



South: T 21 S, R 62 E, S 25-26 and T 21 S, R 62 E, S 28-30  
East: T 21 S, R 63 E, S 21, 28-30  
North: T 21 S R 62 E, S 23-24 and T 21 S, R 63 E, S 21, 29, 30  
Ownership is divided among Clark County (1,550 acres), BOR (1,100 acres) and private lands (180 acres; Clark County working on acquiring private parcels)

### **Focal Species**

Pied-billed Grebe	Black-crowned Night Heron
Eared Grebe	American Avocet
Great Blue Heron	Black-necked Stilt
White-faced Ibis	Green Heron
Virginia Rail	Least Bittern
Yuma Clapper Rail	

### **Location of Type I Habitat**

Nature Preserve  
Series of Weirs (Pabco, Bostic, Demonstration)  
DU Project Site  
Henderson Sewage Plant for migrant waterbirds and waterfowl

### **Location of Type II Habitat**

Main Wash channel between weirs  
Saltbush uplands, adjacent to wash channel.

### **Access and Visibility**

The site is immediately SE of the city of Las Vegas. Most sites have good access and bird visibility except for the Wash Channel. The channel will require additional bank access or water access. Currently the DU Project site is dense and visibility is limited. In the near future access points will be constructed.

### **Past and Current Surveys**

Several groups have surveyed site, including area searches by staff from the Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee and volunteers from Red Rock Audubon Society. An ongoing point count monitoring program is funded by Southern Nevada Water Authority. Annual Winter Christmas Bird Counts conducted by the Red Rock Audubon Society since the early 1970's.

SWCA, Inc. has conducted endangered species surveys in the portion of the wash bounded by the Wetlands Park. A Programmatic Biological Assessment (Dec. 2000) was prepared for the Clark County Wetlands Park; survey results are presented for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. Species occurrence and abundance list is available for the area. Henderson Sewage plant is a popular birding destination.

### **Potential Survey Methods**

#### ***Description***

Three methods are possible (aerial, ground, canoe), but likely, the most important method will be ground based surveys. Most wetland areas are small enough that

they can be approached and surveyed from land, and canoe surveys may only be needed for hard-to-view areas.

***Selection bias***

Possible bias from private lands. All others should be accessible.

***Measurement error and bias***

Some areas have significant and dense vegetation. Especially secretive marshbirds will likely be undercounted.

**Pilot Studies Needed**

Possibly. Need assessment to get better delineation of Type I and II habitats, but this may only involve reviewing the results of previous surveys.

**Contacts with Local Knowledge:** Terese Werst of Red Rock Audubon Society; Debbie Van Dooremolen of Southern Nevada Water Authority.