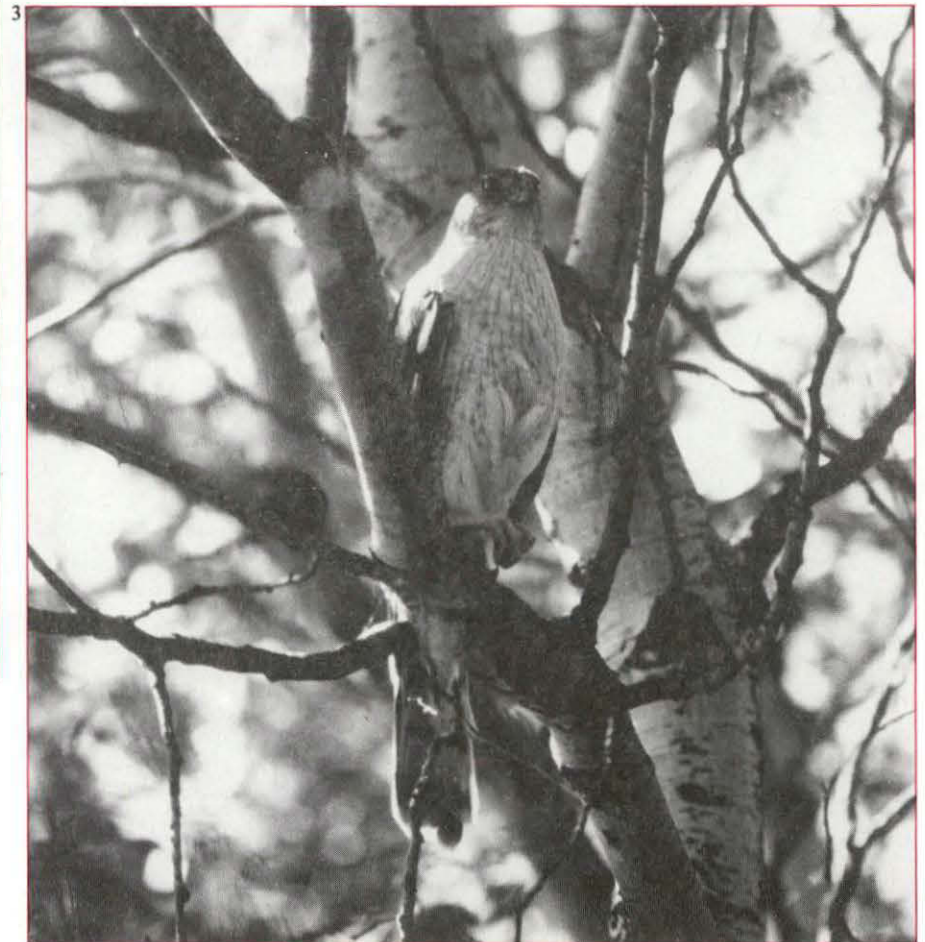


Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Northern Goshawk



Cover:

1. Northern Goshawk
Photo by Richard Fyfe
2. Sharp-shinned Hawk
Photo by Richard Fyfe
3. Cooper's Hawk
Photo by Richard Fyfe

Of the 19 species of raptors in Canada, three are *Accipiters*. Accipiters are small to medium-sized hawks of swift flight that occur around the world. The Canadian species are the Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*, the Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*, and the Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*. The Sharp-shinned Hawk is found in North, Central, and South America, the Cooper's Hawk only in North America, and the Northern Goshawk on five continents.

Appearance

The accipitrine hawks can be distinguished from other types of hawks by their flight silhouettes (see sketch). Like the buteos (e.g., the Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*) and harriers (the Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus* is the only Canadian harrier), the accipitrine hawks have rounded wings; however, these are shorter than in the other two groups. In contrast, the wings of another group of hawks, the falcons (many people are familiar with the Kestrel or Sparrow Hawk *Falco sparverius*), are pointed.

All accipiters generally have similar colouring, small heads, long tails, and short rounded wings. The female of each species grows larger than the male. They range in size from the small male Sharp-shinned Hawk, which is smaller than a gull, to the large female Northern Goshawk, which at 55–66 cm is larger than a crow. The Cooper's Hawk is intermediate in size; the male Cooper's is easily confused with the female sharp-shin and the female Cooper's is almost as large as the male goshawk. There are distinguishing characteristics — for example, the shape of the tail is square for the Sharp-shinned Hawk, rounded for the Cooper's Hawk, and almost square for the Northern Goshawk — but identification is difficult.

In all three species the colour of the young birds differs strikingly from that of the adults. First year accipiters are always brown: sepia or chocolate brown above, pale tawny or yellowish-brown to creamy white below. The feathers of the back are broadly edged with white or near white and crossbarred with darker brown, giving the back a coarsely barred appearance. The pale breast and flanks are streaked lengthwise with dark brown, and the wings and tail are crossbarred with dark bands. Their eyes vary from pale grey to greyish yellow and from amber to amber-yellow.

All young acquire adult plumage at two years. In the adults, the upper surfaces from the nape to the tail, including the wings, are pale slate to bluish grey. From below, the two smaller species appear tawny or reddish brown, due to broad, even crossbarring of this colour on a creamy white ground. The goshawk is similarly crossbarred below with grey, but these markings are so fine and so closely spaced as to appear a uniform pale grey at any distance. In the adults of all three species the long feathers under the tail are snowy white, and the eyes have changed to dark red or orange red.

Their flight is most distinctive. These hawks fly in a direct, purposeful way just at or a little

below tree-top level, with four or five quick, sharp wingbeats followed by a short glide. With an instinctive ability to be unobtrusive and unobserved, they reach their nests by flying low along the forest floor and then vertically up the nest tree to the nest. Of the three accipiters, the Northern Goshawk displays the heaviest and slowest wing beat.

Range and habitat

The range of these three North American hawks covers the entire continent, from the tree line south. Only the Sharp-shinned Hawk occupies the whole range. As a breeding bird, it favours the boreal forest. It also breeds in any timbered or bushy area, especially where hills and mountains provide reasonably cool climates. It is perhaps the most abundant hawk in Canada in summer. Its intolerance of cold weather and its need to follow the migrations of small birds (its prey) usually force it to migrate to the tropics and subtropics; however, in British Columbia, some individuals overwinter in the interior and along the southern coast.

The Cooper's Hawk nests primarily in deciduous woodlands. It is the common forest and bush-country hawk of the mid-latitudes: the hardwood forests of southern Ontario and the eastern United States, the bushy or lightly timbered coulees and river bottoms of the southern Canadian prairies and the plains states, and the scrub-oak or mixed fir-oak forests of the western mountains. It could best be described as a reluctant migrant for, although it leaves the northern portions of its breeding range in winter, it winters farther north than most sharp-shins. Nonmigratory populations inhabit Vancouver Island and the Fraser Valley of British Columbia.

The goshawk, a true northerner, breeds and winters in the broad belt of spruce, aspen, and birch forest that extends across the northern one-third of North America. Its breeding range extends southward only where high mountains and the associated cool coniferous forests provide conditions similar to those of the northern spruce forests. In the east, Northern Goshawks rarely occur south of the 45th parallel during the breeding season; in the west they reach their southern limit in the mountains of northern Mexico at elevations above 3000 m. The species is not truly migratory, for many adults winter as far north as the species breeds. There are, however, some fairly well-defined movements of goshawks, particularly east of the Rocky Mountains. These movements coincide with major die-offs, every nine or ten years, of cyclic northern food species such as the Ruffed Grouse and Snowshoe Hare.

Nesting and breeding

Accipitrine hawks are among the most secretive of birds in their nesting activities, and their nests are seldom found. All are tree-nesters, but the requirements of the three species are somewhat different.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk prefers semi-open country with dense groves of immature spruce

Flight silhouettes



Accipiters have short rounded wings and long straight tails. The wings are an apparent adaptation for chasing birds in heavily forested areas.



Buteos have large rounded wings and fan-shaped tails.



Falcons have pointed wings and straight tails.



Harriers have long rounded wings and long tails.

or similar trees. It chooses a nesting area in late April to early May and builds a new nest each year. The nest is a relatively enormous platform, almost 60 cm across, hidden in the low side-limbs of a conifer only 3–6 m from the ground. This species raises broods of between five and seven young. Incubation, primarily by the female, lasts for 30–35 days, and fledging occurs in another 23–27 days. During this time the young become “branchers”: they live in the surrounding trees but still receive food from the adults. Sharp-shinned Hawks aggressively defend a small area around their nest. Only their small size prevents them from being dangerous to people, for they make hard contact when they strike.

The Cooper's Hawk returns to its traditional nesting area of tall, mature trees in mid-April to early May. It prefers groves of trees covering some 10 to 30 ha, adjacent to open fields or grassy hillsides. Here an aerial display, accompanied by vocalizations, is interspersed with nest repair or building. Densely foliated trees hide the nest, anchored in the fork of one or two large branches and seldom less than 12 m from the ground. The nest is often smaller than that of the Sharp-shinned Hawk and strongly resembles a crow's nest. The female lays up to six eggs but seldom raises more than four young each season. Incubation, mostly by the female, requires 35–36 days and fledging occurs in 30–34 days, during which time, like young sharp-shins, the young become “branchers.” Cooper's are among the shyest of hawks: during early incubation, at the first sign of human intrusion, the female tends to slip away unobtrusively. If intruders climb the nest tree after hatching, the adults protest briefly but attacks are almost unknown.

Northern Goshawks, in spite of their far northern or high-elevation breeding grounds, begin their nesting activities a full month earlier than either of the smaller accipiters. Coniferous forests appear to be an absolute requirement for nesting but in some areas they prefer contiguous mature or old-growth mixed forest dominated by conifers. Although the nest itself may be in a deciduous tree, that tree is usually 0.5 km back from the forest edge. The nest is usually situated in a three-way fork anywhere from 6 to 20 m from the ground.

Both adults engage in a spectacular aerial display before and during nest building or repair. Two to four eggs are laid by early to mid-April, and incubation commences even though snow covers the ground and night-time temperatures drop well below freezing. Incubation lasts for 28–30 days, with a fledging period of 40–43 days. These young also disperse to neighbouring trees, where the adults continue to feed them. Until the young leave, the adult goshawks are aggressive and strike intruders as far as 1 km from the nest. Sometimes vocalizations announce the attack but often no warning is issued. The goshawk's speed and agility make avoidance of its attack almost impossible.

Food and hunting

The accipiters are birds of prey, which means they eat flesh. They are also diurnal, which means that they hunt during the day like all the other birds of prey except the owls. They are also primarily bird hunters, especially the Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk follows the migration of the sparrows, finches, and warblers into the northern forests in summer and back to the subtropics in winter. The Cooper's Hawk preys on larger forest and bushland birds of the mid-latitudes: robins, jays, and quail. However, the Northern Goshawk feeds on mammals as well as birds, depending on what is available. In fact, at certain times and places, mammals make up over half its food supply. Its favourite prey includes grouse, snowshoe hares, and ground squirrels.

These hawks commonly use two methods of hunting. In one, the hawk hides in a bushy tree and watches for a prospective victim to move away from its cover. Once the prey is spotted, the hawk quietly launches itself into the air, dives straight down for a few metres to pick up air speed, then flattens out and glides straight towards its quarry. As long as the intended victim remains unaware of its approach, the hawk does not beat its wings. But, most prey do detect the gliding hawk and take flight or scurry for cover. At that moment the hawk puts on a tremendous burst of speed to close the gap and makes a strike before the quarry reaches cover.

A more speculative but still effective way of hunting is for the hawk to cruise along the edge of woods, along creeks or rivers, or just below tree-top level in the woods, on the chance of surprising something far enough away from cover to attempt a high-speed dash. The distance the hawk will chase varies somewhat with circumstances, but generally the two smaller species seldom pursue a quarry for more than 100 m. The goshawk, a swifter and more persistent hunter, will press its attack on birds such as Ruffed Grouse, ptarmigan, and pheasant for as much as 1 km, particularly if the flight course is across open ground.

Management

The accipitrine hawks, long considered by many people to be destructive to songbird populations, are actually of great service to their prey species. Their method of attack tests the birds they hunt for alertness and speed; they cull out the unfit, and eliminate any that live in poor habitat or feed too far from good cover. Goshawks, especially through their infrequent invasions of the mid-continent, were once believed a serious menace to introduced game birds such as Gray Partridge and pheasant. Although they do sharply reduce the populations of these species, they do so far more selectively than hunters with shotguns.

Loss of habitat for breeding hawks and for their prey has accelerated in recent years as people cleared more forested areas for agriculture, suburban developments, and industrial uses. Hawks require large undisturbed areas for

successful nesting. Researchers believe that a decline in the number of hawks and other bird-eating raptors in North America began and still persists in the agricultural areas of the middle latitudes.

Although this population decline is probably due in part to habitat loss, it is also a result of indirect poisoning by insecticides. Small birds that feed on sprayed insects retain the tiny concentrations of chemicals in the insects' bodies and pass these residues on to the hawks. In a food chain, insecticides that do not decompose much, such as DDT and dieldrin, accumulate at higher levels in each succeeding link, so that the hawks build up significantly more insecticide residues than do their prey. These residues can reach levels poisonous enough to interfere with reproduction. Although most uses of these persistent insecticides have been banned in Canada and the United States, the insecticides are still used in some Central and South American countries. The Sharp-shinned Hawk migrates to these areas and accumulates residues. Because the sharp-shin and the Cooper's Hawk tend to eat more small birds than does the Northern Goshawk, the two smaller species expose themselves more to this type of contamination. Additional food chain contamination also occurs from spraying programs conducted years ago as residues recycle in our local environment, from soil to insect to predator.

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