

11:39:55 04/15/09

Two Eggs



12:04:47 04/16/09

Three Eggs!



11:07:48 04/16/09



14:28:32 04/16/09



14:40:34 04/16/09



15:21:51 04/16/09



12:37:51 04/09/09



04/27/2009



05/01/2009



05/01/2009



05/06/2009



05/12/2009



05/15/2009



05/20/2009

Egg Shell



05/21/2009

Chick



05/21/2009



05/21/2009



05/22/2009



05/26/2009



05/26/2009



05/29/2009



06/01/2009



06/02/2009



06/02/2009

Waiting for mom



06/04/2009

Wake up!



06/04/2009



06/11/2009

Banded 06/10



06/12/2009
Sleeping in a pile



06/18/2009
Sleeping in a pile



06/18/2009



06/18/2009



06/23/2009



06/23/2009





06/24/2009
Out on the ledge



06/24/2009
Dirty nest

06/25/2009



06/25/2009

It's a hot day



06/26/2009



07/02/2009

From office window and webcam observations it appears that only one baby falcon is left at the platform.



07/06/2009

Two of the kids visiting the nest.



--Leslie

Eggs:

Peregrine eggs range from creamy pink to reddish-brown in colour, and are 53 mm (2.1") long (slightly smaller than chicken eggs). An average nest contains three or four eggs. Young pairs often only have two eggs in their first breeding season, and then increase to three or four eggs in subsequent years. Some Peregrines regularly produce five eggs, and rarely as many as seven. The demands of feeding hungry growing chicks makes it difficult for a pair to successfully raise more than four chicks, although if food is plentiful they can sometimes manage to feed five. The eggs are usually laid every other day, and are left mostly unattended until the last or second-last egg has been laid, at which point incubation begins.



Incubation:

For Peregrines, incubation usually lasts 33 to 35 days from the date the last egg was laid (or the second last, if that is when incubation began). The eggs generally hatch on successive days, but occasionally two hatch on the same day, or a day or two passes between hatching. During the incubation period, the eggs are rarely left uncovered for more than a minute or two, although on very warm days the adults may stay off them for somewhat longer periods. Typically the female sits on the eggs throughout the night, and also for much of the day. The male takes over for several short shifts through the day so that the female can get away and hunt for herself. As a result, the female usually does about three quarters of the incubation herself, while the male contributes the rest. In the last couple of days before hatching the female often becomes reluctant to leave the nest, and chases the male away if he offers to take over incubation.

07:03:56 04/15/09

