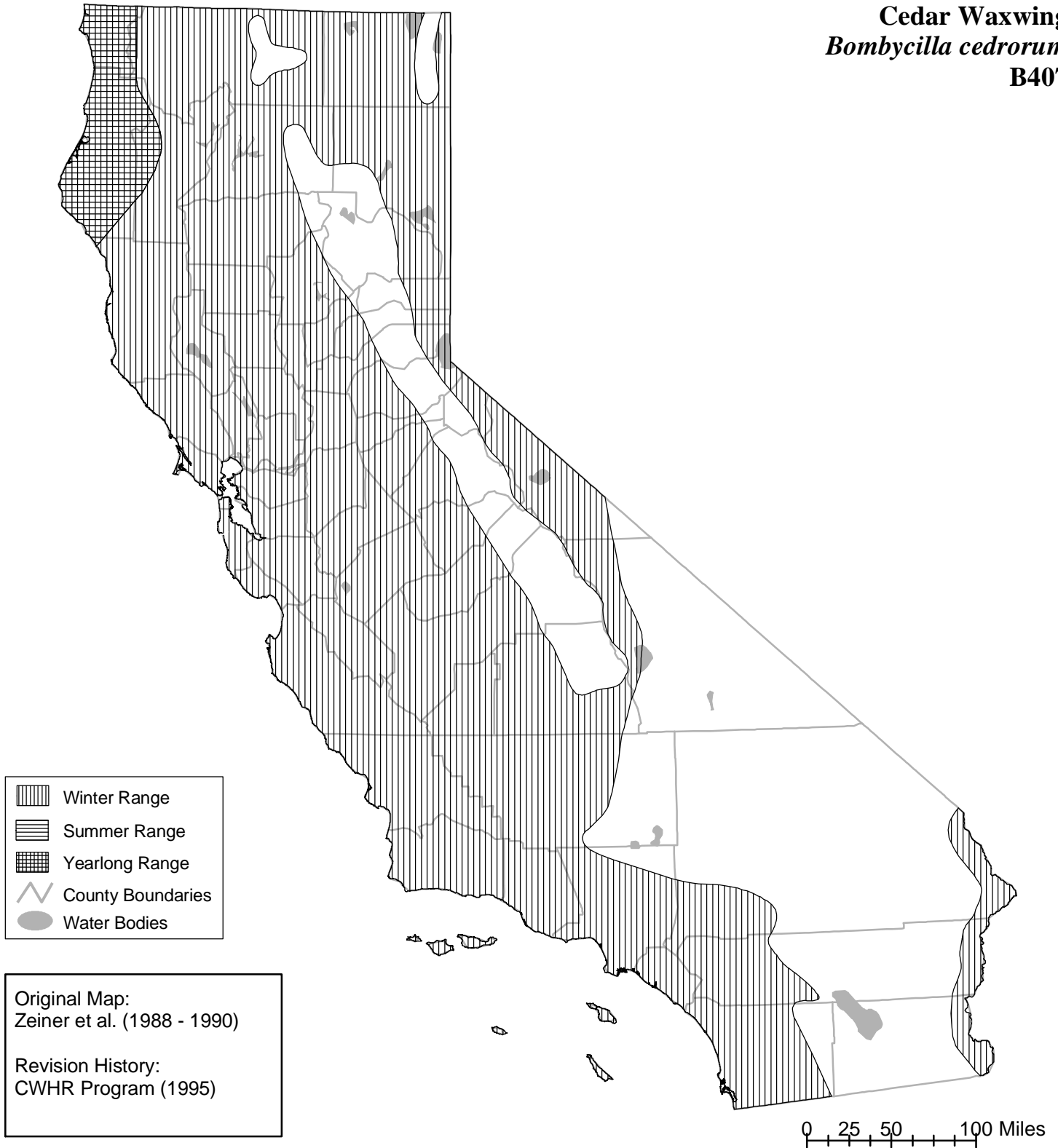


California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System

California Department of Fish and Game

California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum* B407



Range maps are based on available occurrence data and professional knowledge. They represent current, but not historic or potential, range. Unless otherwise noted above, maps were originally published in Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Depart. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. Updates are noted in maps that have been added or edited since original publication.

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CEDAR WAXWING

Bombycilla cedrorum

Family: BOMBYCILLIDAE
B407

Order: PASSERIFORMES

Class: AVES

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DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

A common winter resident throughout much of California, excluding southern deserts and higher mountains. Breeds regularly only on coastal slope of Del Norte and Humboldt cos., in small numbers. Nests in valley foothill riparian habitat, often in a humid willow, alder, or bay stand. Also breeds in second-growth or logged Douglas-fir or redwood habitat. Frequents urban and orchard-vineyard habitats (Yocom and Harris 1975). In winter, prefers open forests and shrublands, but occurs almost anywhere with a supply of berries and other small fruits, flower parts, or buds. Widespread in California from September to May, but local occurrence is irregular and numbers vary considerably within and between years. Usually uncommon above foothills, absent in higher mountains, and rare on southern deserts; irregularly common in southern mountains and Colorado River Valley. Found in virtually all habitats except at higher elevations. A few nested in mountains in Plumas Co. in 1973, and in Siskiyou Co. in 1977 (Grinnell and Miller 1944, McCaskie et al. 1979, Garrett and Dunn 1981).

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Annual diet often 70-90% berries and other fleshy fruits, but insects may compose 20-25% of diet in spring and summer (Martin et al. 1961). Nestlings fed insects first few days, then berries and other fruits (Terres 1980). Also eats buds, flower parts, tree sap. Important winter foods in California include toyon, mistletoe, cotoneaster, pyracantha, pepper, and camphor berries, various cultivated fruits, eucalyptus flowers, and cottonwood buds. Gleans from foliage of trees and shrubs, picks fruit, and hawks insects in air.

Cover: Trees and large shrubs provide nesting, roosting, and nesting cover. In winter, flock commonly rests in daytime in upper branches of a tree, especially one with little or no foliage.

Reproduction: Builds nest in fork or on horizontal branch, often near outer tip; usually in a tree, sometimes in a shrub. Nest height 1.5 to 15 m (5-50 ft) above ground. Requires ripe berries or other fruits to feed young (Lea 1942).

Water: Bathes (Staebler and Case 1940), and requires water or snow for drinking (Allen 1930).

Pattern: Typically nests in valley foothill riparian habitat in California. In nonbreeding season, nomadic flocks use a variety of habitats seeking berries and other small fruits.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Yearlong, diurnal activity.

Seasonal Movements/Migration: Frequently nomadic in nonbreeding season, following

berry and other fruit crops. Wintering population mostly migrates to breeding grounds north of California, departing in May and returning in September or October. Wintering area of the small breeding population in northwestern California unknown.

Home Range: No information found.

Territory: Apparently does not defend a feeding territory; defends only a small area around nest. In an Ohio orchard-residential area, 3 territories averaged 0.04 ha (0.11 ac), range 0.02 to 0.09 ha (0.06 to 0.22 ac); nests were as little as 7.5 m (25 ft) apart (Putnam 1949). Rothstein (1971) reported a loose nesting colony in a pine plantation in Michigan with up to 13 pairs in 0.9 ha (2.3 ac), and nests as little as 7 m (23 ft) apart. Lea (1942) and Crouch (1936) reported weak or no territorial behavior among nesting individuals.

Reproduction: Breeding season usually begins in early June but is variable, perhaps depending on food supply. A monogamous, loosely colonial or solitary nester. Usually lays 3-5 eggs, sometimes 2 or 6 (Leck and Cantor 1979). May be double-brooded (Terres 1980). Incubation 12-14 days. Altricial young tended by both parents; leave nest at 16-18 days (Harrison 1978). Probably breed first at 1 yr.

Niche: May feed in flocks with American robin and other species. Rejects cowbird eggs (Ehrlich et al. 1988).

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