

Influence of landscape configuration on wind facility frequentation by Golden eagles - A case study



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TREMBLAY**

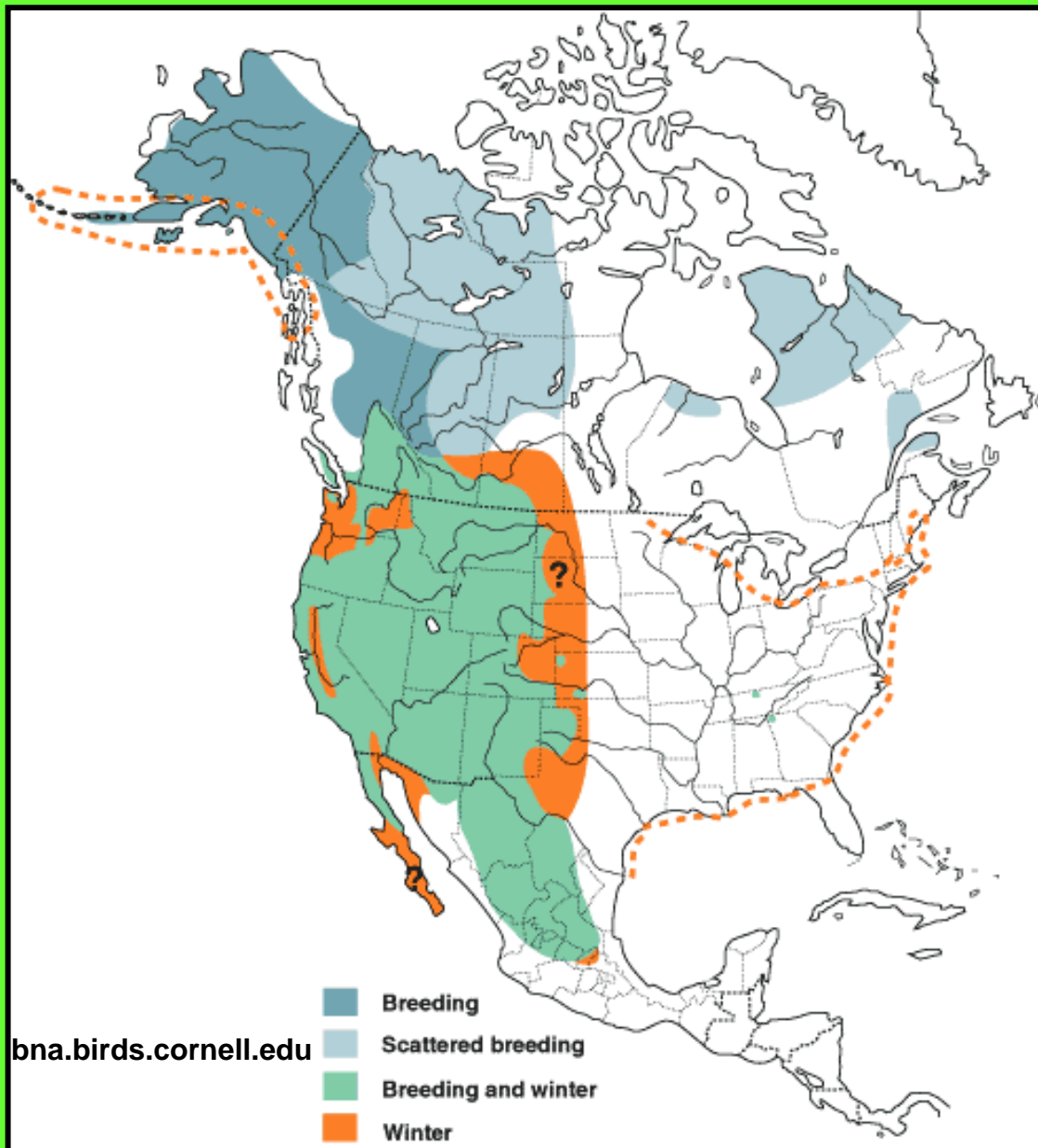
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GOLDEN EAGLE BREEDING DISTRIBUTION

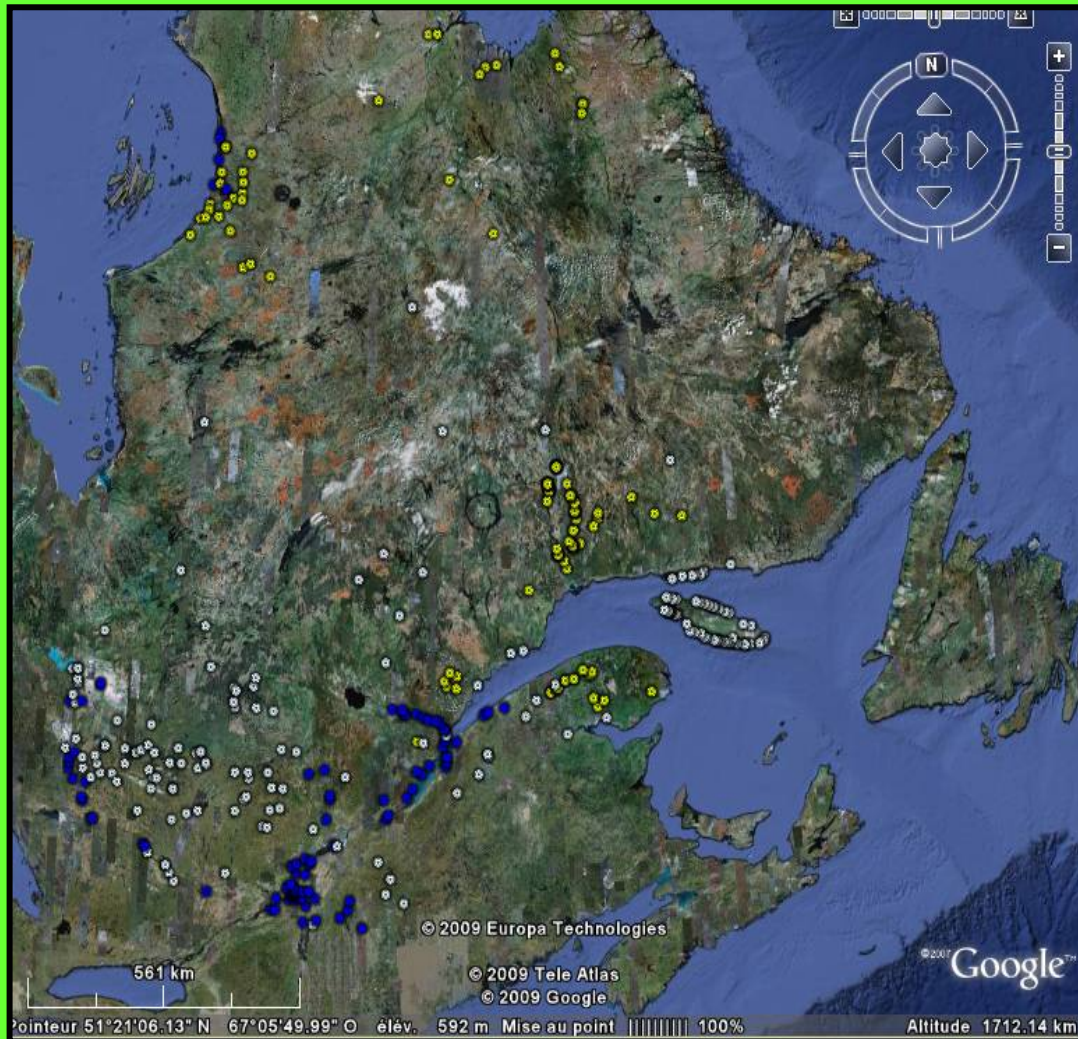


**Relatively rare in
the northeast**

Mostly in Quebec

Vulnerable birds of prey

Nesting site distribution in Quebec



Blue



White

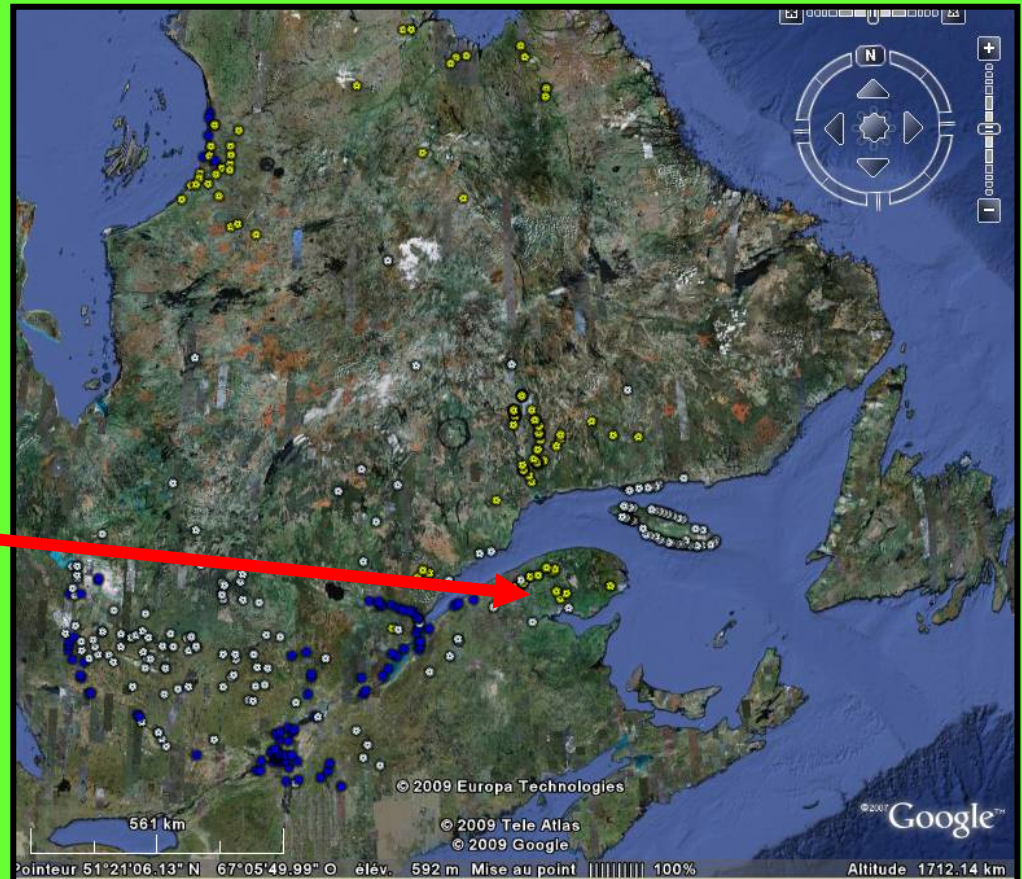


Yellow

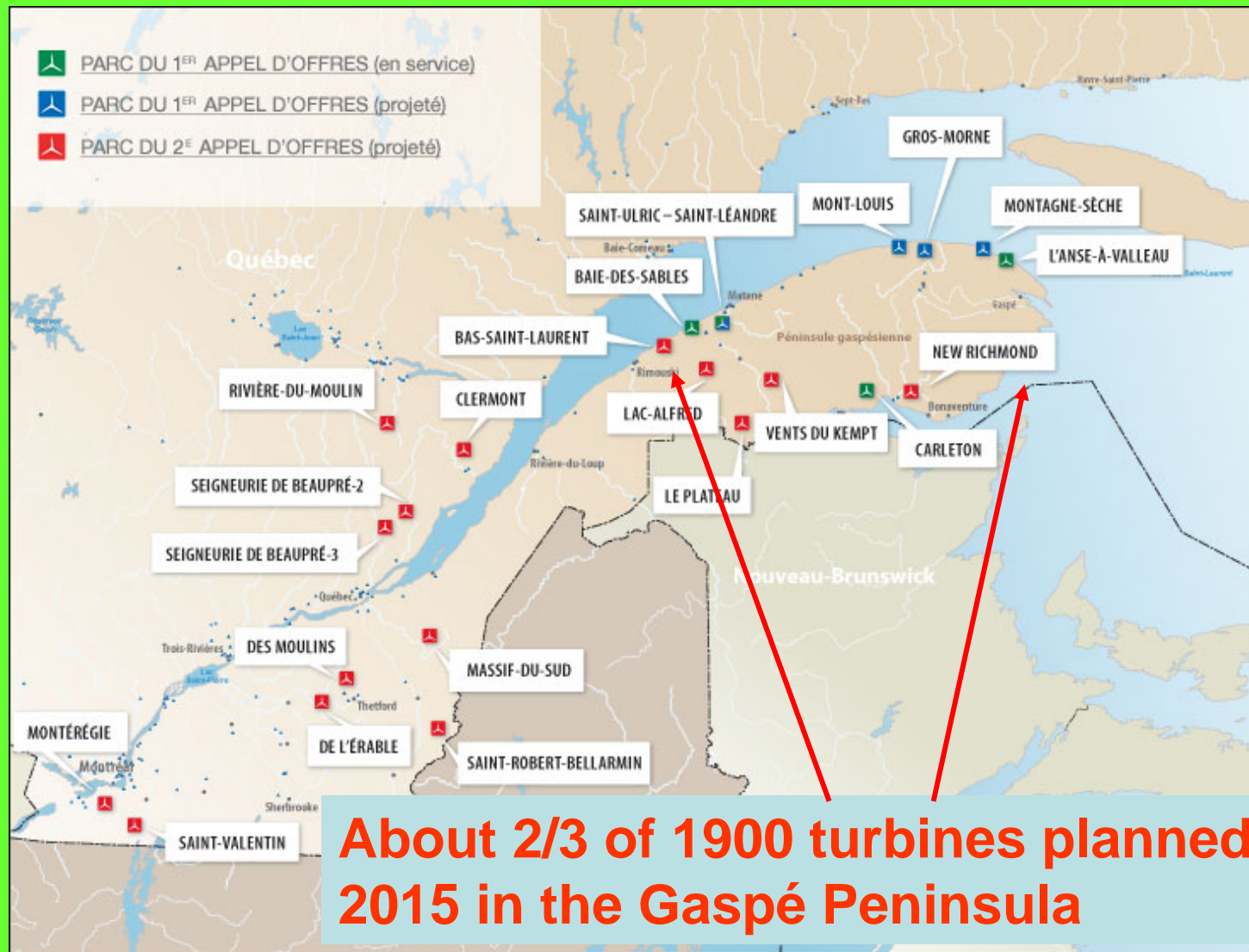
Status of Golden eagle in Quebec

82 known nesting sites in Quebec

10 in the Gaspé Peninsula



Existing and projected wind facilities in Quebec



About 2/3 of 1900 turbines planned by 2015 in the Gaspé Peninsula

Objective: reduce collision risk near nesting sites

Methods

- Satellite telemetry
- Home range delineation
- Determine possible overlap with wind facility
- Identification of mitigation measures



•Priority : nests < 20 km of wind facilities

Captured with bow nets

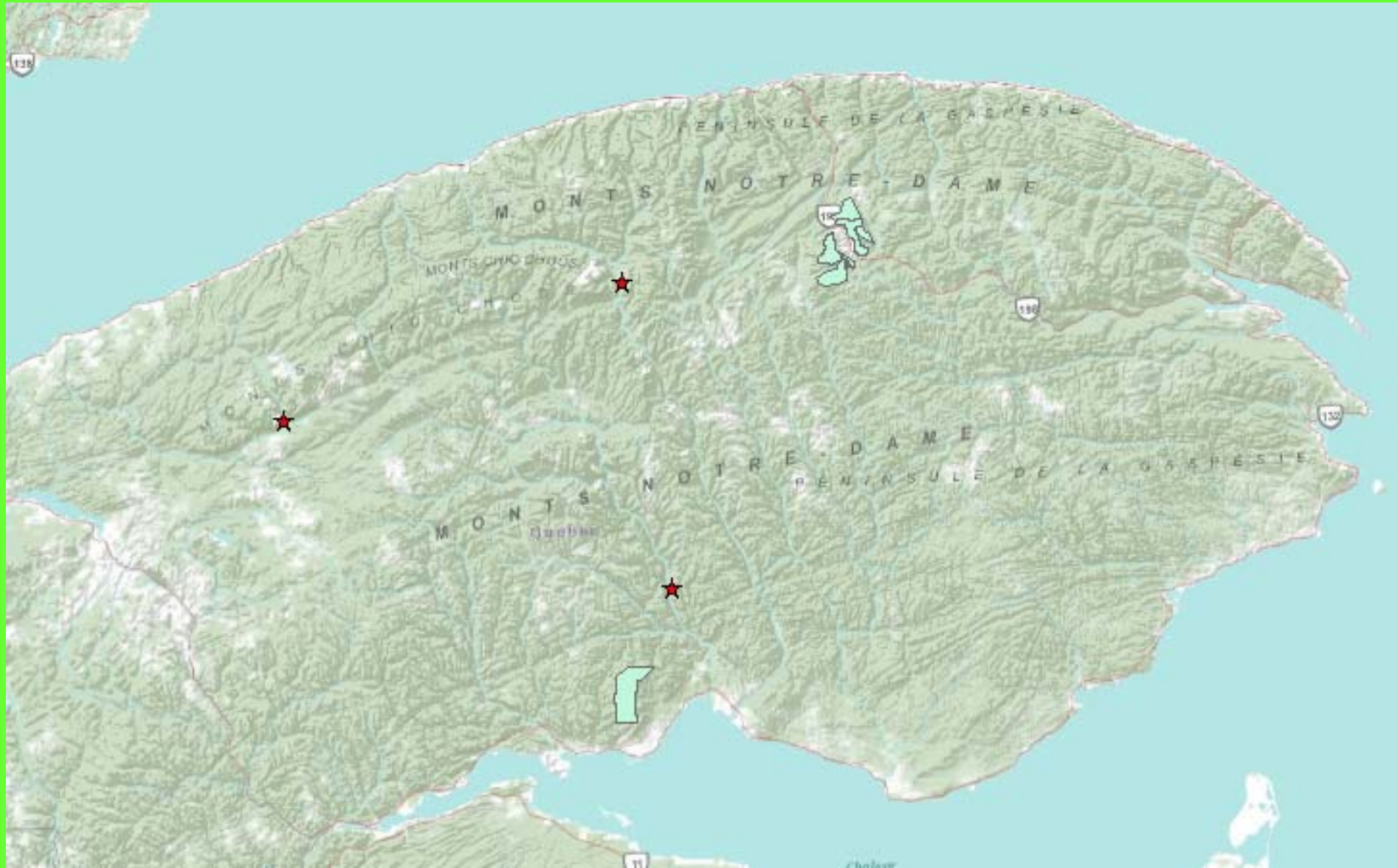


Baited with

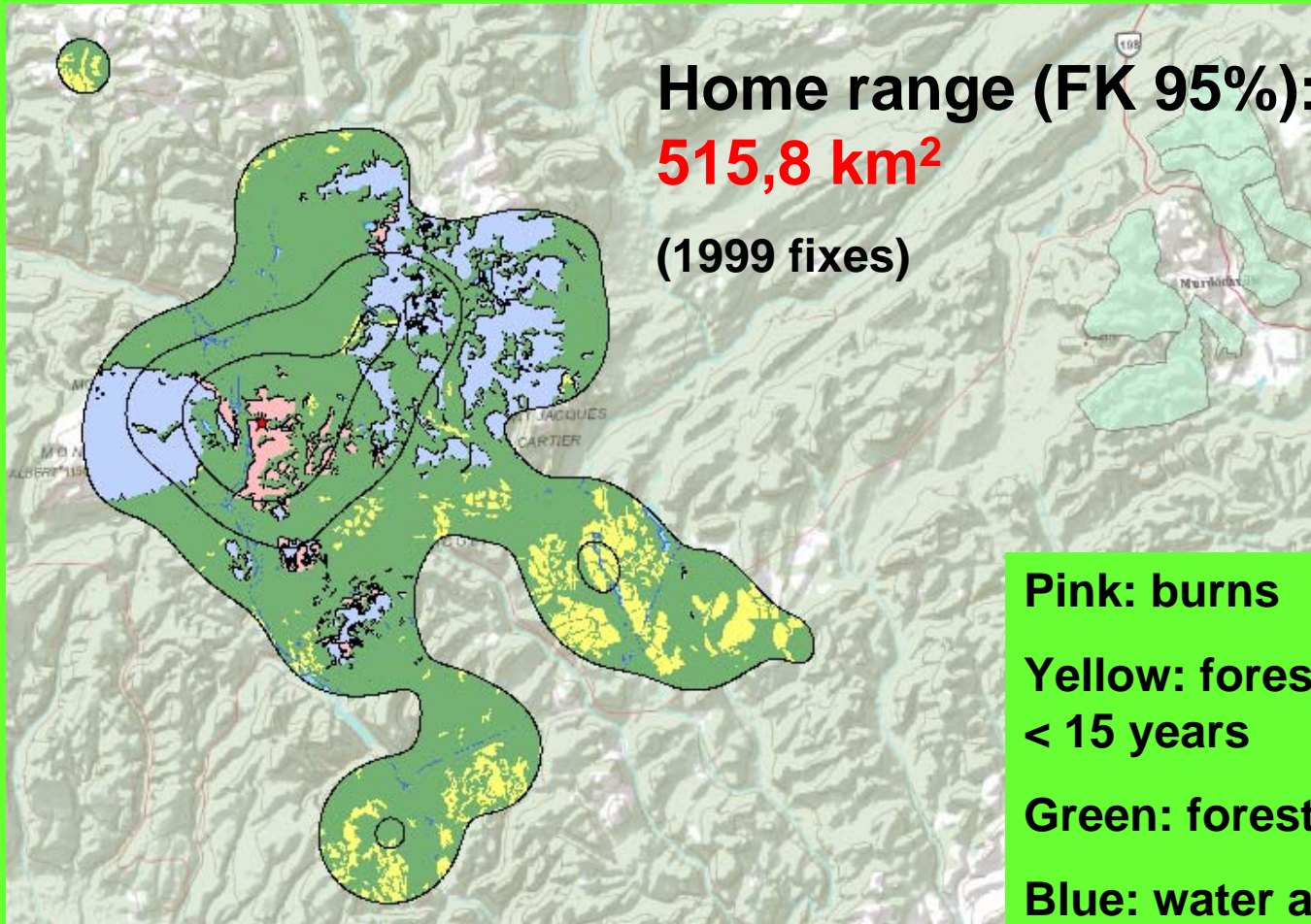
- **live crows
(nesting season)**

- **deer carcasses
(fall)**

Case studies in the Gaspé Peninsula



GOEA mount Ernest Laforce



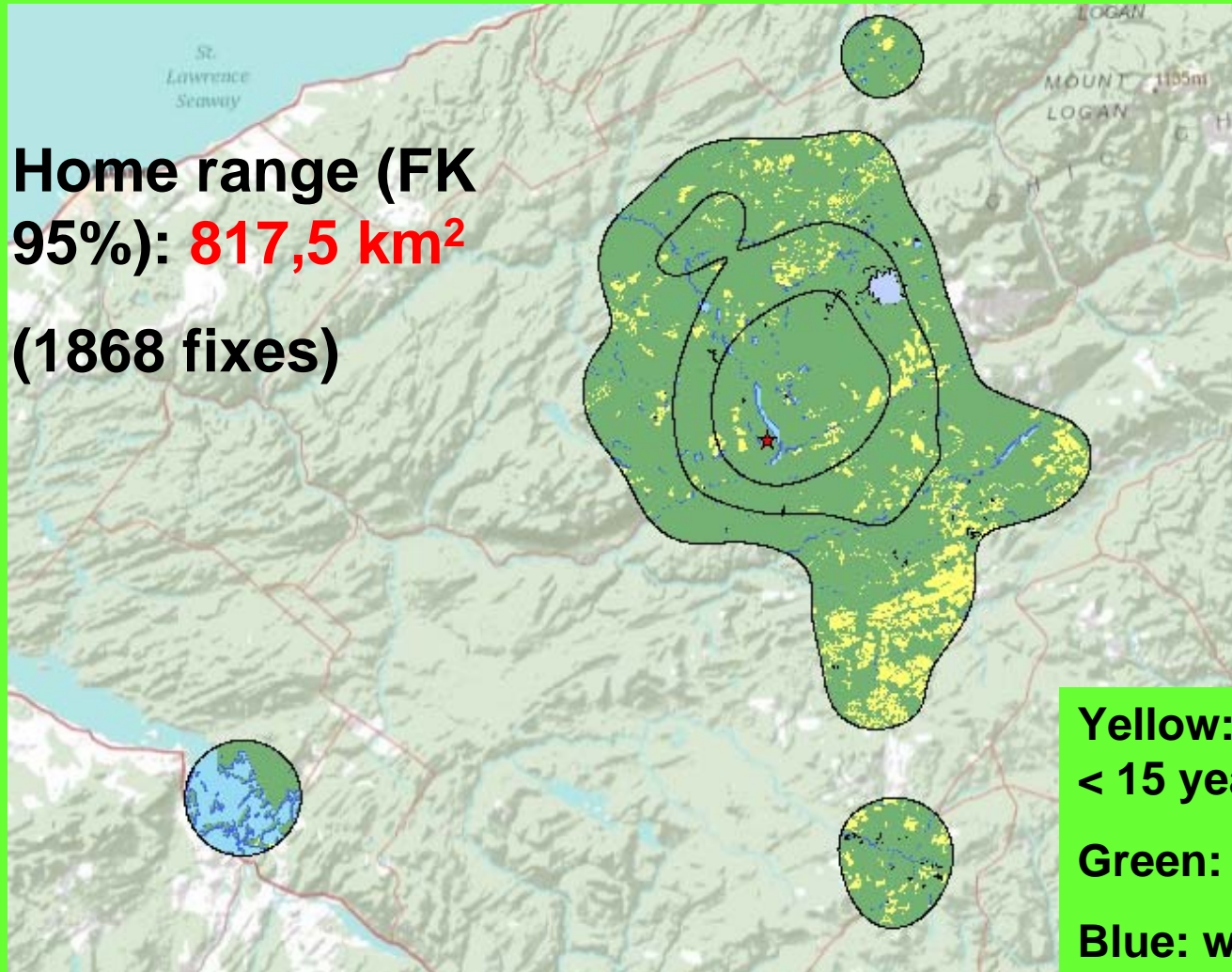
Pink: burns

**Yellow: forest cuts
< 15 years**

Green: forest (>3m)

**Blue: water and
other**

GOEA Lac Matane



Home range (FK
95%): **817,5 km²**
(1868 fixes)

Yellow: forest cuts
< 15 years
Green: forest (>3m)
Blue: water

GOEA Mount Pico

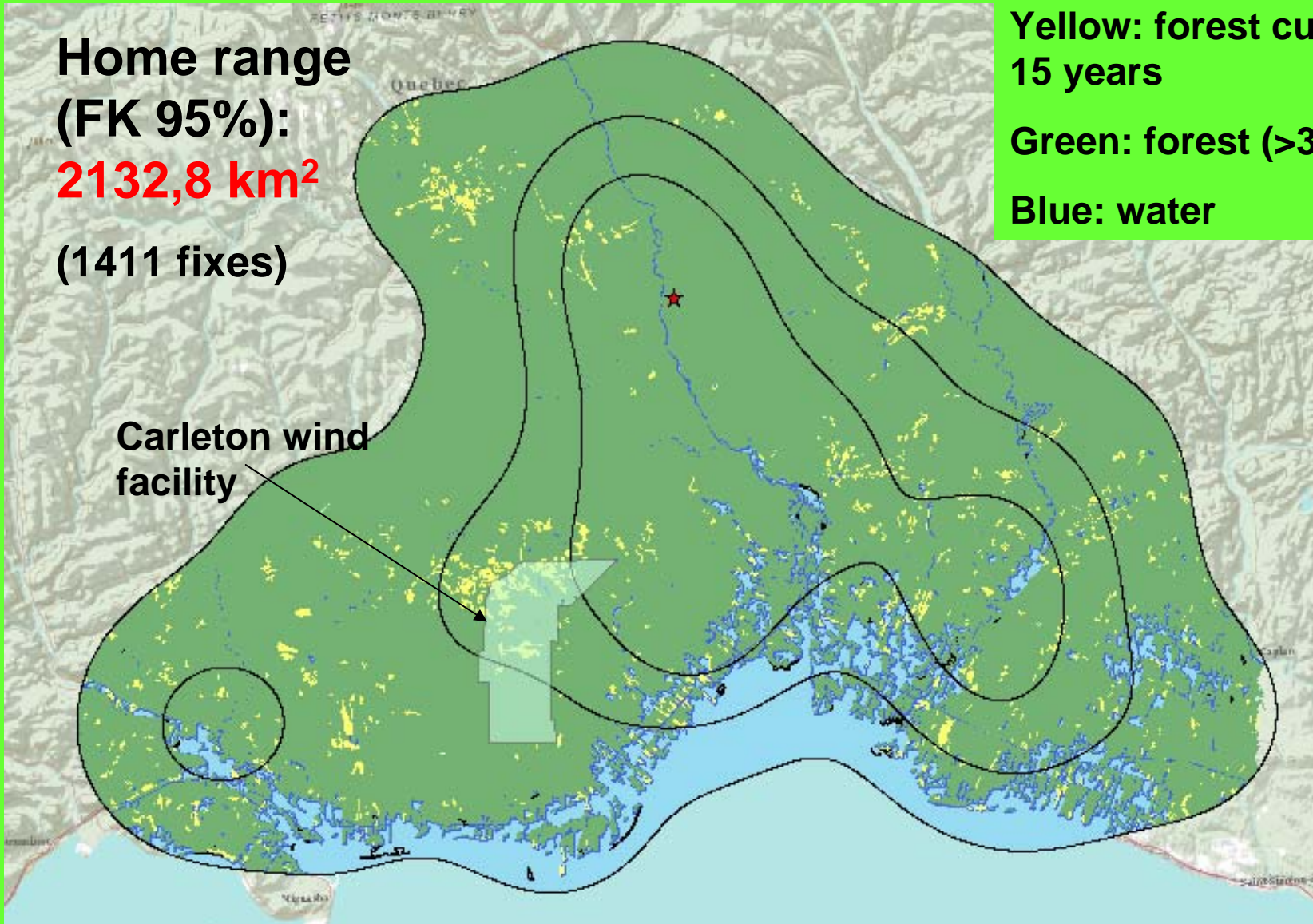
Home range
(FK 95%):
2132,8 km²
(1411 fixes)

Yellow: forest cuts < 15 years

Green: forest (>3m)

Blue: water

Carleton wind
facility

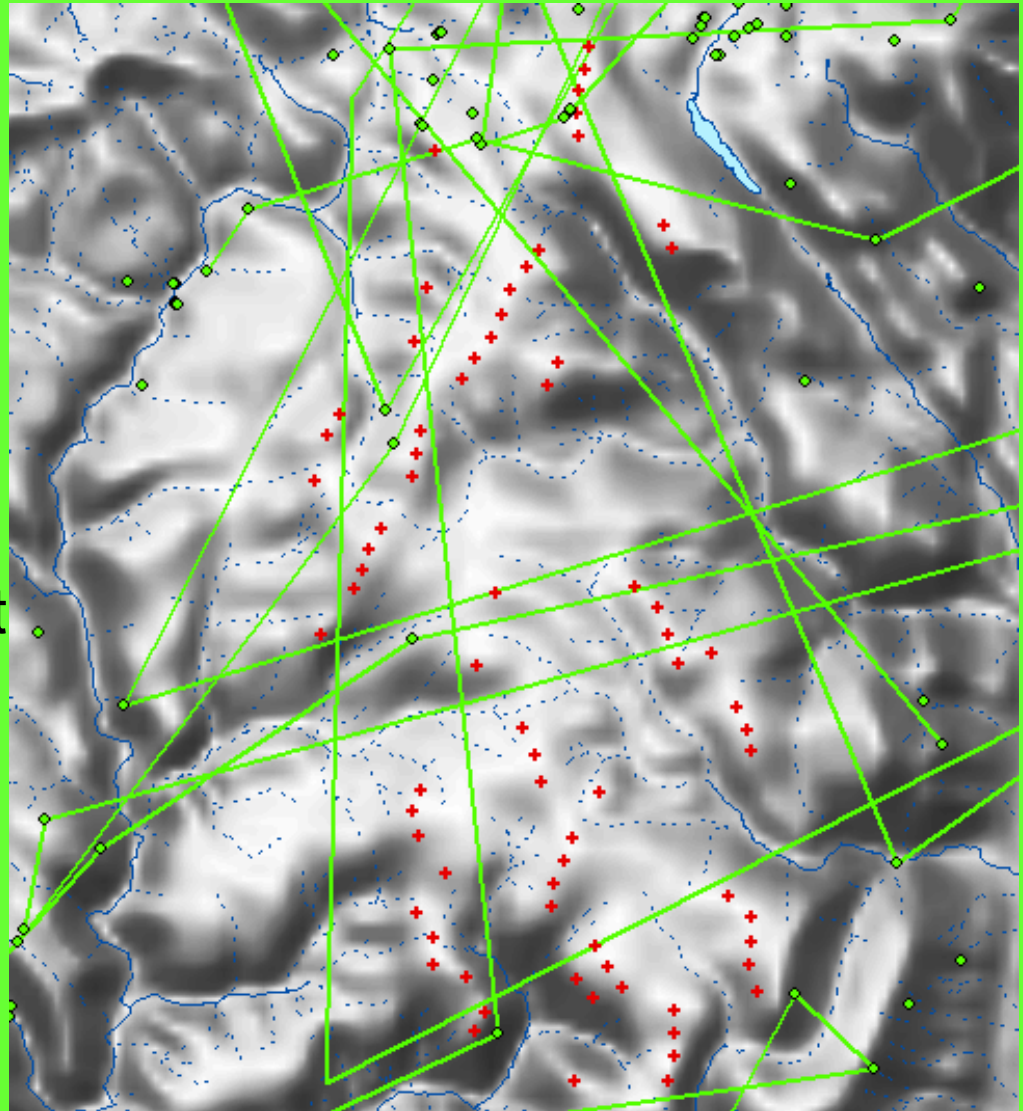


Movements recorded within wind facility

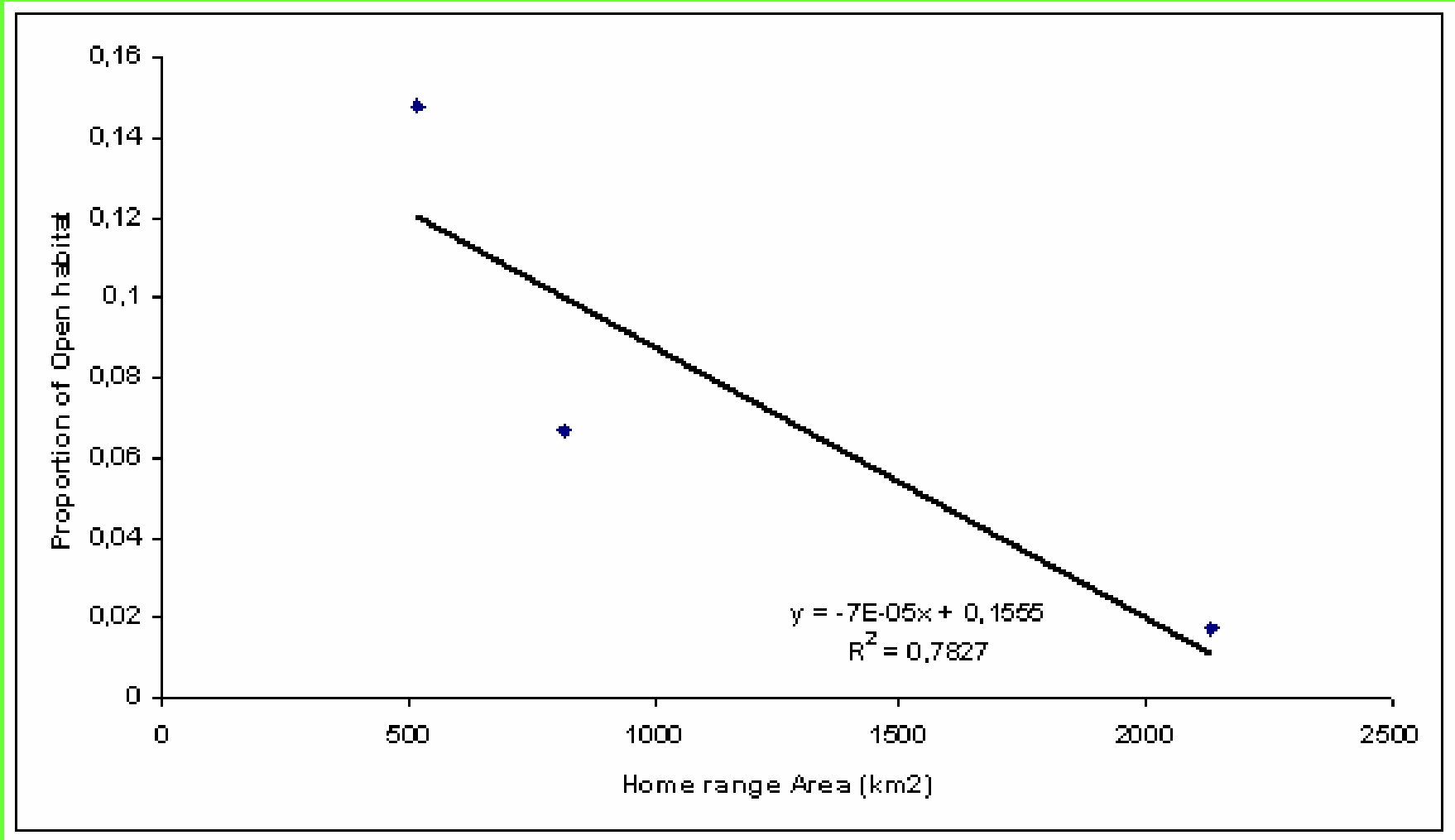
One location/hour =
presumed movements

12 hours on the ground in
same area

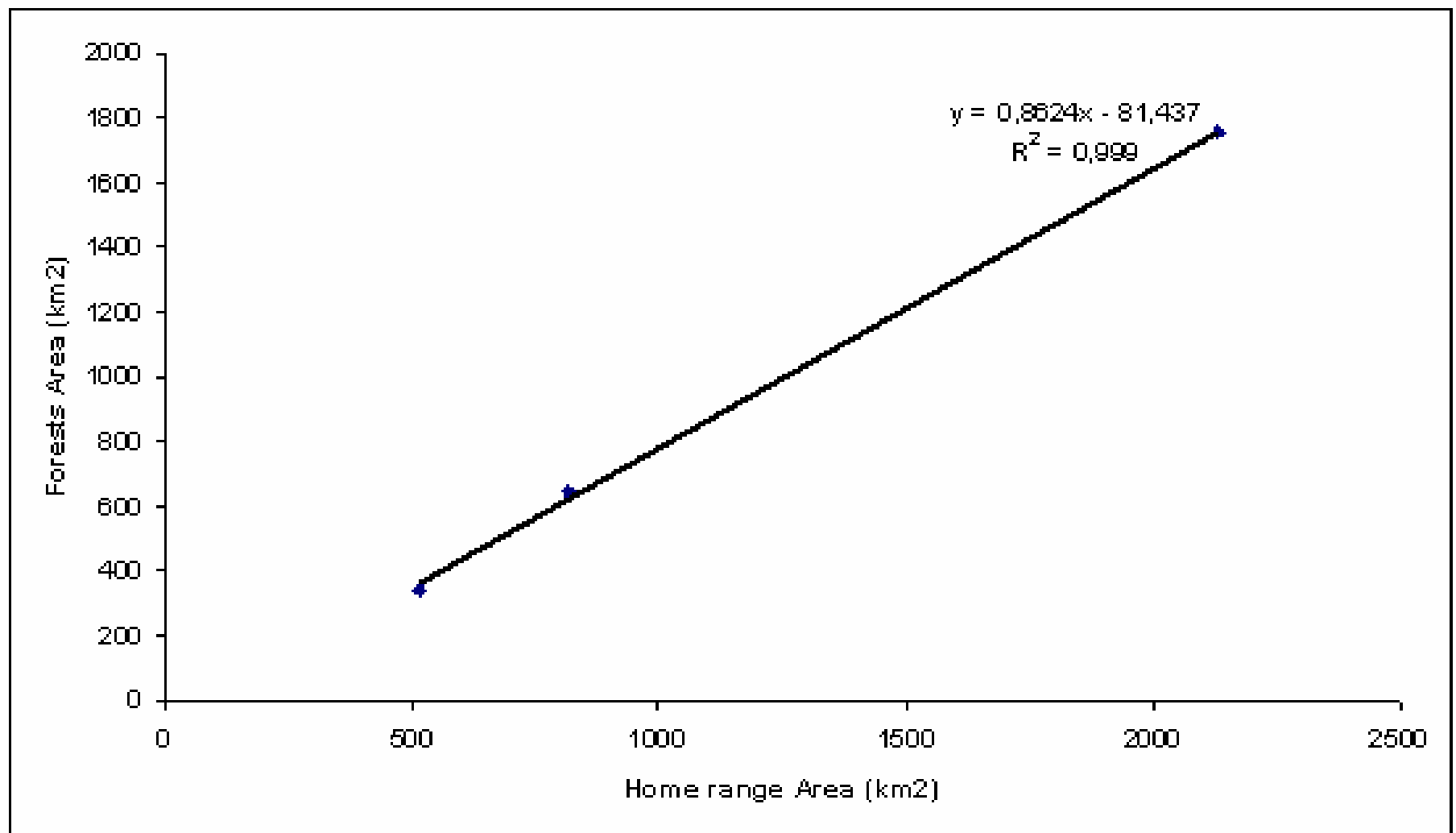
Corresponds to carcass
persistence tests carried out
within the facility limits



Proportion of open habitat vs home range size



Forest area vs home range size



Preliminary conclusions

- Eagles nesting in areas with high availability of nearby open habitats
 - have smaller home ranges
 - are less prone to using open habitats surrounding wind farms

Preliminary conclusions

- Eagles nesting in areas with low availability of nearby open habitats
 - Have greater home ranges
 - May be attracted to openings created near wind facilities which offer increased hunting areas
 - Have greater risk of collision with turbines

Conclusion

- Efforts must be made to avoid location of wind facilities near GOEA nesting sites
- When it can not be avoided
 - Reduce creation of openings to a minimum
 - Be aware of possible effects of carcass persistence tests

