

Mapping Bird Migrations—Part II

Instructions—Page 1



ALASKA

DRAW YOUR BANDING DATA ON YOUR MIGRATION MAP:

You have returned from your travels to your home laboratory. You are ready to mark down your Banding Data, which you wrote down as you banded five birds in two nations and four states. Use the My Bird Migration Map and the Data Sheet to mark down your data:

- Find the dotted lines on two of the My Bird Migration Map pages, and cut along the edges of the pages, but *only* where you see the dotted lines. Then carefully match up all 4 pages, and tape on the *back side* to make one big map.

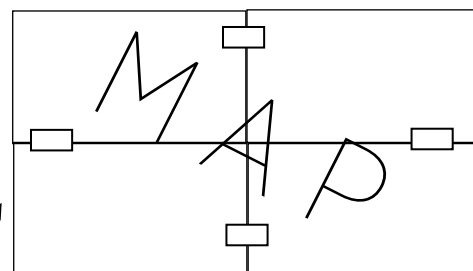
- Take a look at the Data Sheet, Page 1, called, BANDING DATA. Do you see the column called “Species of Bird”? These are the birds you banded! The column called “Band Number” shows the unique band number for each bird. And the column called “Month” shows that you banded all of your birds in April.

- On your My Bird Migration Map, now find the Legend. Next to each bird name, there is a small circle. Color in the five circles with your five different colors.

- With your Banding Data on your Data Sheet, there are also small circles next to each bird name. Color in those circles with the same colors you used for each bird on the My Bird Migration Map. You will keep using the same color for each bird through this activity.

- In your Banding Data, look at the column called “Banding Location (Longitude & Latitude)”. Use these numbers of Longitude and Latitude to draw the points on the map to show where you banded each bird. Draw a dot in the correct color for that bird. For example, starting with the Dunlin, find where 22 North crosses with 114 East (you might have to estimate), and draw a dot there using the color you chose for Dunlin.

- Draw all five of your banding data dots. Then cut out the bird photos and tape them south of their dots (but tape the Pacific Black Brant photo to the west!)



A “column” of data in a table.

Column A	Column B	Column C
DATA	DATA	DATA
DATA	DATA	DATA
DATA	DATA	DATA



- Check to see that your dots are in the correct countries, by looking at the column called “Banding Location (Country & State)” and then read the notes that you wrote when you banded these birds.

Mapping Bird Migrations—Part II

Instructions—Page 2



ALASKA

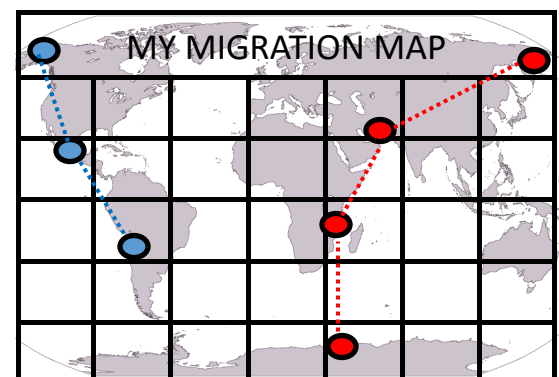
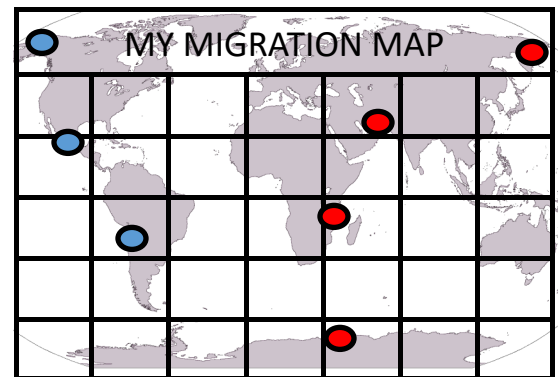
DRAW YOUR RECAPTURE DATA ON YOUR MIGRATION MAP:

As you finish drawing your banding data on your Migration Map, the Bird Banding Lab in Maryland calls you. They have newly reported data for you. Scientists around the world have recaptured your five banded birds, and have reported the band numbers and the locations to the Lab. The Lab emails you the Recapture Data sheet with the locations of where your birds have been recaptured. Use your My Bird Migration Map and Page 2 of the Data Sheet to plot the multiple locations of your five migrating birds.



Hello, this is
the Bird
Banding Lab!

- On the Data Sheet, Page 2, called RECAPTURE DATA, color in the circles next to each bird name with the same color you used for those birds and their banding data.
- Now find the column called “Recapture Location (Longitude & Latitude)”. Use these numbers of Longitude and Latitude to draw the dots on the map where other scientists recaptured your birds, using the correct color for that bird.
- Continue to draw dots using the right colors for each bird.
- Check to see that your dots are in the correct countries, by looking at the column called “Banding Location (Country & State)” and then read the notes that other scientists wrote!
- Once you have drawn all your dots, use your ruler and the correct colored crayon or pencil to draw lines connecting the dots for each bird.



DISCUSSION AND THINKING QUESTIONS

- Where did each bird end up in Alaska? The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area, Bristol Bay, and the Tongass National Forest are all important public lands.
- Not all birds migrate, and not all migratory birds go to Alaska. Why do you think your birds went to Alaska?
- These birds needed safe places to rest and eat as they traveled, and also a safe place to nest in the north. How can we work together with other states and other countries to help birds?
- Did you notice in the Data sheet “Notes” column that many of the birds were seen migrating with other birds? Why would it be helpful or safer to travel with a bunch of friends? Who would you want to migrate with, if you were a bird?