

Whales & Dolphins of Monterey Bay

Naturetrek Tour Report

8 - 16 September 2007



Orca



Naturetrek Group



Sooty Shearwaters



Risso's Dolphin

Report compiled by Peter Dunn & Ian Nicholson
Photographs by Peter Dunn



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

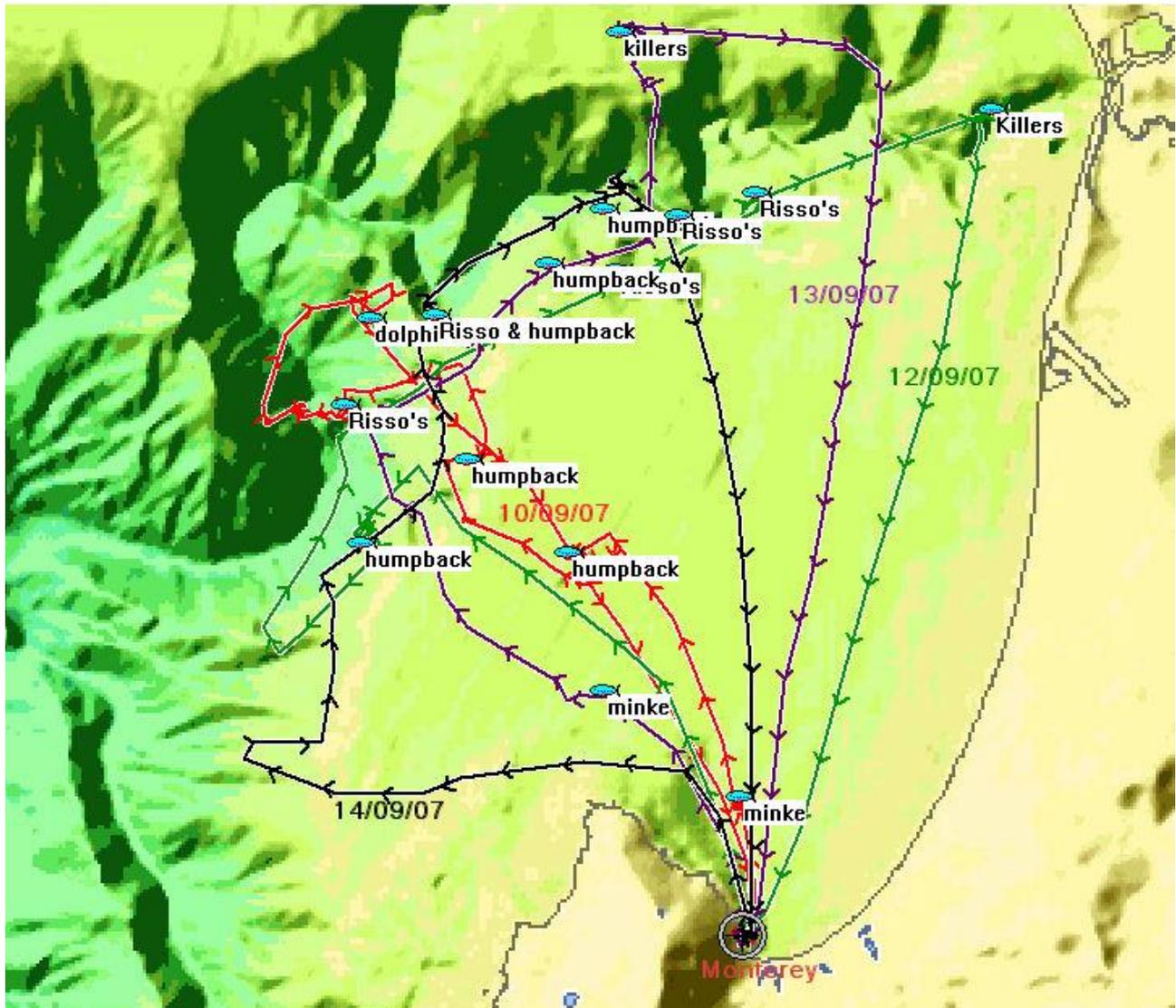
T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

GPS tracks for four days showing sightings



Tour Leaders:	Peter Dunn Ian Nicholson
Participants:	Barry White David Carlton Dominic Marshall Liz Jellie Lesley Sheppard Penny Sheppard Lorne Vernon Angela Vernon Michelle Leahair Jay Patel Nigel Taylor Geraldine Taylor

Day 1

Saturday 8th September

After a flight of almost 11 hours, the group assembled at San Francisco International Airport where they were met by Peter and Ian. The vehicle hire had already been arranged, so the group took the monorail to the car rental centre, and after an initial problem with one of the minibuses we drove towards Monterey by way of Highways 101 and 156, arriving at the Lighthouse Lodges in Pacific Grove at around 5.00pm. While the group unpacked and settled in, Peter and Ian visited the local supermarket to buy the following day's picnic lunch.

Monterey was very busy this weekend due to a Classic Car Festival and a Triathlon competition, so we decided to eat at a local diner, Carrow's, which served up large helpings of typical American food. After a long day, everyone was ready for an early night prior to the first excursion into the Monterey area tomorrow.

Day 2

Sunday 9th September

Following a leisurely breakfast, we set off at around 9.00am, the initial plan being to visit various sites around the Monterey Peninsula to view the varied wildlife which inhabits the area. Lesley and Penny produced a Welsh flag which was promptly attached to Peter's vehicle, prompting Barry, a patriotic Scot, to immediately transfer to Ian's minibus! We began by paying the toll to enter the 17 Mile Drive, a privately owned road which gives access to a beautiful coastline, and also to some of the most exclusive golf and country clubs in the world, including the famous Pebble Beach course. En route we passed various magnificent houses, worth several million dollars each, and wondered what rich and famous people might live there.

The first stop was at Pescadero Point, where two Black Oystercatchers and several Black Turnstones were on the rocks, along with many Brandt's and Pelagic Cormorants. We then moved on a short distance to the outcrop of rock where the Lone Cypress stands, this solitary tree being the much-photographed emblem of the 17 Mile Drive. Needless to say, most of the group took their own photographs of the tree on its spectacular headland. Around the base of the Lone Cypress, a group of seven Turkey Vultures were loafing around, whilst an eighth was balancing on what appeared to be the bloated remains of a seal on the sea amongst the kelp beds, enjoying a

hearty breakfast. Several Great White Egrets and a smaller number of Snowy Egrets were feeding in the kelp, actually standing on the seaweed whilst picking small fish out of the water. A Sea Otter was feeding on crabs close to the edge of the rocks, using its chest as a table on which to stand its food.

After about 30 minutes or so, we moved on to the car park overlooking Bird Rock, which as the name suggests is a very popular spot for various species of birds, particularly Brown Pelicans and Brandt's Cormorants. There were also a number of waders on the beach, including two Whimbrels (of the North American race), a Willet and a flock of Sanderling. A White-tailed Kite was hunting over the scrubby area just inland from the beach, - a stunning sight with the sun shining through its pale plumage. Other wildlife at Bird Rock included a number of Harbour Seals, Californian Sea Lions and some more Sea Otters. On the drive from here back towards Pacific Grove three Red-shouldered Hawks and two Killdeer were seen on the golf course.

It was such a beautiful day that a change of plan was decided upon. The sea was very calm and looked perfect for whale watching, so we ate a rather hurried picnic lunch at Point Pinos, near the hotel, and then drove to Monterey Harbour in time for the afternoon tour of the bay. We boarded the Sea Wolf II and set off from the harbour in search of whales and dolphins, as well as the various sea birds which feed in the bay. The breakwater was occupied by hundreds of sea lions and cormorants (Brandt's and Pelagic) and around 20 Sea Otters were floating around in the sheltered waters of the harbour.

On the way across the bay towards the two chimneys at Moss Landing power station, many Sooty Shearwaters were seen gliding low over the water, and a few Rhinoceros Auklet were on the sea. An Arctic Skua was harassing the gulls and trying to force them to drop their food, and a flock of around 20 Elegant Terns flew by. As we approached Moss Landing, the skipper announced over the loudspeaker that a Humpback Whale had been sighted, and we quickly caught up with it, the whole group getting good views of it surfacing, blowing and then deep-diving. A little further on, two more Humpbacks – a mother and calf – were seen, also deep-diving and showing their tail flukes as they dived into the deep water of the undersea canyon.

All too soon it was time to head back towards the harbour, but on the way a group of around 50 Risso's Dolphin were seen, and close views were obtained of them leaping clear of the water and swimming under the boat. Also on the way back, two Buller's and one Pink-footed Shearwaters were seen, and Barry spotted a group of four Surf Scoters shortly before we entered the harbour.

After leaving the boat we drove back to the hotel and later had our evening meal at the Black Bear Diner just outside Monterey. The portions at this diner seem to begin with "large" and work upwards from there, so there was no question of anyone still feeling hungry when we left. On the way back, close to the hotel, some eyes were picked up in the van headlights, and we expected them to be the Mule Deer which are common in the area, but we were surprised to see three Raccoons crossing the road in front of us.

Day 3

Monday 10th September

The group was down at Monterey Harbour at 8.30am, the plan for today being to spend the whole day whale watching. As we left the harbour the surface of the sea was like glass, with barely a ripple and not a breath of wind – excellent viewing conditions – so we were all hopeful of a successful day.

Not far from the harbour the first whale, a Minke, was seen. Although this is a fairly common whale in global terms, it is not a frequent sight in Monterey Bay, so the crew of the boat were as excited as the passengers to get close views. A little later we came across the first Humpback Whale of the day which came fairly close to the boat, but was not deep-diving as it was not showing its tail flukes at all. Shortly afterwards we met up with probably the same mother and calf pair of Humpbacks as the previous afternoon, which we spent some time watching.

Moving on again, at the edge of the undersea canyon we came across a pod of Risso's Dolphins, again perhaps the same ones as yesterday, and a short time later we found a much larger, mixed group of dolphins. These were mainly Risso's, but with them were smaller numbers of Pacific White-sided and Northern Right Whale Dolphins, both of which, unlike the Risso's, came right up to the boat and were seen bow-riding.

On the seabird front, there were many more Sooty Shearwaters than yesterday – certainly into the thousands – as well as about 15 Pink-footed and a single Buller's Shearwater. In addition a Pomarine Skua was seen chasing the gulls and a flock of eight Marbled Godwit flew past the boat. Barry, Peter and Ian were fortunate enough to be looking in the right direction as a Great Northern Diver (or Common Loon as it is known in North America) flew directly over the boat heading south.

We returned to the harbour at just after 1.00pm and had our lunch of excellent sandwiches from La Casa Bodega, and most of the group were back on the boat shortly before 2.00pm for the afternoon trip. Lesley and Penny had decided to miss the afternoon whale watch, and after taking them back to the hotel, Peter went shopping for the following day's picnic.

It is probably fair to say that the afternoon was something of a disappointment as far as sightings were concerned, as we only saw three Humpbacks, which were almost certainly the same ones as this morning. The wind had increased significantly since this morning, making viewing conditions more difficult, but even allowing for that, it appeared that the morning sessions were more successful. For this reason we decided on returning to the harbour that the remaining three half-day whale watches should be on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, leaving the afternoons free for other activities.

After returning to the hotel to change, we ate at the Fishwife restaurant, which everyone felt lived up to its excellent reputation for fine seafood.

Day 4

Tuesday 11th September

Everyone was on board the vehicles by 6.30 this morning for the only early start of the week. We had a drive of just under an hour to the Big Sur Ornithology Lab in the Andrew Molera State Park, and we wanted to arrive at around 7.30 to be in time to see the first birds of the day being ringed, or banded as it is known in America. A ringing programme has been operating here for several years, and many migrant birds are ringed every spring and autumn in order to monitor their movements.

A good variety of species were seen "in the hand", including Wilson's Warbler, Swainson's Thrush, Purple Finch, Oregon Junco and Bewick's Wren. After eating our packed breakfasts, the group split into smaller parties and were shown the netting and ringing procedures by Josh and Karen who are the ringers in charge of the

operation. Later we took a walk along one of the trails in the park, principally to look for Monarch butterflies which use the park as a staging area on their long migration each autumn. The main migration takes place in late October and early November, but we were hopeful of seeing a few. After looking for a short time near a grove of eucalyptus trees, Nigel spotted a Monarch which obligingly settled on one of the trees, giving us all an opportunity to see this butterfly which undertakes a remarkable journey of several thousand miles. Further on we saw several more Monarchs, and also a couple of Tiger Swallowtail butterflies.

Other noteworthy birds seen in the park and around the ornithology lab included Townsend's Warbler, Spotted Towhee, California Towhee, Vaux's Swift, Steller's Jay, Pied-billed Grebe and American Coot.

The reintroduction scheme for the critically endangered California Condor operates from the ornithology lab, and we were extremely lucky to still be around when a Condor was brought to the lab to be re-tagged. This bird (Tag No. 42) was captive bred and had been released into the wild about four years ago. However, it had been re-captured because it appeared unwell, and on testing was found to have 60 times the amount of lead in its bloodstream that would be considered the maximum safe level. The lead comes from the shot used by hunters, which is picked up by the birds along with small stones to help to grind up the food in their crops. Fortunately the State of California has recently passed a law enforcing the use of lead-free shot, which should in time improve the situation, although of course there must still be a huge amount of lead shot lying around the countryside. This particular bird had been rehabilitated, and was due to be released back into the wild that evening.

Whilst Peter and Ian prepared the picnic lunch, Karen gave the group a talk about the Condor reintroduction programme, and after lunch we said our goodbyes, but only after several of the group had purchased various T-shirts as souvenirs of the visit and to help with funding the lab's important work.

We were hopeful of seeing some of the Condors in their natural habitat along the Big Sur coast, and the staff at the lab had told us of a couple of likely areas in which to look, but unfortunately we were unsuccessful, possibly because with no wind blowing off the sea there were no updraughts for the birds to soar on. We did however see plenty of Turkey Vultures along the way, as well as American Kestrels, Red-tailed Hawks and White-tailed Kites. At one point a whale was seen breaching, and on pulling over we had distant views of three Humpbacks blowing and surfacing. This road is regarded as one of the most spectacular in North America, and everyone agreed that it lived up to its reputation. Around just about every bend is a panoramic view of the coastline, and in the end we ran out of superlatives to describe the scenery.

Our ultimate destination was a beach just north of San Simeon which is used by Northern Elephant Seals as a haul-out, and when we arrived there were about 80 or so of these huge seals lying around on the beach. We were a little early for the adult males, which will not be arriving in numbers for about another month, but some of the immature males on the beach were quite an impressive size. Also on the beach were two Surfbirds, an uncommon shorebird which is very difficult to pick out amongst the rocks, and in addition Lorne, Peter and Ian were lucky enough to see an Osprey making its way south along the coast. Unfortunately the rest of the group had gone on ahead and were too far away for us to attract their attention.

On the way back to Pacific Grove we stopped at the motel at Ragged Point for refreshments, and Nigel saw a hummingbird which appeared different to the ones we had become used to seeing around the hotel. It was eventually identified as a Black-chinned Hummingbird, which is a fairly unusual sighting for this area.

In the evening we had another very substantial meal at the Black Bear Diner, the size of the portions being too much for just about everyone. Angela in particular, after waiting a little longer than everyone else for her meal to arrive, was served what seemed to be at least two chickens and a mountain of fries and salad!

Day 5

Wednesday 12th September

This morning we were at the harbour at 8.30am for another morning out on Sea Wolf II. Whilst waiting to board a Belted Kingfisher and a Western Grebe were seen in the harbour, along with the usual pelicans, cormorants, sea-lions and otters.

Viewing conditions were again very good, with excellent visibility and a calm sea. If anything there were even more Sooty Shearwaters around today, and a Pomarine Skua was also seen harassing the other seabirds. It was some time before our first whale sighting, a Humpback which gave reasonably close views. A little further on were two more Humpbacks, and further on again were a group of up to 200 Risso's Dolphins, accompanied by just a few Pacific White-sided and Northern Right Whale Dolphins.

The most spectacular sight of the morning was saved for last however. One of the other boats in the bay reported sighting a pod of Killer Whales near Moss Landing, so the skipper headed in that direction and the whales were soon seen. They had killed a sea-lion and had just about finished their meal when we arrived, and they seemed quite happy to approach the boat, and even swam underneath it at times. They certainly seemed totally unconcerned about our presence, and in fact appeared to be taking an interest in the boat, although they must see many similar boats up and down this coastline. Nancy, the marine biologist on board, is involved in a long-term study of the Killer Whales in the area, and she recognised these as being a family group which she had seen many times. The group of five whales consisted of an adult female along with three of her offspring (two females and an immature male) and the calf of one of her daughters.

We spent about an hour watching the Killer Whales at close quarters before we had to head back to the harbour, well after the scheduled time of around 1.00pm, but obviously everyone thought the delay was well worthwhile. We lunched on sandwiches again from La Casa Bodega, and in the afternoon most of the group decided to visit the world famous Monterey Bay Aquarium. Everyone was impressed with the high-quality exhibits and the very natural surroundings in which the fish and other marine life are displayed, and a visit is highly recommended. Particularly impressive were the huge Yellow-finned Tuna and the massive Ocean Sunfish – one of the strangest creatures any of us had seen.

In the evening we ate again at the Fishwife restaurant and everyone retired to bed happy after a very successful day.

Day 6

Thursday 13th September

Once again, 8.30am saw us on the quayside at Monterey Harbour waiting to board the Sea Wolf II. The Belted Kingfisher put in another appearance, using the mast of a yacht as a look-out post before diving into the water to catch his breakfast which looked like a fairly large sardine. The sea was again calm and when the sun burned off the early morning mist it was another glorious day. The first whale sighting today was a Minke – possibly the same one as on Monday – which was very obliging and allowed a fairly close approach. Moving on we saw two Humpback Whales, and the same group of five Killer Whales as yesterday, which again came right up to and under the boat. Surprisingly, no dolphins of any sort were seen this morning, but the number of Sooty Shearwaters seemed to have increased again, being conservatively estimated at 10,000+. How accurate this figure might be is anybody's guess. These birds occasionally number into the millions along this stretch of coastline, and a survey once produced a count of over 630,000 on an aerial photograph covering just four square miles.

After returning to the harbour we drove north to Moss Landing where we had arranged to have lunch at Phil's Snack Shack, which is well used by local birdwatchers and anglers, and which served up sandwiches freshly made to order. Sitting at tables on the lawn outside, we had excellent views of two Black-crowned Night Herons, three Lesser Yellowlegs, a Yellow Warbler and several Western Sandpipers and Red-necked Phalaropes. A Ring-billed Gull sat obligingly on a lamp-post allowing the finer points of its identification to be seen, and a Red-tailed Hawk and a Belted Kingfisher flew by.

Having finished lunch, we drove the short distance to Jetty Road, where we had a couple of stops to look at the various wading birds feeding on the mud exposed by the tide. The main species present were Western and Least Sandpipers, Marbled Godwit, Willet and Black-necked Stilt. Further on again, the main attraction was a group of around 45 Sea Otters which seem to live permanently in this area, and we were also surprised to find three Clark's Grebes, which are not normally seen in this area until a little later in the year. Two Bonaparte's Gulls were also unexpected but welcome. Finally, there were distant sightings of Killer Whales from the shore, presumably the same ones that we had seen this morning from the boat when we were on the sea not far from this location.

The last destination on this busy day was Moonglow Dairy, a large dairy farm to which the owner kindly allows access for birdwatchers. The effluent from the cattle sheds is collected in large slurry lagoons, which are a magnet to many species of birds, particularly waders. The most numerous species was Red-necked Phalarope, but there were also two Pectoral Sandpipers and several Great White Egrets and Great Blue Herons. On dry land there were good numbers of all three of the local blackbird species, these being Brewer's, Red-winged and Tricoloured, in addition to several Brown-headed Cowbirds, not unreasonably hanging around the cows. A Loggerhead Shrike was seen sitting on a fence near the entrance to the dairy.

After driving back to the hotel through the rush-hour traffic, we paid our final visit of the week to the Black Bear, where once again we enjoyed a substantial meal. Liz was served with probably the largest salad that the world has ever seen, and Angela bravely ordered a lemon meringue pie as desert. Needless to say, it was far too much for one person to eat, and nearly everyone around the table helped her to finish it!

Day 7

Friday 14th September

Friday morning, and our last trip out into Monterey Bay. From the harbour the weather looked pretty good, and there was hardly a wind blowing at all, but not long after leaving we ran into a bank of fog which reduced visibility considerably. The skipper therefore changed course to take us out of the fog, and it wasn't too long before we saw the first of three Humpback whales. There were fewer seabirds around this morning, and certainly a lot less Sooty Shearwaters, but we did have a fairly distant view of a Black-footed Albatross sitting on the sea.

Further on we came across a group of around 150 Risso's Dolphins, which were unusually friendly and came closer to the boat than had been the case with this species earlier in the week. We were able to observe them leaping clear of the water and tail and fin-slapping at close quarters and some very good photographs were obtained.

After a lunch of sandwiches provided by the hotel, most of the group decided on an excursion away from the coast and up the Carmel River Valley, which was an opportunity to see a completely different type of landscape and the different wildlife species which inhabit the area. Dominic and Jay decided to spend the afternoon out on Sea Wolf II again, and were rewarded with the closest views of the week of a Humpback Whale very near to the boat. Liz wanted to visit Cannery Row and the aquarium again in Monterey, as she was hoping to do a marine biology course in the future, so it was agreed that we would all meet up again at the hotel in the evening.

In the Carmel Valley we had several stops along the way, looking for such species as Western Bluebird, Wild Turkey and Yellow-billed Magpie, and the first of these was quickly found feeding in a roadside field, along with several House Finches. American and Lesser Goldfinches were feeding in trees on the opposite side of the road. At the next stop we found three Acorn Woodpeckers, two Red-tailed Hawks and an American Kestrel, but no Turkeys or Magpies. Just a little further on, we pulled up on a bend where the road gets close to the stream, and this was a productive area, with good views of two California Thrashers, a White-breasted Nuthatch and a family group of Wren tits. Again, it was disappointing that there were no Turkeys or Magpies.

At the final stop, which Peter knew from the previous year was a good site for Yellow-billed Magpie, Michelle spotted a black and white bird flying across a field in front of us which turned out to be the elusive magpie. The entire world range of this species is this area of California, and it is a particularly sought after bird, so it was very pleasing to see five of them at this location. Unfortunately however, we failed to catch up with any Wild Turkeys.

After a drive back to the hotel of just over an hour, the group reluctantly packed their bags before dinner, as it was an early start tomorrow morning for the drive to the airport. We ate again at the Fishwife Restaurant, which was excellent as usual.

Day 8/9

Saturday 15th/Sunday 16th September

The hotel kitchen staff had agreed to us having breakfast 30 minutes earlier than usual at 6.30am, as we needed to be on the road to the airport by 7.30. With the luggage on board we set off on time, and fortunately the traffic was relatively light for the first part of the journey. We ran into an area of fog just before the intersection of Highway 156 and 101, but this soon cleared and it was another beautiful day.

After refuelling the vehicles we arrived at the airport at about 10.00 and checked in for the flight which took off slightly late, but the captain was able to make up the time and we landed just about on schedule.

After clearing passport control and collecting the luggage, everyone said their goodbyes and made their way home. Everyone agreed that this had been an excellent tour, with good company, good food and excellent wildlife watching. The non-birders in the party hopefully learned a little about the birds of Central California, and Liz even bought a booklet covering the identification of the local species! The final totals were 16 species of mammals and 115 birds, in addition to miscellaneous lizards, butterflies and fish, as set out in the tables below.

Species Lists:

Mammals

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Western Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>		1			1	1		
2	Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>		1						
3	Californian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>		√		14	√	√		
4	Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			1			1		
5	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>		3	5	3	3	2	3	
6	Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>					5	5		
7	Pacific White-sided Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	0	0	20		2			
8	Northern Right Whale Dolphin	<i>Lissodelphus borealis</i>			12		20			
9	Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>		50	200		200		150	
10	Common Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>		3	1					
11	Sea Otter	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>		√	√	√	20	70	20	
12	Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>							1	
13	California Sea Lion	<i>Zalaopus californianus</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√	
14	Northern Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>				80				
15	Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		10	10	4	10	50	15	
16	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	5	7	6	16	√	√	6	

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>			1					1
2	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>				2	1	1		
3	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>						1		
4	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>					1			
5	Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>						3		
6	Black-footed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>								1
7	Pink-footed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>		1	1		15	15	15	
8	Buller's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>		2	1			1		
9	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>		60	1K		2K	10K	2K	
10	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	15	√	√	√	√	√	√	
11	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>						8		
12	Brandt's Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	√	√	√	√	√	60	√	
13	Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>		√	√		√	16	30	
14	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>		1				10		
15	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	2	7		1	2	3	2	
16	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		8				2		
17	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						5		
18	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	30		14		√	√	√	8
19	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		5				√		
20	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>						1		
21	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>						2		
22	Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>		4						
23	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>						1		
24	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	√	8		√		6	6	
25	California Condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>				1				
26	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				1				

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>				4		4		
28	Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>				1				
29	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>					1			
30	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>		2						
31	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	2			1		3	6	2
32	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	2			4		2	1	
33	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>				1				
34	Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>		1			2			
35	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>						20		
36	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				1		4		
37	Semi-palmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>						4		
38	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		2						
39	Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>						1		
40	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>						1		
41	Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>			8			150		
42	American Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>		2		2	2			
43	Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>						6		
44	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>						3		
45	Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>						50		
46	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						4		
47	Black Turnstone	<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>		12				2	2	
48	Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>				2				
49	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		30	20			8	15	
50	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>		6				150		
51	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>						150		
52	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>						2		
53	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		15	20		5	250	6	
54	Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>			1		1		1	
55	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		1						
56	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√	
57	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>						2		
58	California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	2	10			20	32	15	
59	Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
60	Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>						2		
61	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>					2			
62	Elegant Tern	<i>Sterna elegans</i>		35	1			3	2	
63	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>						2		
64	Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>						1		
65	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		12	√		√	√	√	
66	Pigeon Guillemot	<i>Cephus columba</i>			1					
67	Rhinoceros Auklet	<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>		3	12		20	30	30	
68	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba 'feral'</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
69	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				1	1			
70	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	2			2		2	2	
71	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>				9				
72	Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>				1			1	
73	Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	4	10	4	4	4	4	4	
74	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>					1	2		
75	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	2	4	2	2	2		4	
76	Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	1	2	2		1		1	
77	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>		3	2	1	1			

	Common name	Scientific name	September							15	
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
78	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>				4				1	
79	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>		2	1	2	1	2		2	
80	American Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo erythrogaster</i>	4			1	15	9			
81	Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>				8					
82	American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>				1					
83	Bewick's Wren	<i>Tthyomanes bewickii</i>				2					
84	Northern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>				1					
85	California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>								2	
86	Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>								15	
87	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>				2					
88	Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>				7				15	
89	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	1	4		10	4			4	
90	Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	1	7	1		3	3			
91	White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>								1	
92	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	1					1			
93	Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>				2					
94	Western Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	3
95	Yellow-billed Magpie	<i>Pica nuttalli</i>								5	
96	American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
97	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				2					
98	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	50	50	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
99	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	15				2				
100	Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>				1					
101	House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>		2		4	1	30		10	
102	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>								3	
103	American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>								5	
104	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i>	2					1			
105	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>				4		1		1	
106	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>				1					
107	Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>								1	
108	California Towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>				6					
109	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>				3					
110	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	1	5			2	4		6	
111	Oregon Junco	<i>Junco oreganus</i>				10					
112	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	2			30	20	70		6	
113	Tricoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>						100			
114	Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	√	√		√	√	√	√		
115	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>						30			

Other Fauna

	Western Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>				2					
	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>				8		1			
	Lorquin's Admiral	<i>Limenitis lorquini</i>								1	
	Sandhill Skipper	<i>Polites sabuleti</i>			√	√		√			
	Vivid Dancer	<i>Argia vivida</i>				1					
	Blue eyed Darner	<i>Rhionaeschna multicolor</i>				10					
	Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>					1	1		2	
	Coast Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>		1							
	Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>				1					
	Moon Jelly Fish	<i>Aurelia aurita</i>		√	√		√	√	√		

