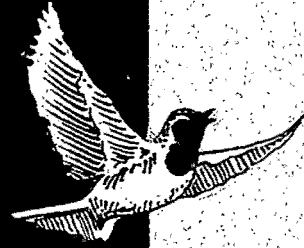


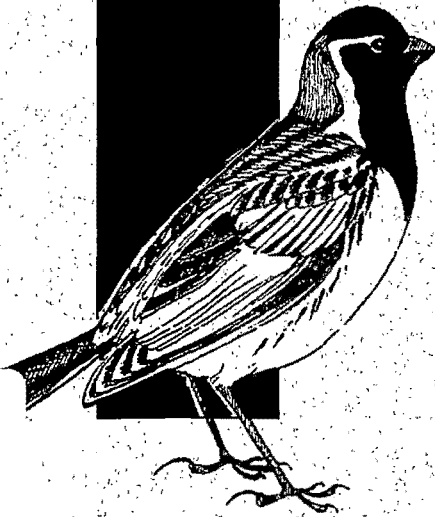
QUEEN CHARLOTTE GOSHAWK (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*) SELECTION OF FOREST COVER TYPES AND HOME RANGE SIZE ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA

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We used aerial radiotelemetry relocations of adult goshawks to determine home range size and to test patterns of habitat selection in pristine versus clearcut portions of the Tongass National Forest. We monitored 24 adult goshawks during the nesting (15 March - 15 August) and winter seasons, representing 32 sampling units for log-ratio compositional analyses of habitat selection. Our analyses compared point estimates of habitat use with estimates of the seasonal use area of a bird as determined by the minimum convex polygon home range estimate. We used Forest Service timber and land type maps within a geographic information system to determine habitat cover types, discern old-growth forest blocks, and buffer edges for interior old-growth versus edge old-growth habitat selection. During the nesting season 67% of all relocations were in productive upland old-growth forest or forested riparian ecotones. There was selection against early succession and clearcut cover types. There was strong selection for old-growth forest cover types compared with the availability of this habitat in goshawk use areas. We found similar selection for coarse-grained canopy (usually higher volume old-growth forests) forests during the winter. We tested for differences in selection comparing 'non-productive' forest, 'productive' forest <100 m from edge and 'productive' forest > 100 m from edge. In both the nesting and winter seasons, we found strong selection for productive forest but we were unable to demonstrate differences in selection for forest edges versus forest interior patches.



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