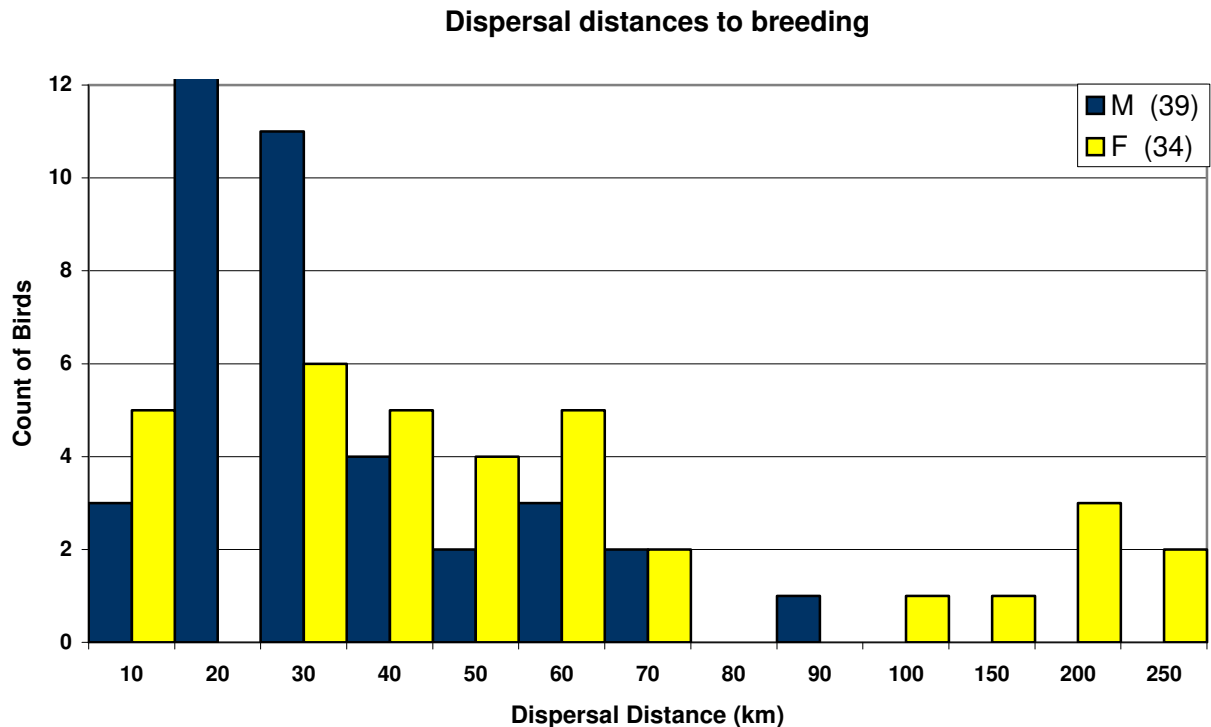


Appendix IV

Figure 5. Dispersal distances of breeding Peregrines (1991-2006)



Females are travelling consistently further than males to breed. This trend has been observed in most bird of prey species. We have found, on average, females are moving ~70 km to breed compared to an average of only ~30 km for males. Curiously we have also found six females and two males breeding at the same site at which they were raised. This is a phenomenon referred to as “queuing” and serves as the only example of co-operative breeding found in Australian Peregrines.

Figure 6. Nest site selection of Peregrines (1991-2006)

Breeding Nest choice	Males			Females		
	Natal nest site			Natal nest site		
	Cliff	Stick nest	Hollow	Cliff	Stick nest	Hollow
Cliff	32	1		23	1	
Stick nest	3			6	1	
Hollow				1		1

Males appear to be more conservative in their nest selections. There also appears to be a surprising amount of interbreeding between the birds of cliff origin and those from stick nests. The nest site choices of offspring from tree hollows remains largely unresolved with only the one sighting so far. Surveying of these populations remains a high priority for the ongoing work of the project.

