

Migratory birds track climate across the year

February 18 2021, by Andy Fell



Yellow warblers are found throughout North America and fly to Central and South America for winter. Rachael Bay, assistant professor of evolution and ecology at UC Davis, and colleagues have found that individual birds show preferences for drier or wetter environments throughout the year and that this preference can be predicted from their genetics. Credit: Jonathan Eisen

As climate change takes hold across the Americas, some areas will get

wetter, and others will get hotter and drier. A new study of the yellow warbler, a widespread migratory songbird, shows that individuals have the same climatic preferences across their migratory range. The work is published Feb. 17 in *Ecology Letters*.

"What's amazing is that the birds track similar climates despite the fact that they have migrated thousands of miles," said Rachael Bay, assistant professor in the Department of Evolution and Ecology, College of Biological Sciences at the University of California, Davis. "It seems that [individual birds](#) may be adapted to particular climate regimes."

Yellow warblers (*Setophagia petechia*) breed throughout North America and fly south to Central and South America to spend the winter. A previous study by Bay and colleagues found links between [genetic variation](#) and precipitation across North America, suggesting that certain individuals might be adapted to dry conditions while others thrive in wet conditions. In the current study, the authors were able to use genetics to predict where birds captured on their wintering grounds in Central and South America would end up breeding and compare climate patterns in their winter and summer areas.

Individual birds showed preferences for drier or wetter areas, but not for warmer or cooler areas. In other words, birds that bred in relatively dry parts of North America—such as California's Central Valley—overwintered in dry parts of South or Central America.

"This is the first demonstration of using individual genetic tracking to link climates across the migratory cycle within a [bird species](#)," Bay said.



Yellow warblers are found throughout North America and fly to Central and South America for winter. Rachael Bay, assistant professor of evolution and ecology at UC Davis, and colleagues have found that individual birds show preferences for drier or wetter environments throughout the year and that this preference can be predicted from their genetics. Credit: Daniel Karp

Impact of climate change

This range of climatic preferences could have consequences for how the birds respond to [climate change](#). Bay speculates that the variation she and her colleagues found might provide the raw material for the species to adapt to changing climate conditions. For example, populations that

are adapted to drier conditions might displace those adapted to wetter ones. In fact, Bay and colleagues have already found that population sizes of yellow warblers changed with precipitation across years.

Bay collected data for the study during her postdoctoral research, in collaboration with banding stations and collecting sites in North and South America. Bay and her colleagues are now eager to see whether individuals of other bird species also track [climate](#) during migration.

More information: Rachael A. Bay et al, Genetic variation reveals individual-level climate tracking across the annual cycle of a migratory bird, *Ecology Letters* First published: 17 February 2021
doi.org/10.1111/ele.13706

Provided by UC Davis

Citation: Migratory birds track climate across the year (2021, February 18) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-02-migratory-birds-track-climate-year.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.