

CONSERVATION STATUS OF TROPICAL RAPTORS¹

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ABSTRACT.—Seventy-six percent (222) of the world's 292 species of diurnal raptors are found mainly or completely in the tropics. Forty-six percent of all tropical raptors are threatened by habitat loss, 11% by environmental contaminants, and 19% by direct persecution. Seventeen percent are threatened by two of these factors, 2% by all three factors. Regionally, 42% of all Neotropical, 60% of all Afrotropical, 60% of all Indomalayan, and 77% of all Australotropical raptors are threatened by one of more of these factors. IUCN classifies 27% of all tropical raptors (59 species) as Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered. Similar statistics are 23% (17 of 73 species), 14% (11 of 80 species), 33% (21 of 63), and 34% (12 of 35), for the Neotropical, Afrotropical, Indomalayan, and Australotropical regions, respectively. Thirty percent of all tropical raptors are endemics. Fifty-seven percent of all tropical raptors are complete, partial, or irruptive migrants. The degree of endemism and migration behavior varies among the four regions. Although some of the regional differences in conservation status reflect regional differences in knowledge, many appear to reflect ecological differences among the four regions.

KEY WORDS: *Conservation status; tropics; tropical raptors; endemics; migration.*

Estado de conservación de las aves rapaces tropicales

RESUMEN.—Setenta y seis por ciento (222) de las especies de aves rapaces diurnas del mundo (292) se encuentran en los trópicos. Cuarenta y seis por ciento de todas las aves rapaces tropicales están amenazadas por la pérdida de hábitat, 11% por contaminantes ambientales y 19% por persecución directa. Diez y siete por ciento están amenazadas por dos de estos factores, 2% por los tres factores. Regionalmente, 42% de todas las aves rapaces neotropicales, 60% de todas las afrotropicales, 60% de todas las indomalayas y 77% de todas las especies tropicales de Australia están amenazadas por uno o más de estos factores. La IUCN clasifica el 27% de todas las aves rapaces tropicales (59 especies) como Cercanamente Amenazadas, Vulnerables, Amenazadas, o Críticamente Amenazadas. Estadísticas similares indican 23% (17 de 73 especies), 14% (11 de 80 especies), 33% (21 de 63) y 34% (12 de 35), para las regiones neotropical, afrotropical, indomalaya y australiana respectivamente. Treinta por ciento de todas las aves rapaces tropicales son endémicas. Cincuenta y siete por ciento de todas las aves rapaces tropicales son migratorias totalmente, parcialmente o en forma irruptiva. El grado de endemismo y comportamiento migratorio varía entre las cuatro regiones. Aunque las diferencias regionales en el estado de conservación reflejan las diferencias regionales de conocimiento, parece que también son el reflejo de las diferencias ecológicas entre las cuatro regiones.

[Traducción de César Márquez]

Tropical ecosystems are some of the most biologically diverse habitats on earth (Wilson 1988). Seventy-six percent of all centers of avian endemism (e.g., "endemic bird areas," Bibby et al. 1992) occur in tropical regions, and the same is true for many plant and animal taxa (Gentry 1986, Mc-

Neely et al. 1988, Myers 1988, Thirgood and Heath 1994). Biogeographically, 27% (8 of 30) of the world's ecoregions are represented in the tropics (Bailey 1996). Tropical rainforests, which cover only 7% of the earth's land surface, are estimated to contain more than half of the world's species (Wilson 1988).

¹ This paper is dedicated to the memory of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary's longtime friend, Roger Tory Peterson.

Previous studies suggest that 90% of all species of raptors occur, wholly or in part, in the tropics

(Kennedy 1986), and that 45% of all species of raptors occur in tropical rainforests (Thiollay 1985a, 1994). Half of all tropical countries have at least 50 species of raptors (Table 1).

Many tropical raptors, especially forest dwellers, are secretive and difficult to study. The distribution and status of many species are poorly known (Meyburg and van Balen 1994, Thiollay 1994, van Balen 1994; but see Thiollay 1985b, Kennedy 1986, Burnham et al. 1994, Watson and Lewis 1994). Even so, several patterns are apparent. The major threat to tropical raptors is habitat destruction (Thiollay 1989a, 1992, 1994), followed by environmental contamination and shooting (Thiollay 1985a). Overall, endemic species are more likely to be threatened, as are nonmigratory and Old World species.

Previous studies of tropical raptors have focused on individual species, countries, regions, or habitat types (e.g., Meyburg and Chancellor 1989, 1994, Baker-Gabb 1994, Thiollay 1994, van Balen 1994, and references therein). We use these and other published sources, including del Hoyo et al. (1994), together with the unpublished IUCN Raptor Conservation Assessment and Management Plan and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary *Hawks Aloft Worldwide* databases, to provide an overview of raptor diversity and conservation status in the tropics.

Specifically, we assess regional differences and the influence of ecological circumstances on the conservation status of tropical species. We detail the distribution of the world's tropical raptors regionally, assess regional differences in diversity and conservation status, and determine the extent to which endemism and migratory behavior are associated with conservation status. We also discuss how conservationists can better protect tropical raptors. Because our focus is global and regional, individual species are mentioned in the text only as examples of general patterns. A list of the conservation status of individual species appears in Appendix 1.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The Tropics Defined. Geographically, the tropics include regions on both sides of the Equator extending to 23.5°N and S (the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, respectively). Terrestrial ecosystems within the region are characterized by near constant day lengths, relatively high solar radiation, and, when adjusted for altitude, relatively high diurnal and nocturnal temperatures (Deshmukh 1986). Although the tropics have a somewhat more complex ecological definition that takes climate, as well as geography, into account (Deshmukh 1986, Bailey

1996), the regions defined both ways are largely coincident. We define the earth's four tropical regions, the Neotropics, Afrotropics, Indomalayan Region, and Australotropics, geographically as the land masses between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in each of these four regions.

Approximately 85% of the Neotropics is in the Humid Tropical Domain ecoregion (Bailey 1996), of which slightly more than half is savanna; the remainder is tropical rainforest. Dry Domain ecoregions in the Neotropics include both steppe and desert. Overall, approximately 40% of the Neotropics is in the Tropical Rainforest ecoregion.

The Afrotropics include the southern half of the Arabian Peninsula and most of Africa and Madagascar. Approximately 55% of the region is in the Humid Tropical Domain ecoregion (Bailey 1996). Dry Domain ecoregions in the Afrotropics are mainly deserts, including the southern Sahara and the Namib, with some steppe. Approximately 10% of the Afrotropics is in the Tropical Rainforest ecoregion.

The Indomalayan tropics cover much of southeast Asia and neighboring islands. More than 95% of the region is in the Humid Tropical Domain ecoregion (Bailey 1996), of which half is savanna, and half is rainforest. Dry Domain ecoregions are limited to eastern India. Overall, approximately 50% of the Indomalayan region is in the Tropical Rainforest ecoregion.

The Australotropics include the Moluccas, parts of Australia, and all of New Guinea. Approximately 60% of the region is part of the Humid Tropical Domain (Bailey 1996), slightly more than half of which is savanna. Dry Domain areas of the Australotropics include tropical portions of the Great Sandy Desert of interior Australia, and its associated steppes. Approximately 30% of the Australotropics is in the Tropical Rainforest ecoregion.

Tropical Raptors Defined. We consider raptors to be members of the avian families Accipitridae, Sagittariidae, and Falconidae; and the avian subfamily Cathartinae (Sibley and Monroe 1990), the birds that most authorities call diurnal raptors (Brown and Amadon 1968, Amadon and Bull 1988, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Griffiths 1994). For our purposes, tropical raptors include the subset of these 292 species (Amadon and Bull 1988) whose combined breeding and nonbreeding distributions, as detailed in del Hoyo et al. (1994), occur wholly or mainly (>50%) within the tropics. Species (e.g., Swainson's Hawk [*Buteo swainsoni*]), whose migratory routes include the tropics, but whose breeding and nonbreeding ranges lie wholly or mainly outside of the tropics, are not included as tropical raptors.

Endemic Raptors Defined. As a group, raptors are relatively large, frequently migratory birds that occur at low densities across large areas. Few can be characterized as restricted-range, or endemic species (e.g., species with breeding ranges below 50 000 km², Bibby et al. 1992). Even so, some species have relatively small ranges compared with others. Such species often are used as "umbrella" or "flagship" species for local and regional conservation efforts (e.g., Philippine Eagle [*Pithecophaga jefferyi*, Kennedy 1983], Barred Forest-falcon [*Micrastur ruficollis*, C. Márquez, pers. comm.], Mauritius Kestrel [*Falco punctatus*, Jones 1981]). Here, we consider endemic spe-

Table 1. Wholly and mainly tropical countries with at least 50 species of raptors; together with the migration, distribution, and conservation status (*sensu* Collar et al. 1994) of those raptors.

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF SPECIES				
	TOTAL (MIGRANTS)	ENDEMICS	VULNERABLE	NEAR THREATENED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
Neotropics					
Argentina	61 (39)		1	10	
Bolivia	68 (40)		1	7	
Brazil	66 (39)	1	2	7	
Colombia	75 (43)	1		10	1
Costa Rica	53 (34)			6	
Ecuador	72 (37)	4	1	9	2
French Guiana	55 (31)			5	
Guyana	50 (30)			6	
Mexico	54 (41)			4	
Panama	57 (34)			7	
Paraguay	51 (37)		1	6	
Peru	57 (38)	2		9	1
Venezuela	75 (38)			8	
Afrotropics					
Angola	58 (47)		1	1	
Botswana	54 (47)		2	1	
Burundi	54 (34)		1	1	
Cameroon	59 (47)		1	1	
Central African					
Republic	55 (43)		1	1	
Chad	52 (47)		1	1	
Djibouti	50 (47)		2	1	
Ethiopia	71 (61)		4	1	
Ivory Coast	50 (38)		1	1	
Kenya	72 (62)		3	2	
Madagascar	16 (4)	11		3	2
Malawi	56 (46)		2	1	
Mozambique	60 (50)		3	2	
Namibia	56 (47)		2	2	
Nigeria	59 (47)		1	1	
Senegal	51 (44)		1	1	
Sudan	74 (64)		3	1	
Tanzania	69 (58)		2	2	
Uganda	71 (59)		1	1	
Zaire	65 (52)		1		
Zambia	58 (49)			2	1
Zimbabwe	56 (47)			2	2
Indomalayan					
India	63 (59)	3	4	14	
Indonesia	62 (51) (39 [39]) ^a	16 (8)	2 (1)	8 (6)	1 (1)
Myanmar	52 (47)		4	10	
Australotropical					
Indonesia	62 (33) (39 [22]) ^a	16 (9)	2 (1)	8 (2)	1 (0)

^a Indonesia, which spans the Indomalayan and the Australotropical regions, appears twice in the table. The data presented above represent country- and (tropical-region) totals.

Table 2. Distribution of the world's diurnal raptors as a function of tropical distribution. Taxonomy based on Amadon and Bull (1988); distribution based on del Hoyo et al. (1994).

EXTENT OF RANGE IN TROPICS	NUMBER OF SPECIES (%) ^a				
	WORLDWIDE	NEOTROPICS	AFROTROPICS	INDOMALAYAN	AUSTRALOTROPICS
All of range	78 (27%)	20 (22%)	17 (15%)	22 (26%)	20 (41%)
More than half of range	144 (49%)	53 (58%)	63 (56%)	41 (49%)	15 (31%)
Less than half of range	60 (21%)	19 (21%)	32 (29%)	21 (25%)	14 (29%)
None of range	10 (3%)				
Total	292	92	112	84	49

^a Worldwide percentages represent proportions of all species, including those that occur only outside of the tropics. Regional percentages represent proportions of species of raptors from that region.

cies to be raptors whose overall ranges are limited to one or two countries. We consider endemic genera to be genera that occur in only one tropical region.

Threats to Tropical Raptors. Human threats to tropical raptors include habitat destruction and fragmentation, pollution and pesticide use, and direct human persecution (Newton and Chancellor 1985, Diamond and Lovejoy 1985, Meyburg and Chancellor 1989, 1994, and references therein).

Statistical Tests. We used log-likelihood ratio (G) tests with Yates correction in tests where $df = 1$ (Zar 1984), to assess regional differences in the endemic, migration and conservation status of tropical raptors, as well as to determine the extent to which endemism and migration were associated with differences in the conservation status of the birds. In all analyses, differences were considered significant if $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Distribution, Endemism, and Migratory Status. Seventy-eight species of raptors (27%) occur wholly within the tropics. An additional 144 species (49%) occur mainly within the tropics. Overall, 282 species (97%) of the world's raptors have

breeding or wintering distributions that occur, at least in part, within one or more tropical regions (Table 2). Seven countries have 70 or more species of tropical raptors (Table 1). The distribution and status of the world's 222 wholly or mainly tropical raptors appear in Appendix 1.

Raptor faunas differ considerably among the four regions. Eighty-nine percent of tropical raptors occur in a single tropical region, and except for the contiguous Indomalayan and Australotropical regions, there is little species overlap among regions (Table 3). Regional faunal specificity is greatest in the Neotropics, where 72 of 73 species have tropical distributions restricted to that region; the single exception being the nearly cosmopolitan Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (Table 3). Twenty-six Neotropical genera (50 species) occur only in that tropical region, compared with 12 (19), 5 (10), and 4 (5), genera (species), respectively, in the Afrotropics, Indomalayan Region, and Australotropics (Table 4).

Table 3. Regional distribution of tropical raptors. Species with region-restricted ranges are those that occur in only one tropical region. Widespread species occur in more than one tropical region.

EXTENT OF RANGE	NUMBER OF SPECIES (%)				
	WORLDWIDE	NEOTROPICS	AFROTROPICS	INDOMALAYAN	AUSTRALOTROPICS
Wholly tropical raptors					
Region-restricted	77 (99%)	20 (100%)	17 (100%)	21 (95%)	19 (95%)
Widespread	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Mainly tropical raptors					
Region-restricted	121 (84%)	52 (98%)	48 (76%)	18 (44%)	3 (20%)
Widespread	23 (16%)	1 (2%)	15 (24%)	23 (56%)	12 (80%)
Wholly and mainly tropical raptors					
Region-restricted	198 (89%)	72 (99%)	65 (81%)	39 (62%)	22 (63%)
Widespread	24 (11%)	1 (1%)	15 (19%)	24 (38%)	13 (37%)

Table 4. Distribution of tropical endemics. Endemic species are species whose range is restricted to one, or at most, two countries; endemic genera are genera restricted to one tropical region.

REGION	NUMBER (%)	NUMBER (%)
	ENDEMIC SPECIES	ENDEMIC GENERA
Neotropics	7 (10%) (a) ^a	26 (76%) (a)
Afrotropics	12 (15%) (a)	12 (38%) (b)
Indomalayan	18 (29%) (b)	5 (21%) (b)
Australotropics	22 (63%) (c)	4 (25%) (b)
All regions	67 (30%)	47 (70%)

^a Regions with the same letters are not significantly different from one another (log-likelihood ratio [G] test; species: $df = 1$; $P < 0.05$; genera: $df = 1$; $P < 0.05$).

Endemism is high in tropical raptors. Fifty-six percent of all wholly tropical raptors (44 of 78 species) occur in only one or two countries, compared with only 12% of all other raptors (log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 54.3$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$). The Australotropics have more endemic species than any other tropical region (vs. Neotropics: log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 30.7$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; vs. Afrotropics: $G = 23.6$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; vs. Indomalayan: $G = 9.6$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.005$; Table 4).

Ninety-one percent of all endemic tropical raptors (51 of 58 species) occur on islands, mainly in the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Three countries, Indonesia (16), Papua New Guinea (14), and Madagascar (11), together have 41 species of endemic raptors.

Nine percent of all wholly, and 32% of all mainly tropical raptors, are complete or partial migrants (Kerlinger 1989). An additional 6% and 24%, respectively, are local or irruptive migrants (Table 5). There are significantly more migratory raptors (local-irruptive species included) in the Afrotropics than in any other tropical region (vs. Neotropics: log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 17.4$, $df = 1$, $P <$

0.001; vs. Indomalayan: $G = 4.8$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.05$; vs. Australotropics: $G = 11.5$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; Table 5).

Conservation Status. More than half of all tropical raptors are threatened by habitat loss, environmental contaminants, direct persecution, or combinations of these factors (Table 6). Habitat loss appears to be the greatest threat (habitat loss vs. environmental contaminants: log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 69.3$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; habitat loss vs. direct persecution: $G = 35.2$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; Table 6). Neotropical raptors appear to be less threatened than those from other tropical regions (Table 6). Direct persecution, especially, appears to occur less in the Neotropics than in other tropical regions (Table 6). Environmental contaminants, including pesticides, appear to be particularly important threats in the Australotropics (Table 6).

Thirty-seven species of wholly or mainly tropical raptors (17% of the world's tropical raptors) are listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable (Collar et al. 1994; Table 7). An additional 22 species (10%) are listed as Near Threatened. Two species are listed as data deficient (Table 7). Wholly tropical raptors appear to be at greater risk than are mainly tropical raptors (log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 17.1$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; Table 7). Nonmigratory species appear to be at greater risk than migratory ones (log-likelihood ratio test: $G = 19.3$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.001$; Table 8). Forty (68%) of all Threatened and Near Threatened species are forest-dependent (Appendix 1). Twenty-eight at-risk species (47%) are restricted to islands. Twenty-one at-risk species (36%) are both forest-dependent and island-restricted.

Countries with Endangered or Critically Endangered tropical raptors include Colombia (1 Endangered, 0 Critically Endangered), Cuba (1,0), Dominican Republic (1,0), Ecuador (2,0), Haiti (1,0), Peru (1,0), Madagascar (0,2), Mauritius (1,0), In-

Table 5. Migratory status of wholly and mainly tropical raptors. Status is based primarily on Kerlinger (1989), as modified by del Hoyo et al. (1994) and *Hawks Aloft Worldwide*.

MIGRATORY STATUS	WORLDWIDE	NEOTROPICS	AFROTROPICS	INDOMALAYAN	AUSTRALOTROPICS
Complete	11 (5%)	2 (3%)	7 (9%)	7 (11%)	3 (9%)
Partial	61 (27%)	16 (22%)	33 (41%)	21 (33%)	7 (20%)
Local-irruptive	54 (24%)	16 (22%)	24 (30%)	11 (17%)	6 (17%)
Total migratory	126 (57%)	34 (47%) (a) ^a	64 (80%) (b)	39 (62%) (a)	16 (46%) (a)
Nonmigratory	96 (43%)	39 (53%)	16 (20%)	24 (38%)	19 (54%)

^a Regions with the same letters are not significantly different from one another (log-likelihood ratio [G] test; $df = 1$; $P < 0.05$).

Table 6. Threats to tropical raptors. Threats are based, principally, on information in del Hoyo et al. (1994).

THREAT	NUMBER OF SPECIES AFFECTED (%)				
	WORLDWIDE	NEOTROPICS	AFROTROPICS	INDOMALAYAN	AUSTRALOTROPICS
Wholly tropical raptors					
Habitat loss	38 (49%)	7 (35%)	10 (59%)	8 (36%)	14 (70%)
Environmental contaminants	6 (8%)	0	2 (12%)	0	4 (20%)
Direct persecution	10 (13%)	1 (5%)	2 (12%)	2 (9%)	5 (25%)
Total number of species affected	40 (51%)	7 (35%)	11 (65%)	8 (36%)	15 (75%)
Number of species affected by:					
two threats	12 (15%)	1 (5%)	3 (18%)	2 (9%)	6 (30%)
three threats	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (5%)
Mainly tropical raptors					
Habitat loss	64 (44%)	20 (38%)	25 (40%)	26 (63%)	8 (53%)
Environmental contaminants	18 (13%)	6 (11%)	10 (16%)	7 (17%)	5 (33%)
Direct persecution	33 (23%)	5 (9%)	22 (35%)	13 (32%)	8 (53%)
Total number of species affected	81 (56%)	24 (45%)	37 (59%)	30 (73%)	12 (80%)
Number of species affected by:					
two threats	26 (18%)	6 (11%)	16 (25%)	10 (24%)	4 (27%)
three threats	4 (3%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (7%)	2 (13%)
Wholly and mainly tropical raptors					
Habitat loss	102 (46%)	27 (37%) (a) ^a	35 (44%) (a, b)	34 (54%) (a, b)	22 (63%) (b)
Environmental contaminants	24 (11%)	6 (8%) (a)	12 (15%) (a, b)	7 (11%) (a)	9 (26%) (b)
Direct persecution	43 (19%)	6 (8%) (a)	24 (30%) (b)	15 (24%) (b)	13 (37%) (b)
Total number of species affected	121 (55%)	31 (42%) (a)	48 (60%) (b)	38 (60%) (b)	27 (77%) (b)
Number of species affected by:					
two threats	38 (17%)	7 (10%)	19 (24%)	12 (19%)	10 (29%)
three threats	5 (2%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	3 (9%)

^a Regions with the same letters are not significantly different from one another (log-likelihood ratio [G] test; df = 1; $P < 0.05$).

onesia (1,0), the Philippines (0,1), Papua New Guinea (1,0), and the Solomon Islands (1,0) (Collar et al. 1994).

DISCUSSION

Our analyses demonstrate several patterns that should be of use to conservationists. They show that there are high levels of within-country diversity and endemism in all tropical regions, there is high congruence of raptor species diversity and endemism with those of other taxa, there is an indication that habitat loss (as opposed to environmental contaminants and direct persecution) poses the greatest threat, there are associations be-

tween at-risk conservation status and endemism, sedentary behavior, forest-dependence and island-dwelling, and there are significant regional differences in the extent of migration behavior, endemism, and conservation status.

Diversity and Endemism in Tropical Raptors. More than three-quarters of the world's diurnal birds of prey occur wholly or mainly within the tropics, and more than one-third of these occur only within this region. Three "megadiversity" countries (*sensu* Mittermeier 1988) in the Neotropics (Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela) and four in the Afrotropics (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda) each contain 70 or more species of rap-

Table 7. Conservation status of tropical raptors based on Collar et al. (1994).

CONSERVATION STATUS	WORLDWIDE	NEOTROPICS	AFROTROPICS	INDOMALAYAN	AUSTRALOTROPICS
Wholly tropical raptors					
Critically endangered	3 (4%)	0	2 (12%)	1 (5%)	0
Endangered	6 (8%)	3 (15%)	1 (6%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Vulnerable	7 (9%)	1 (5%)	0	3 (14%)	3 (15%)
Total Threatened	16 (21%)	4 (20%)	3 (18%)	5 (23%)	4 (20%)
Near Threatened	18 (23%)	3 (15%)	1 (6%)	8 (36%)	6 (30%)
Not Threatened	42 (53%)	13 (65%)	13 (76%)	8 (36%)	9 (45%)
Insufficient data	2 (3%)	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Mainly tropical raptors					
Critically Endangered	0	0	0	0	0
Endangered	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (7%)
Vulnerable	5 (3%)	2 (4%)	2 (3%)	0	1 (7%)
Total Threatened	6 (4%)	2 (4%)	2 (3%)	0	2 (13%)
Near Threatened	19 (13%)	8 (15%)	5 (8%)	8 (20%)	0
Not Threatened	119 (83%)	43 (81%)	56 (89%)	33 (80%)	13 (87%)
Insufficient data	0	0	0	0	0
Wholly and mainly tropical raptors					
Critically Endangered	3 (1%)	0	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	0
Endangered	7 (3%)	3 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	2 (6%)
Vulnerable	12 (5%)	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	4 (11%)
Total Threatened	22 (10%)	6 (8%)	5 (6%)	5 (8%)	6 (17%)
Near Threatened	37 (17%)	11 (15%)	6 (8%)	16 (25%)	6 (17%)
Not Threatened	161 (73%)	56 (77%)	69 (86%)	41 (65%)	22 (63%)
Insufficient data	2 (1%)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (3%)

tors and have at least one-quarter of the world's raptor species each. Fourteen rainforest "hot spots" (Myers 1988) which together comprise less than 1% of the earth's land surface contain more than 30% of the world's raptor species (Thiollay 1994).

Tropical islands, many of whose natural habitats have been or are being destroyed (Green and Suss-

man 1990, Hannah et al. 1994), host 24% (18 species) of all Threatened and Near Threatened species of raptors.

The tropics are home to most of the world's endemic raptors, as well as to most of its endangered species. Indonesia, alone, has 24% (16 of 67 species) of all endemic birds of prey. Indeed, one reason for the high species diversity of tropical raptors is high regional endemism. For example, while the Nearctic and Western Palearctic share 11% (8 species) of their combined raptor faunas, their tropical counterparts (e.g., the Neotropics and Afrotropics) share less than 1% (1 of 152) of their combined faunas. Although overlap among the Afrotropics, Indomalayan Region, and Australotropics is higher than that between these regions and the Neotropics (Table 3), differences in faunal composition among tropical regions is extensive, overall. Seventy percent of all tropical genera (47 of 67) occur in a single tropical region.

Congruence of Raptor Diversity with Biodiversity in Other Groups of Plants and Animals. Geo-

Table 8. Conservation status of nonmigratory and migratory wholly and mainly tropical raptors compared (conservation status based on Collar et al. [1994]).

CONSERVATION STATUS	NON-	
	MIGRATORY	MIGRATORY
Critically endangered	3 (3%)	0
Endangered	6 (6%)	1 (1%)
Vulnerable	7 (7%)	5 (4%)
Total threatened	16 (17%)	6 (5%)
Near threatened	24 (25%)	13 (10%)
Not threatened	54 (56%)	107 (85%)
Insufficient data	2 (2%)	0

graphic centers of raptor diversity and species endemism are highly congruent with those for many groups of plants and animals (Gentry 1986, McNeely et al. 1988, Myers 1988, Bibby et al. 1992, Thirgood and Heath 1994). Countries with extremely high raptor diversity, as well as centers of raptor endemism, are important conservation sites for plants and other animals, too.

Principal Threats to Raptors. Habitat loss remains the principal threat to tropical raptors. Many natural ecosystems in the region are being converted to human-dominated landscapes (Myers 1984). A recent global analysis of human habitat disturbance (Hannah et al. 1994), for example, suggests that the Indomalayan and Afrotropical realms are the two most disturbed biogeographical realms (*sensu* Udvardy 1975) on earth. Many biogeographical provinces, including the Cuban and Greater Antillean provinces in the Neotropics, the Malagasy woodland-savanna province in the Afrotropics, and the Java and Philippines province in the Indomalayan Realm, are overwhelmingly dominated by human landscapes (Hannah et al. 1994). Many disturbed provinces harbor endemic and at-risk species of raptors. Because many tropical habitats are only now being threatened by human disturbance (Hannah et al. 1994), habitat loss will remain a principal concern for some time.

Overall, 68% of all Threatened and Near Threatened tropical raptors are forest-dependent species. Many of these species require enormous tracts of contiguous forest (Thiollay 1989a, 1993), and are thus particularly vulnerable to habitat loss (Diamond and Lovejoy 1985, Meyburg and Chancellor 1989, 1994, and references therein). All but one of Australia's 15 Threatened raptors are forest dwellers (Baker-Gabb 1994).

Almost half (28 of 59 species) of all Threatened and Near Threatened tropical raptors are restricted to islands. Current levels of habitat degradation on tropical islands (Hannah et al. 1994), together with the recent history of human-induced avian extinctions at such sites (Moors 1985, Temple 1986, Wotzkow 1994), suggests that these species, too, are at high risk.

Gregarious and nomadic, open-habitat species, including those that depend upon superabundant prey associated with seasonally fluctuating wetlands (e.g., Snail Kites [*Rostrhamus sociabilis*]), and upon swarming locusts (e.g., Montagu's [*Circus pygargus*] and Pallid Harriers [*C. macrourus*], Swainson's Hawks, Western [*Falco vespertinus*] and Eastern

Red-footed Falcons [*F. amurensis*], and Lesser Kestrels [*F. naumanni*]), also appear to be particularly vulnerable to habitat loss and degradation. Because members of these species operate over enormous ecological neighborhoods, local habitat loss can significantly affect regional, and even continental populations of these raptors (Bucher 1992). The social nature of these species, together with the fact that they frequently feed on prey that are considered agricultural pests, means that large numbers can be poisoned by a single pesticide application (Thiollay 1989b, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Woodbridge et al. 1995). Even when individuals are not poisoned, large-scale efforts to remove insect pests, including swarming locusts from tropical regions, can threaten these species by significantly reducing prey availability (Thiollay 1989b).

Overall, the increasing use of agricultural pesticides in many tropical countries (Goulston 1996) suggests that this threat, which has long been a concern in temperate agriculturalized countries (Hickey 1969, Cooke et al. 1982), is likely to increase. Tropical raptors also are threatened by the use of pesticides to control insect vectors of human diseases (Thiollay 1989b).

Although direct persecution as a threat to tropical raptors appears to be decreasing overall (Thiollay 1994), shooting remains a threat in certain countries (van Balen 1994, Bildstein et al. 1995). Social species such as vultures, and species that flock on migration or that roost communally, as well as those that are considered to be agricultural or aquacultural pests, are especially vulnerable (Thiollay 1989b). Given the region's increasing dependence upon aquaculture as a source of human protein (World Resources Institute 1996), persecution of piscivorous raptors is likely to increase (FAO 1989 and references therein).

Regional Differences. The current geographic distribution of tropical raptors is the result of complex interactions among climatic, geomorphologic, and ecological processes operating across numerous temporal and spatial scales (Sankovski and Pridnia 1995). In the Indomalayan and Australotropical regions, for example, raptor diversity is enhanced because of numerous island endemics in Indonesia (16 species) and New Guinea (14 species), respectively (Table 4). In the Afrotropics, on the other hand, where species diversity is bolstered in part by island endemics from Madagascar, much of the region's diversity results from the high number of migrants from the Western and Eastern Pa-

learctic (Newton 1995) (Table 5). In the Neotropics, diversity appears to result from geographic features and evolutionary processes particular to the region (e.g., forest refugia and centers of endemism, Haffer 1974 and Cracraft 1985). As a result, while the Neotropics have fewer endemic species (7) than any other region, they have significantly more endemic genera (26) (Table 4).

The Neotropics, and to a lesser extent the Afrotropics (particularly when only continental Africa is considered), have proportionately fewer at-risk species than do the Indomalayan and Australotropics. This difference appears to be attributable, mainly, to two factors: the greater number of island species in the Indomalayan Region and the greater incidence of disturbed ecosystems there (Hannah et al. 1994).

Final Thoughts and Suggestions. Many conservation biologists have suggested focusing conservation efforts on megadiversity countries (Mittermeier 1988), biodiversity "hot spots" (Myers 1988), specific habitats types (Wilson 1988 and references therein), or endemic bird areas (Bibby et al. 1992). Thiollay (1994), for example, uses this approach in identifying four priority areas of tropical forest raptor diversity, which together contain 40% of all tropical forest raptor species. All four areas, however, occur in only two tropical regions (the Indomalayan and Australotropical), and focusing on these sites will do little to protect the very different raptor communities of other regions.

Recently, several conservation biologists have suggested that when choices need to be made on which species to protect, efforts should focus on species with the greatest "phylogenetic diversity" (e.g., those most distantly related to other existing taxa, Forey et al. 1994). Eleven tropical raptors belong to genera in which all members of the genus are Threatened or Near Threatened. The Neotropics have five such species (*Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*, *H. coronatus*, *Morphnus guianensis*, *Harpia harpyja*, and *Spizastur melanoleucus*), the Afrotropics have one (*Eutriorchis astur*), the Indomalayan Region has three (*Ichthyophaga humilis*, *I. ichhyaetus*, and *Pithecophaga jefferyi*), and the Australotropics have two (*Lophoictinia isura* and *Harpyopsis novaeguineae*). Ten of these species are largely or entirely sedentary, eight are large eagles (>1500 g), six are forest-dependent species, and three are island forms. These species, especially, deserve focused conservation efforts.

One of the greatest challenges facing conservationists interested in protecting tropical raptors is our ignorance of the biology of many of these species. This is true not only of secretive forest-dwelling, range-restricted endemics (Meyburg and Chancellor 1994, and references therein), but also for wide-ranging migratory species whose ecology outside of the tropics is relatively well studied (Sennler and Fuller 1989, Newton 1995). Indeed, while we appear to have good information on species distributions, we lack reasonable population estimates for many species of tropical raptors (del Hoyo et al. 1994), as well as information on factors limiting their distribution and abundance. We also know relatively little about the extent to which tropical residents interact with migrants overwintering in the region (but see Kirk and Gosler 1994).

We strongly recommend the expansion of fieldwork in tropical areas. Initiatives to gather information on species' ecology, distributions, and abundances (Burnham et al. 1994) and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary's *Hawks Aloft Worldwide*, which uses the spectacle of long-distance migration to strengthen local conservation activities along major migratory corridors in the tropics (Bildstein et al. 1995), together with meetings and publications that focus on tropical raptors (Meyburg and Chancellor 1989, 1994), should be continued and expanded.

Because the fate of tropical raptors ultimately rests in the hands of the human inhabitants of these areas, individuals and organizations interested in protecting tropical raptors need to encourage and support training opportunities for conservationists and biologists living in the region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the hundreds of raptor biologists, conservationists, and field-workers who contributed data essential to this manuscript. We especially thank the contributors and compilers of del Hoyo et al. (1994), including R.O. Bierregaard, W.S. Clark, S.J.S. Debus, A. Elliot, D.C. Houston, J. del Hoyo, A.C. Kemp, L.F. Kiff, B.-U. Meyburg, P.D. Olsen, J. Orta, A.F. Poole, J. Sargatal, J.-M. Thiollay, and C.M. White. We also thank the dozens of participants of IUCN raptor CAMP workshops in Badajoz, Spain, Asunción, Paraguay, and Duluth, MN U.S.A., the taxon and geographic editors associated with that effort, and the 10 conservation organizations working together on the project (BirdLife International, Fonds d'Intervention pour les Rapaces, The Hawk and Owl Trust, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, The National Birds of Prey Centre, The Peregrine Fund, The Raptor Conservation Group, The Raptor Research Foundation, The World Working Group for Birds of Prey and Owls, IUCN-

SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group). Also, we thank the more than 400 individuals who have contributed data to Hawk Mountain Sanctuary's *Hawks Aloft Worldwide* initiative.

We thank Rick Watson for inviting us to participate in the symposium on tropical raptors, and Rick Watson, Marc Bechard, and two anonymous referees, for editing and improving our ms. Eric Atkinson provided statistical advice and analyses. This is Hawk Mountain Sanctuary contribution number 54.

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Received 16 October 1996; accepted 10 November 1997

Appendix 1. Conservation and distribution status of the world's tropical raptors.

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	ENDEMIC	FOREST DEPENDENT	ISLAND DEPENDENT	TROPICAL DISTRIBUTION
Neotropics					
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Nt ^a	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Rostrhamus hamatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Harpagus diodon</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus buffoni</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Near tThreatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter collaris</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	Endangered	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Leucopternis schistacea</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis plumbea</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis princeps</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis lacernulata</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Leucopternis semiplumbea</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	Endangered	Yes	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Leucopternis polionota</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Asturina nitida</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteogallus aequinoctialis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Buteogallus subtilis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	Vulnerable	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo leucorrhous</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo ridgwayi</i>	Endangered	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly

Appendix 1. Continued.

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	ENDEMIC	FOREST DEPENDENT	ISLAND DEPENDENT	TROPICAL DISTRIBUTION
<i>Buteo poeiloichrous</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Spizastur melanoleucus</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Daptrius americanus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Phalcooenus carunculatus</i>	Nt	Yes	No	No	Wholly
<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Micrastur buckleyi</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
Afrotropics					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Aviceda madagascariensis</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Milvus migrans</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>	Critically endangered	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Aegyptius tracheliotus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aegyptius occipitalis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Cypohierax angolensis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Dryotrionchis spectabilis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly
<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Melierax metabates</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly

Appendix 1. Continued.

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	ENDEMIC	FOREST DEPENDENT	ISLAND DEPENDENT	TROPICAL DISTRIBUTION
<i>Melierax canorus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Melierax gabar</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Circus macrourus</i> ^b	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus pygargus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus maillardi</i>	Near threatened	Yes	No	Yes	Mainly
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter castanilius</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter badius</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter francesii</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly
<i>Accipiter erythropus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Accipiter mimullus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter madagascariensis</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter henstii</i>	Near threatened	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Urotriorchis macrourus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly
<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Buteo augur</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aquila pomarina</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aquila rapax</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus bellicosus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus occipitalis</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus africanus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Spizaetus coronatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco naumanni</i> ^b	Vulnerable	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Mainly
<i>Falco punctatus</i>	Endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Falco alopex</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Falco dickinsoni</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco zoniventris</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Mainly
<i>Falco chicquera</i> ^b	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco cuvieri</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Vulnerable	No	No	No	Mainly

Appendix 1. Continued.

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	ENDEMIC	FOREST DEPENDENT	ISLAND DEPENDENT	TROPICAL DISTRIBUTION
Indomalayan					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	Yes	Mainly
<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Pernis celebensis</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Macheirhamphus alcinus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Milvus migrans</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaastur indus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Near threatened	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Aegyptius calvus</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus gallicus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spilornis kinabaluensis</i>	Data deficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Spilornis minimus</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Spilornis elgini</i>	Near threatened	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Butastur teesa</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Butastur liventer</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Butastur indicus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Circus macrourus</i> ^b	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus pygargus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter griseiceps</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter badius</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter butleri</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter trinitatus</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter namus</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter erythrauchen</i> ^b	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter rhodogaster</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Aquila pomarina</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aquila rapax</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i>	Endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Spizaetus lanceolatus</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly

Appendix 1. Continued.

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	ENDEMIC	FOREST DEPENDENT	ISLAND DEPENDENT	TROPICAL DISTRIBUTION
<i>Spizaetus philippensis</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Spizaetus alboniger</i>	Nt	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Spizaetus nanus</i>	Vulnerable	No	Yes	No	Wholly
<i>Polihierax insignis</i>	Near threatened	No	No	No	Wholly
<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Microhierax latifrons</i>	Near threatened	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Microhierax erythrogenys</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Falco naumanni</i> ^b	Vulnerable	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco araea</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Falco chicquera</i> ^b	Near threatened	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Falco severus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
Australotropical					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	Yes	Mainly
<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Henicopernis infuscatus</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Macheirhamphus alcinus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	No	No	Mainly
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Nt	Yes	No	No	Mainly
<i>Mitvus migrans</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus indus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Haliaeetus sanfordi</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Butastur indicus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> ^b	Nt	No	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter melanochlamys</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter albogularis</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter rufitorques</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter haplochrous</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter henicogrammus</i>	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter luteoschistaceus</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter imitator</i>	Endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter poliocephalus</i>	Nt	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter princeps</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter brachyurus</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter erythrauchen</i> ^b	Nt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter meyerianus</i>	Nt	No	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter buergeri</i>	Data deficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Accipiter radiatus</i>	Endangered	Yes	No	No	Mainly
<i>Accipiter doriae</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Near threatened	Yes	No	Yes	Wholly
<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i>	Vulnerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Aquila gurneyi</i>	Near threatened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wholly
<i>Falco severus</i> ^b	Nt	No	Yes	No	Mainly

^a Not threatened.^b Occurs in more than one tropical region.