Figure 1. Breeding site at South Fork of Kern River, CA. Note canopy height and breadth of floodplain at this cottonwood-willow dominated site.

Figure 2. Breeding site at South Fork of Kern River, CA. Note the dense tangle of willow understory and small openings directly above surface water.

Figure 3. Breeding site at Santa Ynez River, CA. Note proximity to surface water, and the structural complexity and density of native broadleaf species.

Figure 4. Breeding site on the San Pedro River, AZ. Note the emergent plants bordering dense willows and buttonbrush. Water is present throughout site.

Figure 5. Breeding site on Gila River, NM. Note mosaic of riparian stringers, proximity to surface water. Exposed banks remnant of past grazing.

Figure 6. Breeding site on Gila River, NM. Note openings within dense cottonwood and boxelder vegetation, and presence of water in channel.

Figure 7. Breeding site on the Little Colorado River, AZ. Note dense shrubby high-elevation willows and surface water.

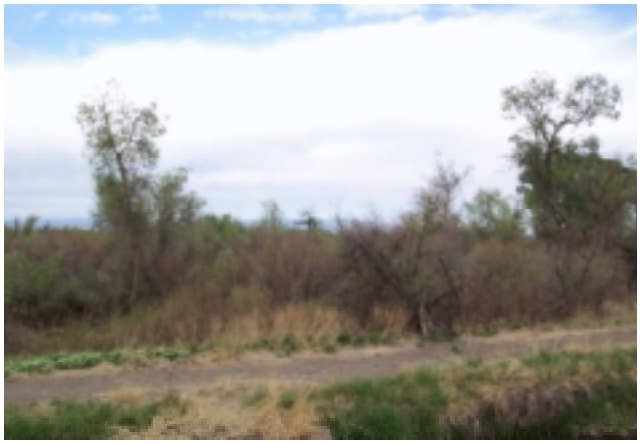

Figure 8. Breeding site at Alamosa, CO. Note dense structure and short stature. This patch is adjacent to the upper Rio Grande.

Figure 9. Breeding site on Tonto Creek at Roosevelt Lake, AZ. Note dense, tall, monotypic tamarisk with openings in patch interior. No water present when photo taken.

Figure 10. Breeding site on the Salt River at Roosevelt Lake, AZ. Note dense, tall, monotypic tamarisk with mosaic of openings in patch interior.

Figure 11. Breeding site at Topock Marsh, AZ. Note dense, structure in lower 3-4 m within this tamarisk stand.

Figure 12. Breeding site on the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, AZ. Note dense, tall, monotypic tamarisk adjacent to backwater.

Figure 13. Breeding site on the Rio Grande, NM. This dense, Russia olive dominated patch is bordered by marsh and a slough channel along the Rio Grande.

Figure 14. Breeding site on the Verde River, AZ. Note dense, tall tamarisk interspersed with and surrounded by willows and cottonwoods.

Figure 15. Breeding site on San Pedro River, AZ. Note the height, density and openings in this mixed native-exotic site. Surface water is present but not visible in foreground.

Figure 16. Breeding site at Tonto Creek, Roosevelt Lake, AZ. Note tall cottonwoods and willows interspersed with tamarisk, and the patch interior openings.

Figure 17. Breeding site on Virgin River, UT. The dense native-exotic vegetation is bordered by slough channel. Foreground is 2-3 m above terrain in which trees are rooted.

Figure 18. Example of native riparian habitat (in Grand Canyon, AZ) not suitable for Willow Flycatcher breeding. Habitat too narrow and short stature.

Figure 19. Example of native riparian habitat (in CO) that is not suitable for Willow Flycatcher breeding. Park-like gallery forest is devoid of dense understory.

Figure 20. Example of tamarisk-dominated riparian habitat (at Roosevelt Lake, AZ) that is not suitable for Willow Flycatcher breeding. Habitat too sparse and short stature.

Figure 21. High-elevation willow habitat (on San Francisco River, AZ) that is not suitable for Willow Flycatcher breeding. Habitat too narrow, short, and low-density.