

# MIGRATION IN BIRDS

- The word 'migration' comes from a Latin word 'migrare' which means 'to travel'.
- It is defined as 'the periodic movement of birds from one place to another to obtain the advantages of the favourable conditions'
- The birds which undergo migration are called 'migratory birds' and which will not undergo migration are called as 'resident birds'
- Migration means two way journeys
  - ❖ Journey from home to new place
  - ❖ Back journey from new places to home.

## I. KINDS OF AVIAN MIGRATION

### 1) Latitudinal migration:

From north to south and vice versa e.g.: American golden plover (Pluvialis), Siberian birds

### 2) Longitudinal migration:

From east to west

E.g.: Patagonian plover-Falkland island and south Patagonian in sept and oct for breeding

### 3). Altitudinal/vertical migration:

movement of birds to high mountains in summer and to low valleys in the winter

E.g.: common wood pecker, Bush chat, Scolopex, Rusticola

### 4) Partial migrations:

All the birds in a group are not migrating at once. Some will remain at native. Eg : blue birds, blue jays of Canada and northern US

### 5) Erratic migrations/irregular/wandering migration:

migration in all directions in search of food and to avoid enemies e.g.: great blue herons, cuckoos, warblers, thrushes