

Golden Eagle

Aquila chrysaetos



THREAT CATEGORY

| CNEA | CAEA | LRAE | LRVA |
|------|------|------|------|
| - | - | NT | VU |

WHERE TO SEE IT

| HUELVA | SEVILLA | CÓRDOBA | JAÉN |
|--------|---------|---------|------|
| H-1 | SE-1 | CO-1 | J-1 |
| H-2 | SE-2 | CO-2 | J-2 |
| H-3 | SE-3 | CO-3 | J-3 |
| H-4 | SE-4 | CO-4 | J-4 |
| H-5 | SE-5 | CO-5 | J-5 |
| H-6 | SE-6 | CO-6 | J-6 |
| H-7 | SE-7 | CO-7 | J-7 |
| H-8 | SE-8 | CO-8 | J-8 |
| H-9 | SE-9 | CO-9 | J-9 |
| H-10 | SE-10 | CO-10 | J-10 |
| H-11 | SE-11 | CO-11 | J-11 |
| H-12 | SE-12 | CO-12 | J-12 |
| H-13 | SE-13 | CO-13 | J-13 |
| H-14 | SE-14 | CO-14 | J-14 |
| H-15 | SE-15 | CO-15 | J-15 |
| H-16 | | | |
| H-17 | | | |



























STATUS

Sedentary, with some vagrant birds.

ABUNDANCE

Numerous (over 140 pairs), though it is difficult to calculate the exact number including young and immature birds in dispersal.

HABITAT

Favours Mediterranean woodland, especially remote and undisturbed areas with crags and cliffs or large areas of woodland.

SEASONAL BEHAVIOUR

Year round presence.

DISTRIBUTION

Spread throughout the four provinces, though somewhat scarcer in Huelva (8 10 pairs) and more abundant in Córdoba (c. 50 pairs) and in Jaén and Seville (c. 40 territories in each case). Young birds in natal dispersal can turn up almost anywhere, though the favoured areas are the plains and steppes of Guadalcanal and Sierra de Hornachuelos.









