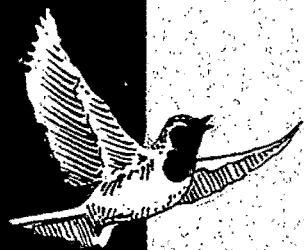


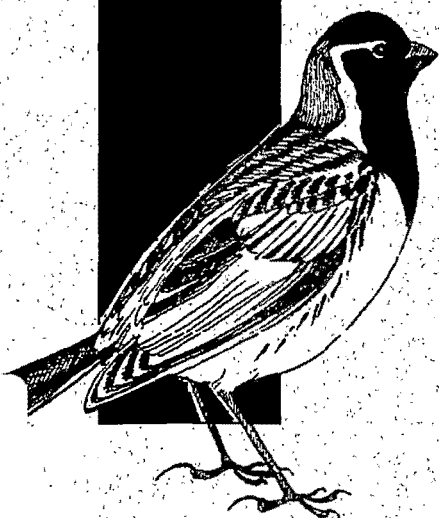
THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE GOSHAWK (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*): FOREST MANAGEMENT AND ITS STATUS ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Kim Titus (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Box 240020, Douglas, AK 99824), Chris Iverson (USDA Forest Service, Regional Office, Box 21628, Juneau, AK 99802), Gene DeGayner (USDA Forest Service, Stikine Area, Box 309, Petersburg, AK 99833), Rich Lowell (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Douglas, AK 99824), and Craig Flatten (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Ketchikan, AK 99901).

In 1991, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated the northern goshawk as a "Category 2" candidate species throughout its range due to the loss of late seral and old-growth forest habitat. That same year, the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game began a study of Queen Charlotte Goshawk (*A. g. laingi*) ecology on the Tongass National Forest. Analysis of relocation data reveal goshawk selection for productive old-growth forest and little use or avoidance of all other habitat types. Further, a total of less than 40 goshawk nest sites have been located in Southeast Alaska despite 5 years of intensive survey. These findings in conjunction with the conversion of approximately 1 million acres of productive old-growth in Southeast Alaska over the past 40 years has heightened management concern for the goshawk. On May 2, 1994, a petition was filed with the USFWS to list the Queen Charlotte Goshawk as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. On June 29, 1995, the USFWS found that "listing" was not warranted at this time, but warned that without substantial changes in current Tongass land management the goshawk would be imperiled. An interagency Goshawk Conservation Assessment is being conducted to understand the goshawk's conservation status and provide management considerations necessary to sustain goshawks and their habitats. Assessment information is being integrated into the Tongass Land Management revision process.



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