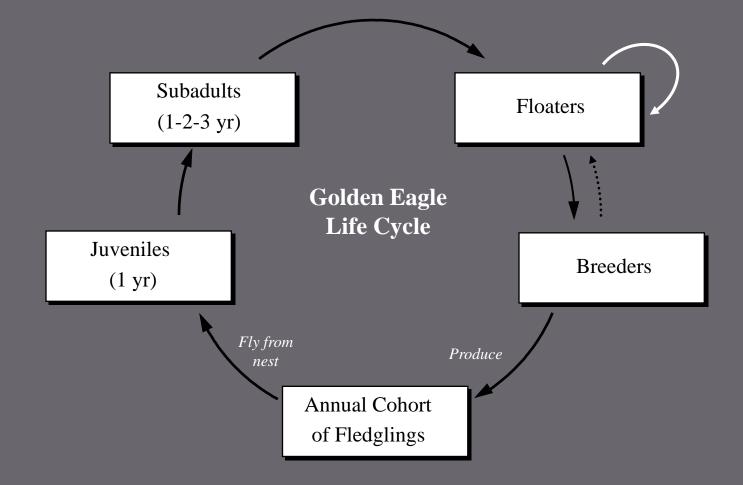
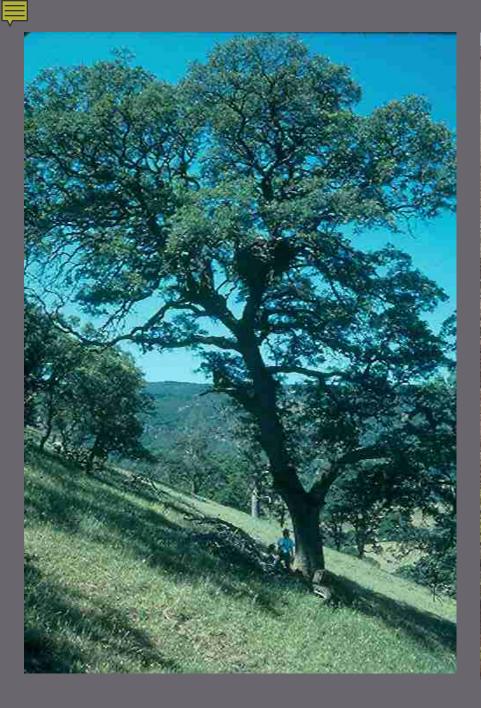
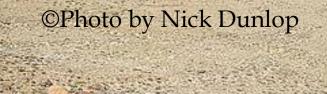
Golden Eagle Basics

Grainger Hunt The Peregrine Fund











Golden Eagle Prey in CA and NV

























Steenhof's rule for estimating the annual reproductive rate of a population

Reproductive rate = the number of large young (ca. 8 wks) per territorial pair

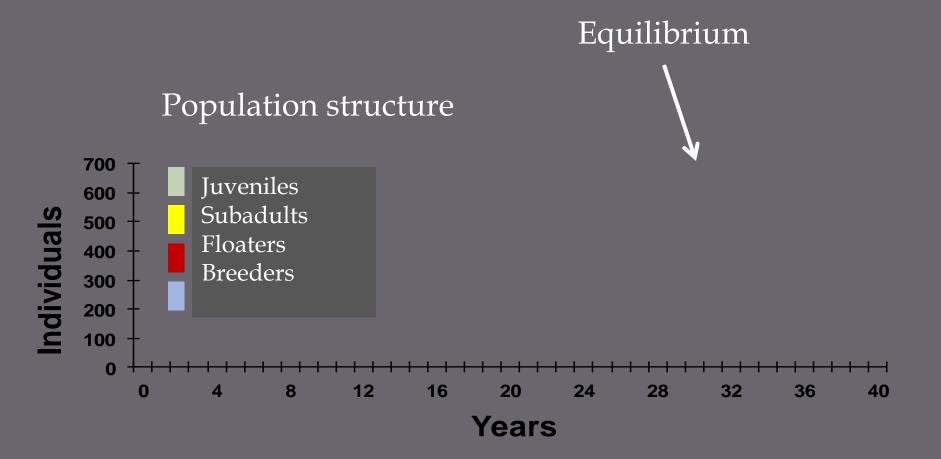
Successful pairs are easier to find than those that fail

Therefore, <u>start early</u>

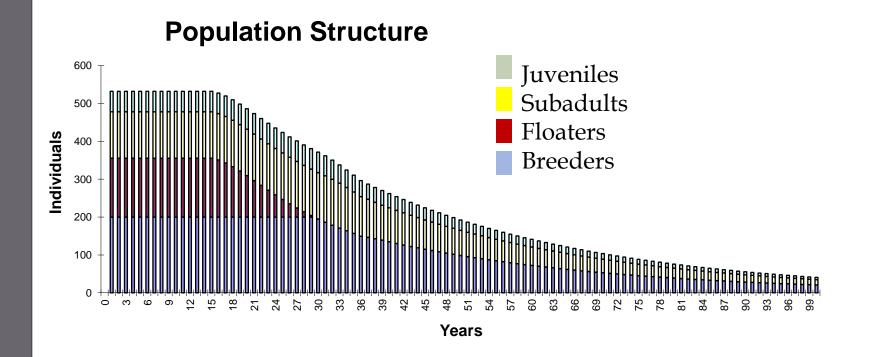
Steenhof, K. 1987. Assessing raptor reproductive success and productivity. Pages 157-170 *in* B.A. Giron-Pendleton, B.A. Millsap, K.W. Cline and D.M. Bird [eds.], Raptor Management Techniques Manual. Natl. Wildl. Fed., Washington, D.C.



GROWTH OF A GOLDEN EAGLE POPULATION



WHEN LAMBDA IS LESS THAN ONE



Golden Eagle Mortality Agents

Electrocution

- Distribution lines, utility lines, jumper wires, transformer poles
- Collision with stationary objects
 - Wire fences, electrical wires, guy wires
- Poisoning
 - Lead, predator poisons
- Collision with moving objects
 - Road vehicles, trains, wind turbine blades



An Eagle Trap

Eagle-friendly Poles

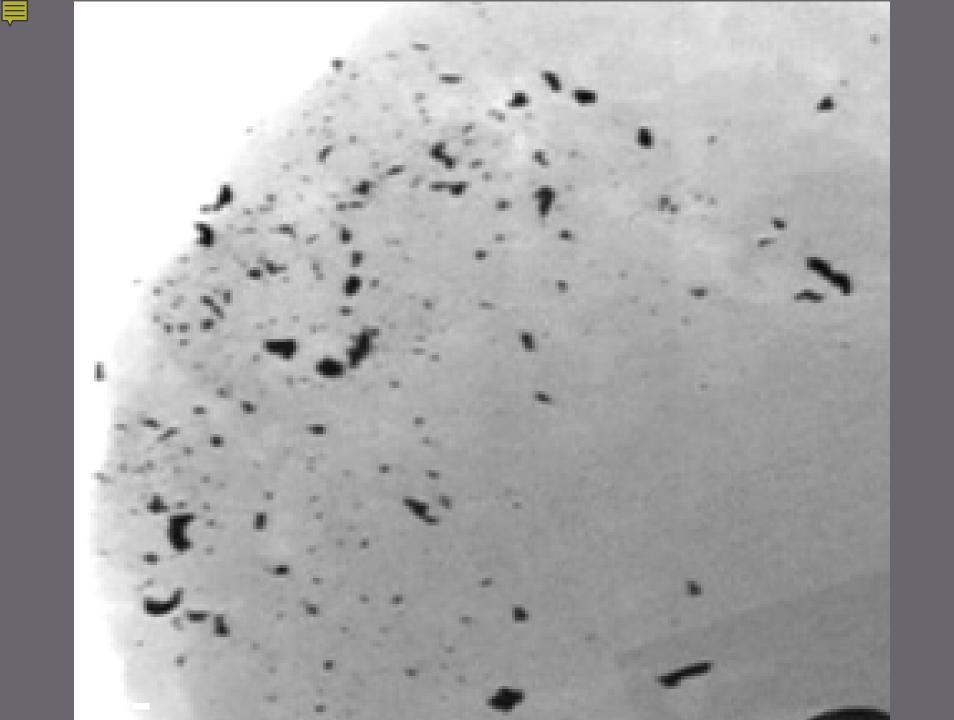


Thanks Rick Harness

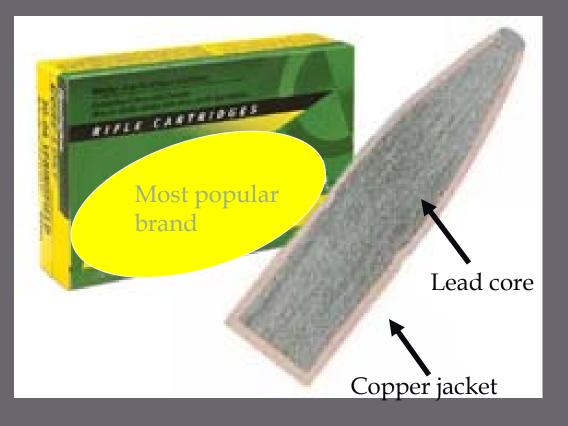
How many golden eagles die this way?



Lead poisoning



A standard lead-based hunting bullet

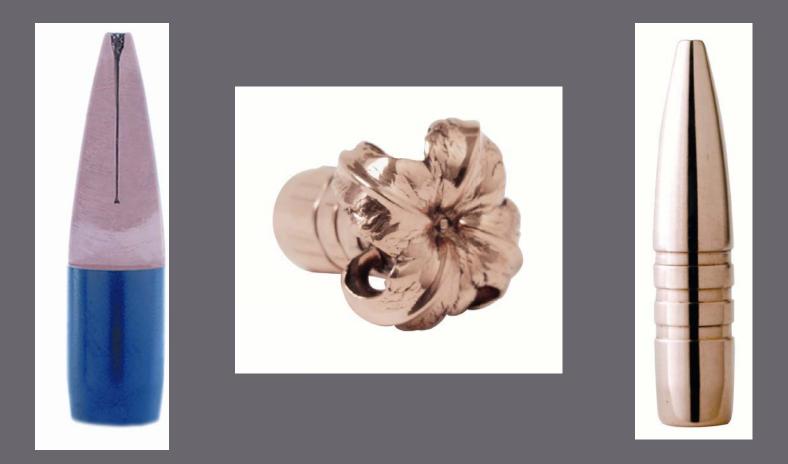


As advertized









Barnes solid copper "X bullets"

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Windfarm Mortality



How to Minimize Golden Eagle Blade-strike Deaths

- 1. Develop less-lethal turbines
- 2. Erect fewer of them
- 3. Arrange them differently
- 4. Stop their motion when raptors are present
- 5. Build wind farms in habitat unsuitable for golden eagles
- 6. Make habitat within existing wind farms less attractive



Altamont Pass is a Golden Eagle Trap

Open grassland, numerous ground squirrels, numerous wind turbines





Photo by Jeff Smith



Windfarms can be raptor traps... Do not bait them!

