

Habitat Model for Species: Red-tailed Hawk

Alpha Code: RTHA Status: Resident

[Distribution Map](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

[KS GAP] 30 m edge of all forests and woodlands (1-11, 50, 51, 55).
Petersen, 1979
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982

Moorman and Chapman, 1996

Cress and Langley, 1988
Bechard et al., 1990

Sferra, 1984

Weller, 1964

Schmutz et al., 1980

Bosakowski and Smith, 1997

Fischer et al., 1984

Preston and Beane, 1993

Johnsgard, 1990

01 - Maple-Basswood Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Howell et al., 1978
Titus and Mosher, 1981
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

02 - Oak-Hickory Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Petersen, 1979
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982 edge
Titus and Mosher, 1981
Toland, 1990
Speiser and Bosakowski, 1988
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

03 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

04 - Pecan Floodplain Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

Comments

pastures and grassland (species not described).
Nest sites are characterized by high accessibility, some upland forest, fewer but larger hunting areas, usually upland areas and a large areas of cropland. All nests were in loblolly pines in upland habitats near the edge next to pasture or a forest opening (avg. 14.9 m).
Nests located in crop and pasture habitats. As compared to Swainson's and Ferruginous hawks, red-taileds nested closest to water, in the tallest and oldest trees, and in areas with large amounts of shrub and grassland habitat. Used pastureland, woodlots, and old field in winter. (Vegetation not described). preferred the open woods of stream bottoms for hunting in Iowa in winter. Only used trees in stands of more than five. Occupied parkland habitat (woodland). benefit from forest fragmentation and urbanization (less sensitivity to urbanization). observed numbers were less than expected in big sage, twice than expected in grassland and 0.8 km of human habitation. Open areas with scattered, elevated perch sites in a wide range of altitudes and habitats. an extremely wide tolerance for habitat variation.

edge not specified but small woodlots were in the study area.

nest sites closer to openings and roads than random sites.

05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry

Floodplain Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982 edge
Fitch and Bare, 1978
Freemyer, 1966
Faanes, 1987 wooded draw
Howell et al., 1978
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

06 - Cottonwood Floodplain

Forest

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982 edge
Gilmer et al., 1983
Fitch and Bare, 1978
Freemyer, 1966
Howell et al., 1978
Toland, 1990
Dunstan and Harrell, 1973
Leslie, 1992
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

07 - Mixed Oak Floodplain

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Zimmerman, 1993 edges
Finck, 1984
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

08 - Bur Oak Floodplain

Woodland

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Zimmerman, 1993 edges
Finck, 1984
Gates, 1972
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

09 - Mixed Oak Ravine

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Zimmerman, 1993 edges
Finck, 1984
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

10 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak

Woodland

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

11 - Cottonwood Floodplain

Woodland

[KS GAP] 30 m edge.
Gilmer et al., 1983
Fitch and Bare, 1978
Freemyer, 1966
Lingle, 1989 winter
Gatz and Hegdal, 1986
Dunstan and Harrell, 1973
Leslie, 1992
Phillips and Beske, 1990b
Phillips and Beske, 1990a
Johnsgard, 1990 edge

12 - Sandsage Shrubland

Preston and Beane, 1993

13 - Saltbush - Grama Shrubland - not mapped

Preston and Beane, 1993

14 - Willow Shrubland

Petersen, 1979

used more in fall and winter

15 - Buttonbush (Swamp) Shrubland

Petersen, 1979

used more in fall and winter

17 - Tallgrass Prairie

Berry et al., 1998

Preston and Beane, 1993

18 - Sand Prairie

Mathisen and Mathisen, 1959

Preston and Beane, 1993

19 - Sandstone Prairie - not mapped

Preston and Beane, 1993

20 - Western Wheatgrass

Preston and Beane, 1993

22 - Mixed Prairie

Lingle, 1989

Preston and Beane, 1993

winter

24 - Alkali Sacaton Prairie

Preston and Beane, 1993

25 - Shortgrass Prairie

Gatz and Hegdal, 1986

Leslie, 1992

Mathisen and Mathisen, 1959

Preston and Beane, 1993

27 - Salt Marsh/Prairie

Preston and Beane, 1993

30 - Low or Wet Prairie

Preston and Beane, 1993

31 - Freshwater Marsh

Petersen, 1979

used more in fall and winter

33 - Cattail Marsh

Petersen, 1979

used more in fall and winter

36 - Cottonwood Savanna - not mapped

Phillips and Beske, 1990a

Preston and Beane, 1993

Johngsgard, 1990

37 - Winterfat - Blue Grama Prairie - not mapped

Preston and Beane, 1993

40 - Non-native Grassland

Lingle, 1989
Preston and Beane, 1993

winter

41 - CRP

Preston and Beane, 1993

44 - Cultivated Land

Cress and Langley, 1988
Preston, 1990
Stahlecker and Behike, 1974

wintering
wintering in irrigated farmland with many trees along streams, ponds, farmsteads, and fencerows.

Gates, 1972
Andres, 1994
Mathisen and Mathisen, 1959
Schnell, 1968
Preston and Beane, 1993

mainly winter wheat
corn stubble, avoided plowed fields.

50 - Deciduous Forest-Mined

Land

[KS GAP]
Johnsgard, 1990

30 m edge.
edge

51 - Maple Floodplain Forest

[KS GAP]
Bednarz and Dinsmore, 1982
Johnsgard, 1990

30 m edge.
edge
edge

55 - Deciduous Woodland

[KS GAP]
Johnsgard, 1990

30 m edge.
edge

60 - Mixed Prairie-Disturbed

Land

Lingle, 1989
Preston and Beane, 1993

winter

70 - Weedy Marsh

Petersen, 1979

used more in fall and winter

71 - Weedy Upland

Lingle, 1989
Sferra, 1984
Preston and Beane, 1993

winter
winter

81 - Urban Areas

Preston and Beane, 1993

91 - Ozark Sandstone Glade / Prairie - not mapped

Preston and Beane, 1993

92 - Ozark Limestone Glade - not mapped

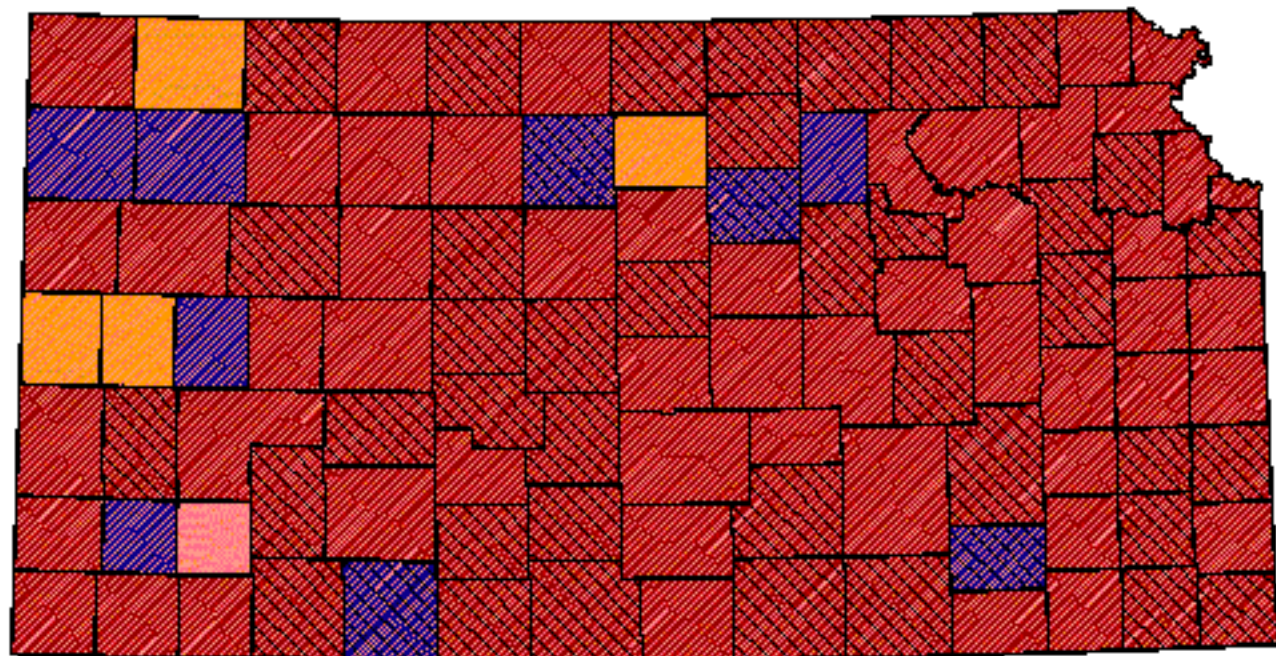
Preston and Beane, 1993

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Red-tailed 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-tailed Hawk

