



Red-Shouldered Hawk

North Carolina Wildlife Profiles



Red-shouldered Hawk

Buteo lineatus

The red-shouldered hawk is a fairly common raptor in North Carolina. While most people cannot identify this hawk by sight, many are familiar with its two-part call. The blue jay often imitates the red-shoulder's scream, "kee-ah kee-ah." This handsome bird of prey can live in towns and suburbs, or in its favorite habitat—mature woods along streams and rivers and in swamps. Such wooded zones support the hawk's prey, but development has caused habitat to decline.

Description

The red-shouldered hawk is a type of hawk known as a "buteo." Buteos have broad wings and wide tails that are usually banded. Like other buteos, the red-shouldered hawk likes to soar, but it flaps its wings more than the red-tailed hawk. In direct flight it beats its wings several times and then glides. The red-shouldered hawk is a medium-sized hawk, smaller than the red-tailed hawk and larger than the broad-winged hawk. Adult red-shouldered hawks have a reddish, barred belly. One usually sees the red shoulders only when the bird perches nearby. Better field marks are the strongly barred black-and-white tail and upper wing feathers. This barring in the wing produces a translucent or light patch near the tip of the underwing. The male and female have similar plumage, but the female is noticeably larger than the male.

History and Status

Populations of red-shouldered hawks were once much larger in North Carolina than they are today. At one time, these hawks outnumbered the larger red-tailed hawk that prefers open lands mixed with woods. Red-shouldered hawks still breed throughout the state along wooded rivers. Bird-watchers are more likely to see these hawks during migration and in winter than during the breeding season.

Habitat and Habits

The red-shouldered hawk favors stream sides with open woods and small clearings to hunt for prey. It often perches for long periods in the lower part of a tree canopy waiting for prey. A pair of red-shouldered hawks will use the same territory of about 100 to 150 acres of suitable habitat year after year, and selects a large tree for the nest, often an oak or white pine, usually near some form of water. They build the nest where several large branches join at the trunk. The nest is made of small twigs and branches lined with down, moss and other fine materials. Red-shouldered hawks may nest as early as January in eastern North Carolina; three to four months later in our mountains. The young hatch after the hawks incubate their eggs for around four and a half weeks. Since each egg is incubated as it is laid, the young do not all hatch at the same time as with

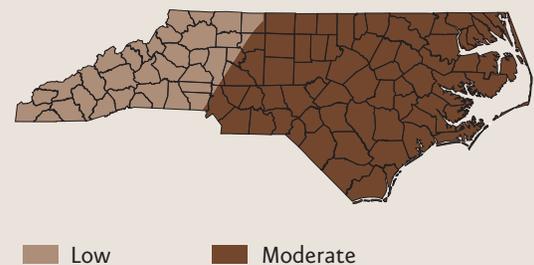
A pair of red-shouldered hawks wheeling and calling over a creek bottom is an unforgettable portrait of sight and sound.



Range and Distribution

The red-shouldered hawk occurs throughout the eastern United States, west to the eastern edge of the Great Plains. It also lives in southern Canada, northeastern Mexico and in western California. The red-shouldered hawk nests, overwinters, and migrates throughout North Carolina. It is most common in those counties with abundant bottomland and swamp forests. For this reason, the red-shouldered hawk is most common in the eastern part of the state, but may also be found along the larger rivers in our mountains.

Range Map



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some other hawks. As a result, each nest has different-sized young. The adults care for their young in the nest until they are about six weeks old. They continue to feed their young after the family has departed from the nest. The young are able to care for themselves in about eight to 10 weeks after leaving the nest.

People Interactions

Sometimes the red-shouldered hawk nests in suburban areas, giving residents an opportunity to watch nesting hawks closely. The birds are fairly noisy when courting and building their nests. A pair of binoculars will let you spy on this hawk without bothering it. A pair of red-shouldered hawks wheeling and calling over a creek bottom is an unforgettable portrait of sight and sound.

The red-shouldered hawk, along with many other raptors has the unfortunate reputation of being a “chicken hawk.” As a result, hawks are sometimes shot due to this common misconception.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, a law passed by Congress, prohibits the killing of red-shouldered hawks as well as other migratory nongame birds. These hawks do not damage economic interests.



A red-shouldered hawk with chicks.

Wild Facts

Classification

Class: Aves

Order: Falconiformes

Average Length

Length: 19 in.

Wingspan: 40 in.

Weight: 1.5 lbs.

Food

Small mammals up to the size of a squirrel or small rabbit, frogs, snakes, turtles, crayfish, some small birds and insects.

Breeding

Return to same territory year after year to breed. Usually do not breed until 2 years old. Nest once each season.

Young

2–6 eggs dull white or pale bluish-white, and marked with brown blotches. Male feeds female and helps with incubating. Eggs hatch after about 33 days incubation. Young first fly when 42–45 days old. Parents feed young for 8–10 weeks after they fledge.

Life Expectancy

50–80% of young die within first year. Adult mortality is 20–40% annually.

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NCWRC Interaction

Under federal and state law, it is illegal for anyone to injure, harass, kill or possess a bird of prey or any parts of a bird of prey. This includes harming or removing a nest. If you find an injured hawk, contact a licensed wildlife rehabilitator.

Red-shouldered hawks need healthy riparian forests for hunting and nesting. Avoid draining wetlands or impacting wooded stream corridors. Degraded habitat does not provide adequate nest sites or prey.

Hawks may suffer from improper pesticide use when they feed on prey that has been exposed to pesticides or feed on other animals that have ingested pesticides. Limit the use of pesticides when possible and always use according to directions on the label.



Q&A—Resources for Teachers

1. What are the most distinguishing field marks of the red-shouldered hawk?

A translucent crescent shape can be seen at the base of the outer flight feathers, when viewed from below. From above, the red shoulders are noticeable. The tail is long and black with narrow white bands.

2. Which is larger, the red-shouldered hawk or the broad-winged hawk?

The red-shouldered hawk is larger.

3. How does the red-shouldered hawk hunt its prey?

The hawk hunts from a perch and drops down onto its prey.

4. Is the red-shouldered hawk migratory?

The red-shouldered hawk is considered a partial migrant. Northern populations migrate short distances, possibly due to decline in prey availability on the breeding grounds. Southern populations do not appear to be migratory.

5. When is a good time to see or hear a red-shouldered hawk?

In late winter and early spring during courtship displays. Calling peaks between January and April.

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