

**Migration Workshop:**

**Question 1:** Everyone probably knows the saying: “Birds fly south for the Winter.” But, there is no saying for when the birds fly back north for the Summer. However, this is the classic example of what is known as migration. Use the resources available to you and give below a “textbook” definition of migration.

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**Question 2:** While birds have already been mentioned and most migration education is focused around the birds, the strategy of migration exists in many other types of animals. Please list other types of animals that also migrate below.

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**Question 3:** We are going to use the eBird website for the next few questions. We are going to explore a shore bird called Red Knot. Go to the site and navigate to the “species explore” map. The link is the following: <https://ebird.org/map> (Stay focus to the Western Hemisphere – North & South America.) Type in “Red Knot” and focus on the dark purple spots. Where are the most northern and southern location sightings for this bird found? When are the birds at these locations?

**Northern:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Southern:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4:** Look at the area between these northern and southern points. Where is the population of Red Knots concentrated as it migrates between these locations? (Again, stay focus on were you see the darkest shades of purple.) What is it following as they migrate north and south?

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What is a flyway and what are the main ones through North America?

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To see the other flyways explore the species: Greater White Fronted Goose and Mountain Plover.  
Which Flyways can they be found in?

Greater White Fronted Goose: \_\_\_\_\_

Mountain Plover: \_\_\_\_\_

Please feel free to explore other species that you know of that migrate.

**Question 5:** Enter the year “2019” into the date option for both the beginning year and the ending year. Let the map update and again focus on the Atlantic Flyway along the United States. Select a few of the dark purple areas and zoom into and explore these areas.

How concentrated are the point locations for the various sightings?

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What are most of these concentrated point locations?

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Would the Red Knot population be able to support itself if these locations were lost?

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**Question 6:** During the fall migration, birding seems to focus on raptor migration. Do a search for Hawk Watching sites and read about the physical locations of these sites. What do most of them seem to have in common?

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Why are these locations important to the raptors?

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**Question 7:** African game, such as elephants, zebra, buffalo and others are known for marching great distances as part of their land migrations. What factor plays the driving force since these area of the world does not have a Summer/Winter season?

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**Question 8:** Aquatic species such as the whales and salmon take advantage of seasonal warmings to return to their spawning grounds to take advantage on new resources for their breeding cycles. There is a fish in the Delaware River that is also famous for doing this. Which fish is this and when does it normally return to the river to spawn?

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**Question 9:** Monarch Butterflies are probably the most commonly known insect that migrates. What may not be known is that the insect that starts the journey is not the same insect that ends the journey.

What is the destination for their southern migration? \_\_\_\_\_

How many generations does it take to complete the journey?

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**Question 10:** In Hunterdon County if a species does not migrate to meet the challenges of the winter season, there are two other strategies that it can apply. What are they and explain them?

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