

Habitat Model for Species: Bald Eagle

Alpha Code: BAEA Status: Resident

[Distribution Map](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

Johnsgard, 1990

Habitat Restrictions

Stalmaster, 1987

Peterson, 1986

Watkins and Mulhern, 1999

Watkins and Mulhern, 1998

Watkins and Mulhern, 1997

Watkins et al., 1996

Watkins et al., 1994

Highfill, 1990

Schwilling et al., 1989

Herbert, 1987

Griffin et al., 1982

Buehler, 2000

[KS GAP] Water (82) > 40 ha; Selected forest and woodland (6,11) within 1 km of >40 ha water (82).

06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest

Watkins and Mulhern, 1999

Watkins and Mulhern, 1998

Watkins and Mulhern, 1997

Watkins et al., 1996

Watkins et al., 1994

Levenson and Bee, 1980

Lish, 1973

Kralovec et al., 1992

Steenhof et al., 1980

Paruk, 1987

Sabine, 1996

Lingle and Krapu, 1986

Comments

Require an adequate supply of moderate-sized to large fish, nearby nesting sites (usually large trees within a km of water), and a reasonable degree of freedom from disturbance during the nesting period.

Nest sites are invariably located near water.

However, the eagle's preference for a nest substrate is more critical than its need to be close to water.

HSI considers food, reproduction, and human disturbance as the primary components of breeding habitat.

Update of nesting in Kansas.

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Update on nesting in Kansas.

Observations of the 1989 nest reported by Schwilling et al.

First documented successful nest site in Kansas.

Nest was in a large dead tree standing in water of the Rock Creek arm of Clinton Reservoir.

Winter. Associated with a prairie dog town near Garden City.

Wintering in the vicinity of Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Eagles were closely associated with waterfowl concentrations. Dead and crippled geese were a primary food.

Typically breeds in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water. Nests occur in mature and old-growth forest with some habitat edge, usually <2 km to water with suitable foraging opportunities. Avg. distance from human disturbance is 500 m.

After discussion with D. Mulhern: Map all cottonwood forests and woodlands. In Kansas, these will be within 1 km of water. Hodgeman nest is not near a large body of water but is in a riparian situation (Pawnee River). Diet is mainly mammals.

winter.

Gunnison's prairie dog was the most important prey item, both in frequency and biomass (breeding).

Winter. Nearly all perches were within 30 m of the River segments having roads near the river and lacking vegetated buffer zones less than 100 m wide consistently had fewer eagles.

Wintering.

11 - Cottonwood Floodplain

Woodland

Watkins and Mulhern, 1999
Watkins and Mulhern, 1998
Watkins and Mulhern, 1997
Watkins et al., 1996
Watkins et al., 1994
Lish, 1973
Kralovec et al., 1992

within 1 km of a large body of water.

Lingle, 1989

Steenhof et al., 1980
Paruk, 1987

Sabine, 1996
Lingle and Krapu, 1986

82 - Water (Lake)

Watkins and Mulhern, 1999
Watkins and Mulhern, 1998
Watkins and Mulhern, 1997
Watkins et al., 1996
Watkins et al., 1994
Schwilling et al., 1989
Fisher and Hartman, 1983
Lish, 1997

[KS GAP]

Map water bodies > 40 ha.

Gunnison's prairie dog was the most important prey item, both in frequency and biomass (breeding).
Winter. Used all areas, but had high use near a warm-water discharge from a powerplant.
Winter. Nearly all perches were within 30 m of the River segments having roads near the river and lacking vegetated buffer zones less than 100 m wide consistently had fewer eagles.

Wintering.

Winter. Large reservoirs.
Winter. Blackbirds made 47.3% by number of prey items.

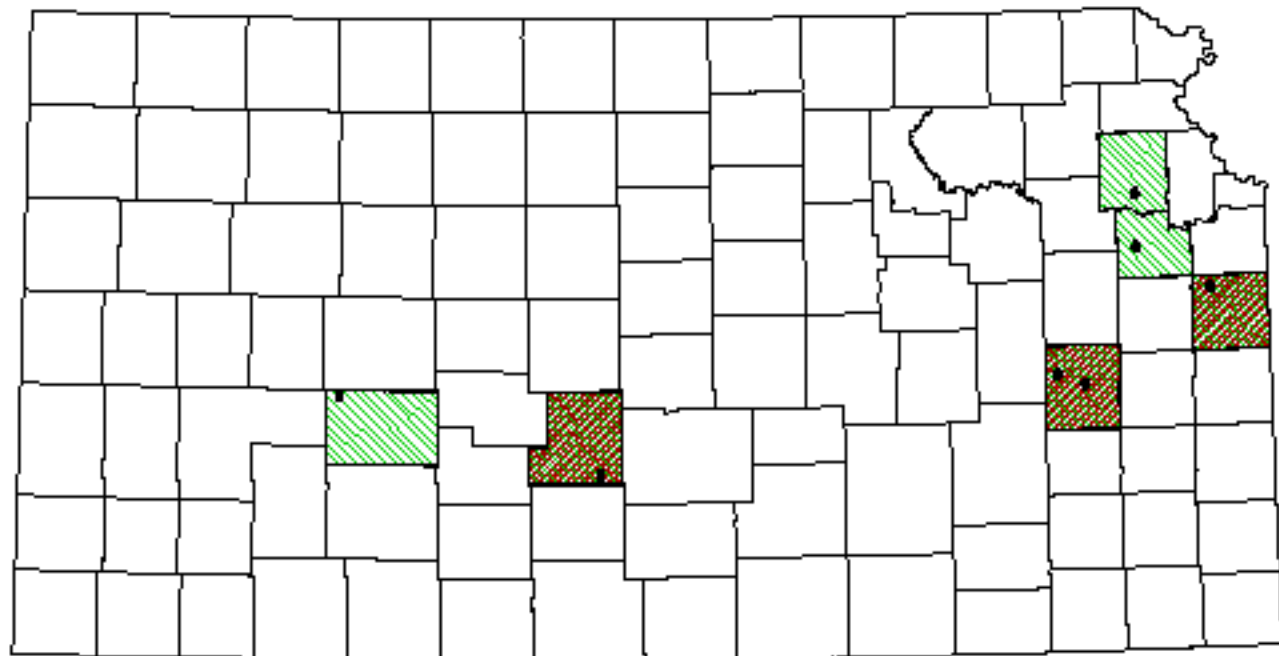
Reference List

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Bald Eagle




Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas

 Confirmed Breeding

 Probable Breeding

 Possible Breeding

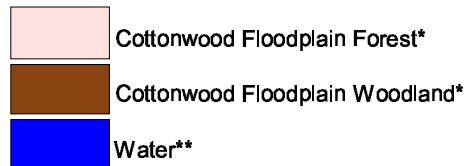
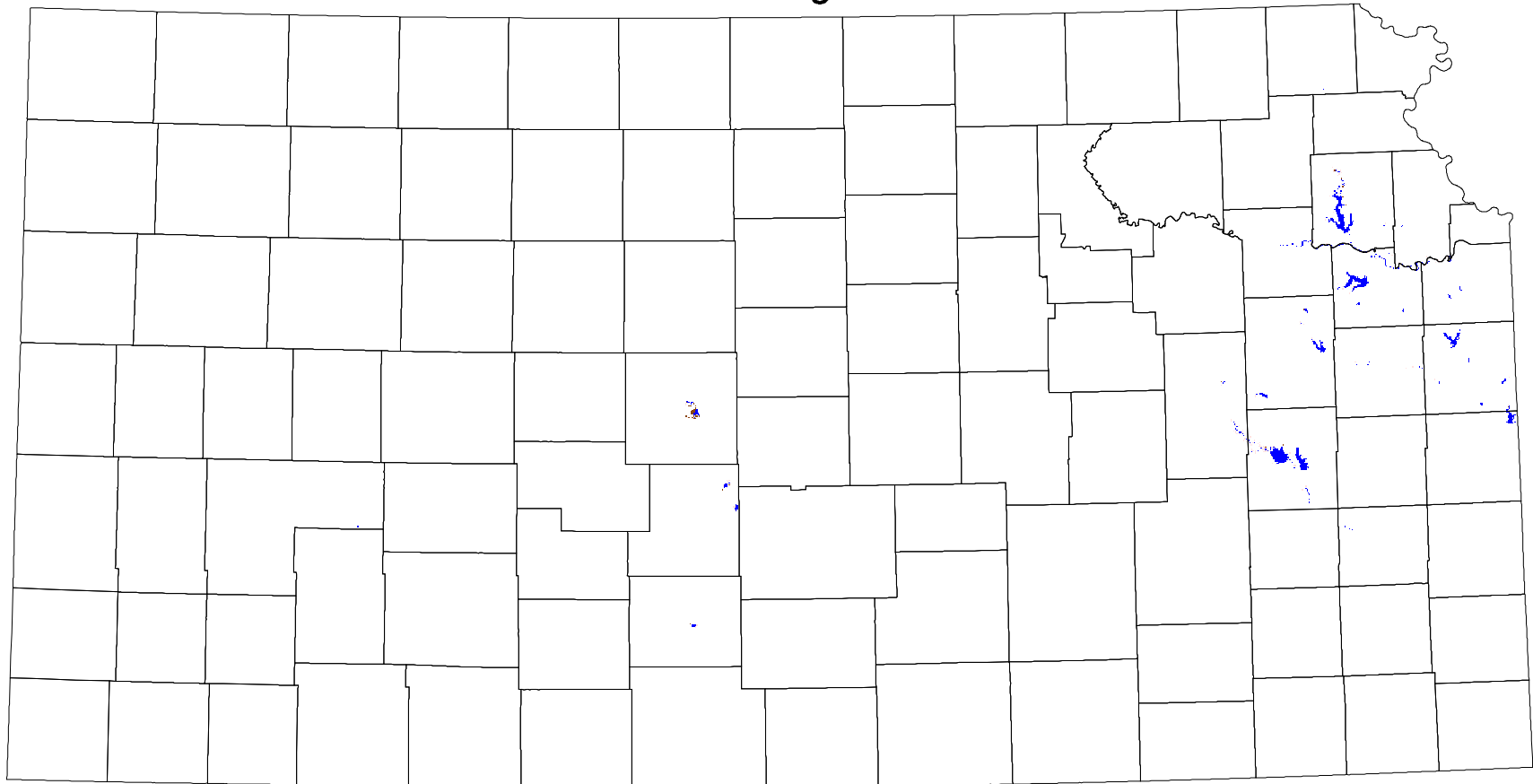
 Breeding Bird Survey

 Birds of Kansas,
Horned Lark

 Range from Johnson, 1882
The Birds of Nebraska

• Kansas Biological Survey Data

Bald Eagle



* within 1 km of water body > 40 ha
** > 40 ha