

Southern Bradshaw Mountains (Yavapai County)

June 14-16, 2019

By Eric Hough



The rugged terrain and mix of chaparral and pine-oak forest typical of the southern Bradshaw Mountains (photo © Eric Hough).

Introduction

The Bradshaw Mountains in central Arizona include a wide area of chaparral, pinyon-juniper and oak woodlands, ponderosa pine-Gambel oak forest, mixed conifer forest, and deciduous riparian woodland drainages, which include the headwaters of the Agua Fria and Hassayampa Rivers. While the northern part of the range nearest Prescott is regularly covered by local birders, the southern half is seldom-visited and there is a significant lack of eBird data for that area. As examples of this, doing an eBird search for two of the most common species expected (Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay and Spotted Towhee) produced fewer than 10 checklists reporting each of these species! The Breeding Bird Atlas surveys in the early 1990s (Corman & Wise-Gervais 2005; hereafter referred to as the "Atlas") did at least partially cover this area and found mostly

expected species, but did not detect some possible higher elevation breeders such as Northern Pygmy- and Northern Saw-whet owls, Dusky Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, Purple Martin, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Red Crossbill, and Pine Siskin. Recent range expansions northwestward of species such as Dusky-capped Flycatcher and Rivoli's Hummingbird into the northern Bradshaws and other nearby ranges had not yet been found here either.

For this early summer expedition, we focused on the mid to high elevations of the southern Bradshaws to see which breeding species were present. The timing of this expedition was also chosen due to the near full moon, which promised better conditions for detecting owls and nightjars. In addition, prior to this expedition, the author conducted two scouting trips to the area, on May 30 and June 4, respectively, in which I checked additional locations not visited during the June 14-16 expedition. The following summary describes the findings from both the official expedition and the two scouting trips.



The southern Bradshaw Mountains as seen from Crown King Rd. near Bumblebee (photo © Eric Hough).

May 30 & June 4 Scouting Trips

Based on the lack of eBird reports for the southern Bradshaws, I presumed that the remoteness and rougher road conditions might be a deterrence to visiting birders. This assumption proved correct, especially in regards to the roads, which are largely unmaintained and rutted, bumpy, and rocky overall. The approach from the east via the Bumblebee/Crown King Rd. exit off Interstate 17 is in good condition until you enter the small mountain community of Crown King, where the roads immediately turn rough. Coming from the west via Wagoner Rd./Forest Rd. 362 from Kirkland Junction at Hwy. 89, the road is extremely eroded and rocky past the Cherry Creek Trailhead and up through the old mining site of Minnehaha. Afterwards, it is moderately rough, but doable with a high clearance vehicle. The main route through the entire Bradshaw Mountains is Forest Rd. 52, better known as the ‘Senator Highway’, but this is also just as rough as other forest roads in the southern Bradshaws, especially between Hooper Saddle (Forest Rd. 52 & 362 intersection) and Forest Rd. 52C intersection, and from Crown King to Horsethief Basin Recreation Area.

On my first scouting trip on **May 30**, I checked out the access from I-17 to Crown King, and then ventured down to Horsethief Basin. The first stretch of road traverses upland Sonoran Desert with saguaros, paloverdes, and chollas, then ascends through chaparral and oak woodland from Cleator to Crown King. The road eventually rounds a bend and skirts the hill above the deep canyon of Poland Creek, which drains from the basin where the town of Crown King sits. Above huge rock outcrops, I spotted a pair of **Golden Eagles** circling around, which are likely a local nesting species and one that was not found during the Atlas surveys here. At Crown King, the road enters pine-oak forest, with riparian woodland along the creek.



The community of Crown King in the southern Bradshaw Mountains (photo © Eric Hough).

The Horsethief Basin Recreation Area features 3.5-acre Horsethief Basin Lake, Hazlett Hollow Campground, the by-reservation-only Turney Gulch Group Campground, and Kentuck Spring Day Use Area (formerly a campground). The drive to Horsethief Basin goes through the 9,629-acre burn area from the 2008 'Lane 2 Fire' (Stern 2009), where remnant scorched snags still sit like sentinels among the early-succession chaparral that has replaced the former patches of higher elevation forest. The 7,000 ft. ridges and lack of trees allows for great views of distant mountains, including Bill Williams Mountain, the snow-capped San Francisco Peaks, and the red rocks of Sedona to the north, the escarpment of Mogollon Rim to the east, and the White Tank, Vulture, Eagletail, Harquahala, and Harcuvar Mountains to the south and southwest.



View from Horsethief Basin Rd. (Senator Hwy.) to the northeast (photo © Eric Hough).

Situated at 6,000 ft. elevation, Horsethief Basin has pine-oak forest with a mix of evergreen oak species and a dense chaparral understory. Horsethief Basin Lake is lined with patches of cattails and riparian woodland at the creek inflow and below the dam. Here I confirmed the presence of **Dusky-capped Flycatchers** in the southern Bradshaws, with a probable pair and a third bird having a territorial dispute on the far side of the lake. I also found a female **Mallard** with six ducklings within one of the inlets, confirming this species as a breeder in the southern Bradshaws. At the nearby Hazlett Hollow Campground, I found a few more **Dusky-capped Flycatchers** also defending territories. Amazingly, despite the lack of visitation and road

maintenance by the Forest Service, they still offer drinking water from spigots and apparently still stock the pit toilets with toilet paper.



Dusky-capped Flycatcher and Horsethief Basin Lake (both photos © Eric Hough).

On the drive back at sunset, I watched a low-flying **Peregrine Falcon** soar swiftly by, likely a local breeder at remote rock outcrops in the mountains. At what topographic maps call “Luke’s Hoist Divide”, a saddle the road crosses next to some of the private cabins, I stopped at dusk to try for owls and nightjars. A territorial **Red-faced Warbler** came up from the Gambel oak filled drainage to the north in response to pygmy-owl playback. Eventually, I did hear a **Mexican Whip-poor-will**, but no owls. Driving down the road towards Crown King, I heard a couple more whip-poor-wills at another stop.

My second scouting trip on **June 4** checked out the approach from Wagoner Rd./Forest Rd. 362. The first part of Wagoner Rd. is paved up to around where it parallels the Hassayampa River. Birders can check the riparian area along the gravel truck bypass ford of the river (see the eBird hotspot “Hassayampa River at S Wagoner Rd”), but this area is all private land, so you may only bird from the road. The habitat transitions from upland desert-scrub to dense chaparral, followed by patches of oak-juniper woodland and pine-oak forest on the way towards Hooper Saddle. Riparian woodland along the creeks support a breeding population of **Yellow Warblers**. Having started this scouting trip in the early afternoon, it was dusk by the time I reached Hooper Saddle. At one stop, I was surprised to hear a pair of **Elf Owls** calling at 6,100 ft. elevation in chaparral with sparse oak-juniper woodland along some nearby drainages, a species not detected in the mid elevations of the southern Bradshaws during the Atlas. The road then skirts above upper Ash Creek and I could hear a few **Mexican Whip-poor-wills** and **Flammulated Owls** calling from the distant ridgeline where I could see the silhouette of tall conifers in the twilight. At the final stops I did that night, I had a few more **Flammulated Owls** calling from the stands of pine-oak forest as I made my way towards Crown King.



View from Forest Rd. 362 east towards Towers Mountain (photo © Eric Hough).

June 14-16 AZFO Expedition

For the main expedition, a trio of myself, Caleb Strand, and Daniel Hite covered locations from Friday afternoon through Sunday morning, with Cathy Wise and Steven Prager joining up with us on Saturday afternoon for the rest of the trip. The three of us headed up the Crown King Rd. access from the east, not spending much time in the lowlands so that we could concentrate on the higher elevations that I had not been able to visit on the previous two scouting trips. We saw a couple of snakes on the drive up, a 'red racer' coachwhip and black-necked gartersnake. We then ascended up the bumpy and rutted Towers Mountain Rd. (Forest Rd. 9238A) from Crown King. In the upper elevations just below Wild Flower Saddle, we were intrigued to find canyon live oaks (*Quercus chrysolepis*), a mostly Californian species with scattered and local distribution in Arizona.



Juvenile Dark-eyed Junco, 'Red-backed' form (photo © Caleb Strand)

The high east-west crest up to Towers Mountain sits above 7,100 ft. elevation and is covered with forest of ponderosa pines, Gambel oaks, and Douglas-firs, with an understory of snowberries, manzanitas, and locusts. From Wild Flower Saddle, a left turn takes you west to the summit of Towers Mountain, unironically covered by several towers at the 7,628 summit and an adjacent peak. Besides more modern telecommunications towers, the U.S. Forest Service's Towers Mountain Lookout dates back to 1933, a fire tower used to spot newly started wildfires in the surrounding mountains (National Historic Lookout Register 2003). The views from here are fantastic, with parts of the Phoenix area, Lake Pleasant, the town of Wickenburg, and the Estrella, White Tank, Harquahala, Harcuvar, and Weaver Mountains visible, among others. Here we watched a **Peregrine Falcon** fly by, adding more evidence to their presence in this mountain range as a possible breeder.



Looking northwest from Towers Mountain towards the northern Bradshaw Mountains (photo © Eric Hough).

In the forest patches from Towers Mountain east to Wild Flower Saddle, you may only bird from the road for the western 2/3 of the road, as this passes through private property. We encountered several species actively feeding young nestlings and fledglings along this stretch of road, including **Mountain Chickadees**, **Pygmy Nuthatches**, **House Wrens**, **Western Bluebirds**, **Spotted Towhees**, and **'Red-backed' Dark-eyed Juncos**. A lone **Band-tailed Pigeon** flew over in the direction of the aptly named Wild Pigeon Spring that we had noticed when going over the topo maps.



Towers Mountain (left; photo © Eric Hough) and Peregrine Falcon (right; photo © Caleb Strand).



Flammulated Owl (photo © Daniel Hite)

For this first night of the expedition, we set up camp at a primitive site on the Prescott National Forest just east of the private ranch boundary. Despite the near full moon and lack of wind, the nocturnal birds were disappointingly quiet for the most part, save for a **Great Horned Owl** near camp and a vocal **Flammulated Owl** up on Towers Mountain as we walked the road to the summit. We later heard a more distant Flammulated Owl and saw some kind of nightjar fly by. From the road up to Towers Mountain, we could see the flames of the distant Woodbury Fire burning in the Superstition Mountains far to the east just with the naked eye, along with the sea of lights engulfing the Valley of the Sun below us to the south.

The next morning (June 15), the author's insomnia that night allowed him to hear the start of the pre-dawn chorus by **Western Tanagers** at 4:17am, followed by 26 species including **Band-tailed**

Pigeon, **Western Wood-Pewee**, **Cordilleran Flycatcher**, all three nuthatches, **Brown Creeper**, **Hermit Thrush**, and **Olive Warbler**. Caleb and Dan also saw a **Peregrine Falcon** fly over and we had **Anna's** and **Broad-tailed Hummingbirds** zipping by.

After breaking camp, we did periodic stops along Forest Rd. 92 on the crest running east of Wild Flower Saddle, with Caleb imitating pygmy-owl calls to draw in nearby songbirds coming in to mob the fake owl. We focused especially on the north-flowing drainages with Douglas-firs in the hopes of detecting other possible high elevation species. At these stops, we additionally encountered **Steller's Jay**, **Violet-green Swallow**, **Red-faced Warbler**, and **Painted Redstart**. East of Wild Flower Saddle near another cluster of towers, we had a couple more **Red-breasted Nuthatches** and watched some cute **House Wren** and **Spotted Towhee** families with recently fledged young.



Red-faced Warbler (photo © Caleb Strand)

After a second cluster of towers a couple miles east of Towers Mountain, the road becomes rough and rocky on the way down to the old Pasco Mine site and some private cabins. At a bend in the road with a dense thicket of medium-aged Gambel oaks, we had one of our best birds of the trip, a single **Townsend's Solitaire** giving its whistled 'toot' calls. This species was not found to be a breeder in most of Yavapai County during the Atlas surveys in the 1990s and there is only one other summer record of this species in the northern Bradshaws near Kendall Camp from June 2015 (eBird). These two summer observations suggest that it may be a local breeding

resident in the Bradshaw Mountains and it should be looked for more during the summer months in both halves of this mountain range.



House Wren fledglings (photo © Eric Hough)

Coming around the head of a canyon as we continued east, we saw a pair of **Zone-tailed Hawks** copulate on a pine bough. East of the Gladiator Mine turnoff near the intersection with the road that heads down to Crown King (Forest Rd. 9239C), we stopped in an old recovering burn area that currently has a large, dense thicket of Gambel oaks across the mountain side. Here we heard a **Warbling Vireo** singing, yet another previously undetected, likely breeding species in the southern Bradshaws.

After we refueled with brunch at the café inside the Crown King Saloon, the three of us headed back up towards Towers Mountain

via Forest Rd. 9238A, but before Wild Flower Saddle, turned left onto Forest Rd. 52C. This road proved to be one of the worst roads by far that we encountered in the southern Bradshaws,

and we were thankful we had been going downhill on this road, as uphill would have probably been impossible in my vehicle. In between navigating severely-eroded and rocky sections, we stopped periodically to sample more of the birds in the pine-oak forest on the way down. We then hiked a stretch of Ash Creek on either side of the intersection with Forest Rd. 52 (the Senator Hwy.), where we ended up deciding to camp that night once Cathy and Steve arrived. Checking another nearby location along Forest Rd. 52, we observed **Olive Warblers** carrying food, confirming breeding for this species in the southern Bradshaws. During the Atlas surveys, this species was only determined to be possible or probable in this range.



(photo © Eric Hough).

Later in the afternoon, we headed north on the Senator Hwy. to the lower pine-oak forest along North Pine Creek and up to near the old townsite of Hooper. This drier forest was between 5,000-5,500 ft. elevation, but the creeks still had running water and pools. At one of the forest patches, Daniel noticed that several of the pine limbs had bark shredded off, indicating that a porcupine was likely nearby. Birds in this area included **Black-chinned Hummingbird**, a family of **Common Ravens**, **Gray Flycatchers** carrying food, **Hepatic Tanagers**, and an older juvenile **Black-throated Gray Warbler** still begging for food. Along North Pine Creek, we saw families of **Hairy Woodpeckers** and **Bridled Titmice**, heard a **Hermit Thrush** singing, found some fresh black bear tracks in the mud, and the decaying carcass of a gray fox. We turned around after checking Towers Creek, where the habitat quickly transitioned from oak-juniper woodland into chaparral. Here we added **Scott's Oriole**.

Just before arriving back at the Forest Rd. 52/52C intersection to set up camp, Daniel bolted out of the vehicle and caught his lifer Madrean alligator lizard (*Elgaria kingii*), which he released after a quick photo session. Once it got dark and the first **Mexican Whip-poor-will** and **Flammulated Owl** were heard calling, we split into two groups to hike downstream along Ash Creek and upstream along Forest Rd. 52C. We detected a few more of each of these two species, plus one group may have heard a Northern Saw-whet Owl respond to playback, but unfortunately the latter was only heard once distantly, so we could not confirm this.

The following morning (June 16), we heard most of the same species we had been detecting the previous day in pine-oak forest habitat, but with the addition of our first **Chipping Sparrows** of the trip. We broke camp and repeated our birding strategy from the previous day as we worked

our way south and then east along the Senator Highway towards Crown King. One of our last stops of the morning was exploring the small forested area around Bradshaw City, the site of an old mining camp from 1863-1880s that at one point hosted an astonishing 5,000 people! Today there are rock shelters scattered among the boulder-strewn slopes that are now grown over by pine-oak forest.



What remains of Bradshaw City in 2019 (left; photo © Eric Hough) and Cathy watching birds foraging high in the pines (right; photo © Daniel Hite).

After a few more short stops, we had brunch again at the Crown King Saloon's café and then started to make our way down the mountain and towards Phoenix. Our group did a brief stop at Government Springs tank near Bumblebee, where we had desert and riparian species including **Vermilion Flycatcher**, **Bell's Vireo**, **Lucy's Warbler**, and **Blue Grosbeak**, along with several species of odonates at the tank and large swarms of tarantula hawk wasps on the willow leaves. This small tank with large willows and patch of cattails undoubtedly would be a vagrant trap and should be checked during migration (see the "Government Springs" hotspot in eBird).

Unfortunately for Steve and Cathy, after we parted ways they got T-boned by another driver going way too fast around the blind corners below Crown King. Thankfully they were physically okay, but Steve's truck was badly damaged and they ended up being stuck waiting 9 hours for a tow truck. While the accident put a damper on the end of our expedition, we still managed to get more data for this under-birded part of the state and hope that others are encouraged to venture out into the unknown in spite of the risks that are always present in this crazy world of ours.



The AZFO southern Bradshaws expedition crew (from left to right): Eric Hough, Cathy Wise, Daniel Hite, Caleb Strand, and Steven Prager (photo © Eric Hough).

Summary

On the June 14-16 AZFO expedition and the two preceding scouting trips on May 30 and June 4 to the southern Bradshaw Mountains, we collectively found 10 species that had not been previously reported from this range: **Mallard, Golden Eagle, Elf Owl, Peregrine Falcon, American Kestrel, Dusky-capped and Brown-crested Flycatchers, Warbling Vireo, Red-breasted Nuthatch, and Townsend's Solitaire**. Of 105 species detected across these trips, all were found in appropriate breeding habitats from the desert foothills up through pine-oak and mixed conifer forests, with 27 of those species that we had confirmed breeding observations of. One of these was **Olive Warbler**, which during the Atlas was only determined then to be a probable breeder. The **Dusky-capped Flycatchers** in Horsethief Basin represent part of the range expansion northwestward into central Arizona, adding to the detections from the northern Bradshaws and Sierra Prieta as the species has expanded northwestward from the Pine Mountains further into Yavapai County. **Townsend's Solitaire** may either be a recent range expansion or of a previously undetected and local breeding population in the Bradshaw Mountains.

All of our sightings were submitted into the global eBird database (eBird.org), with the expedition and scouting trips contributing a total of 226 checklists (including both complete and incidental checklists). Figure 1 below shows the eBird data map for the southern Bradshaws with checklist location points from these trips.

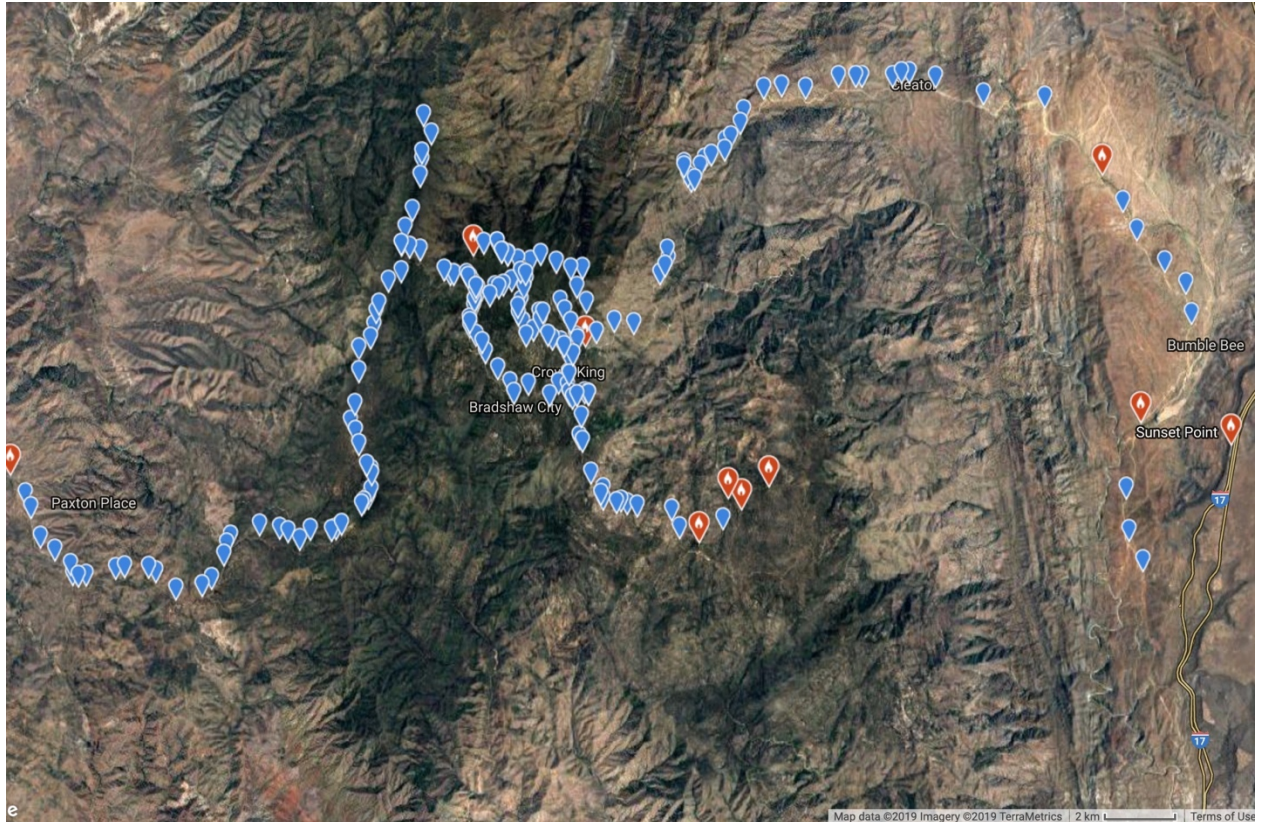


Figure 1. eBird data map of southern Bradshaw Mountains showing location points of eBird checklists submitted from the AZFO expedition and two scouting trips in May-June 2019 (eBird 2019). Blue = personal locations, red = eBird hotspot locations.

As noted in the introduction of this summary article, prior to our trips there had been very few eBird checklists submitted for the southern Bradshaws, with expected common species such as Spotted Towhee having fewer than 10 checklists reporting them. On these three trips, **Spotted Towhee** was reported from 57% of all checklists ($n = 226$) and a total of 448 individuals were detected. Figure 2 below shows a screenshot of the eBird data map for Spotted Towhee in the southern Bradshaws, with blue points indicating old checklists and red points representing checklists from these three recent trips.

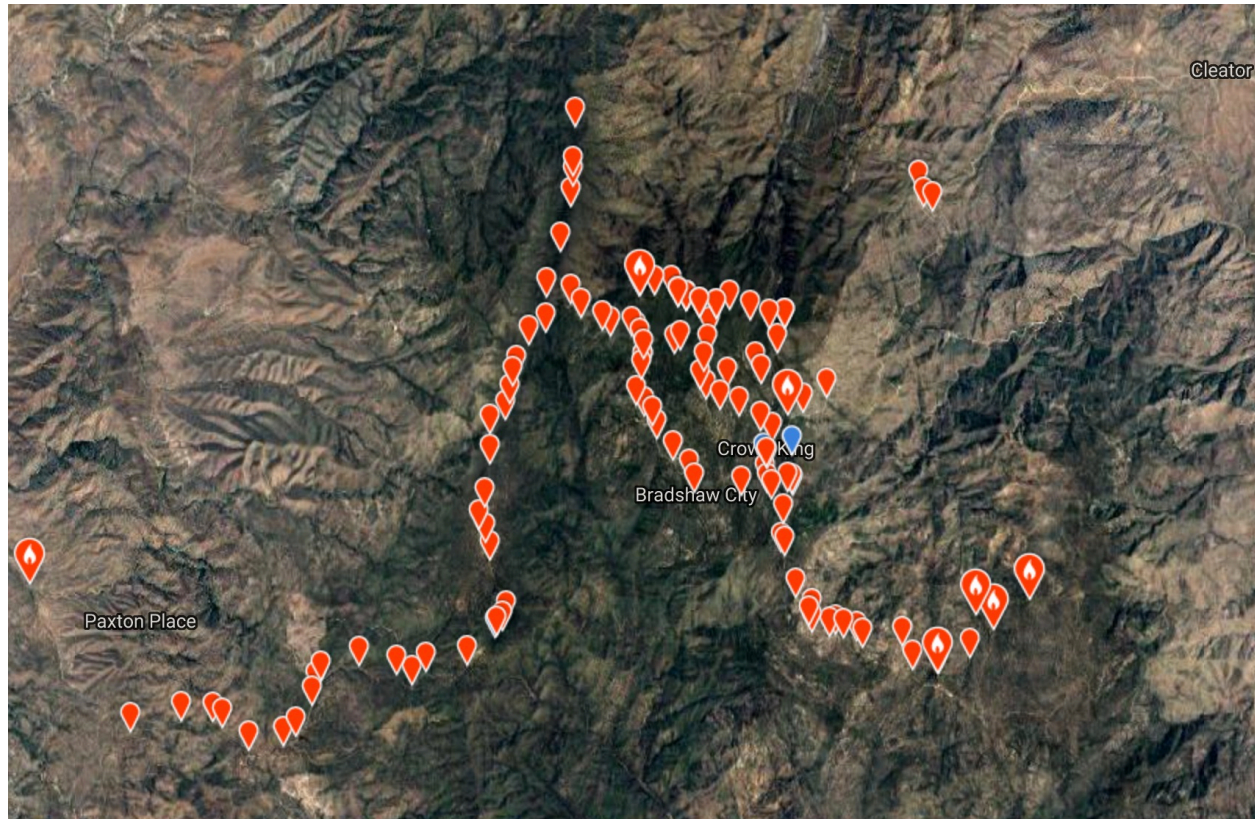


Figure 2. Spotted Towhee sightings in eBird for the southern Bradshaw Mountains following the AZFO expedition and two scouting trips in May-June 2019 (eBird 2019). Red = recent checklists (< 30 days ago), blue = older checklists (\geq 30 days ago). Large balloons = eBird hotspot locations.

Table 1 in the Appendix shows the full species list and numbers of individual birds from these trips, along with species with confirmed breeding evidence.

There are still areas of the southern Bradshaws, especially in the southern half that could benefit from additional coverage, although much of this is more difficult to access. Based on elevations given on topographic maps, the east-west ridge around Towers Mountain is the highest elevation portion of the southern Bradshaws, which we covered fairly well. North-facing slopes on mountains in the southern part of this range likely feature more pine-oak and Douglas-fir forest that could harbor species not detected during this expedition and the two scouting trips. There are some species that have been found as breeders in the northern Bradshaws that could occur here too, including Rivoli's Hummingbird, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Northern Pygmy-Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Greater Pewee, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, and Orange-crowned Warbler. Further exploration may also reveal Dusky-capped Flycatcher and Townsend's Solitaire to be more widespread than currently known.

The southern Bradshaws, as with many rugged mountains of Arizona, deserve more exploration and we hope that this article encourages the reader to get out to under-birded areas and add to our knowledge of our state's incredible avifauna!

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Appendix

Table 1. Bird species data from southern Bradshaw Mountains and adjacent foothills from the June 2019 AZFO expedition and two preceding scouting trips.

Species	Confirmed Breeding	30-May	4-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	All Dates
Mallard	FL	7	--	--	--	--	7
Gambel's Quail		32	22	2	--	3	59
Band-tailed Pigeon		--	--	1	3	--	4
White-winged Dove		--	7	--	--	--	7
Mourning Dove		23	12	1	7	6	49
Greater Roadrunner		1	3	--	--	--	4
Common Poorwill		--	4	--	--	--	4
Mexican Whip-poor-will		3	3	--	2	1	9
White-throated Swift		--	--	1	--	--	1
Black-chinned Hummingbird		5	3	--	1	1	10
Anna's Hummingbird	CN, FL	26	6	2	15	13	62
Costa's Hummingbird		1	1	--	--	--	2
Broad-tailed Hummingbird		2	1	1	6	4	14
hummingbird sp.		1	2	3	3	2	11
Turkey Vulture		8	12	2	3	2	27
Golden Eagle		2	--	--	--	--	2

Species	Confirmed Breeding	30-May	4-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	All Dates
Cooper's Hawk		1	1	--	--	--	2
Zone-tailed Hawk		--	--	--	3	--	3
Red-tailed Hawk		4	3	2	6	1	16
Flammulated Owl		--	8	2	6	--	16
Western Screech-Owl		--	2	--	--	--	2
Great Horned Owl		--	--	1	--	--	1
Elf Owl		--	2	--	--	--	2
owl sp.		--	--	--	1	--	1
Acorn Woodpecker		44	9	8	35	15	111
Gila Woodpecker		3	5	--	--	--	8
Ladder-backed Woodpecker		8	4	--	--	--	12
Hairy Woodpecker	FL	5	2	3	20	7	37
Northern Flicker		6	2	3	19	12	42
Gilded Flicker		6	--	--	--	--	6
woodpecker sp.		--	--	--	2	--	2
American Kestrel		--	1	1	--	--	2
Peregrine Falcon		1	--	1	1	--	3
diurnal raptor sp.		--	--	--	--	1	1
Western Wood-Pewee		19	23	7	42	19	110
Gray Flycatcher	CF	1	6	--	7	4	18
Cordilleran Flycatcher		12	--	4	19	8	43
Black Phoebe		--	1	--	--	--	1
Say's Phoebe		--	1	--	--	--	1
Vermilion Flycatcher		2	--	--	--	1	3
Dusky-capped Flycatcher		6	--	--	--	--	6
Ash-throated Flycatcher		13	19	--	8	4	44
Brown-crested Flycatcher		7	8	--	--	--	15
Cassin's Kingbird		4	16	1	3	2	26
Western Kingbird		--	7	--	--	--	7
Loggerhead Shrike		--	--	1	--	--	1
Bell's Vireo		7	--	--	--	1	8
Gray Vireo		7	17	--	3	3	30
Hutton's Vireo		9	3	--	12	6	30

Species	Confirmed Breeding	30-May	4-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	All Dates
Plumbeous Vireo	CN	43	10	16	54	16	139
Warbling Vireo		1	--	--	1	--	2
Steller's Jay		3	--	1	7	4	15
Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay	FY	5	38	1	2	2	48
Common Raven	NY	9	4	--	7	5	25
Violet-green Swallow		8	--	11	20	2	41
Mountain Chickadee	NY	1	--	5	35	18	59
Bridled Titmouse	FY	15	23	8	29	14	89
Verdin		19	1	--	--	3	23
Bushtit	FY	22	15	--	16	5	58
Red-breasted Nuthatch		--	--	--	7	--	7
White-breasted Nuthatch	FY	16	2	4	44	22	88
Pygmy Nuthatch	NY, FY	11	--	7	62	15	95
Brown Creeper		--	--	1	8	--	9
Rock Wren		4	1	--	--	3	8
Canyon Wren		9	--	1	1	2	13
House Wren	CF, FL	35	5	23	98	24	185
Bewick's Wren	FY	40	39	2	29	20	130
Cactus Wren		7	--	--	--	1	8
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	FL	9	7	1	6	3	26
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher		2	1	--	--	--	3
Western Bluebird	FY, CF	7	--	3	21	13	44
Townsend's Solitaire		--	--	--	1	--	1
Hermit Thrush		2	--	1	10	2	15
American Robin		29	2	2	2	4	39
Curve-billed Thrasher		2	--	--	--	--	2
Crissal Thrasher		--	5	--	--	--	5
Northern Mockingbird		4	13	--	--	1	18
Phainopepla		6	10	1	--	2	19
Olive Warbler	CF	4	--	3	19	3	29
House Finch	FL	8	19	1	4	10	42
Lesser Goldfinch	FY	35	32	5	26	5	103
Chipping Sparrow		2	4	--	--	2	8

Species	Confirmed Breeding	30-May	4-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	All Dates
Black-chinned Sparrow		19	15	2	3	6	45
Black-throated Sparrow		12	9	--	--	2	23
Dark-eyed Junco	FY	16	2	14	47	9	88
Canyon Towhee		2	4	--	--	--	6
Abert's Towhee		--	1	--	--	--	1
Rufous-crowned Sparrow		10	4	--	--	3	17
Spotted Towhee	FL	127	130	43	100	48	448
sparrow sp.		--	--	--	--	2	2
Yellow-breasted Chat		1	8	--	--	--	9
Hooded Oriole	FY	--	10	--	--	--	10
Bullock's Oriole		--	1	--	--	--	1
Scott's Oriole		4	3	--	1	1	9
Brown-headed Cowbird		2	3	1	4	1	11
Lucy's Warbler		11	20	--	--	2	33
Virginia's Warbler	CF	38	1	13	63	20	135
Yellow Warbler	FY	2	31	3	1	1	38
Grace's Warbler		24	1	8	61	25	119
Black-throated Gray Warbler	FY	21	7	1	24	16	69
Red-faced Warbler		1	--	--	26	5	32
Painted Redstart	FY	8	5	1	17	8	39
Hepatic Tanager		11	6	--	4	4	25
Summer Tanager		--	7	--	--	--	7
Western Tanager		16	1	15	56	17	105
Northern Cardinal		5	4	1	--	--	10
Black-headed Grosbeak	FL	34	15	1	24	10	84
Blue Grosbeak		4	5	1	--	1	11
Lazuli Bunting		--	2	--	--	--	2
House Sparrow		--	4	--	--	--	4
	Total # Species	81	77	52	59	64	105
	Total # Individuals	1002	739	248	1167	498	3654
	Total # Checklists	55	63	28	52	28	226