### **Interesting Facts**

- The name "Ferruginous", from the Latin word ferrum, means rust and refers to this bird's rust brown colouration.
- The word regalis means king or royalty in Latin.
- A good trick to identifying this hawk is to look for the orange "pants" it's wearing, referring to the feathers on the legs that are rufous/orange.
- The Ferruginous and Rough-legged Hawks are the only hawk species that have feathers all the way down to their toes.



# How can you help?

- Conserve native prairie and ensure heterogeneous landscapes.
- Avoid using pesticides (e.g., strychnine) in or adjacent to native prairie.
- Avoid constructing built-up roads, and plant roadsides with non-invasive vegetation.
- Learn about Ferruginous Hawks and share your knowledge with others.
- Participate in a stewardship program like Nature Saskatchewan's Stewards of Saskatchewan!

Thank you to landowners and land managers conserving species at risk habitat and to our partners that funded this brochure:

# Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre



"INFORMING CONSERVATION"

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# Ferruginous Hawk

Buteo regalis



Status: Threatened

To report a sighting call the Hoot Line:
1-800-667-HOOT (4668)



#### Identification

- The largest hawk in Saskatchewan, Ferruginous Hawks have broad wings with rounded tips.
- They have a distinct bright yellow cere or ridge over the beak. Bright yellow extends past the opening of the mouth, under the eye, creating a bright smile.
- Two different colour morphs exist.
- The pale morph is more common and has a white underbelly, head and tail, with brown upper feathers and orange-cinnamon markings on the back and underwings. The legs are a bright rust colour.
- The dark morph has dark brown on both upper and underparts of the body, with wing undersides light in colour.



#### **Habitat**

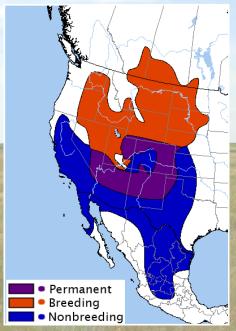
- Patches of uncultivated pastureland and native prairie are important to Ferruginous Hawks.
- Isolated large trees or ledges usually make good nesting habitat, as long as there are open hunting grounds nearby.





#### **Distribution**

- Ferruginous Hawks are found on the prairies, deserts, and open ranges of western North America.
- During this century, the breeding range has contracted inwards and Ferruginous Hawks breed in only 50% of their historical range.
- Ferruginous Hawks overwinter in Oklahoma, Texas and northern Mexico.



Range map adapted from NatureServe Explorer

#### **Causes of Decline**

- Ferruginous Hawks are sensitive to habitat loss or degradation of native prairie.
- Large fluctuations in the population of prey species such as Richardson's Ground Squirrels also negatively affect the hawks.
- They are sensitive to human disturbance during the first few weeks of nesting.
- 10% of all nests fail due to storms blowing them out of trees in the breeding season.

## Life Cycle

**Nesting:** The male will collect and bring most of the materials to the female who will arrange and form the nest.



Eggs, incubation, and chicks: Females lay on average 2-4 eggs between mid May and mid July. Both adults incubate the eggs for 28-32 days, and the young leave the nest 38-50 days after they hatch. The young remain with the adults for several weeks after fledging.



Feeding: These hawks rely heavily on ground squirrel populations that make up most of their diet, particularly Richardson's Ground Squirrels. A family of Ferruginous Hawks will eat 500 in a single season. Other prey includes other smaller mammals such as hares, voles, and mice.

