**About the Harris Center for Conservation Education**

The Harris Center connects people to the natural world through land protection, education of all ages, conservation research, and programs that encourage active participation in the great outdoors. Learn more at harriscenter.org.

**About New Hampshire Audubon**

Protecting New Hampshire’s natural environment for wildlife and for people through education, conservation research, land stewardship, and environmental policy. Learn more at nhaudubon.org.

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**Pack Monadnock Raptor Observatory**

**The fall hawk migration**

is one of the great wonders of the natural world, and we’re fortunate to have one of New England’s premier locations for watching this spectacle right here in our backyard: the Pack Monadnock Raptor Observatory, celebrating more than a decade of hawk migration data collection near the summit of Pack Monadnock in Miller State Park in Peterborough.

The Observatory not only provides valuable, long-term data on migrating raptors, but it also reaches thousands of people annually as the Monadnock Region’s most vibrant outdoor classroom. We welcome you during the fall migration season (September 1 to November 15), when Harris Center biologists and volunteers staff the observatory daily to count raptors and talk to visitors about the project. You’re also invited to join us for special events, including our annual Raptor Release Day, when we return a rehabilitated bird of prey to the wild.

**What Are Migratory Raptors?**

Diurnal (or day-active) raptors are sometimes referred to simply as “hawks.” However, in addition to hawks, this group also includes eagles, falcons, ospreys, vultures, kites, and harriers. Of the 32 raptor species that occur in North America, at least 20 are migratory – moving seasonally in search of food. We regularly observe up to 15 of these species at the Pack Monadnock Raptor Observatory.

**Why Study Raptors?**

Raptors are particularly good indicators of environmental health because they inhabit most ecosystem types, occupy large home ranges, feed at the top of the food web, and are highly sensitive to chemical contamination and other human disturbance. Spring and fall are ideal times to collect data on raptors because they congregate during migration along coastlines, prominent mountain ridges, and river valleys, making it easy to tally them. Conducting standardized long-term counts of migrating raptors can provide important information on their migration patterns and behaviors, as well as changes to their populations.
Why Pack Monadnock?
Many raptors migrate long distances to their wintering grounds in South and Central America. In order to conserve energy for the journey, they soar on updrafts created by favorable winds and thermals produced by heat rising from the landscape below. (With the wind at their backs, many raptors can travel distances of 250-300 miles in a single day!) It is this combination of geography and weather patterns that brings raptors to Pack Monadnock.

Our data have demonstrated healthy rebounds in Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon populations, which were once in decline due to the use of DDT. We have also recorded population declines in the American Kestrel and the Northern Harrier, signaling the need for local and regional conservation actions on behalf of these species.

Follow the Migration on HawkCount!
During the migration season, detailed daily reports are posted on hawkcount.org, an online database managed by the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA).

You Can Help
The Observatory relies on donations from individuals and community partners, as well as the support of many volunteers who help with everything from tallying raptors to teaching visiting school groups. To volunteer or donate to the Pack Monadnock Observatory, visit harriscenter.org.

What Have We Learned?
Accurate knowledge of population status and trends is fundamental to wildlife conservation, but reliable information is lacking for many raptor species. Counts of migrating raptors may be the key to filling these gaps.

The Pack Monadnock Raptor Observatory’s long-term data set provides vital information on migratory raptors, as well as other bird species and even monarch butterflies and dragonflies. On average, more than 11,000 raptors are tallied from Pack each fall. The vast majority of these are Broad-winged Hawks, which migrate in large groups known as “kettles” during mid- and late September.

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