Nesting Raptors of Griffith Park and Surrounding Area

2017

Final Report

Red-tailed Hawk near Live Steamers/Travel Town, Griffith Park. Photograph by Gerry Hans.

Prepared for:

Friends of Griffith Park
P.O. Box 27573
Los Angeles, CA 90027

Prepared by:

Daniel S. Cooper, Courtney Aiken and Andy Spyrka
Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc.
255 Satinwood Avenue
Oak Park, CA 91377

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Raptors are important apex predators in most of the earth's ecosystems, and coastal southern California supports (or once supported) around a dozen species (Garrett and Dunn 1981). Of these, several are known to breed, or formerly bred, in Griffith Park, one of the largest urban parks in the U.S., if not the world. Cooper Ecological Monitoring, Inc. has been conducting surveys on the flora and fauna in Griffith Park since 2007, when the Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan (Cooper and Mathewson 2009) first documented the park's flora and fauna and suggested best management practices for the future, including improved species monitoring. Our "Griffith Park Raptor Survey", launched in 2017, is an attempt to continue this momentum, with the goal of documenting and tracking each raptor nest in the park and surrounding landscape.

For our inaugural year, we held two training sessions attended by 40+ volunteer "citizen-scientists" in February, and by the end of June, had nearly 100 potential raptor nests located, with more than 50 of them active at some point during the spring.

Future studies will look at the distribution and ecological interactions of the different raptor species in and around the park, and may involve permitted leg-banding of chicks to support future individual identification. While a handful of Los Angeles-area raptor nests have been documented by prior work (e.g., Allen et al. 2017) and individual nests are generally afforded protection when found during utility line replacement and other agency activities, these data represent the first specific, comprehensive dataset of an entire raptor community in the Los Angeles area.

1.1 Information on Local Nesting Raptors

Based on prior records (e.g., eBird, www.ebird.org), the Study Area provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for resident raptors including Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-shouldered

Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), Western Screech-Owl (*Megascops kennicottii*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*).

Former nesters include Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*), but both are rare today at any season. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is frequently seen through the nesting season (mainly along the Los Angeles River), but does not regularly nest in the study area. There are several species of raptors that occur locally in migration and/or winter (e.g., White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)) but nesting has not been suspected as occurring in the study area.

Life-history summaries the more commonly-encountered nesting raptors in the study area are provided below.

1.1.1 Red-tailed Hawk

One of the most common large raptor species in North America, Red-tailed Hawks are abundant nesters in Los Angeles. They can nest in almost any habitat and on a variety of structures including buildings, cliffs and rock outcrops, native and non-native trees, and power line towers, but prefer very high sites, often somewhat protected from the elements (e.g., along a canyon bottom or toe of a slope, but with a broad/unobstructed view of the surrounding landscape. Breeding populations in Southern California are comprised primarily of resident birds that migrate only during their first few years (Bloom and Catino 2016).

Mating for life, pairs typically visit two or more nests from previous years before rebuilding one for the current season. Nest building can begin as early as December in some cases, and the female begins incubation once the first egg is laid. Usually a clutch of 2-3 eggs but Red-tailed Hawks can sometimes have a clutch of 4. Incubation lasts about 30 days with young fledging at 7 weeks of age. Young hawks may disperse up to 1,000 miles from their nest site, however studies indicate most return to breed within 50 miles of where they fledge (Bloom 1985; this distance may be much smaller in urban populations). They primarily feed on small mammals, but they have also been known to forage on small birds and snakes. They seem particularly affected by rodenticide, with poisoned, "tame" individuals appearing around golf courses and parks.

1.1.2 Red-shouldered Hawk

In California, the Red-shouldered Hawk is strongly associated with riparian and forested habitat (Dixon 1928, Bloom et al. 1993). While they continue to nest locally in lush residential areas with large, old trees, increased development has likely affected its distribution. The Red-shouldered Hawk has one of the smallest average home ranges of any diurnal raptor in North America, 0.25 square miles or less (Bloom et al. 1993). In Los Angeles, they are becoming less common than their larger cousin, the Red-tailed Hawk. Normally a very vocal species, especially

during breeding season, the Red-shouldered Hawks encountered thus far in Los Angeles are quieter and less vocal.

1.1.3 Cooper's Hawk

Over past decades, Cooper's Hawk populations have increased in urban and suburban habitats such as Los Angeles. Because of the apparent "boom" in urban populations, researchers have found their home ranges to be smaller than that of non-urban habitat. These species could also be benefitting greatly from their urban nesting pattern because there are fewer natural nest predators. The presence of domestic dogs and the lack of natural predators, such as the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), might have enabled Cooper's Hawks to have high nesting success (Chiang et al., 2012), but certainly the decline in shooting hawks and taking their young for falconry (prevalent into the 1980s) has resulted in local increases as well. Cooper's Hawks use a combination of prey-capture methods that include brief perch-and-scan episodes to locate prey, followed by a sudden burst of speed in addition to hunting from higher flight (Beebe 1974, Clark 1977, Fischer 1986). They primarily prey on smaller bird species but it is not uncommon for them to forage on small mammals and reptiles.

1.1.4 Great Horned Owl

A large owl species, Great Horned Owls are habitat generalists allowing them to have the most flexibility in nesting sites of any American owl (Houston et al., 2013). They often nest in abandoned hawk or raven nests, as well as cliff ledges and manmade structures. Great Horned Owl nesting season begins earlier than other diurnal or nocturnal raptors, laying 2-4 eggs per clutch, often initiating nesting in fall. The Great Horned Owl diet consists primarily (90%) of small mammals, but can include rabbits, gophers, squirrels, and other bird species. Their home ranges in California can range from 135 ha (0.6 square miles) to as high as 1198 ha (4.5 square miles) depending on the sex of the bird and the surrounding habitat (Bennett and Bloom 2005).

1.1.5 Common Raven

Note: While we noted Common Raven nests where we found them, and monitored a handful, they were not a target species in the study, and are not considered "raptors".

The Common Raven is one of the most widespread (naturally-occurring) birds in the world. It is a scavenger of animal carcasses and human garbage, providing an important ecological service to urban areas and wildlands alike. Ravens are generalist species and can also predate fledgling birds, hunt for small mammals and reptiles, and steal food from other birds. Present throughout much of North America, the Common Raven is believed to have been historically associated with the Great Plains and the American bison (*Bison bison*); today, they occupy of a broad range of habitats. They traditionally preferred heavily contoured landscape, which provides thermals for long-distance foraging (Boarman and Heinrich 1999), but are now totally urban-adapted and are resident throughout the Los Angeles Basin floor. Nest site can vary but can include trees, buildings, cliffs, and power towers.

1.1.6 Additional Species

In addition to the above frequently detected species, we also documented likely nesting by Western Screech-owl and American Kestrel. Little is known about the exact nesting requirements of these two species in the local area, and as they were not "monitored" like the other raptors, are not discussed further here. We hope to find and track more screech-owl and kestrel nests in future years.

We did not detect any potential nesting by Turkey Vulture, Barn Owl or Peregrine Falcon in the study area in 2017, though each of these has somewhat idiosyncratic nesting preferences and we did not make a special effort to locate their nests.

2.0 STUDY AREA AND METHODS

2.1 Location

The "Study Area" in this report includes Griffith Park and nearby areas of Los Angeles within a 10-km radius of the park, roughly from the 405 Freeway east to the Arroyo Seco/110 Parkway, south of Victory Blvd./Colorado Blvd. This area took in the entire eastern Santa Monica Mountains, as well as Elysian Park, the Los Angeles River, Silverlake Reservoir, Echo Park, Debs Park, Eagle Rock, and surrounding neighborhoods. A handful of raptor nests outside this area were monitored opportunistically. The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks manages Griffith, Elysian, Echo, and Debs Park; however, numerous other agencies operate in the remaining open space of the eastern Santa Monica Mountains (e.g., Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority), and the study area contains a large amount of private land, mainly single-family homes.

Griffith Park itself contains over 4,000-acres of rugged wilderness and is one of the largest municipal parks in the United States. It sits at the eastern-most end of the Santa Monica Mountain range and is surrounded by three major freeways on its western, northern and eastern borders, and by dense urban development (Hollywood) to the south. Still, the park boasts a large and vibrant wildlife population that includes both diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey. The climate is Mediterranean, with low or no summer precipitation and cool winters, and periods of drought. February receives the highest levels of precipitation with an annual average rainfall of 14". Fairly regular El Niño effects once or twice per decade can result in much higher annual rainfall amounts, and regular droughts can reduce rainfall to half the normal amount (or less in exceptional years). Of note, the year of the project launch (2017) followed an exceptional five-year drought in the Los Angeles area.

Habitats within the Study Area vary considerably from managed parks to urban neighborhoods, to rugged, deep canyons in isolated, "wilderness-like" areas. Griffith Park has well-manicured parkland on its perimeter with most of the native habitat dominating the inner portions of the park. Two large golf courses, Wilson & Harding and the Roosevelt golf course, border the park with open grass and large native and non-native trees. Other developed portions of the park area include the Los Angeles Zoo, Crystal Springs picnic area, the Old Zoo area, Forest Lawn Cemetery, the Greek Theatre, and the Griffith Observatory. The predominant habitat of the park is chaparral but also includes areas of coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, and limited riparian areas in the canyon bottoms. Large planted trees, mainly pines and eucalyptus, are found throughout the park's eastern and southern portions, and along roads through the park. The Los Angeles River borders the northeastern portion of the park, with large transmission towers along its course. Finally, there are several large rock outcrops in Griffith Park such as Bee Rock that could potentially support raptor nests, and which were checked as part of this study.

The other parks in the study area (Elysian Park, Debs Park) support a similar mix of native and manicured habitats, albeit on a much smaller scale than Griffith Park. Franklin Canyon and other open space areas to the west support largely native chaparral and oak woodland habitat, some of which has been "augmented" by planted trees (notably conifers). We did not attempt to access the large protected habitat areas around Stone Canyon Reservoir (Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power), which has been closed to birders/researchers for many years.

2.2 Survey Methods

Cooper Ecological Monitoring biologists conducted surveys in the Griffith Park area on January 21, February 14, 21, and March 1, 2017 to identify and map existing potential raptor nests here and the surrounding areas. Additional surveys were completed opportunistically as time allowed, and dates of those are not included above. Surveys were performed mostly by foot through the entirety of the park, and the biologists were able to perform surveys by car (e.g., along normally closed areas of Mt. Hollywood Drive) several times as well. These surveys were conducted using 8-10x binoculars and 20x spotting scopes to determine nest activity and the presence or absence of birds of prey. Surveys were carefully timed to avoid undue disturbance to breeding raptors and other birds during the most critical breeding periods later in spring.

A mandatory volunteer training session was held on two dates, February 11th and 25th, 2017, which covered monitoring and data collection protocols. We then assigned nests to one or more volunteers based on their location preferences. Volunteers were deployed to their respective nests to identify nesting stages throughout the season, and were asked to send back completed data sheets at least monthly (but no more than weekly to avoid disturbing nests). Each active nest was confirmed (by photograph if possible) by Cooper Ecological biologists regularly throughout the season in order to ensure data reliability. Completed data sheet are kept in a central location for easy access and may be provided upon request. GPS coordinates of nests were collected with ArcCollector app. Coordinates were taken as close to the nest tree as possible. The accuracy of nest coordinates may vary due to access issues, proximity of the edge of a tree to the nest, or the inability to obtain accurate readings under dense forest canopies.

2.3 Classifying Nest Structures

The following designations were used to classify nesting success for this survey:

- Inactive – A likely or historical raptor nest in which no current nesting activity was observed;
- Active – A territory in which nest-building, incubation, and/or brooding was observed in 2017;
- Failed – An active nest that produced no young, but where nesting activity had been observed in 2017;

- Successful – A known nest where one or more young reached at least 3 weeks of age (cases where recently-fledged juveniles were observed without a physical nest were considered on a case-by-case basis).
- Unknown – Ambiguous observations, such as one or both adults still at the nest but no indication of eggs or young; or where we did not have enough observations to make a determination of success.

3.0 RESULTS

As of late June 2017 our survey has documented 49 raptor nests that were active at some point during spring (February-June) 2017, and 41 possible/likely raptor nests that were deemed inactive. Some of the inactive nests were likely active earlier in the season, but were found too late to determine the species (or prior status).

Of the active raptor nests, the following table (Table 1) provides a breakdown of species and outcome:

Species	# Active nests	# Fledged	# w/ Chicks	# Failed	# Unk. outcome
Red-tailed Hawk	22	16	1	5[1]	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	4	-	-	1[2]
Cooper's Hawk	17	12	-	1	4[3]
Great Horned Owl	5	5	-	-	-

Table 1. Nesting species documented, and outcome.

In addition to these species, at least one fledgling Western Screech-owls was noted below palm trees at the L.A. Zoo (photographs reviewed), and underneath a roof eave in Mt. Washington (C. Marter-Kenyon, via email, with photographs). A report of "owls" nesting in a bird box in Benedict Canyon may also have pertained to this species, but it was not followed-up on. Also, a calling Western Screech-owl along lower Brush Canyon in Griffith Park on 6 May 2017 (D.S. Cooper, pers. obs.) likely pertained to a nesting pair, as the species is regular at this location.

A likely American Kestrel territory was located at the undeveloped, formerly-industrial "Bowtie Parcel" along the Los Angeles River near Atwater Village (D.S. Cooper, pers. obs.). While a territorial pair was present through spring 2017, the likely nest site, in a palm tree, could not be confirmed. Elsewhere, at least one American Kestrel was observed on two occasions along lower Royce Canyon at the Forest Lawn/Griffith Park border (DSC), but a nesting site was not found. Otherwise, we consider the American Kestrel extirpated as a nesting species from the majority of the study area.

The geographic location of these nests is provided in Table 2, and the substrate of nests (by species) is provided in Table 3.

[1] Of the failed nests, one was cut down (tree removed) during incubation (reported to authorities), and four were apparently abandoned.
[2] Need to track down data on Mt. Washington; varying reports on nest status
[3] Several urban nests still need final visit data/determination (see Appendix)

Species	Griffith Park[3]	Eastern SMM	Elysian Park area[4]	Northeast L.A.[5]	San Fernando Valley (floor)
Red-tailed Hawk	8	5	4	2	3
Red-shouldered Hawk	0	1	0	3	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	5	6	4	1
Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	1	0
TOTAL	10	13	11	10	5

Table 2. Geographic distribution, by species.

Species	Eucalyptus	Pine	Sycamore[6]	Oak[7]	Other/Unk.
Red-tailed Hawk	3	12[8]	4	0	3
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	2	0	0	1[9]
Cooper's Hawk	4	4	2	0	7
Great Horned Owl	0	4	0	1	0
TOTAL	9	22	6	1	11

Table 3. Substrate (tree) usage, by species (active nests only).

A summary spreadsheet is provided in Appendix A (without precise spatial information). The full spreadsheet with location information will be provided to the Friends of Griffith Park separately due to the sensitive nature of the data.

[3] Includes all area between 101 Fwy. and I-5
[4] Includes Silver Lake, Echo Park, Los Feliz
[5] Includes Mt. Washington, Eagle Rock, Debs Park area
[6] Includes the native western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) as well as non-native/hybrid plane trees (*Platanus* sp.), which are planted as street trees.
[7] Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) unless noted.
[8] Incl. several *Pinus* spp. and one nest in a deodar (*Deodorus* sp.).
[9] Palm (*Washingtonia* sp.)

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Species Patterns

The inaugural year of the survey produced 102 confirmed and potential raptor nests in and around Griffith Park (including 11 Common Raven nests which could have been raptor nests recently, or may be in the future). Of those, 60 (including ravens) were active and confirmed to species. Red-tailed Hawk nests were by far the most common (22 active nests), followed closely Cooper's Hawk (17 active nests). Given that Cooper's Hawk nests are much more difficult to locate than Red-tailed Hawk nests, it is likely that there are more Cooper's Hawk nests in the study area, that will simply need to be found (and monitored) to get an accurate tally of each.

Equally low numbers of Red-shouldered Hawk (5 nests) and Great Horned Owl (5 nests) were found, indicating either the rarity of each, or, in the case of the owl, the difficulty in finding an actual nest. The Red-shouldered Hawk was formerly a fairly common nesting species throughout the Los Angeles area, but is now apparently outnumbered by more than 4:1 by the Red-tailed Hawk in the study area, based on our results.

The low number of nests confirmed as "failed" (6 of 49 tracked) should be considered preliminary, since it is possible that several of the 41 "inactive" potential nests were actually failed nests that we didn't find in time. It is also possible that some nests with chicks into May and June will not successfully fledge these chicks, but given how many nests fledged young during the study (and how rarely we noted a nest failing), it is more likely that local raptors were very successful in hatching and fledging young in the study area.

4.2 Geographic and Habitat Patterns

One interesting observation we made during the study was that the "native" interior of Griffith Park had relatively few raptor nests compared with areas located outside the park. Indeed, just a single raptor nest in the entire study was located in a native oak tree (one Great Horned Owl nest at Franklin Canyon), and just five (c. 10%) were found in (probably native) sycamores. Pines alone represented 40% of the nest trees in the study (which may climb a bit once the "unknown" trees are confirmed). The study highlights the importance of the large, non-native trees that exist in and around the park, many of which have matured – and are now the tallest trees around – since they were planted decades ago. While non-native, they clearly provide excellent nesting opportunities to the local raptor community, and have essentially outpaced native substrates.

Indeed, though Griffith Park has several large rock outcrops (Bee Rock) throughout the park, no nesting raptors were found on these, and it is likely that the human "overlooks" at these popular locations could be deterring raptors from nesting there. Raptor activity was often seen near these outcroppings but no nests were found on cliff ledges or rock outcrops in the 2017 survey, indicating that these birds may have been "prospecting" for potential nests.

Unlike raven nests, no raptor nests were among many stick nests observed on transmission towers, signs, and other structures during the study; these seem to (now) be the exclusive domain of the Common Raven, unless this varies from year-to-year.

Due to a paucity of data from certain locations, areas of highest priority for future nest-searching and monitoring include the Forest Lawn Cemetery and surrounding parkland on the rugged north slope of Griffith Park; the Roosevelt Golf Course and adjacent parkland off Commonwealth Drive; Boys Camp, the Los Angeles Zoo, and the Crystal Springs/Wilson-Harding Golf Course area along the east side of the Park. These areas remain as "data gaps" because they are privately owned or have restricted access making them difficult to send volunteers for monitoring. Areas that were reasonably well-covered in the park this year include the Fern Dell/Vermont Canyon/Observatory area, Brush Canyon, Skyline Trail/Travel Town, and (while we found no nests there) Royce Canyon. Residential areas, particularly in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains and on the floor of the San Fernando Valley, and the various hilly neighborhoods of Northeast L.A., likely support many more raptor nests that we simply didn't locate, in particular, Cooper's Hawk nests.

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APPENDIX. Survey Results

Nest	Species	General Location	Status in 2017	Tree Species
COHA-LA-21	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Elysian Park	Successful	Eucalyptus
COHA-LA-30	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Van Nuys	Successful	Liquid Amber
COHA-LA-31	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Hollywood Bowl	Successful	Pine
COHA-LA-34	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Los Feliz	Unknown	Unknown
COHA-LA-52	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Silverlake Neighborhood	Successful	Ficus
COHA-LA-57	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Hollywood area	Successful	Sycamore
COHA-LA-63	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Occidental College	Unknown	Eucalyptus
COHA-LA-64	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Silverlake Neighborhood	Failed	Eucalyptus
COHA-LA-67	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Eagle Rock	Inactive	Pine
COHA-LA-73	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Beverly Glen Terrace	Unknown	Pittosporum undulatum
COHA-LA-78	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	101/Sunset	Successful	Sycamore
COHA-LA-79	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	101/Silverlake	Successful	Acacia
COHA-LA-83	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Westbourne Street	Successful	Ficus
COHA-LA-85	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Beverly Hills	Unknown	Pine
COHA-LA-94	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Debs Park	Successful	Pine
COHA-LA-95	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Highland Park	Successful	Eucalyptus
COHA-LA-96	Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	Merry-go-Round	Successful	Aleppo Pine
GHOW-LA-09	Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)	Hollywood Bowl	Successful	Pine
GHOW-LA-14	Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)	Observatory Drive	Successful	Pine
GHOW-LA-23	Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)	Debs Park	Successful	Pine
GHOW-LA-33	Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)	Franklin Canyon	Successful	Oak
GHOW-LA-99	Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)	Elysian Park	Successful	Unknown
RSHA-LA-61	Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)	Johnny Carson Park	Successful	Pine
RSHA-LA-62	Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)	Occidental College	Successful	Eucalyptus
RSHA-LA-69	Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)	Rose Hills	Successful	Palm Tree
RSHA-LA-76	Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)	Cahuenga Pass	Successful	Eucalyptus
RSHA-LA-94	Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)	Mt. Washington	Unknown	Pine
RTHA-LA-01	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Mineral Wells	Successful	Sycamore
RTHA-LA-08	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Lake Hollywood	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-10	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Griffith Observatory	Successful	Pine (dead)
RTHA-LA-17	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Wilson & Harding GC	Failed	Sycamore
RTHA-LA-18	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Wilson & Harding GC	Successful	Sycamore
RTHA-LA-28	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Greek Theatre	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-35	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Rose Hills	Failed	Pine
RTHA-LA-37	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Moonstone Drive	Failed	Pine
RTHA-LA-51	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Hansen Dam Equestrian Center	Successful	Sycamore
RTHA-LA-53	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Hollywood Bowl	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-58	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Echo Park	Unknown	Eucalyptus
RTHA-LA-59	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	“Live Steamers” (Griffith Park)	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-60	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Elysian Park	Successful	Eucalyptus

RTHA-LA-65	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Meadow Valley Terrance	Inactive	Pine
RTHA-LA-66	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Elysian Tennis Courts	Successful	Silk Oak
RTHA-LA-70	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Coldwater Canyon	Successful	Eucalyptus
RTHA-LA-74	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Bel-Aire	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-75	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Erwin Street, Van Nuys	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-77	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	405/101 freeway	Successful	Pine
RTHA-LA-84	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Franklin Canyon	Successful	Deodar
RTHA-LA-97	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Sherman Oaks	Successful	Unknown
RTHA-LA-98	Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)	Hobart St., Los Feliz	Successful	Pine