

**EFFECTS OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
ON GRASSLAND BIRDS:
SWAINSON'S HAWK**



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This report is one in a series of literature syntheses on North American grassland birds. The need for these reports was identified by the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture (PPJV), a part of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The PPJV recently adopted a new goal, to stabilize or increase populations of declining grassland- and wetland-associated wildlife species in the Prairie Pothole Region. To further that objective, it is essential to understand the habitat needs of birds other than waterfowl, and how management practices affect their habitats. The focus of these reports is on management of breeding habitat, particularly in the northern Great Plains.

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Species for which syntheses are available or are in preparation:

American Bittern	Grasshopper Sparrow
Mountain Plover	Baird's Sparrow
Marbled Godwit	Henslow's Sparrow
Long-billed Curlew	Le Conte's Sparrow
Willet	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Wilson's Phalarope	Vesper Sparrow
Upland Sandpiper	Savannah Sparrow
Greater Prairie-Chicken	Lark Sparrow
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	Field Sparrow
Northern Harrier	Clay-colored Sparrow
Swainson's Hawk	Chestnut-collared Longspur
Ferruginous Hawk	McCown's Longspur
Short-eared Owl	Dickcissel
Burrowing Owl	Lark Bunting
Horned Lark	Bobolink
Sedge Wren	Eastern Meadowlark
Loggerhead Shrike	Western Meadowlark
Sprague's Pipit	Brown-headed Cowbird

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SWAINSON'S HAWK

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ORGANIZATION AND FEATURES OF THIS SPECIES ACCOUNT

Information on the habitat requirements and effects of habitat management on grassland birds were summarized from information in more than 4,000 published and unpublished papers. A **range map** is provided to indicate the relative densities of the species in North America, based on Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data. Although birds frequently are observed outside the breeding range indicated, the maps are intended to show areas where managers might concentrate their attention. It may be ineffectual to manage habitat at a site for a species that rarely occurs in an area. The species account begins with a brief **capsule statement**, which provides the fundamental components or keys to management for the species. A section on **breeding range** outlines the current breeding distribution of the species in North America, including areas that could not be mapped using BBS data. The **suitable habitat** section describes the breeding habitat and occasionally microhabitat characteristics of the species, especially those habitats that occur in the Great Plains. Details on habitat and microhabitat requirements often provide clues to how a species will respond to a particular management practice. A **table** near the end of the account complements the section on suitable habitat, and lists the specific habitat characteristics for the species by individual studies. A special section on **prey habitat** is included for those predatory species that have more specific prey requirements. The **area requirements** section provides details on territory and home range sizes, minimum area requirements, and the effects of patch size, edges, and other landscape and habitat features on abundance and productivity. It may be futile to manage a small block of suitable habitat for a species that has minimum area requirements that are larger than the area being managed. The Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) is an obligate brood parasite of many grassland birds. The section on **cowbird brood parasitism** summarizes rates of cowbird parasitism, host responses to parasitism, and factors that influence parasitism, such as nest concealment and host density. The impact of management depends, in part, upon a species' nesting phenology and biology. The section on **breeding-season phenology and site fidelity** includes details on spring arrival and fall departure for migratory populations in the Great Plains, peak breeding periods, the tendency to renest after nest failure or success, and the propensity to return to a previous breeding site. The duration and timing of breeding varies among regions and years. **Species' response to management** summarizes the current knowledge and major findings in the literature on the effects of different management practices on the species. The section on **management recommendations** complements the previous section and summarizes specific recommendations for habitat management provided in the literature. If management recommendations differ in different portions of the species' breeding range, recommendations are given separately by region. The **literature cited** contains references to published and unpublished literature on the management effects and habitat requirements of the species. This section is not meant to be a complete bibliography; a searchable, annotated bibliography of published and unpublished papers dealing with habitat needs of grassland birds and their responses to habitat management is posted at the Web site mentioned below.

This report has been downloaded from the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center World-Wide Web site, www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/literatr/grasbird/grasbird.htm. Please direct comments and suggestions to Douglas H. Johnson, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Geological Survey, 8711 37th Street SE, Jamestown, North Dakota 58401; telephone: 701-253-5539; fax: 701-253-5553; e-mail: Douglas_H_Johnson@usgs.gov.

SWAINSON'S HAWK
(*Buteo swainsoni*)

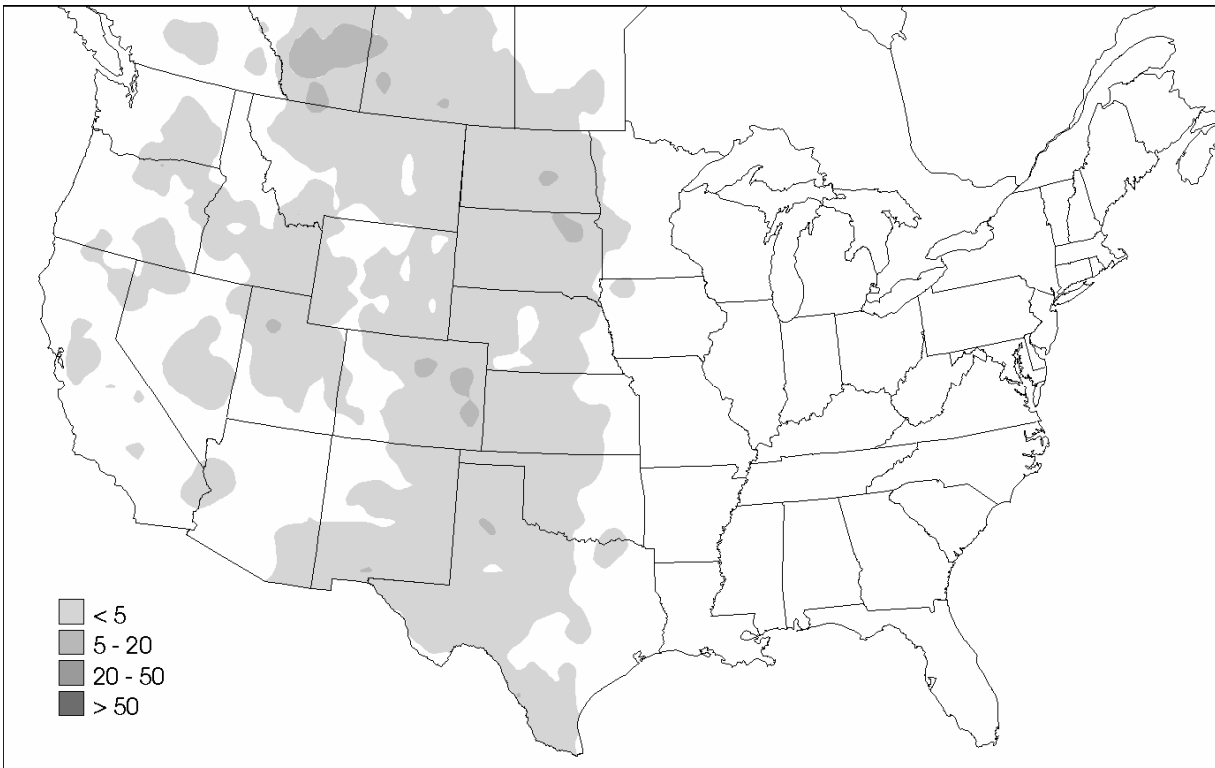


Figure. Breeding distribution of Swainson's Hawk in the United States and southern Canada, based on Breeding Bird Survey data, 1985-1991. Scale represents average number of individuals detected per route per year. Map from Price, J., S. Droege, and A. Price. 1995. The summer atlas of North American birds. Academic Press, London, England. 364 pages.

Key to management is providing open grasslands that contain patches of trees for nesting and perching and that are near cultivated areas.

Breeding range:

Swainson's Hawks breed from the southern Yukon Territories, through western British Columbia, to southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba, south from Washington, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota to California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and east to western Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, northwestern Missouri, Nebraska, central Oklahoma, and central Texas (National Geographic Society 1999). (See figure for the relative densities of Swainson's Hawks in the United States and southern Canada, based on Breeding Bird Survey data.)

Suitable habitat:

Swainson's Hawks prefer open grassland areas with scattered trees or with small clumps of trees or shrubs (Bent 1961, England et al. 1997). They use shortgrass, mixed-grass, tallgrass,

and sandhill prairies; aspen parklands; riparian areas; isolated trees; shelterbelts; woodlots; black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) colonies; pastures; hayland; and cropland (Saunders 1914, Bent 1961, Jacobson 1972, Stewart 1975, Dunkle 1977, Emmerich 1978, Johnsgard 1980, Clark et al. 1982, Faanes 1983, Gilmer and Stewart 1984, Schmutz 1987, Cable et al. 1992, Leslie 1992, Andersen 1995, Faanes and Lingle 1995, Haas 1997, Prescott 1997, Martell et al. 1998).

Swainson's Hawks nest in trees and shrubs that are either isolated, clumped, or part of shelterbelts (Cameron 1913; Saunders 1914; Bent 1961; Olendorff 1973; Maher 1974; Salt and Salt 1976; Dunkle 1977; Green and Morrison 1983; Thurow and White 1983; Schmutz 1984; Murphy 1991, 1993; Cable et al. 1992; Hansen 1994; Faanes and Lingle 1995; Hansen and Flake 1995). Nest height ranges from 0 to 18 m (Bent 1961, Stewart 1975, Dunkle 1977, Schmutz 1977, Munro and Reid 1982, Green and Morrison 1983, Gilmer and Stewart 1984, Restani 1991, Murphy 1993, Hansen 1994), whereas height of nest trees range from 2 to 22 m (Green and Morrison 1983, Restani 1991, Leslie 1992, Murphy 1993, Hansen 1994). Swainson's Hawks occasionally nest on artificial nest platforms or on the ground (Salt and Salt 1976, Schmutz 1977, Schmutz et al. 1984). They also have been reported nesting on the crossbars of telephone poles and on railway signal gantries (Dunkle 1977, James 1992).

Individual hawks respond differently to human disturbance (Dunkle 1977) and a tendency towards nest desertion appears to vary regionally (Fyfe and Olendorff 1976). Fyfe and Olendorff (1976) reported that in northeastern Colorado, Swainson's Hawks disturbed during late incubation did not desert nests. However, researchers in Alberta and Saskatchewan did not bother Swainson's Hawks during incubation because of their tendency to desert nests (Fyfe and Olendorff 1976). Dunkle (1977) found that some female hawks would allow a human to approach within a few meters of the nest before flushing, whereas other hawks would stay several hundred meters away if a human was near the nest. Males usually stayed twice as far away as females. About one-third of incubating females would not flush from their nests unless the observer climbed the nest tree, whereas brooding females frequently would flush from nests if a human walked nearby. In Alberta, Swainson's Hawks flushed from their nests when approaching humans were an average of 18 m from the nest (Schmutz 1987). Cameron (1913) found that one female Swainson's Hawk would allow people to stand directly under the nest tree, even when the people were talking loudly. A table near the end of the account lists the specific habitat characteristics for Swainson's Hawks by study.

Prey habitat:

Swainson's Hawks prey primarily on insects and small mammals (Cameron 1913; Olendorff 1973; Salt and Salt 1976; Dunkle 1977; Schmutz 1977; Gilmer and Stewart 1984; Torrance 1986; Johnson et al. 1987; McGrath 1988; Houston 1990, 1995, 1998; Restani 1991; James 1992; Hansen 1994). Other mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians also are preyed upon (Cameron 1913, Krause 1968, Olendorff 1973, Dunkle 1977, Schmutz 1977, Gilmer and Stewart 1984, Torrance 1986, Restani 1991, Hansen 1994, Andersen 1995, Knopf 1996). In Idaho, a group ranging in size from 31 to 238 Swainson's Hawks was attracted to a grasshopper (*Melanoplus* spp.) infestation in June, and each hawk fed on about 100 grasshoppers per day (Johnson et al. 1987). It was estimated that hawks consumed 310,000 grasshoppers while on the study area.

Swainson's Hawks may favor nest sites near either very low amounts of cropland, because of greater prey densities there, or very high amounts of cropland, because of the ease with which prey can be captured in harvested fields (Groskorth 1995).

Area requirements:

Estimates of home range size vary from 6.2 to 27.3 km² (Schmutz 1977, Andersen 1995). In Colorado, males had larger (31.7 km²) home ranges than females (19.9 km²) (Andersen 1995). In Alberta, the minimum radius of nesting territories was 0.35 km, with the assumption that nesting territories were circular and were centered on the nest site (Schmutz 1977).

Brown-headed Cowbird brood parasitism:

No known records of brood parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) exist.

Breeding-season phenology and site fidelity:

Swainson's Hawks occur on breeding areas from late March to early May through late November (Cameron 1913, Olendorff 1973, Maher 1974, Salt and Salt 1976, Janssen 1987, Houston 1990, Hansen 1994, Martell et al. 1998). In Nebraska, Swainson's Hawks arrive from their wintering grounds as early as January and depart as late as December (Johnsgard 1980). They often reuse nests built in previous years (Hansen 1994, Martell et al. 1998). Fidelity to mates and to nest sites has been documented (Houston 1990, Schmutz 1991, Andersen 1995). In Alberta, Swainson's Hawks did not change mates or territories in years following unsuccessful reproductive years (Schmutz 1991). Swainson's Hawks are known to renest following a nesting failure (Olendorff 1973, Leslie 1992).

Species' response to management:

Few studies have examined the effects of burning, mowing, or grazing on Swainson's Hawks. A number of researchers have investigated the influence of surrounding land use on nest placement and found that the proportion of cultivated land and grassland in the vicinity of nest sites was an important factor (Gilmer and Stewart 1984; Schmutz 1984, 1987, 1989; Groskorth 1995). Within the nesting area in southeastern Alberta, Swainson's Hawks preferred cultivated land over grassland (Schmutz 1987, 1989). Swainson's Hawks tolerated extensive (up to 90%) cultivation in the landscape surrounding nest sites as long as 10% remained in native grassland. In contrast, in the Regina Plain of Saskatchewan, Groskorth (1995) reported that Swainson's Hawks nested in areas with more grassland, trees, and shrubs and fewer wheat fields within 1 km of the nest site than random sites. Habitat use in Schmutz' (1989) study was examined within 41-km² plots in which the primary land use was cattle grazing or cultivation of cereal grains; cultivation on 80 plots ranged from 0 to 99%. Nest density was higher on areas with 11-30% cultivation than on areas with <11% cultivation (Schmutz 1984). Nest densities increased as cultivation increased to 30% and then showed no further change (Schmutz 1989). Of 37 nesting pairs, 57% that nested within 1 km of cultivated fields raised ≥2 young, compared to 28% of pairs that nested >1 km from cultivated fields (Schmutz 1987). Groskorth's (1995) study area consisted mainly of wheat fields; few natural grasslands or trees remained. Nests were farther from buildings and water and were closer to human communities >2 km² in size than to human communities <2 km² in size; large human communities may have been attractive to hawks

because of high tree density near human habitation. Of 34 nest sites, 11 nest sites were in areas where the percentage of wheat within 1 km of the nest site was <5%, but 15 nest sites were in areas with >75% wheat surrounding the nest site. For 27 nests in North Dakota, land use was recorded both within 100 m and within 1 km of nests (Gilmer and Stewart 1984). Mixed-grass pasture and hayland were the dominant land uses within both 100 m and 1 km of nest sites. Some Swainson's Hawk pairs tolerated agricultural disturbance: two pairs nested where cropland area within 1 km was >60%, and two pairs nested in sites surrounded by cultivated crops within 100 m. In a landscape dominated by agriculture in Manitoba, four nests were surrounded by cropland and four were near native grass or pasture (Munro and Reid 1982).

In and adjacent to the Pawnee National Grassland in Colorado, 90 nests were in natural settings such as creek bottoms or grasslands, whereas 60 nests were in trees near human-created structures such as abandoned farmsteads, ditches, and created ponds (Olendorff 1973). Nests on the Pawnee National Grassland had higher apparent nest success (not statistically tested) than nests on private lands. Remote nests or nests on posted land (i.e., with limited access or no trespassing allowed) were more successful than easily accessible nests or nests near unposted land. Nests near roads were more successful than nests away from roads; nests near unimproved roads (trails used by farmers and ranchers) were more successful than nests near improved (paved or gravel) roads; and nests near posted roads were more successful than nests on unposted roads. Of 157 nests found in the Pawnee National Grassland, 118 were in grassland, 25 in abandoned cropland fields, and 14 in cultivated land (Leslie 1992). In relatively undisturbed Idaho shrubsteppe, nesting pairs had more primary and secondary roads near their nests than did random points (Hansen 1994). The mean distance from a nest to buildings was 8.9 km, to primary roads was 3.4 km, and to secondary roads was 2.8 km. The mean length of road within 3 km of nests was 20.6 km.

Of 17 eggs collected in the prairie regions of Canada during a period (1966-1988) of extensive organochloride use, three eggs had critical levels of dieldrin and one egg had critical levels of heptachlor epoxide (Noble and Elliot 1990). Swainson's Hawk eggs from Saskatchewan and Alberta showed significant declines in dieldrin levels by 1988, but levels of dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE) and heptachlor epoxide had not declined (Noble and Elliot 1990). In western Saskatchewan, unhatched eggs in nests of Swainson's Hawks were examined for possible effects of pesticide contamination; organochlorine was not found to be responsible for lack of hatching (Houston et al. 1991).

Management Recommendations:

In the absence of large tracts of native prairie, Swainson's Hawks will breed in small patches of natural or semi-natural cover containing trees near cultivated areas (Schmutz 1987).

Plant trees and, if necessary, build livestock exclosures around existing stands of trees to provide and protect nesting sites (Olendorff and Stoddart 1974).

Provide artificial nest sites for Swainson's Hawks near cultivated lands where nest trees are limiting (Olendorff 1973). Place wire-basket nest structures in known nesting trees to reduce destruction of nests by wind.

Table. Swainson's Hawk habitat characteristics.

Author(s)	Location(s)	Habitat(s) Studied*	Species-specific Habitat Characteristics
Andersen 1995	Colorado	Shortgrass pasture, woodland	Nested in one-seeded junipers (<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>), cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i> spp.), elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.), and twoneedle pine (<i>Pinus edulis</i>)
Bent 1961	North Dakota, Saskatchewan	Idle mixed-grass, woodland	In North Dakota, nested in tree groves and shelterbelts; nests were 12 m above ground in elm, 4.6 m above ground in oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.), 2.4 m above ground in a small tree, and 4.3 m above ground in a cottonwood. In Saskatchewan, nested along streams in cottonwoods and other poplars (<i>Populus</i> spp.), in willow (<i>Salix</i>), box elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>), on the shelf of a cutbank in open country, on the ground in a patch of bushes, and in a lone poplar on an open plain; nests ranged in height from 2.0 to 10.7 m above ground
Cable et al. 1992	Kansas	Woodland	Nested in windbreaks
Cameron 1913	Montana	Idle shortgrass, shortgrass pasture	Nested in white ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>), cottonwood, cedar (<i>Juniperus</i>), pine (<i>Pinus</i>), and in a low tree by a roadside
Clark et al. 1982	Colorado, New Mexico, Utah	Colonies of burrowing mammals, idle shortgrass	Were observed on black-tailed prairie dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>) colonies, which generally were found in shortgrass prairie
Dunkle 1977	Wyoming	Idle shortgrass, shrubsteppe, wet meadow	Nested on the crossbars of a telephone pole, in narrowleaf cottonwood (<i>Populus angustifolia</i>) or peachleaf willow (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>), in willow shrubs <5 m high; nest trees were isolated or in tree clumps, in dry grass, in

			irrigated meadows, or near the edge of these habitat types; nest height in trees (measured from the top of the nest to the ground) ranged from 2.0 to 11.6 m with a mean of 7.6 m, whereas nest height in shrubs ranged from 2.0 to 4.3 m with a mean of 2.4 m; the most successful nests were the six lowest nests that were <2.5 m from the ground; did not nest near houses
Emmerich 1978	South Dakota	Woodland	Were found in tree claims (nonlinear plantings of trees ≥ 2.1 ha not planted in rows) that were heavily grazed and that contained many dead trees, few or no shrubs, and low volume of tree foliage
Faanes 1983	North Dakota	Idle mixed-grass, mixed-grass pasture, woodland	Were common in native prairie associated with wooded draws
Faanes and Lingle 1995	Nebraska	Cropland, idle mixed-grass, idle shortgrass, idle tallgrass, pasture, tame hayland, wet meadow, wetland, woodland	Nested in upland prairie in single trees or in shelterbelts adjacent to grassland
Gilmer and Stewart 1984	North Dakota	Cropland, hayland, idle, mixed-grass pasture, tame pasture, wetland, woodland	Nested in shelterbelts, wetland borders, abandoned farmsteads, rights-of-way, isolated trees, tree claims (clumped trees other than 1- or 2-row shelterbelts), coulees, and active farmsteads; 75% of nests sites were directly or indirectly produced by humans; nested in cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), Chinese elm (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>), peachleaf willow, box elder, green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>), American elm (<i>U. americana</i>), and Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)—all but cottonwood and willow were planted by humans; nest

			height ranged from 2.1 to 17.8 m above ground; land use within 100 m and 1 km of occupied nests was mostly pasture and hayland; some nesting pairs tolerated agricultural disturbance: two pairs nested where cropland area within 1 km was >60%, and two pairs nested in sites surrounded by 100 m of cultivated crops
Green and Morrison 1983	Oregon	Shrubsteppe	Nests were at an average height of 4.7 m above ground; nest trees had an average height of 6.2 m
Groskorth 1995	Saskatchewan	Cropland, tame grassland, woodland	Preferred nesting in areas with less wheat and more grassland, trees, and shrubs surrounding the nest than at random sites; nest sites were farther from buildings and water and closer to larger (>2 km ²) human communities than were random sites; of 34 nest sites, 32% were in areas with <5% wheat within 1 km of the nest and 44% were in areas with >75% wheat within 1 km of the nest
Haas 1997	North Dakota	Woodland	Nested in shelterbelts and along wooded creeks
Hansen 1994, Hansen and Flake 1995	Idaho	Shrubsteppe, woodland	Nested in narrowleaf cottonwood, water birch (<i>Betula occidentalis</i>), and Utah juniper (<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>); mean height of nests was about 4 m and mean height of nesting substrate was about 6 m; median diameter at breast height (dbh) of nest trees was 29 cm; most nest trees were within 40 m of an adjacent tree; nest sites had more primary and secondary roads nearby than did random points; mean distance from nests to buildings was 8.9 km, to primary roads was 3.4 km, and to secondary roads was 2.8 km; mean length of road within 3 km of nests was 20.6 km
James 1992	Saskatchewan	Urban	Nested in residential areas; nests were built in trees in

			private yards, in a railway signal gantry above a road, in a city park, in coniferous trees (Black Hills spruce [<i>Picea glauca</i>], blue spruce [<i>P. pungens</i>]), and in maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.) trees
Johnsgard 1980	Nebraska	Cropland, hayland, idle, idle mixed-grass, idle tallgrass, wet meadow	Found in high plains and sandhills with only scattered trees
Leslie 1992	Colorado	Cropland, idle, mixed-grass pasture, shortgrass pasture, woodland	Nested in grassland, abandoned fields, cultivated land, riparian areas, windbreaks, and grazed grasslands; of 157 nests, 63 were in lone trees, 56 were in small groves of <10 trees, and 38 were in large groves of ≥ 10 trees; of 153 nests, 76 were in cottonwood, 34 were in willow, and 43 were in introduced tree species; introduced species included Chinese elm and Russian olive; average measurements for nest trees were 11.6 m tree height, 53.2 cm dbh, and 12.1 m crown width
Maher 1974	Saskatchewan	Burned mixed-grass, idle mixed-grass, mixed-grass hayland, mixed-grass pasture, woodland	Nested in poplars growing in coulees and in quaking aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>) groves
Martell et al. 1998	Minnesota	Cropland, idle tallgrass, pasture	Nested in woodlots, shelterbelts, and lone trees in or near areas of intensive agriculture; nests were built in cottonwood, ash, box elder, spruce, and red pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)
Munro and Reid 1982	Manitoba	Cropland, idle mixed-grass, pasture	Four nests were surrounded by small-grain fields and four were near native grass or pasture; all nests were near the tops of quaking aspen at heights of 4.3-11.2 m from top of nest to the ground

Murphy 1991, 1993	North Dakota	Burned mixed-grass, burned tame, idle mixed-grass, idle tame, mixed-grass pasture, tame pasture, wetland	Nested in trees or shrubs; mean nest-tree measurements were 21.41 cm dbh, 10.09 m tree height, 8.25 m nest height, and 8.31 m to edge of tree clump
Olendorff 1973	Colorado	Cropland, idle shortgrass, shortgrass pasture, woodland	Of 150 nests, all were in trees, 90 were located in creek bottoms, grasslands, or cultivated land, and 60 were located on human-created structures; abandoned farmsteads were the most commonly used human-created nesting site; nests on the Pawnee National Grassland were more successful than nests on private lands; remote nests or nests on posted land (i.e., with limited access or no trespassing allowed) were more successful than easily accessible nests or nests on unposted land; nests near a road were more successful than nests away from roads; however, nests near unimproved roads (trails used by farmers) were more successful than nests near improved (paved or gravel) roads, and nests near posted roads were more successful than nests on unposted roads
Prescott 1997	Alberta	Cropland, hayland, mixed-grass pasture, shrubland, tame pasture, woodland	Were most abundant in shelterbelts, followed by upland shrubs, mixed-grass pasture, tame pasture, hayfield, fallow cropland, upland trees, and cropland
Restani 1991	Montana	Pasture, woodland	Nested in willows and Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>); average nest measurements were 5.1 m height of nest substrate, 3.8 m nest height, and 7% slope
Salt and Salt 1976	Alberta	Cropland, idle, idle grassland, parkland,	Nested in bushes and trees such as birch (<i>Betula</i>), willow, buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>), and caragana

		pasture	(<i>Caragana</i>); nested infrequently on the ground
Saunders 1914	Montana	Idle shortgrass, woodland	Nested in cottonwood trees and in pines at the base of mountains
Schmutz 1977	Alberta	Cropland, pasture, wetland, woodland	Nested on the ground, in planted trees, and on artificial nesting structures; nest height averaged about 4 m
Schmutz 1984, 1987, 1989	Alberta	Cropland, idle mixed-grass, mixed-grass pasture, tame hayland, tame pasture, woodland	Preferred cultivated land over grassland regardless of the proportion of cultivated land in the nesting area; nest density was higher on areas with 11-30% cultivation than on areas with <11% cultivation, and nest densities increased as cultivation increased to 30% and then showed no further change; of 37 nesting pairs, 57% that nested within 1 km of cultivated fields raised ≥ 2 young, compared to 28% of pairs that nested >1 km from cultivated fields; of 172 nests, all were in trees; nested in windbreaks surrounding farmyards
Stewart 1975	North Dakota	Cropland, idle mixed-grass, woodland	Nested in areas of cropland or native prairie that included brushy margins of native forested tracts, thickets of natural trees, shelterbelts, or tree claims; nested in American elm, bur oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>), peachleaf willow, cottonwood, shrubs, ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), quaking aspen, box elder, green ash, hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.), plum (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), and balsam poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>); also nested on the ground; nest heights ranged from 0 to 18 m with a mean of 6 m
Thurow and White 1983	Idaho	Desert shrubsteppe	Nested in Utah juniper

*In an effort to standardize terminology among studies, various descriptors were used to denote the management or type of habitat. “Idle” used as a modifier (e.g., idle tallgrass) denotes undisturbed or unmanaged (e.g., not burned, mowed, or grazed) areas. “Idle” by itself denotes unmanaged areas in which the plant species were not mentioned. Examples of “idle” habitats include weedy or fallow areas (e.g., oldfields), fencerows, grassed waterways, terraces, ditches, and road rights-of-way. “Tame” denotes introduced plant species (e.g., smooth brome [*Bromus inermis*]) that are not native to North American prairies. “Hayland”

refers to any habitat that was mowed, regardless of whether the resulting cut vegetation was removed. “Burned” includes habitats that were burned intentionally or accidentally or those burned by natural forces (e.g., lightning). In situations where there are two or more descriptors (e.g., idle tame hayland), the first descriptor modifies the following descriptors. For example, idle tame hayland is habitat that is usually mowed annually but happened to be undisturbed during the year of the study.

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