

Contents

List of Illustrations	7	2.22 The development of the embryo	96
Preface	12	2.23 The temperature of the egg	97
Foreword	14	2.24 The turning of the egg	99
1 Structure and Function	16	2.25 The gas exchange of the egg	100
1.1 Introduction	17	2.26 The weight loss of the egg	100
1.2 The skeleton	18	2.27 The hatch	101
1.3 The senses	21	2.28 Rearing to seven days	104
1.4 The digestive system	24	2.29 Methods of identification	107
1.5 The respiratory system	26	2.30 Systems of rearing the older chick	109
1.6 The urinogenital system	28	2.31 Finding the right homes for the young stock	109
1.7 The blood system, the lymphatic system, and the nervous system	29	2.32 Maintaining breeding records	110
1.8 The wing structure	31	3 Equipment and Facilities	112
1.9 The tail structure	34	3.1 Obtaining good equipment	113
1.10 Feather structure	34	3.2 Anklets and jesses	113
1.11 Feather maintenance	36	3.3 Swivels	115
1.12 Feather growth	38	3.4 Leashes	115
1.13 Wing shape, aspect ratio, dihedral, and tail variations	40	3.5 Bells	118
1.14 Variations between juveniles and adults	44	3.6 The tail sheath and taping	121
1.15 Gliding and soaring	45	3.7 Gloves	122
1.16 Powered flight	48	3.8 Hoods	123
1.17 The foot structure	52	3.9 Telemetry	124
1.18 Sexual dimorphism and variations with lifestyle	56	3.10 Field equipment	128
2 Managing a Breeding Program	58	3.11 Perches	169
2.1 The process of domestication	59	3.12 Night quarters and temporary quarters	171
2.2 The genetic assessment of pairs	60	3.13 Daily records, routine, and hygiene	174
2.3 The genetic compatibility of pairings	63	4 Development and Behavior	176
2.4 Selection of breeding stock: physical assessment	63	4.1 Physical development	177
2.5 Performance assessment	67	4.2 The components of behavior	178
2.6 Mental suitability for breeding	67	4.3 Inherited behavior	179
2.7 Breeding facilities for natural pairs	71	4.4 Individual temperaments	180
2.8 Breeding facilities for imprints	73	4.5 Biological urges and drives	181
2.9 Incubator and broody rooms	74	4.6 Memory	181
2.10 Food supply, storage, vitamins, and food-borne diseases	76	4.7 Imprinted behavior	181
2.11 The program in winter	78	4.8 Imprinting on parent	182
2.12 The program in spring	79	4.9 Imprinting on siblings	183
2.13 Obtaining semen: voluntary donors, stripping, and electro-ejaculation	80	4.10 Development of the fear response	183
2.14 Handling and assessing semen quality	84	4.11 Imprinting on future sexual partner	183
2.15 Storing and transporting semen	88	4.12 Environmental imprinting	184
2.16 When to inseminate	88	4.13 Practical aspects of imprinting	184
2.17 How to inseminate	89	4.14 De-imprinting	187
2.18 Variations in fertility	91	4.15 Learned behavior	188
2.19 Laying	92	4.16 Habituation	188
2.20 Incubation	94	4.17 Conditioned learning	189
2.21 The structure of the egg	95	4.18 Trauma learning	193
		4.19 Insight learning	193
		4.20 Experience	194
		4.21 Mental maturation and the orientation toward quarry	194

5	Training and Conditioning	196	6.16	Hunting in groups	272
5.1	The training program	197	6.17	The ways in which experienced raptors hunt	272
5.2	The wild hack	198	7	Hawking in the Field	275
5.3	Imprinting and the tame hack	200	7.1	Introduction	275
5.4	Kitting out and taking in hand	201	7.2	The hawking year	276
5.5	Manning and basic training	203	7.3	What the hawks can do	278
5.6	Motivation	208	7.4	What the quarry can do	279
5.7	Physical condition	210	7.5	Hawking grounds and quarry populations	281
5.8	The components of weight	212	7.6	Rabbit hawking	283
5.9	Energy losses	213	7.7	Hare hawking	285
5.10	Energy gains	219	7.8	Mixed game in hedges and farmland	286
5.11	Enseaming or preparing the stomach	220	7.9	Waiting-on flights with falcons	290
5.12	Appetite and weight control	222	7.10	Pursuit flights with falcons	298
5.13	Symptoms of high and low condition	223	7.11	Field meets	305
5.14	Factors which can mask condition	224	7.12	Hawking dogs	307
5.15	Fitness training	225	8	Raptors and Man	312
5.16	Lures and lure theory	229	8.1	The international contribution of falconers to raptor conservation and welfare	313
5.17	Training for pursuit flights	232	8.2	The ethics of rehabilitation	315
5.18	Teaching a falcon to wait on	237	8.3	The effects of falconry on wild raptor populations	319
5.19	Entering	241	8.4	The ethics of hybrids	321
5.20	The diagnosis and treatment of vices	242	8.5	The past and future of domestic breeding	323
5.21	Carrying quarry	242	8.6	Breeding for conservation and gene banks	330
5.22	Hoodshyness	244	8.7	Lawyers, politicians and civil servants	334
5.23	Aggression and screaming	246	8.8	Antifalconry issues	335
5.24	Bad practices	247	8.9	Sky trials and bagged game	341
6	Hunting Strategies of Wild Raptors	252	8.10	Falconry as a “green” field sport	343
6.1	The components of the hunt	253	8.11	Ways to learn falconry and hawk- keeping	345
6.2	Still-hunting	254	8.12	The philosophy of the falconer	347
6.3	The fast contour-hugging flight	255	Appendix 1	351	
6.4	High searching	256	Appendix 2	354	
6.5	Slow quartering	257	Appendix 3	358	
6.6	Stalking	258	Further Reading	363	
6.7	Listening	259	Index	368	
6.8	Flushing from cover	259			
6.9	False attack	259			
6.10	Attack strategies: the direct flying attack	260			
6.11	The indirect flying attack	262			
6.12	The tail-chase	264			
6.13	Glide attack	266			
6.14	The drop, the dive, and the stoop	268			
6.15	Deception flights	271			