

What You Can Do

- Don't approach nesting or roosting eagles, whether on foot, vehicle, or boat.
- Do not get close to eagles. Use binoculars for a better view.
- Participate in cleanup efforts of local waterways.
- Report any adult eagles between April 1 and June 30, as this could lead to the discovery of new nests.
- Report locations with four or more eagles between December and March, as this may reveal an important winter roost site.
- Look for and report coloured leg bands.
- Support Destination Eagle by sponsoring an eagle.



Photos courtesy of Mark Bacro, Ron Ridout and Harold Stiver

Many generous corporate sponsors, private landowners, volunteers, grassroots organizations, and government agencies contribute to the success of Bald Eagle recovery efforts.

Publication Sponsors:



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Project Partners:



Bird Studies Canada is dedicated to advancing the understanding, appreciation, and conservation of wild birds and their habitats, in Canada and elsewhere, through studies that engage the skills, enthusiasm, and support of members, volunteers, and the interested public.

Contact Us

To report any Bald Eagle sightings, or for more information on Destination Eagle or the Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program, contact:

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The Bald Eagle in Southern Ontario



Bald Eagles in Crisis

Over the last century, persecution, habitat loss, and pesticide use caused dramatic declines in southern Ontario's Bald Eagle population.

Thanks to a DDT ban in North America and the hard work of numerous conservation organizations, the Bald Eagle has been making a significant comeback. In southern Ontario there are now almost 40 breeding pairs of Bald Eagles but the species is still considered endangered.

Bald Eagles are not rebounding as quickly in southern Ontario as in neighbouring U.S. states. There is evidence that Bald Eagles in Ontario may suffer from elevated contaminant levels, and some Bald Eagles found dead have high levels of lead and mercury in their bodies.

Researchers are eager to learn more about the factors that may be affecting the southern Ontario Bald Eagle population.

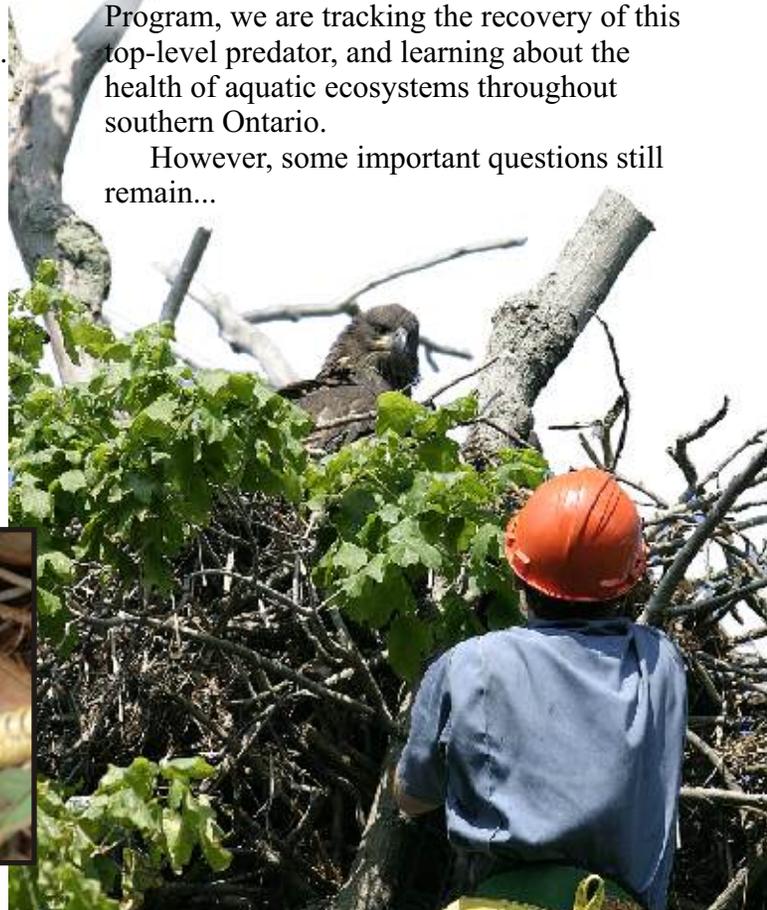


Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program

In 1980, there were no successfully breeding Bald Eagles left in southern Ontario. Out of concern for this once common species, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources initiated the Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program in 1983. Every year since then, dedicated individuals have been monitoring the status of southern Ontario's Bald Eagle population by observing nesting pairs, assessing productivity, and banding and blood sampling young birds.

Bird Studies Canada joined this partnership in 1996. With information collected through the Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program, we are tracking the recovery of this top-level predator, and learning about the health of aquatic ecosystems throughout southern Ontario.

However, some important questions still remain...



Destination Eagle

Where do juvenile Bald Eagles from southern Ontario spend the first three to five years of their lives before they breed?

Once they reach maturity, do Bald Eagles hatched in southern Ontario return here to breed?

Are young eagles spending time in contaminated 'hotspots' along the Great Lakes?

To answer these questions, we launched Destination Eagle in 2004. Using state-of-the-art satellite technology, we track the movements of juvenile birds in their first few years of life. Seventeen Bald Eagles have been tagged since 2004, and some interesting patterns have emerged.

You can view these movements using our online *Eagle Tracker*.

To learn more visit
www.birdscanada.org/research/speciesatrisk/baea/

