

Biologists discover migratory patterns of two North American grassland bird species

February 5 2019



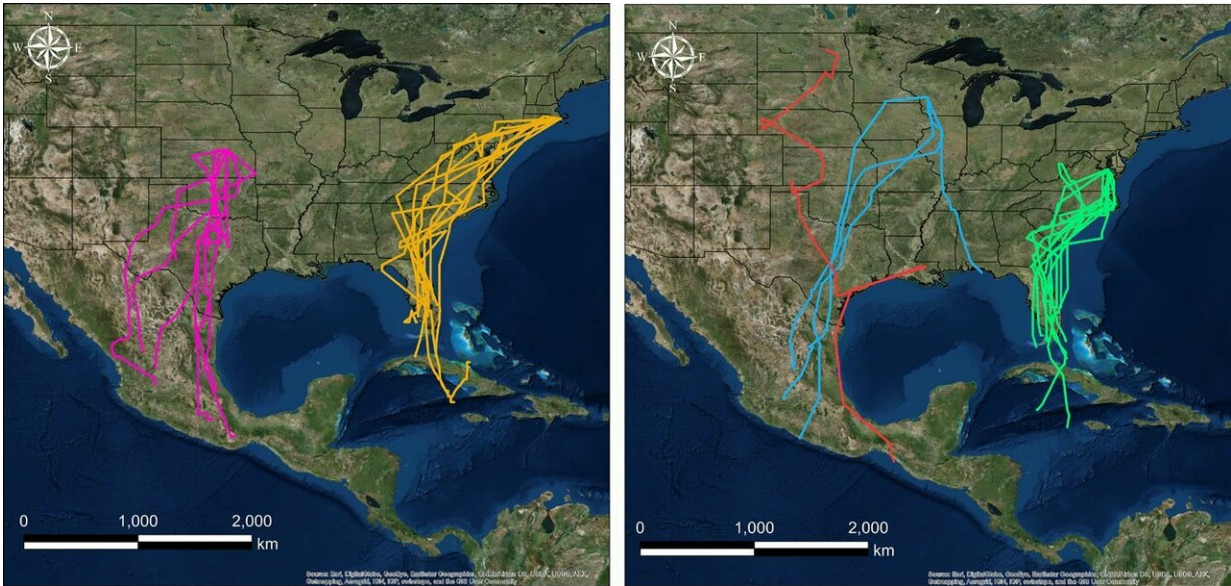
An adult male Grasshopper Sparrow at Camp Grafton, ND, wears a light-level geolocator that will help reveal his annual migration route and overwintering area. Credit: Alexandra Lehner

Studying birds that nest in grasslands on the firing ranges and runways of

active military installations is not for the faint of heart, but it proved to be a successful strategy for solving some vexing migration mysteries. Fundamental questions regarding the timing and choice of migration routes, and what that means for conservation of grassland bird populations have been surprisingly difficult to answer—until now. A new paper published in *Ecology and Evolution* sheds light on the annual movements of two grassland bird species and yields surprising results that may help transform the way we manage grassland bird populations, both across international borders and throughout their annual cycle.

Researchers from the Vermont Center for Ecostudies, with support from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, have published the most extensive examination of the nonbreeding movement ecology for Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*) and Eastern Meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna*) to date. By filling in fundamental knowledge gaps, this research will pave the way for cooperative endeavors to slow the decline of these [grassland](#) birds in the Midwest and Eastern United States.

"These results are a potential game changer for re-imagining conservation strategies for these grassland birds," explained Vermont Center for Ecostudies biologist Jason Hill. "Grassland bird management has been overwhelmingly focused on improving conditions on the breeding grounds. This is understandable especially for Grasshopper Sparrows, which are very hard to find outside of the breeding season when they're not singing. Our research reveals [migration](#) routes and specific wintering locations for several populations of Grasshopper Sparrows, and opens the door for a collaborative cross-border approach to managing them year-round."



Each line represents the most probable fall migration route for Grasshopper Sparrows from breeding populations in Kansas (purple, $n = 8$) and Massachusetts (orange, $n = 10$; left panel) and North Dakota (red, $n = 1$), Wisconsin (blue, $n = 4$), and Maryland (green, $n = 10$; right panel). Grasshopper Sparrows from the Midwest almost exclusively overwintered in Texas and Mexico, whereas sparrows from the eastern U.S. overwintered in Florida or the Caribbean. Credit: Jason Hill

Some migratory grassland birds spend nearly half their lives away from their breeding grounds, yet we know relatively little about this part of their annual cycle. To investigate the migratory patterns of these two species, the biologists deployed geolocators on 180 Grasshopper Sparrows and 29 Eastern Meadowlarks at Konza Prairie in Kansas, and at six U.S. Department of Defense installations across the species' breeding ranges. They were able to retrieve [location data](#) on 34 Grasshopper Sparrows and five Eastern Meadowlarks.

Data retrieved from the geolocators held many surprises. Among the

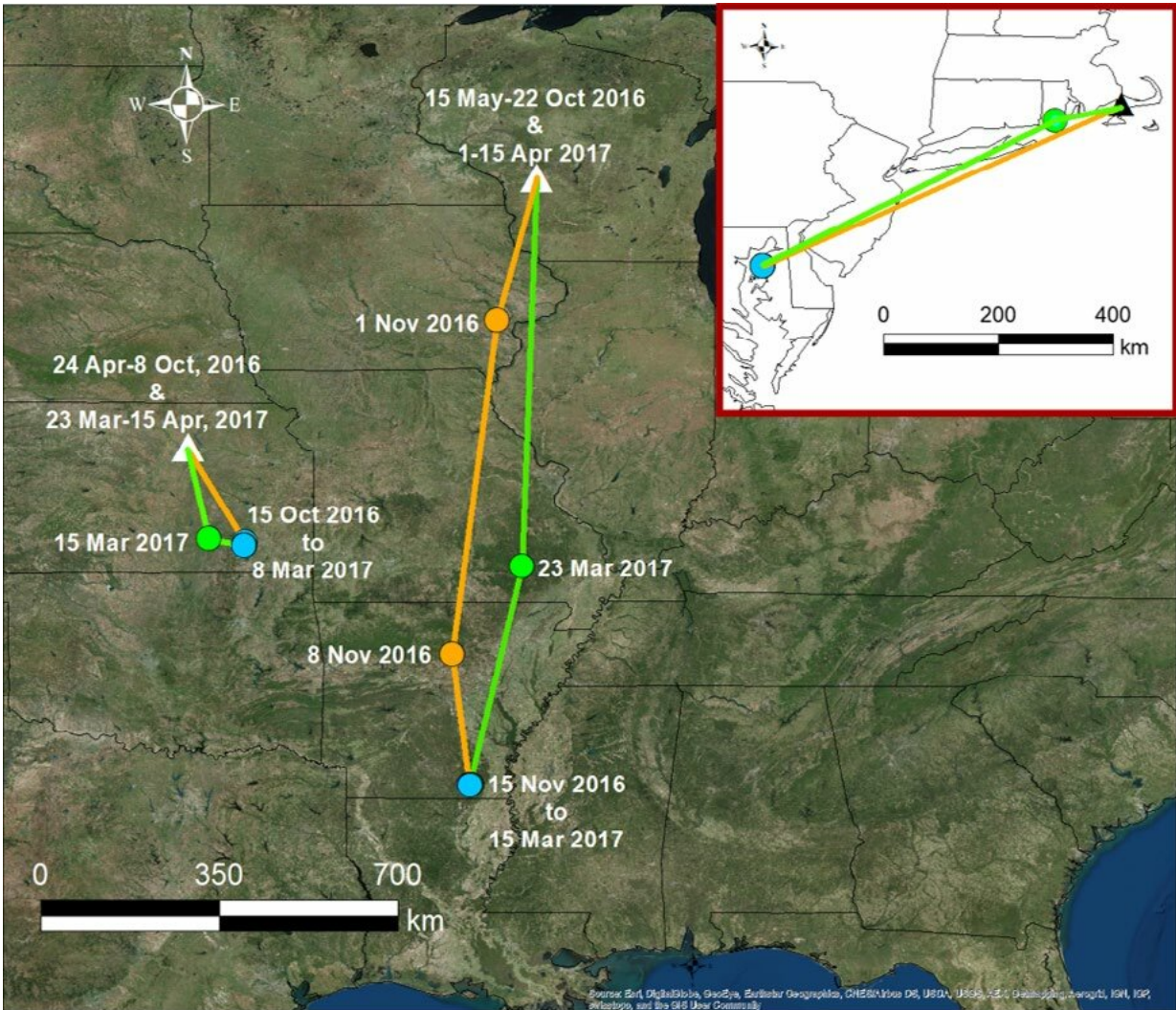
most astonishing findings was that Grasshopper Sparrows do not begin fall migration in August as biologists had previously assumed; they actually stay put on the breeding grounds until October. The data also revealed that Grasshopper Sparrows make short, nearly daily migration flights, and that the North American Great Lakes region likely serves as a migratory divide for Midwest and East Coast populations. Data from Eastern Meadowlarks provided evidence of a diversity of individual movement behaviors, ranging from year-round residency in the same location to short- and long-distance migration strategies.



Jason Hill prepares to release a color-banded Eastern Meadowlark wearing a GPS tag. Credit: Jason Hill

The study reveals where and when these grassland birds travel each year between their breeding seasons, but Hill says many questions remain. "The stopover ecology and nonbreeding habitat used by both species, especially for Grasshopper Sparrows in Mexico and the Caribbean Islands, should be a priority for future research."

An airplane is probably not the only threat these birds face in their lifetime, and understanding what these migratory [birds](#) need when they're away from their [breeding grounds](#) will help us protect them all year long.



GPS tag locations (circles) during fall (orange) and spring (green) migration, and the nonbreeding period (blue) from Eastern Meadowlarks originally tagged at Department of Defense installations (triangles) in Kansas and Wisconsin (main panel), and Massachusetts (inset). Colored lines represent probable and approximate flight paths between consecutive (~1–2 weeks apart) locations. Not shown are two meadowlarks tagged in Maryland that were non-migratory year-round residents. Credit: Jason Hill

More information: Jason M. Hill et al. Migratory patterns and

connectivity of two North American grassland bird species, *Ecology and Evolution* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/ece3.4795](https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.4795)

Provided by Vermont Center for Ecostudies

Citation: Biologists discover migratory patterns of two North American grassland bird species (2019, February 5) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-02-biologists-migratory-patterns-north-american.html>

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