

Appendix IV - Bird Group Breeding Information Table

Bird Group	Typical Breeding Season	Incubation (Eggs)	Chicks	Buffer LHV (Radius in feet) ¹	Buffer HHV/R ²
Waders (e.g. herons, egrets)	January through August	19-27 days	21-81 days	200	300
Eagles	January through July	35-46 days	10-11 weeks	Bald 660 feet Golden 0.5-1 mile	Bald 660 feet Golden 0.5-1 mile
Birds of Prey (e.g. hawks, vultures, falcons)	February through August	25-36 days	4-7 weeks	300	500
Doves and Pigeons (mourning doves and band-tailed pigeons)	February through November	14-20 days	13-30 days	100	300
Owls Burrowing owl ³	January through July February through June	26-35 days	28-60 days	300	500
Hummingbirds	December through July	13-18 days	20-23 days	100	300
Woodpeckers Acorn woodpecker ³	April through August March through October	11-13 days	~30 days	100	300
Many songbirds (e.g. finches, kingbirds, mockingbirds)	February through August	11-17 days	9-25 days	100	300

¹ Low Habitat Value area

² High Habitat Value or Riparian area

³ Burrowing owls and acorn woodpeckers have different breeding seasons than most species in their order

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Corvids (e.g. crows, ravens, jays)	February through August	15-21 days	18 days Jays 35 days Crows 5-6 weeks Ravens	100	300

Sources:

Birds of North America, Cornell Lab of Ornithology: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/home>
 Southern California Edison Nesting Bird Management Plans

The buffer ranges provided in this table are meant as starting points. Refer to [Considerations for Work Performed Near Active Nests](#) for further guidance on determining the appropriate distance work may be conducted from an active nest. It is important to seek the aid of a **Wildlife Biologist** when attempting to work near active nests, especially when work may cause the nest to fail. **Wildlife Biologists** may recommend different buffers based on individual situations, and programmatic approaches may use different sized buffers or a totally different system for minimizing impacts to wildlife.

Riparian habitat - the interface between land and constant or intermittent rivers or streams and generally provide the highest value habitat for wildlife. Riparian areas can be identified by their distinctive soils and vegetation, particularly willows (*Salix spp.*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus spp.*), and cottonwood (*Populus spp.*). This may include concrete channels when the associated riparian vegetation and soils are present.

High value habitat - generally has low human use, low impervious surfaces, high plant species diversity, high plant structural diversity, close to water bodies, many mature trees, many dead or dying trees, and with abundant wildlife.

Low value habitat - generally has high human use, high impervious surfaces, low plant species diversity, far from water bodies, few mature trees, few dead and dying trees, and few/no wildlife present.