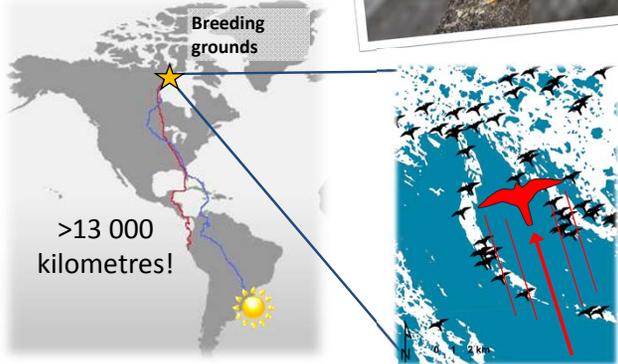


Reproductive Ecology of a Long-Distance Migrant: the Tundra Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*)

K. Peck^{1,3,*}, V. Lamarre^{1,3}, P. Galipeau^{1,3}, M. Jaffré^{1,3}, A. Anctil⁴, B. Robinson⁵, A. Franke^{2,4,5} et J. Bêty^{1,3} *kristen.peck01@uqar.ca

APRIL: Spring migration

After spending the winter in the south, peregrine falcons return to their breeding grounds...

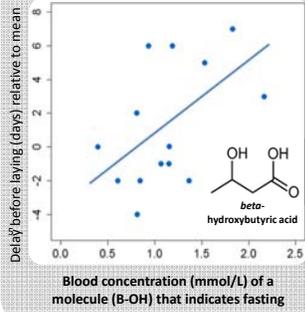


MAY: Pre-reproduction period

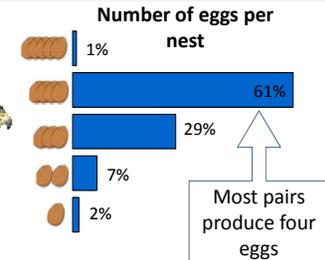
When they arrive, they find a mate and a nesting territory to defend



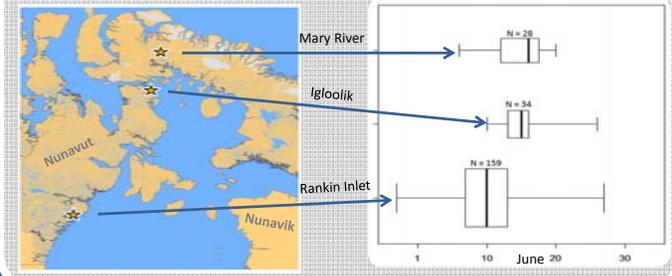
However, not all birds arrive in the same body condition. Females in lower body condition delay laying compared to birds in better condition



JUNE: Egg laying



The higher the latitude, the later the lay date:



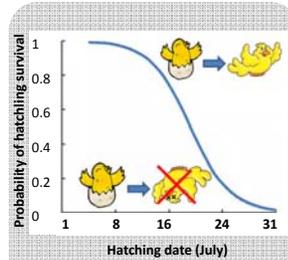
JULY: Incubation and hatching



Mean incubation time = 34.5 days



Adults share incubation duties, but the male provides most of the food for the incubating female



However, not all eggs hatch. Hatch success depends upon:

- Lay date (earlier is better)
- Nest predation; some loss of eggs occurs as a result of nest predation, but it is very minor.

Predation during incubation:



AUGUST: Raising and fledging

Finally, the young grow up. Adults feed them until they are old enough to hunt for themselves



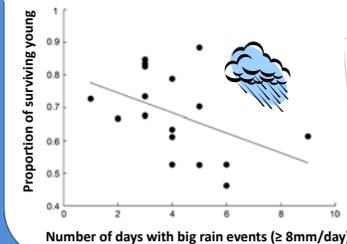
Hatching -> Fledging 40 - 46 days



Again there are challenges for the young. Their survival to maturity can be hindered by:

- The appetite of predators
- Heavy rainfall
- Availability of food

Chick predation:



SEPTEMBER: Return to the south

Return to the south

In mid-September, adult peregrines migrate southward to wintering areas in South America...



... but this time with their young!