

All gone: How erasing billions of birds shocked us

June 18 2014, by Seth Borenstein



This photo taken June 16, 2014 shows scientists preparing Martha, right, an extinct passenger pigeon, once the most plentiful bird on the planet, who went extinct in September 1914 when Martha died in public at the Cincinnati zoo, at the Smithsonian's Natural history Museum in Washington. Martha, a red-eyed grey-and-brown bird that became famous as the last surviving passenger pigeon, is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death and what man did a century ago. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species. And some geneticists are now working on the longshot hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from

leftover DNA in stuffed birds. (AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

It was the moment that humanity learned we had the awesome power to erase an entire species off the face of the Earth in the scientific equivalent of a blink of an eye: The passenger pigeon went from billions of birds to extinct before our very eyes.

It was one bird's death after many. But a century ago, Martha, a red-eyed, grey and brown bird famous as the last surviving [passenger pigeon](#), keeled over, marking an extinction that shook science and the public.

Now, a century later, Martha's back, in a way. She is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death, and of other species that have gone extinct because of man. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species.

And some geneticists are even working on the longshot hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from leftover DNA in stuffed birds.

"Here was a bird like the robin that everybody knew and within a generation or two it was gone—and we were its cause, " Duke University ecologist Stuart Pimm said.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the passenger pigeon was the most abundant bird species on Earth. In 1866 in Ontario, just one flock of billions of birds, 300 miles long and one mile wide, darkened the skies for 14 hours as they flew by overhead. Unlike the domesticated carrier pigeon used for messages, these were wild birds.

They were easy to catch because they stayed together. They were considered a poor man's food; domestic workers complained about eating too much passenger pigeon.

"Nobody ever dreamed that a bird that common could be brought into extinction that quickly," said University of Minnesota evolutionary biologist Bob Zink.



This photo taken June 14, 2014 shows Smithsonian ornithologist Brian Schmidt posing for a photo with Martha, an extinct passenger pigeon, once the most plentiful bird on the planet, who went extinct in September 1914 when Martha died in public at the Cincinnati zoo, at the Smithsonian's Natural history Museum in Washington. Martha, a red-eyed grey-and-brown bird that became famous as the last surviving passenger pigeon, is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death and what man did a century ago. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species. And some geneticists are now working on the longshot

hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from leftover DNA in stuffed birds. (AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

Examination of the passenger pigeon's genetic code shows that their population ping-ponged regularly from as much as 5 billion to as few as tens of millions, said a study co-authored by Zink in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* released Monday. Still, the chief causes of the extinction—cutting down Eastern U.S. forests and hunting—were man-made, Zink said.

"Passenger pigeons always reached lows like this, it's just this time their luck ran out because we were around," Zink said.



This photo taken June 14, 2014 shows Smithsonian exhibitions expert Megan Dattoria carrying Martha, right, an extinct passenger pigeon, once the most plentiful bird on the planet, who went extinct in September 1914 when Martha

died in public at the Cincinnati zoo, for her new exhibit at the Smithsonian's Natural history Museum in Washington. Martha, a red-eyed grey-and-brown bird that became famous as the last surviving passenger pigeon, is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death and what man did a century ago. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species. And some geneticists are now working on the longshot hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from leftover DNA in stuffed birds. Martha was previously displayed with George, center. (AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

By 1900, there were no passenger pigeons left in the wild. By 1914, there was just 29-year-old Martha at the Cincinnati Zoo. People lined up to see her. She was a star.

Then on Sept. 1, 1914, Martha was found lying on the bottom of her cage. The passenger pigeon was now extinct. It had gone from billions of birds to zero in about one century, probably less.



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It was the first public extinction, something people used to think

happened only to relics of the past like dinosaurs, or critters stuck on islands like dodos, Pimm and other scientists said.

"This was a real wake-up call for the public and frankly for scientists too," said Helen James, curator of birds at the Smithsonian Natural History Museum. "Ornithologists studied birds and they didn't really think of species becoming extinct."

But they did. And Martha, the last of her kind, was put in a 300-pound block of ice and shipped to Washington D.C. and the Smithsonian. She was stuffed and mounted, continuing as a star. When she traveled back to Cincinnati or to San Diego for a big conservation conference, she flew in a first class seat.



This photo taken June 14, 2014 shows Smithsonian exhibitions expert Megan Dattoria helping prepare Martha, an extinct passenger pigeon, once the most plentiful bird on the planet, who went extinct in September 1914 when Martha died in public at the Cincinnati zoo, for her new exhibit at the Smithsonian's

Natural history Museum in Washington. Martha, a red-eyed grey-and-brown bird that became famous as the last surviving passenger pigeon, is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death and what man did a century ago. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species. And some geneticists are now working on the longshot hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from leftover DNA in stuffed birds. (AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

But her star faded. For the last 15 years, she has been in a drab metal filing cabinet in the bowels of the Smithsonian, stuck on the same stick with an older stuffed unrelated pigeon named George. On Monday, they were separated, George was put back in storage and a prettied up Martha was ready for a comeback. An exhibit on her extinction and the 100th anniversary starts June 24 at the Smithsonian.

And if scientists can figure it out, there may be a bigger comeback in the offing. The passenger pigeon is the prime candidate for something new: de-extinction.

Some top geneticists in a non-profit are looking to see if they can create new living versions of the passenger pigeon, by editing the DNA of the closely related band-tailed pigeons, growing those birds from embryo and breeding them. It would cost millions and take at least a decade, said Ben Novak, lead researcher of the group, Revive & Restore of San Francisco.



This photo taken June 14, 2014 shows Smithsonian exhibitions expert Richard Gould helping prepare Martha, an extinct passenger pigeon, once the most plentiful bird on the planet, who went extinct in September 1914 when Martha died in public at the Cincinnati zoo, for her new exhibit at the Smithsonian's Natural history Museum in Washington. Martha, a red-eyed grey-and-brown bird that became famous as the last surviving passenger pigeon, is being taken out of the file cabinets of history in a new Smithsonian Institution exhibit this month, reminding the public of her death and what man did a century ago. A new scientific study this week shows how pigeon populations fluctuated wildly, but how people ultimately killed off the species. And some geneticists are now working on the longshot hope of reviving the passenger pigeon from leftover DNA in stuffed birds. (AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

Pimm and Zink don't like the idea ethically or practically.

Novak sees a world on the verge of a mass extinction of many species and feels something has to be done about it. Reviving some long-lost

species may offer "a type of justice for what we're doing now" and also teach people "it's so much easier to keep something alive than to bring it back to life."

More information: Smithsonian Institution on Martha:
[www.mnh.si.edu/onehundredyears ... objects/martha2.html](http://www.mnh.si.edu/onehundredyears...objects/martha2.html)

New pigeon study: www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1401526111

Revive & Restore passenger pigeon project: longnow.org/revive/what-we-do/passenger-pigeon/

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