

GREAT MIGRATORS



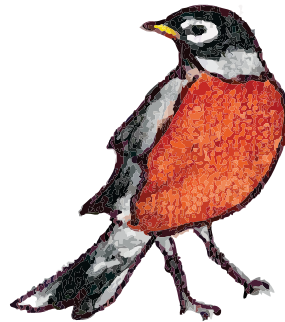
Arctic Tern

Arctic terns travel from pole to pole - from their Arctic breeding grounds in the winter to Antarctica in the summer.



Canada Goose

The Canada goose is native to arctic regions of North America and travels south during the winter months.



Robin

Robins migrate in search of food during the winter and return for nesting in the spring.



Ruby-Throated Hummingbird

The tiny ruby-throated hummingbird can fly up to 500 miles south in a single day.



Oriole

Orioles spend their winters in Mexico and South and Central America.

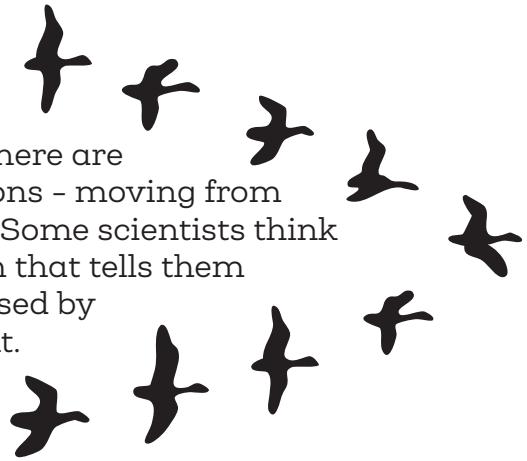


Sandhill Crane

Each year, 80 percent of the world's cranes gather in Nebraska on their way to their nesting grounds.

44,000 miles

This is the record-breaking distance traveled by the arctic tern, and the longest known migration in the animal kingdom. There are many bird species with impressive migrations - moving from top to bottom of the earth, and east to west. Some scientists think migratory birds have an innate mechanism that tells them when to migrate, but others believe it is caused by the temperature and the amount of daylight. Either way, migration is one of the many wonders of the animal kingdom.



4 Types of Bird Migration

1

Long Distance Migrants

Typically travel from breeding grounds in the U.S. and Canada to wintering grounds in South and Central America.

{Ruby-throated hummingbirds, sandhill cranes, geese, ducks, swans, orioles, swallows, arctic terns}



Irregular/Nomadic Migrants

Only travel in search of food. Once they find a consistent food source, they become residents.

{Robins, blue jays, nutcrackers}

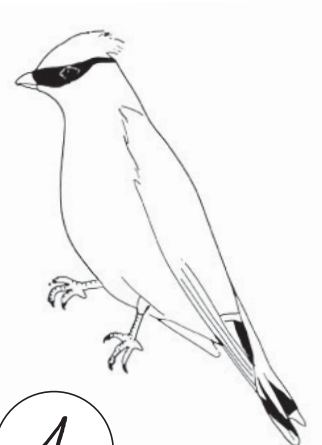
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Short Distance Migrants

Travel several hundred miles or move up and down in elevation.

{Sparrows, waxwings}



Residents

Stay year round, even during the winter.

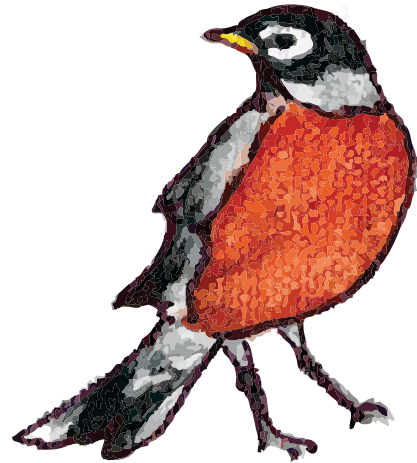
{Woodpeckers, chickadees, cardinals, doves, finches, mockingbirds, wrens, flickers}

4



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American Robin

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