



RAPTOR RESEARCH NEWS

A Quarterly Publication Of The Raptor Research Foundation, Inc.

Volume 2

January 1968

Number 1

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We appreciate the renewals which have been coming in. They are a good start in what should be a year of growing activity for the Raptor Research Foundation.

The next stage of development of the Foundation is the expansion of its activities and the participation of more of its members in these activities. In order to organize these efforts, we are in the process of setting up committees with responsibilities in various areas. The following committees have been designated and will be activated as soon as willing members can be selected.

1. Editorial Committee.
2. Captivity Breeding Committee.
3. Raptor Population Committee.
4. Raptor Banding Committee.
5. Bio-Telemetry Committee.
6. Raptor Pathology Committee.
7. Pesticide Committee.
8. Raptor Ecology and Ethology Committee.
9. Raptor Physiology and Anatomy Committee.
10. Raptor Taxonomy Committee.
11. Education and Conservation Committee.
12. Bibliography Committee.
13. Membership Committee.
14. International Coordination Committee.
15. Finance and Investment Committee.

We hope if you are contacted, that you will feel willing to serve. We now have over 250 members in 42 states, 8 provinces, and in 9 other countries, and it is impossible to know everyone's interests and talents. We know that some of you would like to help in some way. One way is to read the enclosed questionnaire, fill it out, and return it to our Secretary (George Jonkel, 1845 Dakota Avenue South, Huron, S. Dak. 57350). From the returns, we can supply lists to committee chairmen, who can call on you to work in an area you would like. The questionnaire is by no means exhaustive; feel free to make your own suggestions how you might aid the program of the Raptor Research Foundation.

Another enclosure is a copy of the new brochure. We hope you will find it attractive and informative. You can also aid the Foundation by passing it on to anyone you feel should be associated with the Foundation. Perhaps we can all serve as unofficial members of the Membership Committee to reach all who have an interest in raptor research. If you can use more brochures in promoting the Foundation, please contact our Secretary.

BREEDING PROJECT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Since the last issue of the Raptor Research News, two numbers of the B.P.I.E. have been prepared. Number 3 had reports from Enderson, White, and Hamerstrom. James Enderson described the breeding quarters which he has built in Colorado Springs. He plans to use Peregrines and Prairie Falcons. He also described an experience with foot trouble in the Peregrine, for which he was able to discern the cause, and effect a remedy.

Jimmie White of Cypress, California, describes his experience with Harris's Hawk. A pair of unstated age was placed in a building 12x12x14 ft.; a half side and half of the roof were open, covered only with wire mesh. In 1965 no breeding activities were observed. In 1966 two old Red-tailed Hawk nests were torn apart by the birds in an apparent attempt to build a nest. In 1967 two more old nests were placed in the building from which the birds built a sturdy nest upon which the female sat for a month, at which time plastic eggs were placed under her which she accepted. Thirty-six days later the eggs were replaced with two young Red-tails, two and three days old. These were accepted by both birds and successfully raised.

White also has a project with American Kestrels. His pair in 1967 laid clutches of five and four eggs, one month apart. One egg was artificially incubated and successfully hatched but not successfully raised.

Fran Hamerstrom reported on the activities of her female Golden Eagle which laid two eggs in 1967. The bird adopted a day old Red-tail Hawk which had been placed in an empty goose egg after the eagle had been incubating for 20 days. After the young bird died of a Salmonella infection April 24, the eagle continued incubation until it was given a week old Red-tail on May 1. These two were raised by the eagle. Also of interest is her report on raising young raptor chicks by use of the technique of warming and moistening the food in her own mouth; the eagle appeared to do this also.

B.P.I.E. No. 4 has reports from Richard Fyfe and Henry Kendall. Fyfe reports on a breeding project with a pair of arctic Peregrines. He describes his quarters and procedures. A 12-hour period of light was increased one hour a week from March 12 to 24 hours on May 21. In April their activity and