**Owls and Falcons**

Snowy owls

Peregrine falcon

**Large eagle data**

Golden Eagle

**Tropical forest data:**

Broad-winged Hawks

Mississippi Kite

Osprey → double check this one since feeding is quite different.

Rough-legged Hawk

**Vulture data:**

Andean Condor

California Condor

Turkey Vulture (?)

Linking ballistic movements in top predators with extrinsic and intrinsic ecological features.

1. Is ballistic movement in raptors as top-predators determined by environmental variables? (e.g. productivity measured through NDVI), wind patterns measured through wind support, crosswinds and thermal presence)?

Are step lengths greater in less productive environments?

Are step lengths greater in areas with less resource abundance? (prey population data). We might be able to test this for some species.

Are step lengths greater when there are more crosswinds or less thermal abundance?

1. How does ballistic movement in raptors change during their life cycle? (adult vs juveniles, breeding vs non breeding, resident period vs migration)
2. Is ballistic movement in raptors determined by physiological traits of species (e.g. body mass, wing load), social behavior (social raptors vs non-social species), flight strategy (soaring raptors versus gliders/flappers)?
3. Do raptors reduce their ballistic movements when their Home Ranges overlap with that of conspecifics or interspecific competitors? (We can subset and compare data for arctic/tundra ecosystems and tropical ecosystems). Potentially, poorer ecosystems (tundra/arctic) could show more competition and therefore less change in ballistic movement)