

Project Update: July 2017

Between January and April 2017, we developed fieldwork activities in southern, central and northern Chile, and central Peru. We worked with biologists, falconers and nature photographers in areas including southern temperate forests, Mediterranean sclerophilous forests, Chilean Puna and Peruvian inter-Andino valleys. The principal outcomes derived from this work are the following:

- 1) The first population of the rufous-tailed hawk (*Buteo ventralis*) discovered in a non-mountainous area at the coastal plateau in central-southern Chile. This population seems to be very dense and currently threatened by wind farm projects, situated very close to the nesting sites. The species have not been included in the project's impact studies, so we are trying to convince authorities to take measures to protect this important breeding population.
- 2) The first records of stopover areas and communal roosting use by the migratory white-throated hawk (*Buteo albigula*) in the Andes of northernmost Chile and central Peru.



Surveying rufous-tailed hawk and white-throated hawk breeding pairs at Los Alerces National Park, Argentina. November 2016.



A juvenile rufous-tailed hawk, from the new discovered coastal population in the Arauco Province, southern Chile.



An adult male white-throated hawk called "Lanahue" after a journey of more than 3.000 km from Contulmo (his breeding area in southern Chile) to Valle del Mantaro (his first stopover area in the Central Andes of Peru). Thanks to the satellite transmitter on his back, we located that will be the most important migratory stopover area for the species, were we see many individuals foraging and roosting.