

SKYLAND PEAK COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**APPENDIX F – Fire Plan****1. SCOPE**

The provisions set forth below outline the channels of responsibility for fire prevention and suppression activities and establish an attack procedure for fires within the special use site. The authorized area is delineated by a map in the permit/lease. The provisions set forth below also specify conditions under which activities under authorization will be curtailed or shut down. See Section 5, Reporting All Wild Fires below, should a fire occur. All fire protection standards must be accomplished by the beginning of fire season unless otherwise agreed too, and then maintained throughout the fire season.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES**A. Holder**

- a. Shall abide by the requirements of this Fire Plan.
- b. Shall take all steps necessary to prevent his/her employees, subcontractors and their employees from starting fires, and shall be responsible for preventing the escape of fires, and shall make every attempt to extinguish all such fires which may escape.

B. Forest Service will monitor Holder's compliance with this Plan.**3. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT****A. The Holder shall comply with the following requirements:**

- a. Shall equip all diesel and/or gasoline-operated engines, both stationary and mobile, with spark arresters that meet Forest Service standards set forth in the National Coordinating Group publication for Multi-position Small Engines, #430-4, or General Purpose and Locomotive, #430-2. Spark arresters are not required on equipment powered by exhaust-driven turbo-charged engines or motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler as defined in California Public Resources Code (CPRC), Section 4442 and 4443.
- b. Shall furnish and have available within each building hand tools and/or equipment as follows (CPRC 4427 and 4431) for emergency use:
 - i. One shovel, one axe (or Pulaski) and a fully charged fire extinguisher U.L. rated at 4 B:C or more.
 - ii. One shovel and one backpack 5 gallon water-filled tank with pump with each welder.
 - iii. One shovel and one chemical pressurized fire extinguisher (fully charged) for each gasoline-powered tool, including but not restricted to chain saws, soil augers, weed whips, etc. Fire extinguishers shall be of the type and size set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 4431.

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- c. All tools and equipment required in a. and b. above shall be in good workable condition. Shovels shall be size "O" or larger and be not less than 46 inches in overall length. Axes or Pulaski's shall have 2-1/2 pound or larger heads and be not less than 28 inches in overall length.

4. GENERAL

- A. State Law. The Holder shall comply with all applicable laws of the State of California. In particular, see California Public Resource Codes 4291, 4423, 4427, 4431 (Clause 6).
- B. County Law. The Holder must abide by county laws concerning hazard reduction around buildings and all other improvements at the communications site.
- C. Permits Required. The Holder must secure a special written permit from the District Ranger or Designated Representative before engaging in any of the activities listed below.
 - a. Burning/welding/cutting Permits. (Issued by Forest Service)
 - b. Air Pollution. (Issued by State or County Air Pollution Control Districts)
 - c. Construction. New construction may require a separate Construction Fire Plan. Construction cannot begin until the Authorized Officer determines that fire conditions (project activity level) are suitable for proposed activities. Precautionary measures may include the presence of a fire patrol person whose responsibility shall be to patrol the operation for prevention and detection of fires and to take suppression action where necessary. Precautionary measures may also include the presence of an engine crew for initial attack and/or water tender for dust abatement.
- D. Smoking and Fire Rules. Smoking shall not be permitted except in a barren area, in an area cleared to mineral soil at least three feet in diameter (CPRC 4423.4) or within vehicles or buildings, especially during fire season. Holder shall post signs regarding smoking and fire rules in conspicuous places for all employees to see. Holder shall require compliance with these rules. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted during fire season while employees are operating light or heavy equipment, or walking or working in grass and woodlands.
- E. Building, Storage and Parking Areas. Equipment service areas, parking areas, and building areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least 30 feet. Small mobile or stationary engine (e.g. generator, air compressor, etc.) sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a radius of at least 15 feet from such engine. Areas of the type described above must be approved in writing by the authorized officer.
- F. Welding. Holder shall confine welding activity to cleared areas having a minimum radius of ten feet measured from place of welding. All terms of the welding permit must be met.

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G. Oil Filter and Glass Jugs. Holder shall remove from National Forest System lands all oily rags and used oil filters. Holder shall prohibit use of glass bottles and jugs at the site during all operations.

H. Communications. When Holder, or any of its contractors, is working at the site, workers shall have a serviceable telephone, radio-telephone, or radio system connecting site with Holder's headquarters. When such headquarters is at a location which makes communication to it clearly impractical, the Forest Service will accept a reasonable alternative location. The communication system shall provide prompt and reliable communications between Holder's headquarters (or above stated alternative) and Forest Service via commercial telephone or radio system.

5. REPORT ALL WILDFIRES

Holder and/or his/her employees shall report all fires to 911 or the Federal Interagency Communication Center (FICC) 909-383-5653.

6. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCE CODES

- A. CPRC 4291 (Division 4, Part 2, Chapter 3) states:
- (a) A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:
 - 1) Maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but not beyond the property line except as provided in paragraph (2). The amount of fuel modification necessary shall take into account the flammability of the structure as affected by building material, building standards, location, and type of vegetation. Fuels shall be maintained in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. This paragraph does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that are well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a structure or from a structure to other nearby vegetation. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, the most intense being within the first 30 feet around the structure. Consistent with fuels management objectives, steps should be taken to minimize erosion. For the purposes of this paragraph, "fuel" means any combustible material, including petroleum-based products and wildland fuels.
 - 2) A greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) maybe required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Clearance beyond the property line may only be required if the state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation includes findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to

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reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. Clearance on adjacent property shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner.

- 3) An insurance company that insures an occupied dwelling or occupied structure may require a greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) if a fire expert, designated by the director, provides findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. The greater distance may not be beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation.
- 4) Remove that portion of a tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.
- 5) Maintain a tree, shrub, or other plant adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.
- 6) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.

B. PRC 4423 states: A person shall not burn any brush, stumps, logs, fallen timber, fallows, slash, grass-covered land, brush-covered land, forest-covered land, or other flammable material, in any state responsibility area, area receiving fire protection by the department by contract, or upon federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or Department of the Interior, unless the person has a written permit from the department or its duly authorized representative or the authorized federal officer on federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Interior and in strict accordance with the terms of the permit:

- a. At any time in Zone A. "Zone A" includes Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial Counties (PRC 4413).
- b. At any time in Zone B between May 1st and the date the director declares, by proclamation, that the hazardous fire conditions have abated for that year, or at any other time in Zone B during any year when the director has declared, by proclamation, that unusual fire hazard conditions exist in the area.

The issuing agency may require the permittee to contact the agency to determine permit suspension status prior to burning.

C. PRC 4427 states: During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate any motor, engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tar pots, or grinding devices from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate, which is located on or near any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, without doing both of the following:

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- a. First clearing away all flammable material, including snags, from the area around such operation for a distance of 10 feet.
- b. Maintain one serviceable round point shovel with an overall length of not less than forty-six (46) inches and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation.

This section does not apply to portable power saws and other portable tools powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine. (See Sec. 4431 re power saws).

- D. PRC 4431 states: During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate or cause to be operated in the area any portable saw, auger, drill, tamper, or other portable tool powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine on or near any forest-covered land, within 25 feet of any flammable material, without providing and maintaining at the immediate locations of use or operation of the saw or tool, for firefighting purposes one serviceable round point shovel, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches, or one serviceable fire extinguisher. The Director of Forestry shall by administrative regulation specify the type and size of fire extinguisher necessary to provide at least minimum assurance of controlling fire caused by use of portable power tools under various climatic and fuel conditions. The required fire tools shall at no time be farther from the point of operation of the power saw or tool than 25 feet with unrestricted access for the operator from the point of operation.
- E. PRC 4446 states: Every person shall exercise reasonable care in the disposal of flammable material so that the material does not cause the inception of or spread of uncontrolled fire. A person shall not burn any flammable material in any incinerator within any state responsibility area, area receiving fire protection by the State Forester by contract, or upon federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or Department of the Interior, unless the following minimum requirements are complied with:
 - a. The area, within 10 feet of the exterior of the incinerator is maintained free and clear of all flammable material and vegetation.
 - b. A screen constructed of a nonflammable material, with no greater than 1/4 inch mesh, or metal doors, close or cover each opening in the exterior of an incinerator to prevent the escape of flames, sparks, ashes or other burning material which might cause an uncontrolled fire.
 - c. A permit is obtained prior to burning for the use of the incinerator pursuant to Section 4423 and all other applicable provisions of law.

**NO INCINERATORS ARE PERMITTED AT
SKYLAND PEAK COMMUNICATIONS SITE**

SKYLAND PEAK COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**APPENDIX G - Guidelines for Protection and Conservation of Bird Species at Mountain Top Communications Sites, USDA Forest Service**

(Forest Land Management Plan,

Design Criteria for the Southern California National Forests, Part 3, Appendix G, page 69)

The four southern California national forests are comprised of the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres and San Bernardino National Forests. A major program administered by these national forests is the issuance and administration of special-use authorizations for communications facilities at designated communications sites. The following guidelines have been developed and adopted by the four southern California national forests as a supplement to communications site management plan, for the protection and conservation of bird species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

I: Guidelines for Communication Tower Siting, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning

New towers shall be the same or lesser tower heights as existing towers at the site and no more than 199 feet above ground level (AGL), and shall not require guy wires.

Towers shall be unlighted if Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations permit. If towers requiring lights for aviation safety must be constructed, the minimum amount of pilot warning and obstruction avoidance lighting required by the FAA should be used. Unless otherwise required by the FAA, only white (preferable) or red strobe lights should be used at night, and these should be the minimum number, minimum intensity, and minimum number of flashes per minute (longest duration between flashes) allowable by the FAA. The use of solid red or pulsating red warning lights at night should be avoided.

Any existing tower using guy wires shall have daytime visual markers on the wires to prevent collisions by diurnally moving species. Spacing of markers should be at 10-foot intervals for smaller 'tags' and at 20-foot intervals for larger more linear 'flight diverter' structures.

In order to reduce the number of towers needed in the future, providers shall design new towers structurally and electrically to accommodate the applicant/licensee's antennas and comparable antennas for multiple users.

Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment should be down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site.

Stand pipes and/or open pipes should be covered or screened to prevent avian entrapment.

Towers, facilities and structures no longer in use or determined to be obsolete should be removed.

Road access to mountain top communications sites must be adequate to support construction, maintenance and demolition of facilities. Communication service providers responsible for construction activities must notify the Forest Service prior to removal of equipment and structures to assess access needs.

II: Additional Guidelines for Other Structures Associated with Communication Towers and Sites

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Place anti-perching materials along the top of open horizontal surfaces at tower tops or protruding arms of other tall vertical structures.

Place anti-perching materials or devices along the top edge of flat rooftops or roof ridges of equipment buildings or other similar structures located within the communication site.

Cover all microwave dishes with radome covers and place anti-perching materials or devices along the top quarter-arch of the front edge of dishes capable of supporting a perching condor (approximately 20 pounds per bird).

Place anti-perching materials or devices along the top surface of horizontal coverings or tracks holding wave-guides capable of supporting a condor.

Keep all trash, garbage or excess scrap materials removed from the communications site, or placed in enclosed structures not accessible to condors or other large bird species.

Secure all loose wires or netting to prevent accidental entrapment of large birds. Placement of wires in conduit is also recommended where feasible.

Cover or otherwise protect external fiberglass type insulation or other soft materials, which could be ripped apart or ingested by condors or other large birds.

Cover all spill retention or catchment basins or other open structures that may collect and hold water or other liquids, which condors or other birds may attempt to drink.

Cover or screen all large drains, conduits or other similar openings, which are large enough for a condor to walk into to prevent potential entrapment.

All doors and windows on buildings or other structures shall be designed to ensure they remain closed when not occupied by personnel to prevent accidental entry and entrapment of condors or other species.

Cyclone type fencing or other similar security fencing or walls surrounding equipment or other structures should be designed and located to avoid the potential for accidental entrapment of condors or eagles.

Place raptor guards or other anti-perching materials or devices along the upper surface of the horizontal cross arms of electrical power poles at communications facilities, which could serve as perches for larger birds.

Fuel storage tanks associated with generators and other facilities shall meet current fire department, federal, state, and local safety and hazardous materials requirements. Fuel storage shall be consolidated into one tank large enough to accommodate all tenants in a facility.

For guidance on markers and other anti-perching devices, see *Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 2006. Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006. Public Interest Energy Research Program (PIER) Final Project Report CEC-500-2006-022. Edison Electric Institute, APLIC, and the California Energy Commission. Washington D.C. and Sacramento, California. Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 2012. Reducing Avian Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2012. Edison Electric Institute and APLIC, Washington D.C. APLIC's website is <http://www.aplic.org/>.*

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APPENDIX H - Rare Animals of the San Bernardino National Forest

The *San Bernardino National Forest* is home to a number of rare plants and animals. Our biologists are trying to learn more about these unique species and *we would like to enlist your help* as our eyes and ears. If you should ever encounter any of the species described below, *please report sightings of these animals to us as soon as possible after observation*, including information about *what you saw, when you saw it, and where*. Photographs would be greatly appreciated.

All of these animals are protected species—so *please do not handle them, collect them, or harm them in any way.* All or some of these animals may be found in your area.



←**Coast mountain kingsnake:** This colorful snake has declined in numbers due to over-collecting by people who want to keep them as pets. These snakes are between 20 – 40 inches long. This snake is not venomous but may bite if it is bothered. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**



San Bernardino ring-necked snake→: This two-toned snake flashes its orange belly when intimidated or scared, to scare off predators. These snakes are between 10 – 16 inches long. This snake is not venomous and is unlikely to bite (but could).

FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED



←**Coast horned lizard:** Like the San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake, coast horned lizards have been over-collected. These little “dinosaurs” generally freeze when scared because their camouflaged patterns make them blend into the background. These lizards are about 2 – 4 inches long. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**

Southern rubber boa →: This small docile snake looks like an overgrown earthworm. It is active at dawn and dusk, especially during rainy periods. The southern rubber boa is extremely rare and lives in downed logs and rocky outcrops.

FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED



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← **Rosy boa:** Like its cousin the rubber boa, the rosy boa can constrict and climb branches. This docile snake is usually found in drier habitats at lower elevations. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**

Large-blotched, Monterey and slender salamanders→: These salamanders are nocturnal and most active during wet periods and found under logs or in moist areas. They are about 2 –3 inches long and cannot bite and should not be harmed in anyway. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**



← **Mountain yellow-legged frog:** This frog was once our most common frog; now it is very rare. Part of its decline is due to an increase in non-native predators, habitat loss, water pollutants, and disease. Contact the Forest immediately if this animal is seen.

**FEDERALLY ENDANGERED
FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**



Arroyo toad →: This rare toad looks like it's more common cousin, the western toad, but lacks the dorsal stripe down its back. These amphibians are able to survive dry spells by burrowing into the ground and aestivating for months at a time. Aestivating is similar to hibernating, but it's done during hot dry periods instead of during the winter. Contact the Forest Service immediately if this animal is seen.



FEDERALLY ENDANGERED FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED



← **Bighorn sheep:** Bighorn sheep occur in both the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto & Santa Rosa Mountains. Typically, they move in herds and prefer steep, rocky areas where they can escape from predators. Bighorn sheep are threatened by predation by feral dogs, habitat loss and human disturbances. Please enjoy these animals from a distance. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED in the San Gabriel Mts. FEDERALLY ENDANGERED - Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mts.**

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San Bernardino flying squirrel →: This mammal is a subspecies of the northern flying squirrel and it is only known to occur in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. They don't actually fly - instead, they glide on thick pieces of skin spread between their legs. These animals like to den in cavities at the top of dead trees. Flying squirrels are much smaller than the common gray squirrel; they're closer in size to our local chipmunks. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**



Ringtail →: This nocturnal carnivore is known to live in hollow trees, logs, and cavities on our forest. They stick close to streams and riparian areas but may be found on open ground near bushes and rocky out-crops. Ringtails may be confused with raccoons because of their striped tail; however, they are much smaller, averaging between 24—32 inches long with the tail being more than half the length of their body.

FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED



←American badger:

Active mainly at night during all seasons, the badger has a triangular face with distinctive black and white pattern, and brown or blackish "badges" marking the cheeks. It also has a white stripe extending from the nose to the base of the head. Badgers can be aggressive in defending their territory. They use their distinctively long front claws to excavate lengthy tunnel systems and to dig prey out of holes in the ground.

FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED

Gerald and Buff Corsi
California Academy of Sciences

Western spotted skunk →: The spotted skunk is much smaller than its more common relative the striped skunk. With an average size ranging between 14 – 22 inches, this small omnivore forages mainly at night in brushy, rocky, and riparian areas. They den in cavities, burrows, brush piles and under buildings. Like other skunks, these animals will spray an obnoxious scent when threatened. **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**



←Porcupine: Historically, the porcupine occurred on the SBNF. This plant-eater nibbles on tree bark and young branches. They burrow in rock crevices, and hollow trees. They move slowly and have poor eyesight. They do not throw their quills - they erect them and back towards a predator giving them a snout-full of quills (especially dogs). Please report sightings to the Forest Service.

FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED



Animal Signs and Avoidance Areas

Listed on this page are several examples of important habitat features that many of our rare animals use. It is critical to their survival that we try our best to reduce the damage caused to these areas. If possible, try to limit the disturbance of your project in and around these important features.



←Bird Nests→ : Birds don't just nest in trees. Some species nest on the ground in shallow scrapes in the dirt; others nest in or under bushes. It is important to look for active nests in bushes or other vegetation before disturbing the plants. Nests with eggs or chicks must be avoided. If there are adult birds in the



immediate area that seem to be upset by your presence, it is likely that an active nest is present. Old inactive nests will look like they are falling apart and may have spider webs across them. It is okay to disturb or destroy inactive nests. When moving through grassy areas, it is important to watch where you step so that ground nests are not disturbed or crushed.

Woodrat Nests →: Woodrats are an important rodent in the forest ecosystem. They are the main prey item for the California Spotted owl and their nests offer shelter for reptiles including the mountain kingsnake and rubber boa. The nests are typically built around the base of a shrub or downed tree. They are constructed of sticks and other woody material.

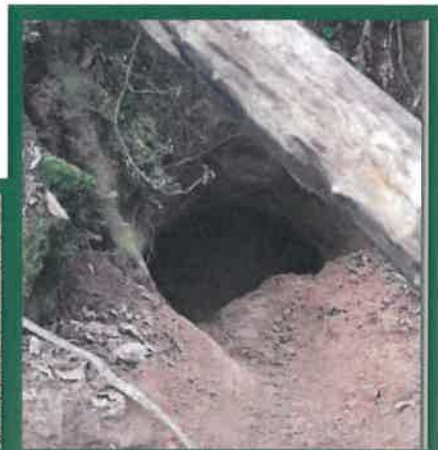


←Snag Trees:

Dead trees are also called snags. Not all snags are a hazard. Snags serve as food cache sites for many animals. The food reserves help some animals make it through the colder months. Cavities in the tree offer shelter for birds, squirrels, raccoons, and bats. Sloughing bark offers day roost sites for bats. Snags are also habitat in the life cycle of many insects.

Burrows →:

Bears, foxes, rabbits, desert tortoise, badger, rodents, snakes, lizards and many other animals use burrows for shelter. It is important to avoid walking over a burrow site to avoid collapsing the tunnel.



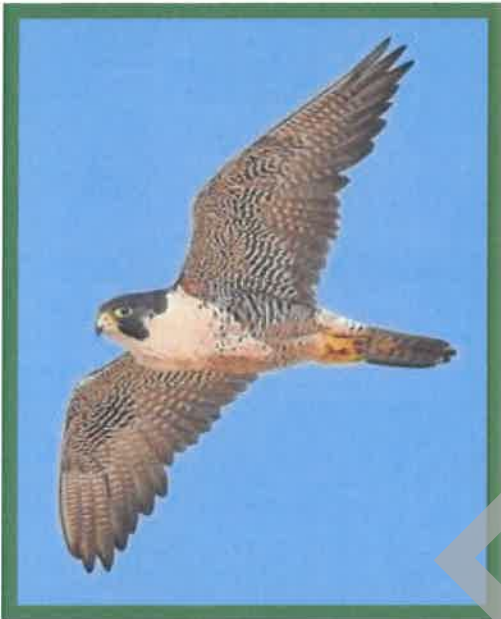
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If any birds of these are observed, disturbance should be minimized until they leave the area and the Forest Service should be notified. Photographs are appreciated.

Golden Eagle →:
Wingspan: 80"
Length: 31"



← Peregrine Falcon:
Wingspan: 45-50"
Length: 20-23"



Adult Bald Eagle →:
Wingspan: 83"
Length: 31"



← Sub-adult Bald Eagle:
Wingspan: 83"
Length: 31"



Adult Bald Eagle with Sub-adult Bald Eagle →:





The inset photograph above is a juvenile southern Pacific rattlesnake next to a silver dollar for scale reference.

The **southwestern speckled rattlesnake** is also found on the SBNF (above right). It can be recognized by a vague diffused pattern across its body consisting of dark speckled banded markings.



The **red diamond rattlesnake** is beautiful pink, reddish-tan, reddish-brown, or brick red with black and white rings before its rattle (below). Red diamond rattlesnakes are **FOREST SERVICE PROTECTED**.



Many people are not sure how to identify a rattlesnake. They usually have a powerful body, thin neck, and a well-defined triangular or arrow-shaped head. Looking for the characteristic rattle on the tail is a good method, but sometimes these rattles are lost or broken, if it is the tail will appear blunt-tipped. Using the snake's color or pattern is NOT a reliable method of identification.

In comparison, a non-venomous snake tends to look more like a snake a rolled out of clay - generally, the head, neck and body have more-or-less the same diameter. They do not share the distinct skinny neck of the rattlesnake and their tail comes to a complete point. (*Note: This is true only of snakes that are native to California and does not apply to exotic snakes or those imported from elsewhere.*)

Procedures/Contact info:

- Not all protected animals found within the San Bernardino National Forest are shown on these pages. Therefore, please do not harm, handle, or collect **any** of our forest animals.
- If you observe any of the protected species identified above, please contact your **Forest Service Permit Administrator** or local **Ranger Station**:

Lytle Creek Ranger Station - (909) 382-2936 / 1209 Lytle Creek Road, Lytle Creek, CA 92358

Big Bear Ranger Station - (909) 382-2850 / 41397 North Shore Drive, Fawnskin, CA 92333

Idyllwild Ranger Station - (909) 382-2921 or 2922 / 54270 Pinecrest Avenue; Idyllwild, CA 92549

Condor Identification

Post this page at communications facilities on the Mountaintop & Front Country Ranger Districts.



Notify the Forest Service permit administrator or local Ranger Station immediately to report any sightings, along with any identification information observed, such as tag color and number and try to note if the # has dots or a line below it. Photos are appreciated.

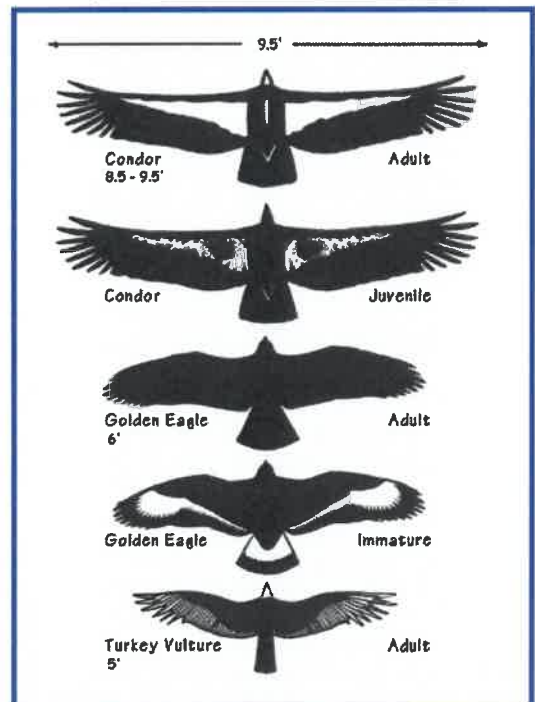


Condors are the largest North American bird. Most have wing tags. They have long flat wings and soar without flapping for long periods. They will perch on towers, trees, cliffs, and on the ground. They eat dead animals but can become very ill after ingesting tiny amounts of trash like broken glass, pieces of wire and metal (like bolts), plastic (like cut zip-ties), and other litter.



The photo to the left shows the difference in size between a condor and a turkey vulture, as well as the differences in their color patterns. Adult condors have large triangular white patches under their wings (above), juveniles have mottled patches (as in photo on left). Adults have bare pink/orange heads and necks and red eyes with a whitish beak. Juveniles have black heads and dark eyes.

SIZE COMPARISON



CONTACT:
Lytle Creek Ranger Station
• (909) 382-2936
Big Bear Ranger Station
• (909) 382-2850
Idyllwild Ranger Station
•(909) 382-2921
or
(909) 382-2922