

Some observations on census of raptors this trip:

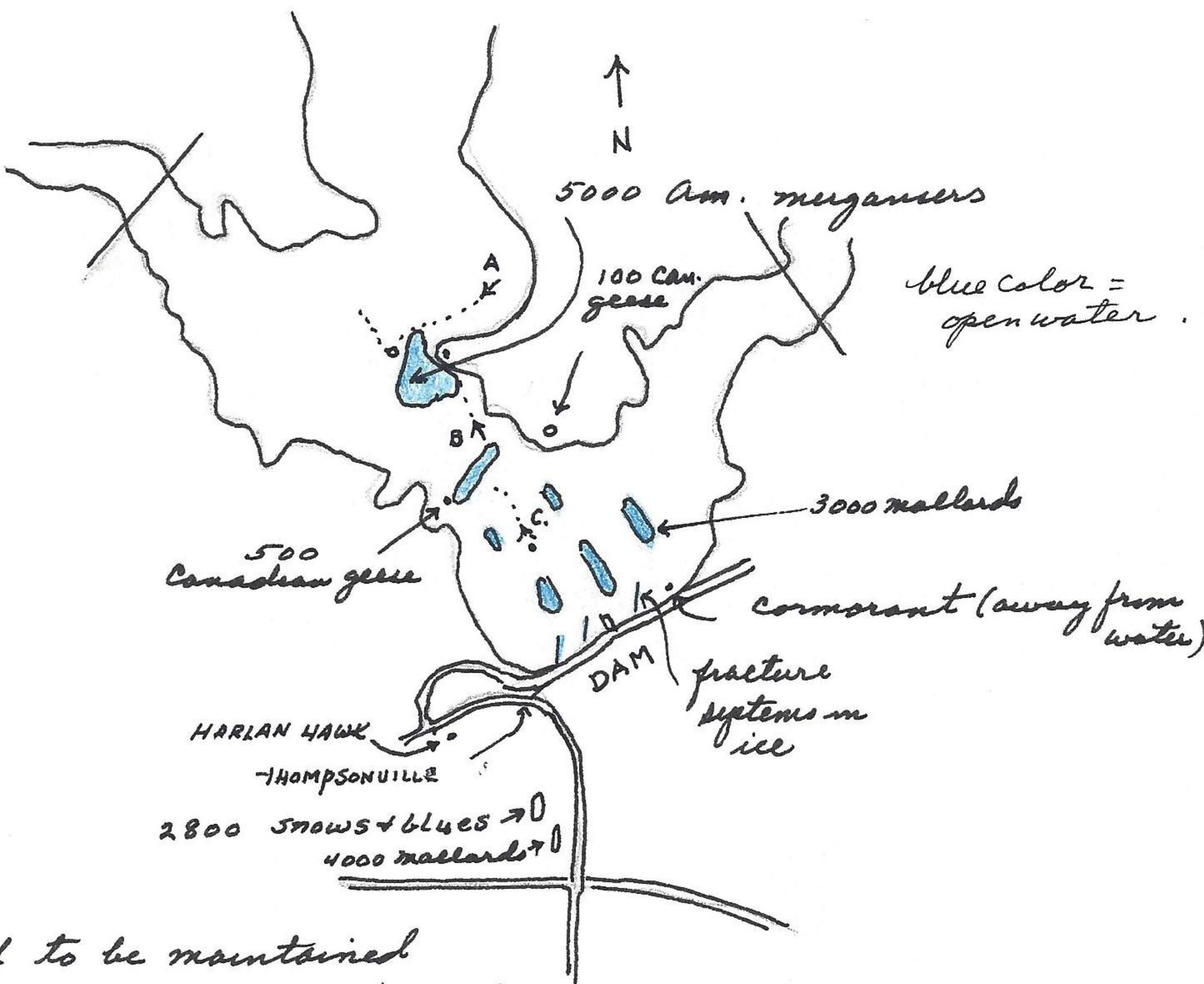
1. The flat Coastal plains which are extensively and completely used for crops, and especially in winter months when fields ~~are~~ have been plowed, are rarely used by raptors.
2. Crows, vultures and redtails are frequently associated together in the same region, especially crows and vultures.
3. There are definite area populations of raptors.
4. The sparrow hawk has the widest and most general distribution of the raptors.
5. There is a shift of the American roughleg to the south with severe weather of low temperatures and snow.

Perry Reservoir, Jefferson Co., Kansas

Jan. 12, 1975

Annette and I made trip to Perry Reservoir to check on ducks & geese. 1:30 P.M. No raptors between Lawrence and S of Thompsonville on highway 24 where we observed 1 marsh hawk and 2 redtails hunting cut field of corn. The Kaw River at LeCompton was solid <sup>[snow?]</sup> over sandbars and the water that was flowing was 40% ice masses. In fields S of Thompsonville were approx 4000 mallards in field and a group of approx 2800 snow + blue geese. The geese were within 2/10 mile of road and resting. From W overlook noted 12 open areas in lake, some small. The rest of lake new frozen water and reflective. These open area just N of dam seemed to be formed by natural processes rather than by water fowl. Con-

tinued E & N to Gap Point in Big Slough Park. In pond W of Gap Point were approx 5,000 Am. mergansers, 500 lesser scaups, 300 mallards, 7 gadwalls, 7 ringbill gulls over mergansers and 32 ringbills on ice N of open water.



This open water seemed to be maintained by the mergansers. An adult bald eagle No A flew to and alighted on N side open water and after 5 minutes flew N. Bald eagle B (immature) flew N and alighted in trees on W side Gap Point. Bald eagle C (immature) left ice and flew N to merganser area.