

Habitat Model for Species: Red-shouldered Hawk

Alpha Code: RSHA Status: Breeding

[Distribution Map](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

[KS GAP]

Habitat Restrictions

Map 40 ha minimum, all forests and woodlands.
Map upland forests (1 and 2) if within 1 km of water.
Map 30, 31, 32, 33, and 70 if adjacent to floodplain forest or woodland (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 51).

Comments

Robbins et al., 1989

Area which supports 50% of maximum (suggested minimum for breeding) = 225 ha. Detected on a 39.7 ha forest.

Stewart, 1949

Almost entirely absent from upland forested areas or in clearings that were situated more than .25 mile from flood-plain forests. (No KS habitat)

Peterson and Crocoll, 1992

The breeding habitat varies from bottomland hardwoods and riparian areas to upland deciduous or mixed deciduous-conifer forest. Literature review. Riparian deciduous forest habitats were important throughout North America.

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983

Nesting habitat is characterized by a large area of floodplain forest, numerous small hunting areas, usually marshes and little cropland. Minimum: Woodlands averaging 123 ha of floodplain forest and 70 ha of upland forest within 1 km of the nest.

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982

floodplain forest and adjacent hillside forest (no species given).

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981

discriminant function analysis characterized nest sites as mature, open deciduous forest with low ground cover. Almost strictly restricted to closed forest (no large openings).

Armstrong and Euler, 1982

used large trees in mature deciduous forests. Nest height averaged 48.4% of the tree height.

Morris et al., 1982

most sensitive to human habitation. No suburban habitat was within 300 m of a RSHA location. Occupied areas were significantly closer to wetlands which resulted in lower slope % as well as closer distance to forest openings.

Bosakowski and Smith, 1997

Nested predominantly in upland maple-beech-hemlock associations within 1 km from streams, ponds, or swamps.

Crocoll and Parker, 1989

riparian areas

Crocoll, 1994

riparian, large tracts of forest.

Johnsgard, 1990

01 - Maple-Basswood Forest

[KS GAP]

Within 1 km of water.

Titus and Mosher, 1987

Titus and Mosher, 1981

near water

Morris and Lemon, 1983

Morris et al., 1982

02 - Oak-Hickory Forest

[KS GAP]

Within 1 km of water.

Preston et al., 1989

near water

Titus and Mosher, 1987

Titus and Mosher, 1981

near water

04 - Pecan Floodplain Forest

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983

Crocoll, 1994

Johnsgard, 1990

05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry

Floodplain Forest

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982
Preston et al., 1989
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest

Moorman and Chapman, 1996
Cook and Anderson, 1990
Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982
Woodrey, 1986
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

07 - Mixed Oak Floodplain

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

08 - Bur Oak Floodplain Woodland

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

09 - Mixed Oak Ravine

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

11 - Cottonwood Floodplain Woodland

[*****] Habitat not present within model parameters.
Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

30 - Low or Wet Prairie

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981 adjacent to floodplain trees. hunting areas.

31 - Freshwater Marsh

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981 adjacent to floodplain trees. hunting areas.

32 - Bulrush Marsh

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981 adjacent to floodplain trees. hunting areas.

33 - Cattail Marsh

Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981 adjacent to floodplain trees. hunting areas.

51 - Maple Floodplain Forest

Apfelbaum and Seelbach, 1983
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982
Crocoll, 1994
Johnsgard, 1990

70 - Weedy Marsh

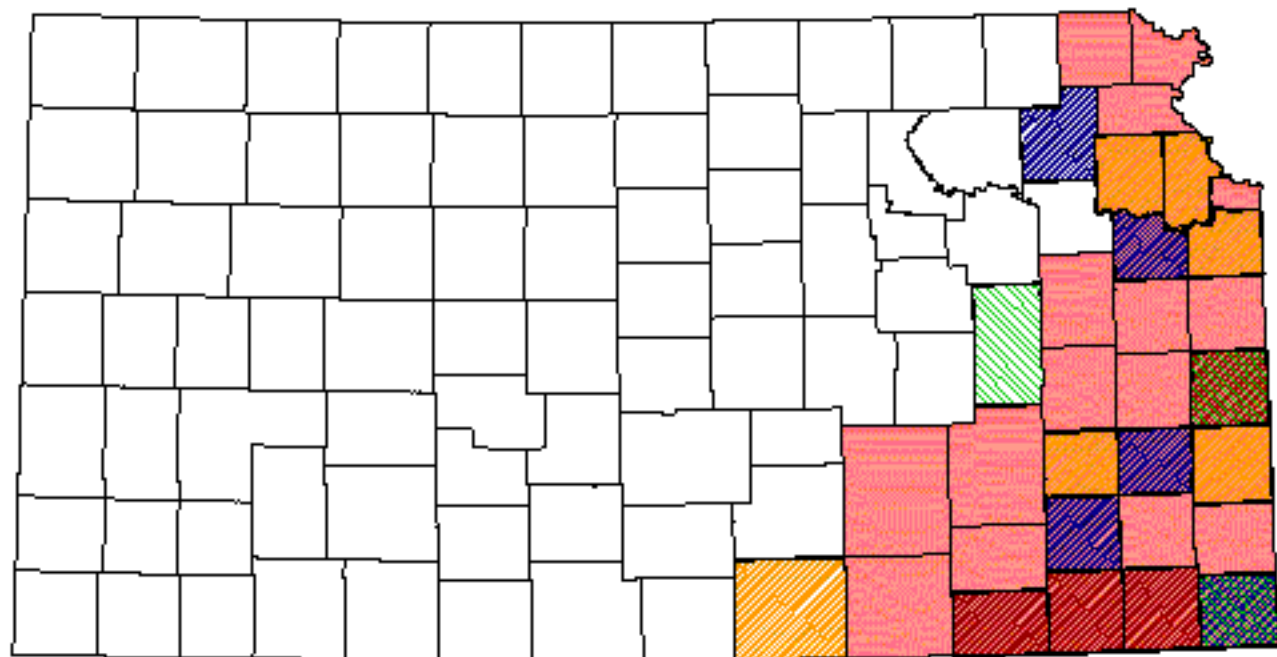
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1981 adjacent to floodplain trees. hunting areas.

Reference List


1. Apfelbaum, S. I. and P. Seelbach. 1983. Nest tree, habitat selection and productivity of seven North American raptor species based on the Cornell University nest record card program. Raptor Research 17(4):97-113.
2. Armstrong, E. and D. Euler. 1982. Habitat usage of two woodland *Buteo* species in central Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 97(1):200-207.
3. Bednarz, J. C. and J. J. Dinsmore. 1981. Status, habitat use, and management of Red-shouldered Hawks in Iowa. Journal of Wildlife Management 45(1):236-241.
4. _____. 1982. Nest-sites and habitat of Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks in Iowa. Wilson Bulletin 94(1):31-45.
5. Bosakowski, T. and D. G. Smith. 1997. Distribution and species richness of a forest raptor community in relation to urbanization. Journal of Raptor Research 31(1):26-33.

6. Cook, J. G. and S. H. Anderson. 1990. Use of helicopters for surveys of nesting Red-shouldered Hawks. *Prairie Naturalist* 22(1):49-53.
7. Crocoll, S. T. 1994. Red-shouldered Hawk. A. Poole and F. Gill, editors. *The Birds of North America*. no. 107. The American Ornithologists' Union and The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
8. Crocoll, S. T. and J. W. Parker. 1989. The breeding biology of Broad-winged and Red-shouldered Hawks in western New York. *Journal of Raptor Research* 23(4):125-139.
9. Johnsgard, P. A. 1990. *Hawks, Eagles & Falcons of North America*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.
10. Moorman, C. E. and B. R. Chapman. 1996. Nest-site selection of Red-shouldered and Red-tailed hawks in a managed forest. *Wilson Bulletin* 108(2):357-368.
11. Morris, M. M. J. and R. E. Lemon. 1983. Characteristics of vegetation and topography near Red-shouldered Hawk nests in southwestern Quebec. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 47(1):138-145.
12. Morris, M. M., B. L. Penak, R. E. Lemon, and D. M. Bird. 1982. Characteristics of Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, nest sites in southwestern Quebec. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 96(2):139-142.
13. Peterson, J. M. and S. T. Crocoll. 1992. Red-shouldered Hawk. Pages 333-351 in K. J. Schneider and D. M. Pence, editors. *Migratory nongame birds of management concern in the Northeast*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, Massachusetts, USA.
14. Preston, C. R., C. S. Harger, and H. E. Harger. 1989. Habitat use and nest-site selection by Red-shouldered Hawks in Arkansas. *Southwestern Naturalist* 34(1):72-78.
15. Robbins, C. S., D. K. Dawson, and B. A. Dowell. 1989. Habitat area requirements of breeding forest birds of the Middle Atlantic States. *Wildlife Monographs* 103:1-34.
16. Stewart, R. E. 1949. Ecology of a nesting Red-shouldered Hawk population. *Wilson Bulletin* 61(1):26-35.
17. Titus, K. and J. A. Mosher. 1981. Nest-site habitat selected by woodland hawks in the central Appalachians. *Auk* 98:270-281.
18. _____. 1987. Selection of nest tree species by Red-shouldered and Broad-winged Hawks in two temperate forest regions. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 58(3):274-283.
19. Woodrey, M. S. 1986. Characteristics of Red-shouldered Hawk nests in southeast Ohio. *Wilson Bulletin* 98(3):466-469.


Red-shouldered Hawk





Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas


 Confirmed Breeding

 Probable Breeding

 Possible Breeding

 Breeding Bird Survey

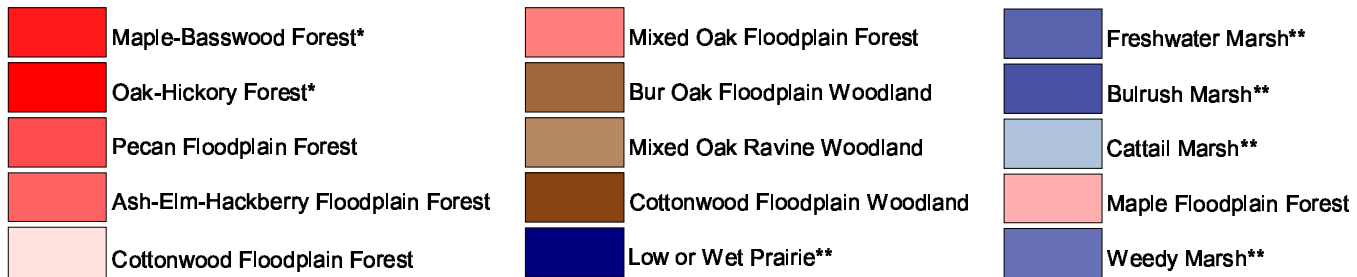
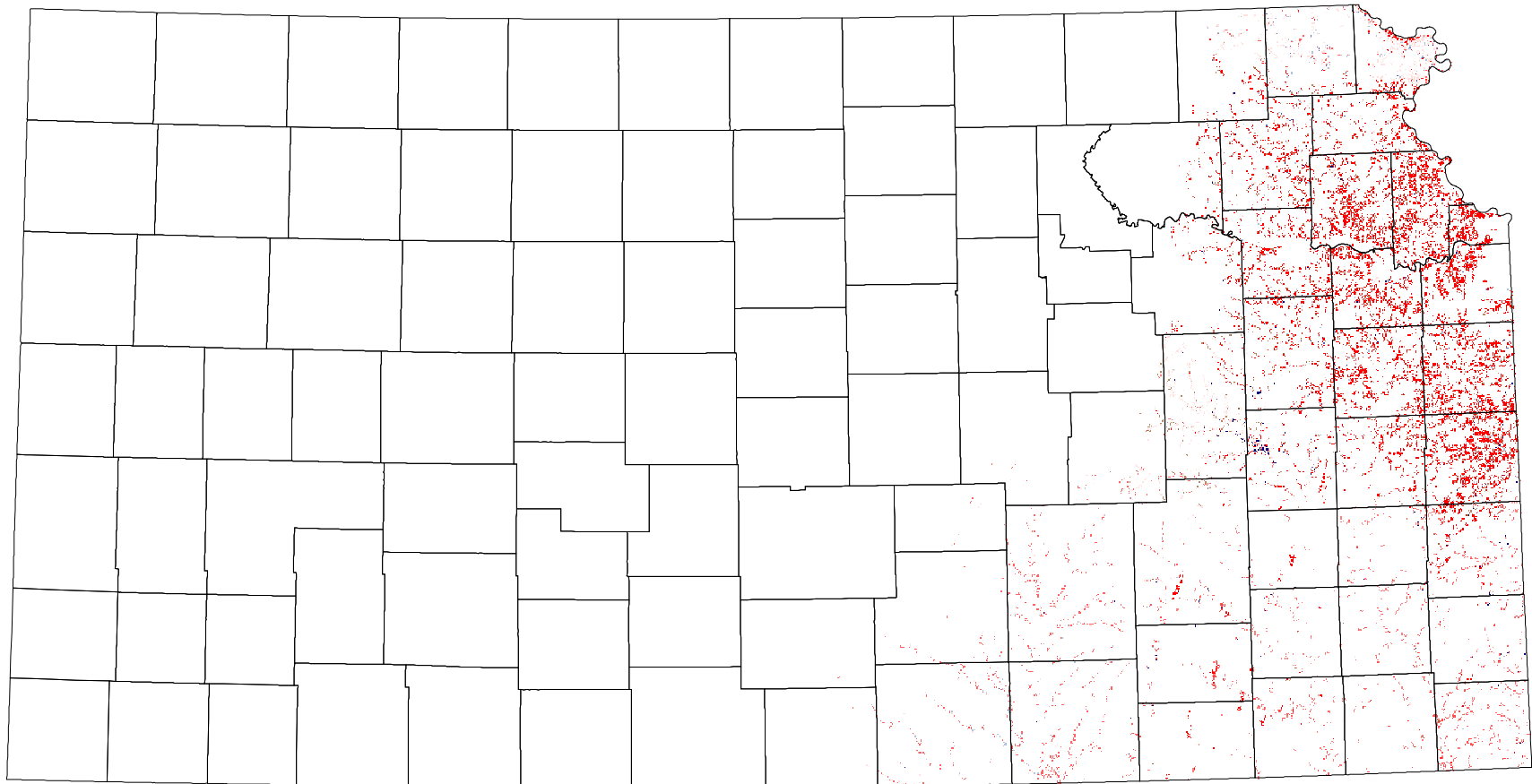
 *Birds of Kansas,*
Horned Lark

 Range from Johnsgard, 1998
The Birds of Nebraska

Habitat

All shaded counties will be included in the possible distribution of the species.

Red-shouldered Hawk



* within 1 km of water
 ** if adjacent to floodplain forest or woodland
 Minimum habitat area = 40 ha