

Table 1: Species totals for each of the first 5 years of the IBSP Hawkwatch

hours	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	UNKN	Total	
2000	312	230	31	10	143	472	53	15	49	39	1407	48	7	52	83	89	113	2841
2001	319	390	153	21	232	1207	139	7	23	39	1256	40	4	62	195	109	90	3967
2002	503	227	105	18	90	941	97	12	27	424	1511	34	1	55	341	133	97	4113
2003	640	317	255	22	189	1454	155	13	75	9553	1987	58	2	88	508	148	84	14908
2004	694	200	60	24	51	1053	135	9	49	277	1814	50	4	22	249	114	68	4179
Total	2468	1364	604	95	705	5127	579	56	223	10332	7975	230	18	279	1376	593	452	30008

Figure 1:
Illinois Beach State Park
Hawk Watch
2000 - 2004

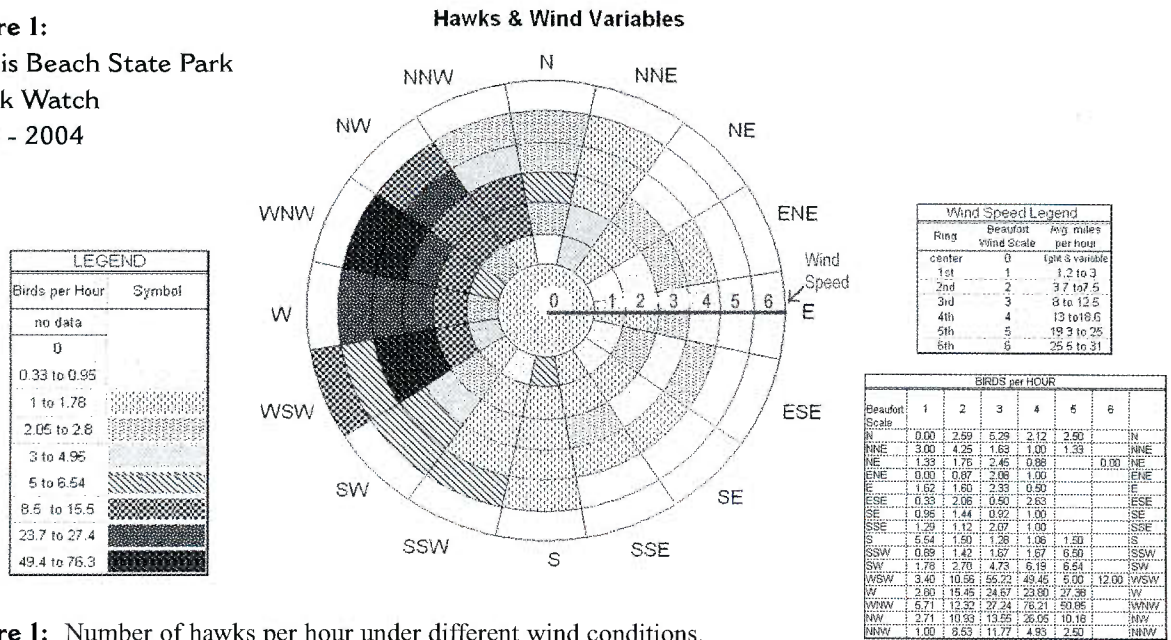


Figure 1: Number of hawks per hour under different wind conditions. Direction is set by the compass, with North at the top, and wind speed increases away from the center. Wind speed is indicated on the Beaufort Scale.

Chart by Janice Sweet

Indeed, these three species are the only ones to have exceeded yearly counts of 1,000, and Red-tailed Hawks have done so all five years. It should be noted, however, that 93% of our Broad-winged Hawks were recorded in 2003, and in fact 91% can be accounted for with just six days of observation. Because of this extreme variability in Broad-winged Hawk numbers, we also note yearly totals without Broad-winged Hawks. Because of the geography of our site (Lake Michigan provides a leading line to those hawks that are unwilling to cross large bodies of water), our biggest flights come on northwest to west winds, as can be seen from Fig. 1.



Turkey Vulture: Although Turkey Vultures can be seen moving past our site for most of the season, the first two weeks in October are the peak time for them. During that period, we have recorded them during 25% of our hours of observation. They are best seen on clear days with west to northwest winds, like most of our hawks, and they show two daily peaks – one at 11 a.m., and one at 3 p.m. *Photo by Eric Walters*



Osprey: Ospreys are primarily an early-season migrant. Although we have had them as late as the end of November, their peak comes during the third week of September, when they are seen during 31% of our hours of observation. They prefer west winds, the stronger the better, on relatively warm days, and are most likely to be seen late in the day – even by 2 p.m., they are only at 40% of the peak frequency at 4 p.m. *Photo by Mary Kay Rubey*