

Nesting Birds: Species-Specific Buffers for PG&E Activities

Within PG&E's Avian Program, standard nest buffers were developed for all common and special-status birds present within its Service Territory. There are no standard nest buffers specified in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) or within California Fish and Game Code. Table 1 provides nest buffers based on the best available information, including relevant literature review and avian biology. Disturbance factors including *nest location*, *human activity*, *activity duration*, and *noise level* may influence nesting behavior and reproductive success, and were each considered in establishing standard buffer distances for individual species. Where regulatory agencies have provided information on nest buffer distances for special-status species, those buffer distances are primarily used as *standard buffers* in Table 1. *Standard buffers* are species-specific buffer distances between occupied nest sites and work activities where work will not occur while the nest is active (containing eggs or young). These standard buffers are intended to be applied to nests located in proximity to PG&E activities at a sufficient distance to provide suitable nest protection. For example, a nesting black-crowned night heron has a standard buffer distance of 400 feet (Table 1).

Because it is not always possible to apply the standard buffer, non-standard species-specific buffer distances have also been established. As part of the determination of these non-standard buffers, PG&E activities are assigned disturbance rankings (Low, Medium, or High) for each factor identified above. Evaluation of all disturbance factors combined produces an overall disturbance category by assessing each disturbance factor for one or more PG&E activities. If the overall disturbance category is high, the standard buffer will generally apply. If the evaluation results in low or medium overall disturbance categories, the standard buffer is applied as feasible or reduced buffers may be appropriate. For example, in some circumstances it may be necessary to perform certain types of work within the standard buffer. In these cases, biologists consider all relevant site-specific conditions, including the species' tolerance for disturbance, work activity type, noise levels, and distance to nest to determine if reducing the standard buffer is appropriate. Alternatively, the buffer may be increased beyond the standard buffer for certain exceptions. Helicopters are the main exception that may require increased buffers.

Table 1 lists the standard buffers and non-standard buffer ranges for activities with low-medium and medium-high disturbances. Nest buffers will be implemented and adjusted by the biologist¹.

The following site-specific conditions are considered in determining if a reduced or increased buffer is appropriate:

- **Disturbance.** Evaluate nest disturbance, including consideration of activity intensity and duration, construction type, amount of habitat disturbance, level of human disturbance or acclimation, activity length, and the amount of noise generated by the activity.
- **Existing Conditions.** Assess site conditions to determine if there is acclimation to human disturbance.
- **Nest Concealment.** Evaluate surrounding habitat for its ability to provide visual and/or acoustic barriers between the nest and construction.
- **Species Natural History.** Consider individual species' natural history, nest stage (incubation, rearing, fledging), and known tolerances to disturbance.
- **Habituation.** Consider species habituation to new or ongoing activities.
- **Environmental Conditions.** Consider weather and other related factors.
- **Helicopter Use.** Consider helicopter type, flight plans, and duration.

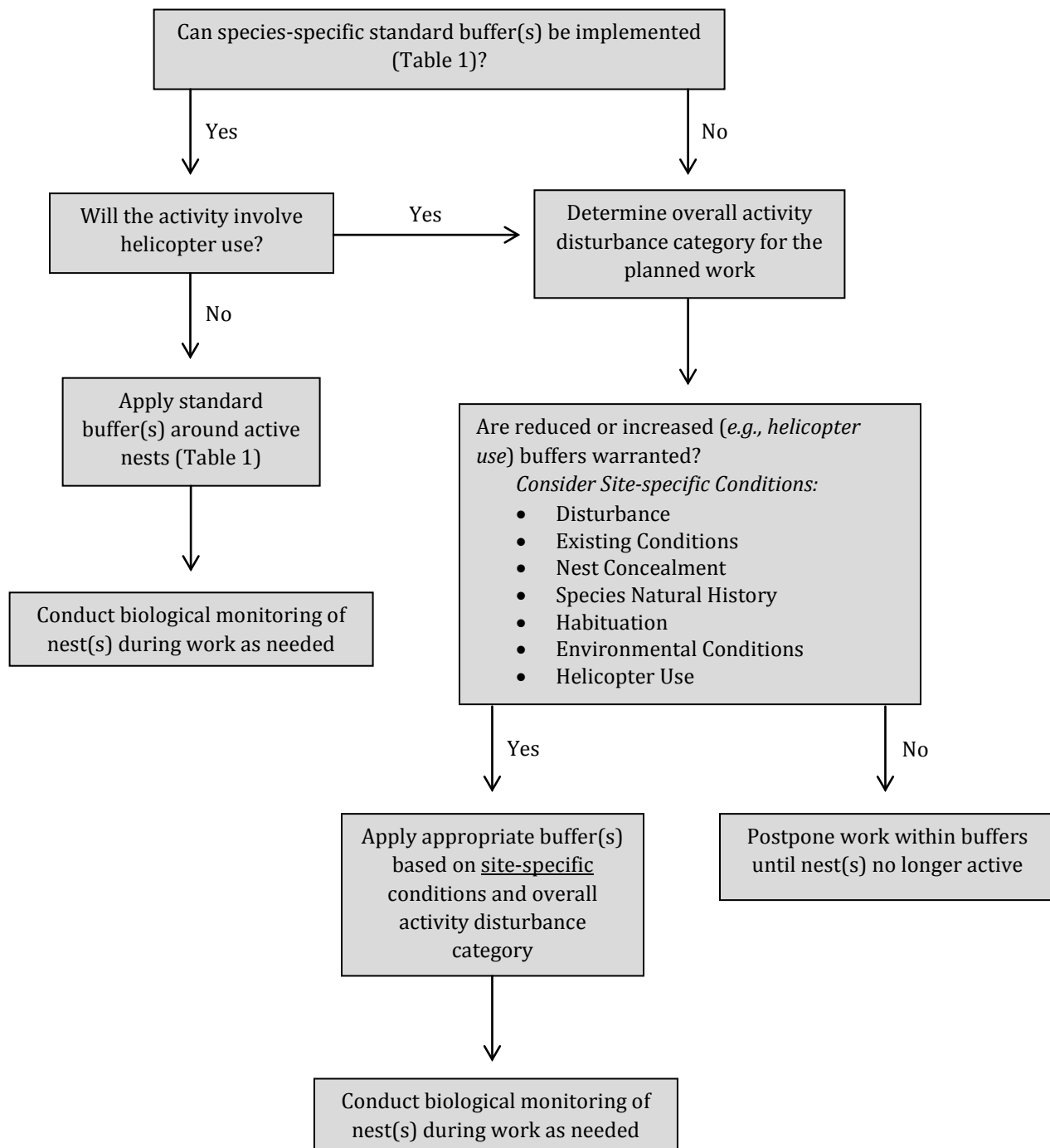
Nest Buffer Implementation Guidelines

Step/Task/Responsible	Outcome and Components
1. Desktop review <i>Biologist</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess habitat types and potential nesting bird species ● Identify potentially appropriate buffers for the species that may nest
2. Preconstruction nesting bird surveys <i>Biologist</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct preconstruction surveys within the standard buffers ● Document species detections including nests and active nests
3. Assign Buffers <i>Biologist</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess intensity/duration of activity ● Assess acclimation to human disturbance ● Assess site-specific conditions ● Consider species' natural history, reproductive stage, tolerances to disturbance, and observed behavior ● Evaluate and assign standard, reduced, or increased buffers
4. Implement Buffers <i>Biologist/Biological Monitor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement buffers when work activities are occurring ● Conduct periodic biological monitoring where needed ● Adjust buffers as appropriate

¹ Biologist refers to an individual with a bachelor's degree or above in a field related to biological sciences and demonstrated field expertise in ornithology, in particular, nesting behavior; these qualified biologists may be PG&E employees or contractors.

Species-Specific Buffers for PG&E Activities

Buffer Assignment Process – Quick Reference



Other Biological Considerations in Determining Buffers

- Provisioning frequency of hatchlings or older young
- Egg turning
- Egg incubation (female or male or combination)
- Egg hardiness
- Ambient Temperatures
- Heat tolerance (eggs or nestlings)
- Cold tolerance (eggs or nestlings)
- Unsheltered nest risk
- Premature fledging risk
- Unattended nests and predation risk

Time on Nest is Important. An egg initially requires a controlled heat input, but later in incubation the embryo may produce more heat and may need to be cooled rather than heated. Ambient temperatures need to be considered. Unattended unsheltered nests may experience temperature extremes (heat or cold). Egg turning during incubation is also a critical component for successful hatching; absence of turning during incubation will result in reduced and delayed hatching. During the nestling stage for altricial birds (i.e., birds that typically require feeding by adults), adults must provision food to nestlings. Provisioning rate is highly variable between species and is correlated to clutch size and body size, but most birds make frequent trips to attend nestlings. Collectively referred to as brooding, these forms of parental care are essential for reproductive success. Unattended nests also may experience increased rates of predation. Premature fledging is more likely to occur during later nest stages, when young are nearing fledging stage but not yet capable of flight.

Table 1. Species-specific Nest Buffers for PG&E Work Activities

**Atypically high-intensity activities, such as helicopter use usually require increased buffers beyond the standard buffer*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Scrapes under overhanging cover or in dense vegetation in uplands near water.	Ground	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 26–29 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Scrapes under overhanging cover or in dense vegetation in uplands near water.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 24–25 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Scrapes on slightly elevated, firm ground in uplands near water.	Ground	February through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 27–28 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Cavities in riparian woodlands and other woodland habitats near water.	Up to 60 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 27–35 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Scrapes in dense grass or forbs in wetlands or grasslands near water.	Ground	June through July; single brood	Clutch incubated for 23–24 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Scrapes in low grasses or forbs in uplands near water.	Ground	March through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 25–27 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Scrapes in dense, low emergent vegetation or grasses in uplands near water.	Ground	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 22–29 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Scrapes in dense vegetation cover in uplands near water.	Ground	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 24–25 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	Platform nests over water in dense vegetation; occasionally nests in uplands near water.	Ground	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 24–26 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Platform nests over water in dense emergent vegetation in wetlands.	Ground	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 26 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Cavities in trees, snags and stumps in riparian woodlands.	Up to 200 feet	March through September; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 28–32 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Platform nests constructed on shallow water in dense, tall emergent vegetation.	Ground	April through October; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 23 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Platform nests constructed in emergent vegetation bordering open water.	Ground	March through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 23 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Platform nests in water on emergent wetland vegetation.	Ground	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 21 days by both sexes by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Platform nests in emergent vegetation or open water or, less frequently, on dry land near water.	Ground	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 23 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Platform nests constructed in emergent vegetation or open water or, less frequently, on dry land near water.	Ground	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 23 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30-100	15-30
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Platform nests on islands, on the ground or in trees; also in power poles and other artificial structures. Colonial nester.	Ground	March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 25-29 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 37-44 days.	400	75-400	50-75
Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Platform nests on steep cliffs along rocky and exposed shorelines along outer coasts, bays, inlets, estuaries, rapids, coves, surge narrows, harbors, lagoons, and coastal log-storage sites. Colonial nester.	Ground	April through August; single or double brood	Clutch incubated for 28-32 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 47 days	400	75-400	50-75
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Platform nests in shallow water or on ground near water.	Ground	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 24 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	100	50-100	25-50
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Platform nests about a foot above the water in freshwater marshes.	Ground	March through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 16-19 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 13-15 days.	100	50-100	25-50

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Platform nests in tall trees or other types of vegetation near water. Colonial nester.	Up to 130 feet	January through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 25–29 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 60 days.	400	75–400	50–75
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Platform nests in tall trees or other types of vegetation near water. Colonial nester.	10–80 feet	March through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 26 days; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 35–42 days.	400	75–400	50–75
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Platform nests in tall trees or other types of vegetation near water. Colonial nester.	Up to 30 feet but usually 10–15 feet	March through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–24 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 21–28 days.	400	75–400	50–75
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Platform nests in tall shrubs and trees near water.	Up to 30 feet but usually 5–15 feet	April to July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–25 days; semi-altricial young fledge at about 40 days.	400	75–400	50–75
Green Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Platform nests in shrubs, trees, thickets, or other vegetation near water.	10–30 feet, sometimes higher	March through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 19–21 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 21–23 days.	100	50–100	25–50
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax</i>	Platform nests in shrubs, trees, thickets, or other vegetation near water. Colonial nester.	Up to 150 feet	January through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 24 days by female; semi-altricial young fledge at 42–49 days.	400	75–400	50–75
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Platform nests of emergent wetland vegetation in extensive wetlands. Colonial nester.	Ground	May to July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–26 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 10–12 days.	400	75–400	50–75

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Caves, rock crevices, possibly abandoned buildings, or other dark, secluded sites.	Up to 20 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 37–41 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 77 days.	300	100–300	50–100
California Condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Caves on high, remote cliff-faces or in hollow in large redwood snag.	Cliff	Year-round, with egg-laying usually occurring in January or February; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 42–50 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 35–49 days.	3,960	CR ^a	CR
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Platform nests in tall trees near grasslands, oak savannah, or other open habitats.	12–60 feet	February through July; sometimes double brood.	Clutch incubated for 28–30 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 34–40 days.	300	200–300	100–200
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Platform nests on treetops, rocky outcrops, or utility poles near water.	Up to 60 feet	Mid-March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 32–33 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 51–59 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Platform nests in large trees or rocky outcrops close to lakes and large rivers.	50–180 feet	January to August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 35–46 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 70–77 days.	2,640	CR	CR
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Platform nests on ground in grasslands and open marshland with vegetative cover.	Ground	March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 29–39 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 37 days.	300	200–300	100–200
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Platform nests in trees in riparian woodland or other forested habitat with thick cover.	10–60 feet	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 30–35 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 23 days.	300	100–300	50–100

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Platform nests in trees in riparian woodlands or other forested habitat.	20–60 feet	March through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 36 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young fledge at 30–34 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Platform nests in top of tall coniferous or deciduous trees in mature forest.	Up to 75 feet	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 36–41 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young fledge at 45 days old	1,320	200–1,320	100–200
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Platform nests below canopy in a variety of tree species.	20–60 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–25 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 35–42 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Platform nests in isolated trees in grasslands and agricultural areas.	5–30 feet	April through late June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 28 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 28–35 days.	1,320–2,640	CR	CR
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Platform nests in tall trees and other structures in a variety of open habitats.	35–90 feet	February through September; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 28–32 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 42 days.	250	100–300	50–100
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Nest in substrates ranging from cliffs, trees, utility structures, and farm buildings to haystacks and relatively level ground.	Up to 70 feet	Early March through May; single brood	Clutch incubated for 32–33 days by both sexes; altricial and nidicolous young fledge at 38–50 days.	300	100–300	50–100

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Platform nests on rock ledges of outcrops or cliffs, and occasionally trees, in proximity to grassland, farmland, oak savannah, and other foraging grounds.	10–100 feet or higher on cliffs	February through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 43–45 days by female and occasionally male; semi-altricial young fledge at 63–70 days.	2,640	CR	CR
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Cavities in trees or other structures near grasslands, agricultural areas, oak savannah, or other open areas.	7–80 feet	March through July; may double brood.	Clutch incubated for 29–30 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 30 days.	200	50–200	25–50
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Ledges under overhangs on rock outcrops or cliffs near grassland, farmland, oak savannah, or other foraging habitat.	30–40 feet	March to May; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 29–31 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young fledge at 40 days.	300	100–300	50–100
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Cliff ledges, tall buildings, high bridges, and other high locations near open habitats.	High on cliffs or tall structures	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 28–29 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge at 35–42 days.	500	CR	CR
Mount Pinos Sooty Grouse	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	Scrapes near logs, shrubs, or other cover in coniferous forests, shrub-steppe habitat, and subalpine forests.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 26–28 days by female; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Scrapes near the base of stumps, trees, or logs in forested habitat.	Ground	February through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 24 days by female; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Scrapes in thick, low vegetation in oak woodlands and forest edges and clearings.	Ground	March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 28 days by female; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Gambel's Quail	<i>Callipepla gambellii</i>	Scrapes under shrubs in desert habitats.	Ground	April through June; single or (rarely) double brood	Clutch incubated for 21–23 days by female while male guards; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	Scrapes under shrubs in riparian woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral, shrub-steppe, and mixed-hardwood forest.	Ground	March through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–23 days by female; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Scrapes under shrubs in mountain woodland and scrub habitats, usually near water.	Ground	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 24–25 days by female; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
California Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	Cup nests on or near ground at upper edges of tidal marshes.	0–1 foot	March through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 17–20 days by both sexes; young are semi-precocial.	300–600	CR	CR
Clapper Rail (California, Yuma, Light-footed)	<i>Rallus longirostris obscurus/yumanensis/levipes</i>	Platform nests in dense tidal marsh vegetation dominated by cordgrass or gumplant.	0–1 foot	February through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–29 days by both sexes; young are semi-precocial.	700	CR	CR
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Platform nests in dense emergent vegetation in freshwater or estuarine marshes.	0–1 foot	April through June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–16 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Cup nests secured to reeds and rushes in freshwater or estuarine marshes.	0–1 foot	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Platform nests in dense vegetation at edge of marshes and other freshwater habitats.	Ground or water level	April through June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 19–22 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	50–100	25–50
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Platform nests in dense vegetation at edge of marshes and other freshwater habitats.	Ground or water level	March through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–24 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	100	30–100	15–30
Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	Platform nests in wetland vegetation on dry ground or shallow water in extensive marsh systems or grasslands.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 30 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	500	CR	CR
Western Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Scrapes on sand beaches/bars, salt pannes, or dry river beds.	Ground	April through August; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 24 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	600 (coastal) 300 (interior)	CR (coastal) 200–300 (interior)	CR (coastal) 100–200 (interior)
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Scrapes in open places usually in areas with short grass, sand, or gravel.	Ground	March through June; sometimes double brood.	Clutch incubated for 24–26 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Scrapes or plant tufts/tussocks in fresh, brackish, or salt marshes.	Ground	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 25–26 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	150	50–150	25–50
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Scrapes on salt pannes, dikes, levees, and bare islands.	Ground	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 22–24 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	150	50–150	25–50

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Scrapes in grasses among rocks, wrack, or driftwood.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 21 days by male; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Scrapes in dense, medium to tall marshy or wet meadow vegetation.	Ground	April to August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 17–20 days by female; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Scrapes on shallow wetlands, trees or shrubs, and open areas.	Ground	Late April to mid-May; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 22–23 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Hummocks or mounds near dwarfed shrub, flat heath tundra, in grass or sedge tussocks, and on gravel.	Ground	Early June to early July; single brood.	Clutch incubated 22–28 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Saucer-shaped depressions on beaches, bars, dredge deposition, salt marsh.	Ground	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated 21–23 days by both sexes; young are semi-precocial.	300	100–300	50–100
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Scrapes in short-grass or mixed-prairie habitat with flat to rolling topography.	Ground	Mid-late March to early July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 27–29 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	75	30–75	15–30
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Scrapes in short, sparsely to moderately vegetated landscapes that include native grassland and wetland complexes with a variety of wetland classes (ephemeral to semipermanent).	Ground	Mid-May to late June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–26 days by both sexes; young are precocial	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Scrapes on islands in alkali or freshwater lakes and ponds or salt ponds.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–27 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	150	50–150	25–50
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Ledges on cliffs, bluffs, bridges, buildings, and other areas inaccessible to nest predators.	Ground/cliff	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 30–32 days by both sexes; young are semi-precocial.	150	50–150	25–50
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Scrapes on islands, beaches, and levees.	Ground	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 20 days by both sexes; semi-precocial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Scrapes on open levees, islands, and occasionally reed beds.	Ground	April through September; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 23 days by both sexes; semi-altricial young fledge after approximately 7 days.	300	100–300	50–100
California Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Scrapes on bare sandy or gravelly substrates in undisturbed areas.	Ground	May through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–25 days by both sexes; young are semi-precocial.	600	CR	CR
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Platform nests constructed of dead plant stems in freshwater wetlands and flooded rice fields.	Ground	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–22 days by both sexes; semi-precocial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	300	100–300	50–100

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Horizontal limbs of large, old-growth conifers.	20–250 feet	March through September; likely a single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 30 days by both sexes; semi-precocial young fledge at approximately 21 days.	1,320 (high disturbance) ^b	CR	CR
Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Excavates burrows in soft soil, sod or natural cavities such as rock crevices and under trees, cacti or logs. Colonial nester.	Ground/cliff	Varies within November through May; single and double brood.	Clutch incubated 37–42 days by both sexes; altricial young confined to nest for 30 days.	400	75–400	50–75
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	Platform nests in trees or shrubs in oak woodlands, mixed hardwood forests, and mixed coniferous forests, usually in areas with oak trees.	5–180 feet	March through November; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 18–20 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 25–30 days.	75	50–75	25–50
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Platform nests in a tree or shrub, but also on buildings or on ground, in a variety of habitats.	0–25 feet	February through September; several broods.	Clutch incubated for 14–15 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 13–15 days.	50	20–50	10–20
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Platform nests in bushes or trees in dense, wide riparian woodlands.	2–20 feet	June through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 9–11 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 21 days.	500	CR	CR
Greater Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Cup nests in dense, brushy habitats in desert, sagebrush, and chaparral habitats.	3–15 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 16–20 days by male; altricial young fledge at 18–30 days.	100	50–100	25–50

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Cavities in trees, buildings, crevices in rocks, outcrops, cliffs and quarries.	1–400 feet	January through May; often double broods.	Clutch incubated for 32–34 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 60 days.	150	100–150	50–100
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Cavities in trees, including aspens, oaks, pines, or other trees in forested areas.	10–40 feet	May through October; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–24 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 20–26 days	200	100–200	50–100
Western Screech Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Cavities in trees, particularly cottonwoods, in open woodlands.	10–30 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–30 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at approximately 28 days.	200	100–200	50–100
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Near high elevation meadows, on broken top trees or stick nests of other species.	30-50 feet	Late March through early July; single brood	Average clutch incubated for 29.7 days by female, with male provisioning her; semi-precocial young fledge at 21-28 days but can be dependent on nest site and male parent until fall.	1,320	CR	CR
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Cavities or large nest platforms of other species in trees, rock ledges, or caves.	Uses existing platforms at various heights	January through May; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 26–35 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 28–35 days.	300	100–300	50–100

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Northern Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Cavities in trees in oak woodlands and coniferous forests.	8–20 feet	April through August; number of broods unknown.	Clutch incubated for 25–30 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 23 days.	200	50–200	25–50
Spotted Owl (Northern/California)	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina/occidentalis</i>	Cavities or platforms (natural or old nests of other species) in coniferous or mixed hardwood forests.	30–165 feet	March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 29–30 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 34–36 days.	1,320 (high disturbance) ^b	CR	CR
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Small mammal burrows in open grasslands or at the edge of agricultural areas.	Ground	February through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 27–30 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 40–45 days.	250	CR	CR
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Platform nests built by other species high in trees in coniferous forests or mixed woodlands.	10–30 feet	February through May; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 25–30 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 23–24 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Scrapes in tall, dense vegetation in grasslands and freshwater or brackish marshes.	Ground	March through July; single or possibly double brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–28 days by female while male provisions her; semi-altricial young leave nest at 31–36 days.	300	100–300	50–100
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Cavities in trees in forested areas.	5–50 feet	March through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–28 days by female; semi-altricial young fledge at approximately 30 days.	200	100–200	50–100

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Scrapes on bare gravelly or sandy ground in desert and sparsely vegetated habitats.	Ground	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 18–19 days by female; semi-precocial young fledge after 3 weeks.	75	30–75	20–30
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Scrapes on bare gravelly or sandy ground in open areas within chaparral, grasslands, and forest openings.	Ground	June through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 18–20 days by female; semi-precocial young fledge after about 21 days.	75	30–75	20–30
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Scrapes on bare gravelly, sandy, or leaf-litter-covered ground in grasslands and desert habitats.	Ground	March through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–21 days by both sexes; young are precocial.	75	30–75	20–30
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Sheltered crevices or ledges on cliff faces on coast or under waterfall.	20–45 feet	May through September; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 21–27 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 45–49 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Cavities in redwoods, other conifers, and occasionally sycamores, chimneys, and buildings.	Up to 50 feet	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 18–20 days; altricial young fledge at approximately 28 days.	75	30–75	15–30
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	Rock cracks and crevices on cliffs and tall bridges.	10–195 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–27 days; altricial young fledge at 40–46 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Arcgilochus alexandri</i>	Cup nests in trees and shrubs in woodlands, urban areas, and other habitats with nectar sources.	4–10 feet	April through June; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for 13–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 21 days.	50	20–50	15–20

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Cup nests in trees and shrubs in woodlands, urban areas, and other habitats with nectar sources.	1–30 feet	December through June; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for 16–17 days by female; altricial young fledge at 25–26 days.	50	20–50	15–20
Costa's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	Cup nests in trees and shrubs in riparian scrub, urban areas, and other habitats with nectar sources.	4–5 feet	April through July; single or occasionally double brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–18 days by female; altricial young fledge at 20–23 days.	50	20–50	15–20
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Cup nests in montane or riparian woodlands.	2–70 feet	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 21–23 days.	50	20–50	15–20
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Cup nests in shrubs, trees, or vines in a variety of forest and woodland types, as well as coastal scrub.	1–10 feet; occasionally as high as 90 feet	February through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 16–22 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 22 days.	50	20–50	15–20
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Burrow in banks near fresh water.	Ground	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 23–24 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 30–35 days.	100	50–100	25–50
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Cavities in snags or dead branches in oak woodlands and mixed hardwood forests.	5–80 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 28–34 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Cavities in trees or snags in open woodlands, partly wooded areas, or utility poles near a source of acorns.	5–25 feet	April through July; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for approximately 11 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 31 days.	50	15–50	10–15

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Red-breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Cavities in trees or snags in coniferous or mixed forest.	5–45 feet	May through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 23–28 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Tree cavities in conifer and mixed conifer-deciduous forests.	8–52 feet	Late April through late July; single brood.	Clutch incubated 12–14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 31–32 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides scalaris</i>	Cavities in trees and cactus.	4–20 feet	Unknown in CA; single brood.	Clutch incubated 14 days by both sexes; altricial young with unknown fledging period.	50	15–50	10–15
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Cavities in trees or snags in oak woodlands, or less frequently riparian or other woodlands.	2–60 feet	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 29 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Cavities in trees or snags in riparian or other deciduous woodlands, or less frequently in coniferous forests.	3–44 feet	April through May; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 20–22 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Cavities in snags or dead branches in woodlands and coniferous forests.	3–102 feet	March through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–15 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 28–30 days.	50	15–50	10–15
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Cavities in snags or stumps at least 2 feet in diameter in pine forests.	6–50 feet	April through August; single brood.	Both sexes incubate clutch for 13–15 days; altricial young fledge at approximately 26 days.	50	15–50	10–15

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Cavities in tree trunks or snags in open or sparsely wooded areas; more often in live wood.	8–45 feet	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 25–28 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Cavities in snags or dead branches in mature forests.	15–70 feet	March to July; single brood	Clutch incubated for approximately 18 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 26–28 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Cup nest in trees in open conifer forest or mixed woodland.	5–70 feet	June through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 16–17 days by female; altricial young fledge at 15–19 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Cup nests in trees, mainly coniferous but sometimes deciduous woodlands near watercourses.	15–30 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Willow Flycatcher (Southwestern, Little, adastus)	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus/brewsteri/adastus</i>	Cup nests in densely vegetated riparian associations of cottonwoods and willows.	5–20 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14 days.	300	CR	CR
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Loosely constructed nest in wooded riparian areas.	8–55 feet	Mid-March through mid-July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–16 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	Cup nests in trees in forests and woodlands.	6–65 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 17–18 days .	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Cup nests in small trees or shrubs pine forests	3–20 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Western (Pacific-slope and Cordilleran) Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis/occidentalis</i>	Cup nests in cavities or tree stumps or on ledges or crevices in woodlands and forests often in riparian areas.	0–30 feet	April through July; sometimes double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 15–18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Cup nests of mud cemented to vertical structures, often under an overhang.	3–10 feet	March through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–18 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Cup nests on ledges with overhang or under a bridge; nest not made of mud like black phoebe.	0–79 feet	March through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Cavities in trees and other structures in open deciduous woodland.	2–70 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 16–17 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cup nests in trees in savannahs and other open habitats.	25–74 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Cup nests in trees and artificial structures (e.g., power poles) in variety of open habitats.	13–55 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 13–19 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Cup nests in dense shrubs near grasslands and other open habitats.	3–8 feet	February through June; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for 14–16 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 17–21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Cup nests in dense shrubs and small trees in dense riparian areas.	1–3 feet	April through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 10–12 days.	500	CR	CR
Arizona Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i>	Cup nests in dense shrubs and small trees in dense riparian areas.	1–3 feet	April through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 10–12 days.	500	CR	CR
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cup nests in a trees or shrubs in oak or oak-coniferous or mixed riparian woodland.	5–35 feet	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 15 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Cup nests on a twig forks in oaks and other trees along streams and canyons.	3–45 feet	March thorough June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–16 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Cup nests high in trees in mature oak woodlands and mixed deciduous forests.	20–60 feet	May through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Nests in thorn scrub or pinyon-juniper woodland, low in thorny or twiggy shrub or tree.	2–8 feet	Mid-April through mid-August	Clutch incubated 13-14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 13-14 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Cup nests in shrubs or trees in coniferous forests and sometimes oak woodlands.	5–30 feet	March through July; single brood.	Clutch is incubated for 16–18 days; altricial young fledge at approximately 15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in coniferous or mixed hardwood forests or other woodlands.	7–16 feet	April through June; likely single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 16 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Western Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Platform nests in shrubs, trees, bushes or vine tangles in a wide variety of habitats, including oak woodlands, savannah, agricultural, and suburban.	2–50 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–17 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 18 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Cup nests in trees in ponderosa-pine forest.	3–115 feet	Mid-March through late June; single brood.	Clutch incubated 17 days by female, male provisions female; altricial young fledge at 21–22 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Cup nests in pines, junipers, and firs in mountain coniferous forests.	8–45 feet	February through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 16–18 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 22 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Yellow-billed Magpie	<i>Pica nuttallii</i>	Platform nests in oak trees and occasionally other trees in savannah.	30–80 feet	February through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 16–18 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at approximately 30 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Platform nests in variety of large trees, usually near the trunk, and artificial structures in a wide variety of habitats.	10–70 feet	February through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 18 days by female and possibly helpers; altricial young fledge at 35 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Platform nests on sheltered rock ledges or in forks of large trees and artificial structures in a wide variety of habitats.	45–80 feet	February through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 20–21 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 35–42 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Cavities in woodland clearings, savannahs, and other open habitats.	4–48 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 20 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Cup nests on ground usually on cutbanks and other slopes in mountain coniferous forests.	0–12 feet	April through June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Cup nests in dense shrubs, often in riparian woodlands and mixed coniferous forests.	2–20 feet	April through August; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–13 days by female; altricial young fledge after 10–12 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Cup nests in dense shrubs variety of forests and woodlands.	2–10 feet	June through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 12–13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs, ledges of buildings, or in a tree forks in variety of open habitats.	3–25 feet	May through July; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for 11–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–16 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Cup nests on horizontal branches of trees in moist coniferous forests.	5–20 feet	April through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 13–15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Scrapes in a small hollow usually sheltered by plant tufts in grasslands and other open habitats.	Ground	February through August; two or three broods.	Clutch incubated for 10–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–12 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Cavities in trees in mountain forests, particularly burned areas with snags.	10–34 feet	April through August; single brood	Clutch incubated for 15–18 days by the female; altricial young fledge at 24–31 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Cavities in open habitats, such as grasslands or wetlands with dead standing trees; usually near water.	10–16 feet	April through August; double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 13–16 days; altricial young fledge at 16–20 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Cavities or occasionally on cliffs or banks in deciduous, coniferous, and mixed woodlands.	9–17 feet	April through August; single brood.	Clutch is incubated for 13–15 days; altricial young fledge at 16–24 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Cavities on a steep slope or use crevices and holes in bridges and buildings.	Ground/cliff	April through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 18–21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Cavities in sandy banks or cliffs along rivers.	Ground/cliff	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–16 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 18–24 days.	100	CR	CR

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Cup nests often on buildings and bridges in open habitats near water.	6–40 feet	April through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–16 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 17–24 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Closed mud nests often on cliff faces, buildings, or bridges in open habitats near water.	5 feet and higher	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at approximately 23 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Cavities in trees in coniferous mountain forests.	16–50 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 14 days; altricial young fledge at 20 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Cavities trees in coniferous forests and deciduous woodlands.	0–80 feet	March through July; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 18–21 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Cavities in trees in oak woodlands.	2–40 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 17 days.	50	15–50	10–15
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Pendulous nests in trees and shrubs in a variety of habitats.	3–98 feet	February through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 14–15 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Cavities in trees in coniferous forests and mixed woodlands.	5–40 feet	April through July; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 18–21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Cavities in trees in deciduous woodlands and mixed coniferous forests.	1–50 feet	March through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 14–16 days.	50	15–50	10–15

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Cavities in dead trees or dead portions of trees in long-needled pine forests.	20–70 feet	May through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–16 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 20–21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Cup nests concealed behind loose bark, in crevices on a trees in coniferous forests and mixed coniferous forests..	5–15 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–18 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at 21 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Cavities on rocky slopes	Ground/cliff	March through June; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–16 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Cup nests in rock crevices or ledges in rocy habitats.	Ground/cliff	March through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–18 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Cavities in trees, brush, or between rocks in open woodlands and shrubby areas.	0–20 feet	March through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by female while male provisions her; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Cavities in shrubby cover and thickets in open woodlands and hedgerows.	0–20 feet	April through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 12–18 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Cavities or crevices in logs, stumps, root balls, or trees in variety of forests.	0–10 feet	March through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 14–17 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 19 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Domed nests over the water in tall rushes and marsh grasses in wetland habitats.	1–5 feet	March through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 13–15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Domed nests in crevices in rocks, logs, bridges, or other protected areas immediately adjacent to water.	0–30 feet	March through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for approximately 16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 18–25 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Hanging nests woven onto conifer twigs in coniferous forests and mixed woodlands.	6–50 feet	May through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 14–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 16–19 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Cup nests in trees in coniferous woodlands.	4–100 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 16 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in a variety of habitats from shrublands to mature forests.	3–80 feet	April through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 15 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 12–13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Cup nests in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	2–3 feet	February through August; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 15–16 days.	500	CR	CR
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Cup nests in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	1–4 feet	March through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 15–16 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 15–16 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Cup nests in shrubs and trees in variety of habitats, including woodlands and in developed areas.	3–10 feet	March through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 12–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Cup nests in low shrubs in sagebrush habitat.	2–3 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 13–17 days; altricial young fledge at approximately 11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Le Conte's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Cup nests in cholla or a low tree, in desert areas with shrubby growth.	2–8 feet	February through June; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–20 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 14–17 days.	75	30–75	15–30
California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	Cup nests in low trees or shrubs in sage scrub and chaparral.	2–4 feet	February through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 12–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Bendire's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Cup nests in shrubs, cacti, or trees.	2–5 feet	Late February through April; single, double, or triple brood.	Clutch incubated 12–14 days by both parents; altricial young fledge at 12–13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cup nests in forks of trees in riparian or redwood forests.	5–50 feet	June through August; single or double brood.	Clutch is incubated for 12–14 days; altricial young fledge at 16–18 days	75	30–75	15–30
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Cup nests in trees in desert scrub and coastal chaparral.	6–11 feet	Late February—desert; April through June—coastal; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 14–15 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 18–19 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	Cup nests on the ground or in crevices near ground in a variety of habitats, often where woodland and chaparral habitats meet.	Ground	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 12–13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Nashville Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Cup nests on ground concealed in bushes or small trees in woodland edges or shrubby areas.	Ground	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in shrubby growth in riparian areas.	2–12 feet	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–12 days by female; altricial young fledge at days.	75	30–75	15–30
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Cup nests in trees in coniferous woodlands.	4–50 feet	April through July; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 12–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in open woodlands in mountainous areas.	8–35 feet	May through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated by female; young are altricial. Length of incubation period and age at fledging undocumented.	75	30–75	15–30
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	Cup nests high in trees in coniferous forests	20–40 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 8–10 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	Cup nests in low thick shrub in riparian woodlands and coniferous or mixed forests.	1–5 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 8–10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Cup nests in reeds and other wetland vegetation over water or near water.	1–3 feet	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Cup nests on ground, hidden by vegetation in shrub habitats in forests and chaparral.	Ground	April through June; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Cup nests in a dense shrub or tangle in thick riparian vegetation.	1–8 feet	April through July; single or (rarely) brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 8–11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Cup nests high in trees on outer branches in coniferous and mixed hardwood forests.	8–75 feet	May through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorulus</i>	Cup nests in or at base of low shrubs in chaparral and disturbed (low growth) forest habitats.	0–2 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 11–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Cup nests usually on the ground or very low in bushes shrubby habitats.	2–12 feet	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 9 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
California Towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	Cup nests in shrubs or small trees in brushy habitats.	4–12 feet	March through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Cup nests at the base of a grass clumps, in dry rocky areas with sparse undergrowth.	0–2 feet	April through June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in open woodlands.	3–20 feet	April through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–12 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Black-chinned Sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Cup nests in shrubs in chaparral habitat.	1–3 feet	April through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Cup nests usually in scrapes on ground in open grasslands, or cup nests in herbaceous or woody shrubs.	0–9 feet	April through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Black-throated Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Cup nests in thorny shrubs or cactus in chaparral or desert habitats.	1 foot	April through June; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 9.5 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Sage Sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza belli</i>	Cup nests in thick bushes in chaparral and desert habitats.	1 foot	March through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–10 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Bryant's Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i>	Cup nests on ground in dense, moist grasslands, ruderal vegetation, or saltmarsh vegetation.	Ground	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–13 days; altricial young fledge at 7–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Cup nests on ground in dense, moist grasslands, ruderal vegetation, or saltmarsh vegetation.	Ground	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–13 days; altricial young fledge at 7–14 days.	75	CR	CR
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Ground nest at the base of bunchgrass or other vegetation in grasslands.	Ground	April through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–12 days by female; altricial young fledge after 9 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Cup nests in low grass and shrubs or thickets in a variety of forest, shrub, grassland, marsh, and riparian habitats.	1–3 feet	March through July; double, triple, or quadruple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Suisun Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i>	Cup nests in low grass and shrubs or thickets in a variety of forest, shrub, grassland, marsh, and riparian habitats.	1–3 feet	March through July; double, triple, or quadruple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Alameda Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	Cup nests in low grass and shrubs or thickets in a variety of forest, shrub, grassland, marsh, and riparian habitats.	1–3 feet	March through July; double, triple, or quadruple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
San Pablo Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i>	Cup nests in low grass and shrubs or thickets in a variety of forest, shrub, grassland, marsh, and riparian habitats.	1–3 feet	March through July; double, triple, or quadruple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Cup nests in depressions on the ground in shrubby growth at forest edges, clearings; often near wet areas	Ground	May through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–12 days.	75	30–75	15–30
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Cup nests on ground or in shrubs or small trees in coastal or mountain chaparral and mountain forests.	0–5 feet	May through September; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 9–15 days; altricial young fledge at 9–11 days	50	30–50	15–30
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Cup nests in depressions on the ground among tree roots or brush in variety of woodland habitats; also on building ledges or in trees.	Ground, but up to 8 feet on ledges or trees	April through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–13 days.	50	30–50	15–30
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Cup nests in trees or shrubs in thickets, under trees along streams in riparian woodlands or coniferous or mixed forests near edges.	6–12 feet	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by both sexes; altricial young fledge at 12 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Cup nests small trees, shrubs, or other low vegetation, usually near open areas in desert, chaparral, savannah, and forest edge habitats.	<1–16 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 11–12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–13 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Cup nests in low thick shrubby riparian or chaparral habitat.	1–10 feet	May through July; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Cup nests in cattails, bulrushes, and other marsh vegetation or in shrubs in grasslands and shrubby habitats.	1–13 feet	March through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–11 days.	75 350 (Kern Red-winged Blackbird)	30–75 200–350 (Kern Red-winged Blackbird)	15–30 100–200 (Kern Red-winged Blackbird)
Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Cup nests in cattails and bulrushes in marshes and shrubby areas in uplands and agricultural areas. Colonial nester.	1–5 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 11 days by female; altricial young fledge at 13 days.	350	CR	CR
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Cup nests cattails or other emergent vegetation over water in marshes with thick vegetative growth. Colonial nester.	2–3 feet	May through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 10–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at 9–12 days old	350	200–350	100–200
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Cup nests high in trees or shrubs near water in agricultural or suburban/urban areas.	8–43 feet	March through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 13 days.	50	30–50	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Domed nests on ground in open grasslands.	Ground	March through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–15 days by female; altricial young fledge at 10–12 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Closed cup nests high in trees (often palm trees) or shrubs, often in riparian habitat and in suburban areas.	10–45 feet	April through August; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Pensile cup nests in twig fork of trees in riparian and oak woodlands.	6–15 feet	April through July; single brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 14 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Cup nests near the end of horizontal tree branches in coniferous forests.	16–35 feet	May through August; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 13–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Purple Finch	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	Cup nests high in trees well hidden by foliage, in coniferous forests and woodlands.	5–60 feet	April through June; double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 14 days.	75	30–75	15–30
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Cup nests in trees, building ledges, and other locations in urban/suburban, agriculture, woodlands, desert, and chaparral habitats.	5–7 feet	March through July; double or triple brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 14–16 days.	50	15–30	10–15
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Loose cup constructed near the end of horizontal branch in coniferous forests.	6–60 feet	February through June; single brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–16 days by female; altricial young fledge at 17–22 days.	75	30–75	15–30

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nest Location, Substrate, and Habitat	Vertical Height	Peak Breeding Season/Number of Broods per Season	Incubation Duration/Chick-rearing Duration	Standard Buffer* (feet)	Medium to High Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)	Low to Medium Disturbance Category Buffer (feet)
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Cup nest constructed on conifer or hardwood in coniferous or mixed hardwood forests.	3–50 feet	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 13 days; altricial young fledge at 14–15 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Cup nests in trees and shrubs in a variety of open habitats including oak woodlands, mixed coniferous forests, riparian woodlands, chaparral, agricultural and suburban habitats.	3–36 feet	April through July; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for approximately 12 days by female; altricial young fledge at 11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Lawrence's Goldfinch	<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Cup nests in scattered trees in oak woodlands and savannahs.	3–40 feet	April through July; single or (rarely) double brood	Clutch incubated for 12–13 days by female; altricial young fledge at approximately 11 days.	75	30–75	15–30
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	Cup nests in a variety of shrubs in variety of open habitats including ruderal fields and grasslands with shrub component nearby.	3–10 feet	April through August; single or double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 11–17 days.	75	30–75	15–30
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Cup nests in fir or other conifers in coniferous forests.	30–60 feet	June through August; single or (rarely) double brood.	Clutch incubated for 12–14 days by female; altricial young fledge at 13–14 days.	75	30–75	15–30

^a Consultation recommended to perform work within the standard buffer. Confer internally on avoidance and minimization approach.

^b The 1,320-foot (0.25-mile) buffer applies to the highest noise level category (90 dB or greater measured at 50 feet). Smaller buffers may be appropriate based on the noise levels of the project. Biologists should follow the methodology found in *Estimating the Effects of Auditory and Visual Disturbance to Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets in Northwestern California* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2006) to determine the noise level and appropriate buffer for their specific project.