

the researcher. However, rural birds were much more likely to flush and fly away from the researcher than suburban birds (26% vs. 0% during incubation, and 36% vs. 3% during the early-nestling stage, respectively). A small minority of birds defended their nests by calling or flying around the immediate area (4.3% of rural vs. 7.1% of suburban during incubation; 4.5% of rural vs. 12.5% of suburban during early-nestling stage), but none struck the researcher.

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### Pattern of Juvenile Dispersal in an Uninhabited Continent: Spanish Imperial Eagles

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The Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*) disappeared as a breeding species in Africa in the 1960s and subsequent sightings have been anecdotal. Since 2002, a reintroduction project has been carried out in Cadiz, near the Strait of Gibraltar, and there has been a significant increase in the presence of these eagles in Africa. Using GPS-GSM transmitters, we studied the movements of juveniles that crossed this strait to test whether their dispersive behavior varies in an area devoid of breeding territories; a situation possibly representing the beginning of a recolonization of previously extirpated continent. We compared the distances between roosting sites in both Andalusia and North Africa, and found they were significantly longer in the latter, indicating that the presence of adults may be the main driver in juvenile dispersal. We also detected a lower number of temporary stopovers for each individual in Africa than in Andalusia, and a shorter distance between these areas. The duration of time spent at temporary stopovers was also greater in Africa. We found a clear tendency to return to sites in these tracked eagles, which reinforces our hypothesis that the existence of conspecific adults is a critical factor to juvenile dispersal. This information is essential to understanding the connectivity between populations and becomes crucial when planning future reintroductions. We have also brought to light that the recent colonization of Spanish Imperial Eagles in Cadiz functions as a step between the rest of the Iberian population and extirpated areas of North Africa, facilitating the resettlement in part of this species' prior range. Finally, our monitoring has identified dispersal patterns of this species, and located areas of mortality from electrocution on power lines, which may represent population sinks that might require intervention.

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### Native Parasitic Nest Flies Impact Fitness of an Island-endemic Host: a Potential Conservation Concern and Short-term Solution

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Parasitic nest flies (*Philornis* spp.) are a driving force threatening the extinction of bird species endemic to Neotropical islands such as the Galápagos, where introduced *P. downsi* negatively impacts reproductive success of naïve avian hosts. Elsewhere in the Neotropics, we suspect *Philornis* is related to the documented decline of at least some Caribbean birds. We manipulated parasitism by the native Hispaniolan nest fly *P. pici* on a critically endangered endemic host, Ridgway's Hawk (*Buteo ridgwayi*), to study the impact of parasitism on hawk breeding success, and with the goal of providing a management option for highly endangered species until long-term solutions can be found. Topical application of fipronil (0.25% solution) at 14 mg/kg was enough to reduce parasitism intensity by 89% and increase fledging rate by 179% in treated young. Our results indicate parasitism by nest flies has a significant impact on survival and fledging rates of nestling hawks and is a likely factor in the decline of the species. To our knowledge, this work represents the first quantitative evidence of nest fly impact on survival or productivity in a non-passerine host.

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### Trophic Niche Partitioning Between Male and Female Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in Western Alaska

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Climate-related changes in the Arctic are influencing populations of prey utilized by top predators, potentially leading to alterations in predator-prey dynamics and intraspecific competition. We investigated how male and female Golden Eagles in Western Alaska, may use niche partitioning to avoid competing and compared diet between two breeding seasons to detect potential interannual variability in diet. We collected whole and partial regurgitated pellets and uneaten prey remains from nests and presumed perches at 35 and 30 occupied eagle sites on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska in July 2014 and 2015, respectively. Using comparison with museum specimens and microscopic techniques, we identified and sorted prey remains and pellet contents including bones, fur, and feathers, to categories of either avian order or mammalian family. We conducted a post hoc comparison of the two primary prey found in male and female diet with a Fisher's Exact Test to better understand niche partitioning. We found that Golden Eagles mainly consume Arctic Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus parryii*) and Ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.), with males consuming about