

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

loss of weight was interpreted as corresponding to migration. The birds went into molt without breeding.

Henry Kendall's account deals with breeding of a four year old female and a three year old male Prairie Falcon. The breeding room was 14x21x8 1/2 ft. Four 150 watt bulbs were used in conjunction with an automatic timer to produce artificial light. An extra hour of light was given starting February 1, 1967. Eggs were laid March 22, 24, 26, 27, and April 2. On April 5 the female began a molt and one of the eggs was broken. On April 7 the eggs were candled and found to be infertile. Following the procedure of Beebe's RRF Peregrine project, the eggs were removed in hopes that the bird would recycle. As with Beebe's project, the birds did lay a second clutch of four eggs starting April 22. Two of the eggs were infertile, the other two hatched. One young was partially eaten by the female; the other was removed, but died in the fifth day apparently from a staphylococcus infection.

#### ADVERTISEMENT

Please send me color transparencies of:

Harriers of both sexes over three months old of known age.  
 Rough-legs (Buteo lagopus) of known age.  
 Red-tails (Buteo jamaicensis) of known age.  
 Harris Hawks (Parabuteo unicinctus) of known age.  
 Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) of known age.

Please let me know how you aged the bird, and give date and locality.

Frances Hamerstrom  
 Plainfield, Wisconsin

#### BALD EAGLE PRESERVATION

John Mathisen has sent us an eight-page brochure on the Bald Eagle just published by the Chippewa National Forest (Cass Lake, Minnesota) which is being made available to the public. In addition to a general account of the life of this species, it tells of the work of the Forest Service in protecting this species in this National Forest where over 100 of the 600 known pairs in the United States (except Alaska) breed.

It is also heartening to note the cooperation of some industries concerned with habitats in which Bald Eagles live. Nest protection plans have been developed by Northern States Power Company (see also Raptor Research News 1(3):41-42, July 1967), the Boise Cascade Paper Company, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (see News 1(3):42) to apply to more than 1,000,000 acres of northern Minnesota. The program on the Indian lands is as follows.