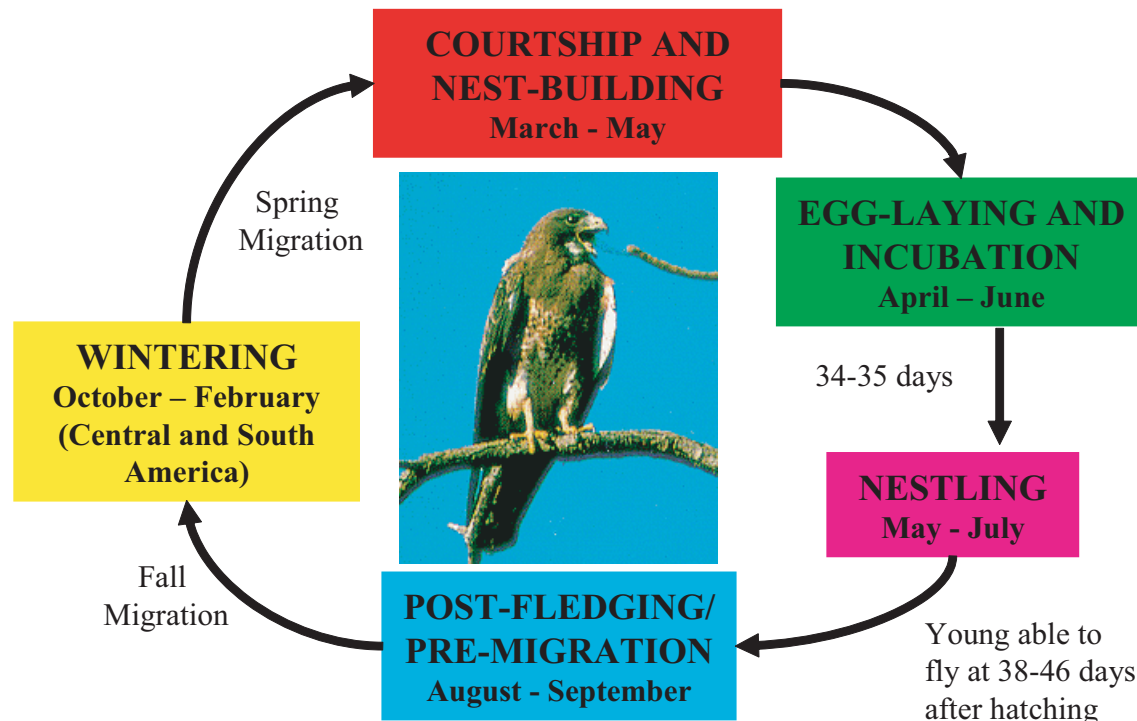


Swainson's Hawk Life Cycle and Pressures Model

Biology: Most birds winter in Central and South America
Pressures: pressures affecting birds are outside of the Plan Area

Biology: Adults arrive on territories and begin building nests in suitable nest trees (ideally adjacent to suitable foraging habitat).
Pressure: Reduced nest site availability due to urbanization, agriculture and flood control projects.



Biology: Females perform most of the incubating and males feed the females. Nest season diet consists of ground squirrels, voles, and other small mammals
Pressures: Reduced foraging habitat availability due to urbanization and crop conversion. Sensitive to noise and disturbance near nest (e.g., construction noise or levee maintenance activities) during this phase, prone to nest abandonment. Potential secondary poisoning from consumption of rodenticides.

Biology: Juveniles remain in territories for 2-4 weeks after fledging and continue to be fed by parents. Adults and juveniles congregate in loose flocks and form communal roosts to exploit abundant prey availability from late summer-early fall harvest operations.
Pressures: Reduced foraging habitat availability due to urbanization and crop conversion. Potential secondary poisoning from consumption of insecticides.

Biology: Both adults feed nestlings and guard nest.
Pressures: Same as incubation phase pressures.