Raptors generally do not molt all of their feathers every year in the wild. While they do molt annually, the process is often gradual, and they may not replace every single feather in a single year, especially larger species.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Annual Molt:

Raptors, like most birds, molt at least once a year, typically after the breeding season and before migration.

Gradual Process:

Molting is a process of shedding old feathers and growing new ones. It's usually a gradual process, with birds replacing feathers in a specific sequence to maintain their ability to fly and hunt.

Incomplete Molt:

Larger raptors, especially those with large wings, may take more than one year to fully replace all their flight feathers. They might molt some feathers in one year and others in the following year, resulting in an incomplete molt in any given year.

Symmetry:

Molting of flight feathers (primaries and secondaries) is usually symmetrical, meaning the same feathers on each wing are replaced at the same time, allowing the bird to maintain balance and flight ability.

Feather Replacement Sequence:

The sequence of feather replacement varies by species. For example, falcons replace their primaries starting with the fourth innermost primary (P4) and working inwards and outwards, while eagles typically replace the innermost primary (P1) first.

Energy Expenditure:

Molting is energetically expensive, and smaller birds often have a more complete molt each year because it's less taxing than for larger birds.

Factors Affecting Molt:

Factors like the time of year, daylight hours, temperature, nutrition, and the bird's overall health can influence the timing and extent of molting.