

Bald Eagle

(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)



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Fauna



How to Identify:

- Wingspan of up to 90 inches.
- Adults have a white head and tail with a large yellow bill.
- Young birds are mostly dark and can be confused with Golden Eagles.

Habitat:

- Large rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.
- Nests in large trees or on cliffs.
- Nests can become very large.

The Bald Eagle has been the national emblem of the United States since 1782.

Explore Idaho
with Scout the Fox!

Scout



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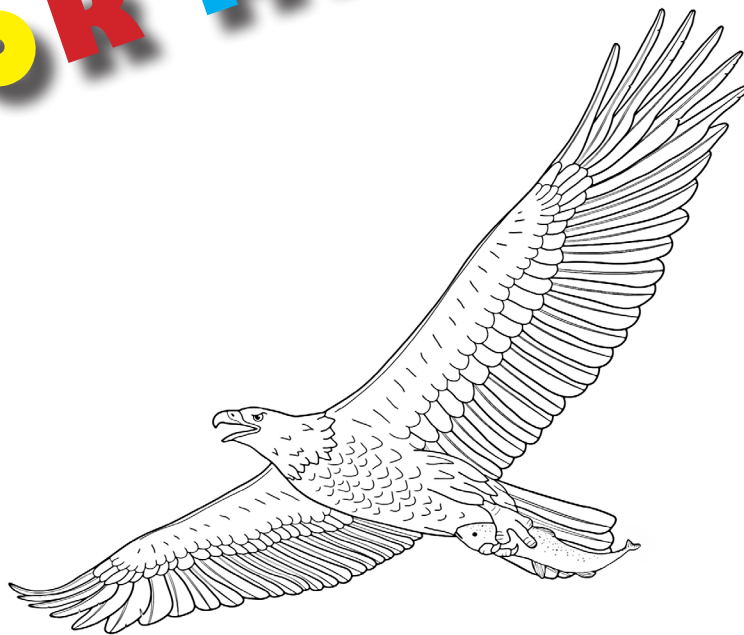


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More Fun Facts!

- Eats mostly fish, along with a few birds and mammals, and some carrion (dead animals).
- Bald Eagles sometimes take a fish directly out of an Osprey's talons.
- The nest is used for many years, and can weigh over a ton.
- Lake Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho is a great place to see Eagles in winter. The annual migration of Bald Eagles includes a stop at the lake where thousands of spawned-out kokanee provide a source of nutrition for the birds' migration trip south.

COLOR ME





Portals to Parks



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Help Protect the Bald Eagle

- This bird is a conservation success story.
- In 1978 Bald Eagles were listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act. Since 1980, the banning of DDT (a pesticide that was a problem) has led to a comeback. In June 2007, they were removed from the Endangered Species list.
- Support conservation of natural areas for all wildlife.
- Minimize use of pesticides and herbicides.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Why do Bald Eagles migrate in winter?

2. Watch a video of a Bald Eagle catching a fish. What did they use to grab the fish?

Thanks to the following for wildlife information:

The Cornell Lab; All About Birds; https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bald_Eagle/overview
Idaho Department of Fish and Game