuous between 2002 and 2004.

Population Size

As discussed in previous reports (Kus and Kisner 2003), we examined populations of 13 species with adequate numbers of known-age individuals at the Santa Margarita station. Residents and migrants were considered separately, since these two groups experience different conditions affecting survival and productivity.

Local population size (number of AHY's) of resident species generally increased from 2002 to 2004 (Figure 10). Common yellowthroats and song sparrows increased approximately 50 percent, yellowthroats experiencing a record high of adult individuals. Bewick's wrens increased moderately, house wrens and wrentits remained unchanged, spotted towhees decreased slightly, and American goldfinch adult populations decreased to the 2001 level. Adult migrant populations also generally increased between 2002 and 2004. Yellow-breasted chats

		# Indi	viduals per	Capture Inc	idence		Tot	al # Individ	uals
			(Banded B	Sirds Only)					
							Banded	Unbanded	All
Species	1 Capture	2 Captures	3 Captures	4 Captures	5 Captures	6 Captures	Birds	Birds	Birds
MODO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ANHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
UNHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
NUWO	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
DOWO	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
RSFL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
WIFL	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
PSFL	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
LBVI	23	7	2	0	0	0	32	2	34
HUVI	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
WAVI	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
BUSH	55	10	0	0	0	0	65	4	69
BEWR	8	4	2	0	0	0	14	1	15
HOWR	19	3	0	0	0	0	22	1	23
SWTH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WREN	16	3	6	0	0	0	25	0	25
OCWA	51	14	0	0	0	0	65	3	68
YWAR	13	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	15
TOWA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MGWA	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
COYE	148	26	8	8	0	1	191	13	204
WIWA	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
YBCH	18	8	1	2	0	0	29	2	31
SPTO	10	4	0	0	0	0	14	1	15
SOSP	89	28	9	2	1	0	129	7	136
BHGR	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
BLGR	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
HOOR	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
BUOR	8	0	0	0	8	0	8		
HOFI	3	0	0	0	3	0	3		
LEGO	7	0	0	0	7	0	7		
AMGO	17	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Total	535	111	30	12	1	1	690	41	731

Table 12. Capture frequency of individuals: Santa Margarita River, 2004.

MAPS							Ν	let					Totals by
Period	Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DATE
		Net Hours	5:10	5:10	5:00	4:50	5:20	4:50	5:00	4:20	4:10	4:50	48:40
		Captures	2	7	6	6	8	2	7	11	11	2	62
-3	4/7/04	Captures/Net hour	0.39	1.35	1.20	1.24	1.50	0.41	1.40	2.54	2.64	0.41	1.27
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	5	6	7	3	6	5	9	6	8	9	64
-2	4/16/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	1.20	1.40	0.60	1.20	1.00	1.80	1.20	1.60	1.80	1.28
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	11	6	8	10	6	8	2	10	10	4	75
-1	4/26/04	Captures/Net hour	2.20	1.20	1.60	2.00	1.20	1.60	0.40	2.00	2.00	0.80	1.50
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	5	7	8	3	3	4	2	3	6	10	51
1	5/5/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	1.40	1.60	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.40	0.60	1.20	2.00	1.02
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	5	13	4	7	10	4	3	8	9	7	70
2	5/12/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	2.60	0.80	1.40	2.00	0.80	0.60	1.60	1.80	1.40	1.40
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	9	16	7	4	14	3	8	13	8	11	93
3	5/28/04	Captures/Net hour	1.80	3.20	1.40	0.80	2.80	0.60	1.60	2.60	1.60	2.20	1.86
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	7	27	3	7	7	1	8	8	20	8	96
4	6/7/04	Captures/Net hour	1.40	5.40	0.60	1.40	1.40	0.20	1.60	1.60	4.00	1.60	1.92
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	10	21	18	10	4	4	5	9	13	12	106
5	6/16/04	Captures/Net hour	2.00	4.20	3.60	2.00	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.80	2.60	2.40	2.12
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	2	13	15	8	8	1	5	9	12	12	85
6	6/25/04	Captures/Net hour	0.40	2.60	3.00	1.60	1.60	0.20	1.00	1.80	2.40	2.40	1.70
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	4:30	49:30
		Captures	4	35	12	6	5	1	6	1	7	7	84
7	7/6/04	Captures/Net hour	0.80	7.00	2.40	1.20	1.00	0.20	1.20	0.20	1.40	1.56	1.70
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	4:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	49:00
		Captures	5	2	3	3	4	0	0	2	3	2	24
8	7/16/04	Captures/Net hour	1.00	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.49
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	4	17	2	3	4	0	1	4	2	1	38
9	7/26/04	Captures/Net hour	0.80	3.40	0.40	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.20	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.76
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	1	3	4	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	25
10	8/6/04	Captures/Net hour	0.20	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.50
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	3	1	19	1	0	2	4	3	2	3	38
11	8/13/04	Captures/Net hour	0.60	0.20	3.80	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.76
		Net Hours	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00	50:00
		Captures	1	4	17	2	0	1	3	1	4	1	34
12	8/28/04	Captures/Net hour	0.20	0.80	3.40	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.80	0.20	0.68
		Net Hours	75:10	75:10	75:00	74:50	75:20	74:50	74:00	74:20	74:10	74:20	747:10
Tota	als by	Captures	74	178	133	77	81	37	67	90	116	92	945 ^a
Ν	ЕТ	Captures/Net hour	0.98	2.37	1.77	1.03	1.08	0.49	0.91	1.21	1.56	1.24	1.26

 Table 13. Capture rate by net and date: Santa Margarita River, 2004.

^aTotal does not include five captures from periods -1, 1, and 4 for which net number was not recorded



Figure 9. Captures, net-hours, and capture rates by net: Santa Margarita River, 2004

							MA	PS Pe	eriod								
	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
								Date			-						Captures
	Ľ	/16	/26	/2	/12	/28	$\overline{\Box}$	/16	/25	/9	/16	/26	/9	/13	/28		per 100
Species	4	4	4	5.	5.	5.	9	9	9	7.	7.	7.	8	8	8	Total	Net-hours ^a
MODO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
ANHU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.27
UNHU	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.40
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.27
DOWO	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.80
RSFL	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.27
WIFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.67
PSFL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.67
LBVI	2	4	0	4	3	5	2	2	2	10	2	3	1	4	1	45	6.02
HUVI	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0.67
WAVI	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.94
BUSH	1	2	0	0	5	10	21	4	0	1	0	11	0	14	10	79	10.58
BEWR	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	6	1	1	0	0	2	23	3.08
HOWR	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	4	4	6	0	1	3	0	1	26	3.48
SWTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.13
WREN	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	9	4	1	0	1	2	4	40	5.35
OCWA	9	8	16	7	9	11	1	6	2	5	0	2	1	2	3	82	10.98
YWAR	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	18	2.41
TOWA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
MGWA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.27
COYE	24	14	17	14	14	34	34	45	33	12	9	9	7	5	5	276	36.95
WIWA	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1.47
YBCH	0	1	2	5	2	5	8	7	8	8	0	0	1	0	0	47	6.29
SPTO	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	19	2.54
SOSP	14	18	12	11	21	13	16	16	12	21	8	8	8	7	7	192	25.70
BHGR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.80
BLGR	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.40
HOOR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.27
BUOR	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.20
HOFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.54
LEGO	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.94
AMGO	3	0	4	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	2.54
Total	62	64	77	53	70	93	97	106	85	84	24	38	25	38	34	950	127.18
Species"	11	13	18	13	17	15	14	17	16	17	8	10	9	10	9	31	4.15

Table 14. Number of captures by date: Santa Margarita River, 2004.

^a747:10 total net-hours

^bUnidentified species not included in species totals



Figure 10. Adult population trends of (a) resident species and (b) migrant species at Santa Margarita River, 1998-2004 (banded birds only)

experienced their highest adult numbers recorded for the Santa Margarita station, a 47 percent increase over the previous 1999 high, and all other species except yellow warblers either increased or remained stable.

Survival and Productivity

We further analyzed the two most abundant resident species, common yellowthroat and song sparrow, and two migrants, orange-crowned warbler and yellow-breasted chat, for survival and productivity. As discussed in previous reports, estimated survival rates are a function of the number of years of recapture data from which they are calculated, and require adjustment as additional years of data are collected (Kus and Beck 1999). With no data available from 2003, we could not analyze between-year survivorship and recruitment for 2004, nor could we determine the contribution of adult survival to annual population changes because expected population sizes for 2004 could not be calculated without known 2003 populations.

Adult captures were primarily composed of new captures in 2004 as in previous years (Figure 11). From 1998 to 2002 recapture rates of adult birds of common yellowthroats and orange-crowned warblers were relatively stable, while those of yellow-breasted chats and song sparrows increased over time. Between 2002 and 2004, recaptures of adult common yellowthroats and song sparrows were approximately half of those in previous years, reflecting the absence of banding in 2003 combined with mortality of birds banded prior to 2003. Recaptures of adult orange-crowned warblers and yellow-breasted chats were remarkably similar to previous years, suggesting lower annual mortality in these migrants. Cumulative survivorship declined from a mean across all species of 0.18 ± 0.08 after one year to a mean of 0.00 ± 0.01 after six (Figure 12).

Productivity (number of HY birds / number of AHY birds) increased over record lows in 2002 for all but yellow-breasted chats (Figure 13). Common yellowthroat productivity doubled from 0.16 to 0.31 young per adult, and song sparrows recovered from no juveniles captured in 2000 to a productivity of 0.65 young per adult in 2004. Orange-crowned warblers increased from 0.10 to 0.27 young per adult; yellow-breasted chats declined slightly from 0.06 to 0.04 young per adult. However, productivity in all four species was lower than their respective averages from 1998-2002 (common yellowthroat: 0.85 ± 0.51 young per adult, song sparrow: 0.92 ± 0.85 young per adult, orange crowned warbler: 0.41 ± 0.22 young per adult, yellow-breasted chat: 0.11 ± 0.09 young per adult).

Summary: 1998-2004

Relative abundance increased at the Santa Margarita station in 2004 over record lows in 2002. Common yellowthroat remained the most common species captured, and song sparrows were the second most abundant after declining every year of the study. Approximately one third of the species, comprising roughly one third of individuals captured, reached or exceeded record high abundances, while the overall total of individuals captured was comparable to the average through 2002. These data indicate shifts in the overall composition of the bird community including both resident and migrant species. Two endangered or sensitive migrant species

Figure 11. Composition of adult captures of (a) common yellowthroat, (b) song sparrow, (c) orange-crowned warbler, and (d) yellow-breasted chat at Santa Margarita River, 1998-2004 (banded birds only)















captured at the Santa Margarita station, least Bell's vireo and yellow-breasted chat, reached or exceeded all-time high individual capture numbers, while two others, willow flycatcher and yellow warbler, matched or exceeded record lows for the station.

General productivity increased over record lows in 2002—more species produced young than ever recorded at the Santa Margarita station, but the two most common resident species comprised over half of the young fledged. Least Bell's vireo productivity rebounded from a near record low 2002 (Kus and Kisner 2003); numbers of young per adult were comparable to the peak years of 1998 (Table 11 in Kus and Beck 1999) and 2000 (Table 7 in Kus and Beck 2001b). The increases in population size and productivity suggest that the bird community is rapidly recovering from the effects of record low rainfall between 2001 and 2002.

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Appendix 1

Alpha codes, common names, scientific names, and Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) numeric codes for species caught at De Luz Creek and Santa Margarita River MAPS stations, Camp Pendleton, CA

Alpha Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	IBP Code
SSHA	Sharp-shinned hawk	Accipiter striatus	02200
COHA	Cooper's hawk	Accipiter cooperii	02210
AMKE	American kestrel	Falco sparverius	02630
CAQU	California quail	Callipepla californica	03130
MODO	Mourning dove	Zenaida macroura	05570
COGD	Common ground-dove	Columbina passerina	05610
BCHU	Black-chinned hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri	08640
ANHU	Anna's hummingbird	Calypte anna	08670
COHU	Costa's hummingbird	Calypte costae	08680
RUHU	Rufous hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus	08730
ALHU	Allen's hummingbird	Selasphorus sasin	08740
USHU	Unidentified Selasphorus hummingbird species	Selasphorus spp.	08774
UNHU	Unidentified hummingbird species		08775
NUWO	Nuttall's woodpecker	Picoides nuttallii	09640
DOWO	Downy woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	09650
RSFL	Red-shafted Flicker	Colaptes auratus cafer	09800
WEWP	Western wood-pewee	Contopus sordidulus	11380
WIFL	Willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	11475
HAFL	Hammond's flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii	11510
PSFL	Pacific-slope flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis	11555
UEFL	Unidentified Empidonax flycatcher species	Empidonax spp.	11595
BLPH	Black phoebe	Sayornis nigricans	11600
ATFL	Ash-throated flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens	11740
WEKI	Western kingbird	Tyrannus verticalis	12020
LBVI	Least Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii pusillus	12640
CAVI	Cassin's vireo	Vireo cassinii	12710
HUVI	Hutton's vireo	Vireo huttoni	12740
WAVI	Warbling vireo	Vireo gilvus	12760
WESJ	Western scrub-jay	Aphelocoma californica	13110
TRES	Tree swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	13410
VGSW	Violet-green swallow	Tachycineta thalassina	13440
NRWS	Northern rough-winged swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	13490
CLSW	Cliff swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	13520
OATI	Oak titmouse	Baeolophus inornatus	13640
BUSH	Bushtit	Psaltriparus minimus	13680
BEWR	Bewick's wren	Thyromanes bewickii	14040
HOWR	House wren	Troglodytes aedon	14070
RCKI	Ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula	14250
SWTH	Swainson's thrush	Catharus ustulatus	14810
HETH	Hermit thrush	Catharus guttatus	14820
WREN	Wrentit	Chamaea fasciata	15110
NOMO	Northern mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos	15150
CATH	California thrasher	Toxostoma redivivum	15270
PHAI	Phainopepla	Phainopepla nitens	15590
OCWA	Orange-crowned warbler	Vermivora celata	15660

Appendix 1 (*continued*) Alpha codes, common names, scientific names, and Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) numeric codes for species caught at De Luz Creek and Santa Margarita River MAPS stations, Camp Pendleton, CA

Alpha Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	IBP Code
NAWA	Nashville warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	15670
YWAR	Yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia	15750
AUWA	Audubon's warbler	Dendroica coronata auduboni	15800
BTYW	Black-throated gray warbler	Dendroica nigrescens	15810
TOWA	Townsend's warbler	Dendroica townsendi	15840
HEWA	Hermit warbler	Dendroica occidentalis	15850
MGWA	MacGillivray's warbler	Oporornis tolmiei	16140
COYE	Common yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	16150
HOWA	Hooded warbler	Wilsonia citrina	16280
WIWA	Wilson's warbler	Wilsonia pusilla	16290
YBCH	Yellow-breasted chat	Icteria virens	16460
WETA	Western tanager	Piranga ludoviciana	16840
SPTO	Spotted towhee	Pipilo maculatus	17810
CALT	California towhee	Pipilo crissalis	17850
RCSP	Rufous-crowned sparrow	Aimophila ruficeps	17950
BRSP	Brewer's Sparrow	Spizella breweri	18040
BCSP	Black-chinned sparrow	Spizella atrogularis	18070
LASP	Lark sparrow	Chondestes grammacus	18090
FOSP	Fox sparrow	Passerella iliaca	18220
SOSP	Song sparrow	Melospiza melodia	18230
BHGR	Black-headed grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus	18610
BLGR	Blue grosbeak	Guiraca caerulea	18640
LAZB	Lazuli bunting	Passerina amoena	18660
HOOR	Hooded oriole	Icterus cucullatus	19050
BUOR	Bullock's oriole	Icterus bullockii	19105
PUFI	Purple finch	Carpodacus purpureus	19350
HOFI	House finch	Carpodacus mexicanus	19370
LEGO	Lesser goldfinch	Carduelis psaltria	19490
AMGO	American goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	19510

Appendix 2 Net coordinates, in decimal degrees, for De Luz Creek and Santa Margarita River MAPS stations, Camp Pendleton, CA

Net #	Latitude	Longitude				
De Luz Creek Station						
1	33.37737	-117.32429				
2	33.37866	-117.32378				
3	33.37945	-117.32311				
4	33.38001	-117.32328				
5	33.38030	-117.32259				
б	33.38070	-117.32302				
7	33.38154	-117.32256				
8	33.38188	-117.32144				
9	33.38246	-117.32201				
10	33.38066	-117.32250				
De Luz Creek Station Off-site Nets 2004						
X1	33.38873	-117.31992				
X2	33.38915	-117.32066				
X3	33.38937	-117.32120				
X4	33.39017	-117.32118				
X5	33.38275	-117.32064				
X6	33.38363	-117.32042				
X7	33.38392	-117.32036				
X8	33.38445	-117.31997				
Santa Margarita River Station						
1	33.26641	-117.37221				
2	33.26701	-117.37269				
3	33.26763	-117.37252				
4	33.26687	-117.37174				
5	33.26764	-117.37135				
6	33.26834	-117.37150				
7	33.26880	-117.37165				
8	33.26787	-117.37036				
9	33.26741	-117.37034				
10	33.26649	-117.37039				