

A close-up photograph of a small bird, likely a species of white-eye, perched on a human hand. The bird has a vibrant greenish-yellow head and back, a white eye-ring around its dark brown eye, and a pale pinkish-brown beak. Its wings and tail show darker green and brownish tones. The bird is looking towards the left of the frame. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green and brown. The text "Migration of birds" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, serif font with a dark drop shadow.

Migration of birds

Migration



Migration is the regular, recurrent, cyclical seasonal movement of populations from one geographic location to another. Migration is most evident among birds that usually follow a yearly cycle of migration. In some cases this migration is obvious and involves huge distances but at other times it is much more subtle. Birds migrate for many reasons that include the need to travel to areas where food resources are at their peak abundance, the climate is milder and there is less competition for safe nesting places. Migration has considerable ecological significance. It enables birds to exploit peaks of food production and to settle in areas where they could otherwise not live. The study of migration is important for our understanding of global climate change phenomenon, spread of avian diseases and areas important for conservation. Additionally, all birds have recreational value as birdwatching and other forms of nature related activities become increasingly popular.

A flock of birds is captured in flight against a dramatic sky at sunset or sunrise. The sun is a large, bright, glowing orb near the horizon, casting a warm, golden light. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a vibrant orange and red near the horizon. The birds are silhouetted against the bright sky, their wings spread as they fly in various directions. The overall scene conveys a sense of movement and natural beauty.

Mystery Of Migration



Why do birds migrate?

The reasons are complex and not fully understood. But a simple explanation is food and a safe place to breed. Birds which breed in the summer in the extreme north such as the Arctic benefit from an abundance of food as plants and insect life flourish in the long daylight hours; and because few large permanent predators can survive the harsh winter. Many birds that breed in the Arctic simply lay their eggs on the ground. Being able to fly, they can avoid the harsh winter conditions, and be the first to arrive to enjoy the summer benefits.

Threats to migrating birds:

- In addition to surviving storms and bad weather, exhaustion and other natural obstacles.
- migrating birds are increasingly facing human threats.
- These include draining wetlands, cutting down forests.
- Pollution of the sea, water and air also affects them.
- Migrating birds are also distracted and killed by lit-up skyscrapers, lighthouses.
- many migrating birds are also hunted, for food, and for sport or superstitious reasons.



How do migrating birds find their way?



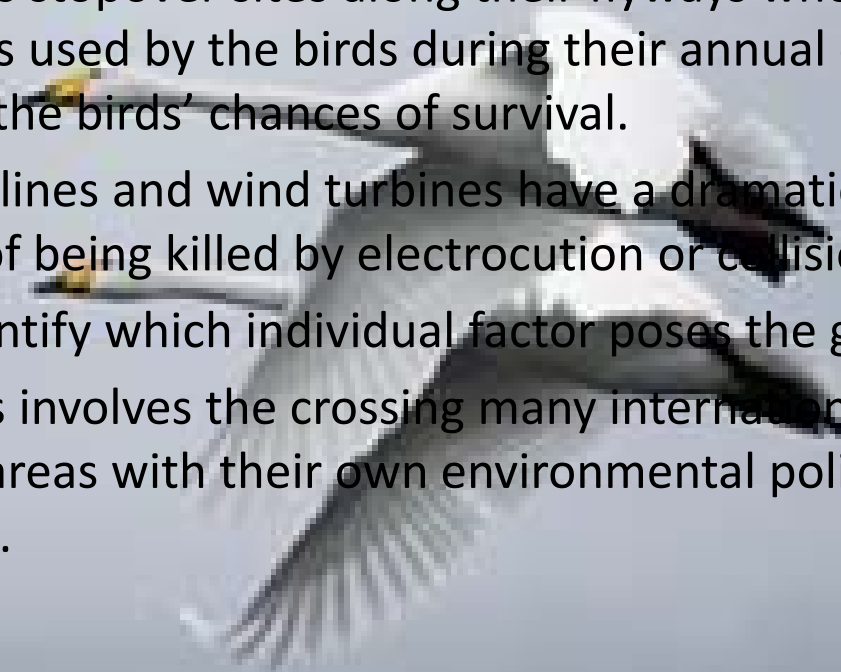
❑ Studies suggest birds orientate themselves to the compass points using the position of the sun during the day, and the stars at night. They can also sense magnetic north.

❑ In addition they use other clues such as visual layout of the land, smell (of the sea), sound (waves on shores, winds through mountain passes).

The most amazing aspect of bird migration is that the location, route and perhaps even the techniques are hard-wired into their brains.

Why migratory birds need to be protected?

- ❑ The loss of habitats due to pollution or exploitation caused by encroachment for settlement, agriculture, grazing etc.
- ❑ Migrating birds as they are dependent on finding suitable breeding and wintering grounds as well as stopover sites along their flyways where they can rest the loss of any of these sites used by the birds during their annual cycle could have a dramatic impact on the birds' chances of survival.
- ❑ Also, high-voltage power lines and wind turbines have a dramatic impact on birds, which are in danger of being killed by electrocution or collision. .
- ❑ It is therefore hard to identify which individual factor poses the greatest threat.
- ❑ Flying over long distances involves the crossing many international borders and entering different political areas with their own environmental politics, legislation and conservation measures.





THANK YOU

