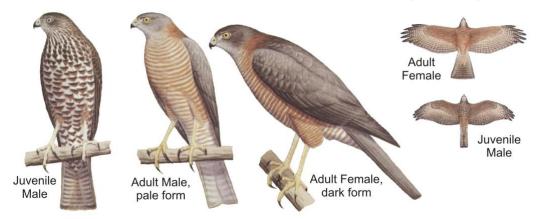
Collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter cirrhocephalus Species No.: 222

Band size: 07M 08F SS (mainland), 08M 20F SS (Tas.)



Morphometrics:

Three subspecies recognised with two in Australia as follows:

	Nominate A.c. cirrhocephalus		ssp. <i>A.c. quaesitandus</i>	
	(Tas. & s. mainland Aust. s. of 20 ₀ S.)		(n. Aust. n. of 20 ₀ S.)	
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	196 – 216 mm	228 – 250 mm	197 – 207 mm	231 – 246 mm
8th Primary:	147 – 162 mm	165 – 182 mm	144 – 151 mm	170 – 182 mm
Tail:	141 – 155 mm	162 - 180 mm	140 – 148 mm	159 – 172 mm
Bill (cere):	9.7 – 11.8 mm	12.4 – 14.2 mm	10.6 – 11.8 mm	13.2 – 14.2 mm
Tarsus:	54.2 – 60.4 mm	59.8 – 66.6 mm	52.6 – 58.6 mm	61.6 – 66.1 mm
Middle toe:	30.1 – 35.3 mm	35.4 – 41.2 mm	33.2 – 36.0 mm	35.4 – 39.6 mm
Weight:	101 – 156 g	162 – 300 g	101 – 156 g	162 – 300g

Ageing:

Juvenile plumage (see illustration above) is retained for the first year;

Moult to adult plumage commences at approximately one year. Thus adults are aged (2+);

Note there are light and dark adult birds of both sexes, but this is not related to age.

Sexing:

Sexes are similar in plumage, but females are considerably larger than males (see measurements above):

Both sexes incubate, but predominantly by female.

Similar Species:

Male Brown Goshawks are similar in size to female Collared Sparrowhawks, but both sexes of the two species are easily separated by the length of the middle toe in comparison to the outer toes and the undertail feather pattern of the closed tail is as illustrated below - the fanned tail of the goshawk is rounded and in the sparrowhawk it is square. Also, the sparrowhawk has pale blue on the upper mandible in front of the cere, whereas the goshawk is uniform black:



Comparison of middle toe length and undertail tip feather pattern of Brown Goshawk A. fasciatus Collared Sparrowhawk A. cirrhocephalus (from Bird in the Hand Ed. S.G. Lane, 1974)