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Organizing Committee Chairpersons

M. Alan Jenkins, Scientific Program Chairperson, G.M. Sutton Avian Research Center, P.O. Box 2007, Bartlesville, OK 74005

Ms. Keven Colbert, Local Committee Chairperson, G.M. Sutton Avian Research Center, P.O. Box 2007, Bartlesville, OK 74005

Oral Papers

The Status Review and Reclassification Process of the Peregrine Falcons in North America

Ambrose, R.E. and T.R. Swem. *Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1412 Airport Way, Fairbanks, AK 99701*

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is reviewing the status of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) and American Peregrine Falcon (*F. p. anatum*) in northern North America. The Arctic Peregrine Falcon is currently listed as threatened and the American Peregrine Falcon is listed as endangered. The Service published a Notice of Status Review in the Federal Register on 12 June 1991. Information and comments received to date indicate overwhelming support for the "delisting" of both populations. A review of all information and a decision on reclassification will be made by early 1992. Any proposed rule (status change) will be published in the Federal Register.

Feeding and Reproductive Ecology of Sympatric Buteonine Hawks in Southeastern Colorado

Andersen, D.E. *Minnesota Coop. Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108*

From 1983–88 I studied the feeding and reproductive ecology of Red-tailed (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Ferruginous (*B. regalis*), and Swainson's Hawks (*B. swainsoni*) in southeastern Colorado. Diet breadth was greatest for Red-tailed Hawks (B = 4.64) and lower for Ferruginous (2.82) and Swainson's (2.65) Hawks. Diet overlap was highest between Ferruginous and Swainson's Hawks (O = 0.729), intermediate between Red-tailed and Swainson's Hawks (0.290) and lowest between Red-tailed and Ferruginous Hawks (0.220). Reproductive success was highly variable for Ferruginous ($\bar{x}$ = 0.55, CV = 0.386) and Swainson's Hawks ($\bar{x}$ = 0.64, CV = 0.341) and less variable and higher for Red-tailed Hawks ($\bar{x}$ = 0.73, CV = 0.263). These observations reflect divergent life history strategies among these congeneric species.

Habitat Use by Breeding Goshawks in the Southern Cascades

Austin, K. *Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331*

Management of breeding Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) habitat in Region 5 of the U.S. Forest Service consists of retention of a 50–100 acre forested nest buffer, and research is needed to evaluate and expand management guidelines. Radiotelemetry conducted during the breeding season of 1988 and 1989 indicates an average home range area (95% minimum convex polygon) of 1891 ha (4670 ac) for 10 goshawks (5 males, 5 females). Analysis of vegetation data, from radio-telemetry sites and random sites in home range areas, indicates that goshawks selected the oldest, densest vegetation type available, and avoided the youngest, and most open vegetation.

Nestling Diet in Cooper's Hawk

Bielefeldt, J., R. Rosenfield and J. Papp. *Racine County DPW, Sturtevant, WI 53177*

Most studies of diet in Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) have concluded that avian prey predominates, but methodological problems may compromise such results. We contrast tallies of prey deliveries to nestlings and prey remains found near nests in Wisconsin. Mammals accounted for a majority of biomass in 2 of 3 nest delivery samples, and reliance on prey remains probably overestimates the proportion of more conspicuous avian items. Prey brought to nestlings was mainly ground-foraging and sub-adult items. We suggest that seasonal, geographic, and