Migratory connectivity of Rusty Blackbirds

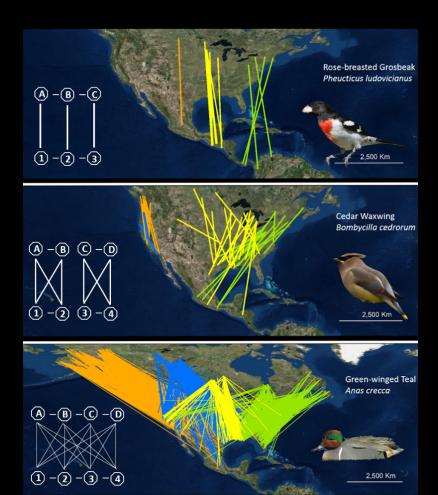


Luke L. Powell Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center International Rusty Blackbird Technical Group

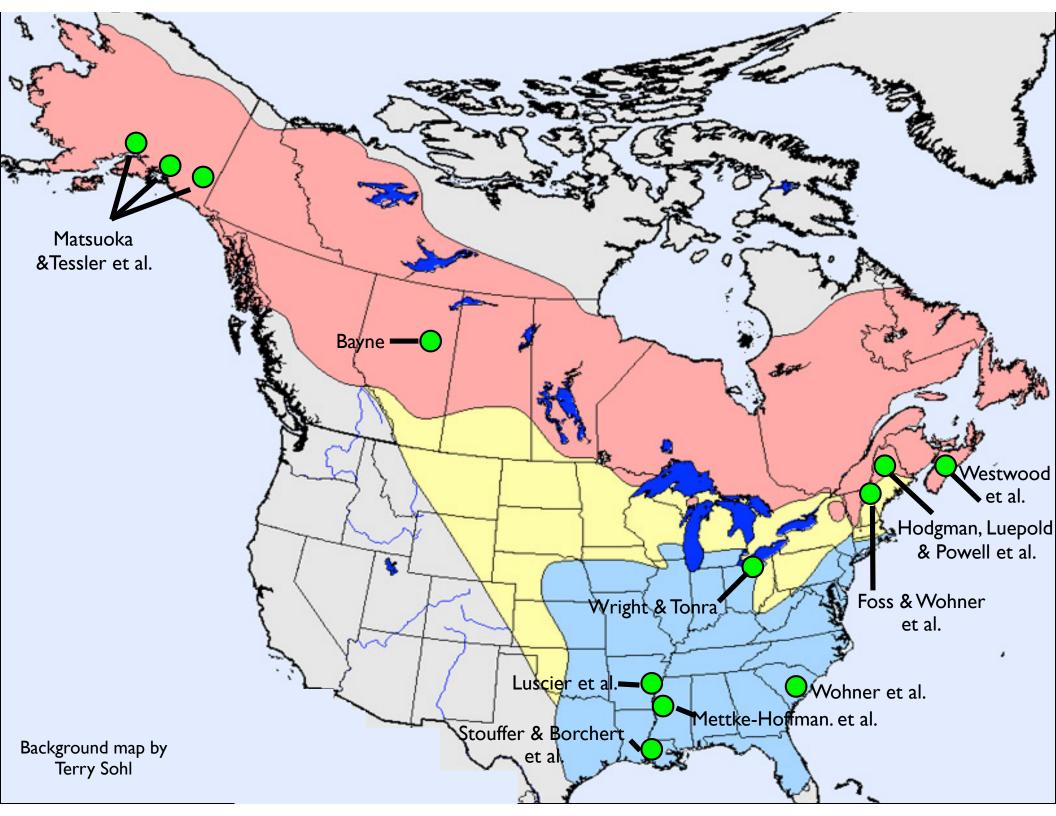
Jim Johnson, USFWS Erin Bayne, University of Alberta Pete Marra, SMBC

Migratory Connectivity

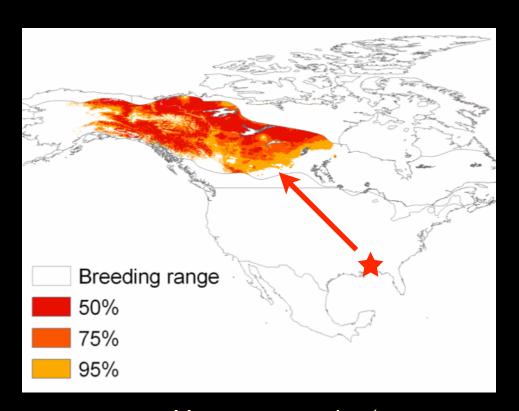
- Migratory connectivity is the spatial and temporal linkages of individuals between life cycle stages.
- The strength, or degree, of migratory connectivity is the extent to which individuals and populations remain together between phases of the annual cycle (ie, strong, weak, diffuse, ect).
- Migratory connectivity plays a key role in the evolution of species, limitation of populations, and effectiveness of conservation strategies

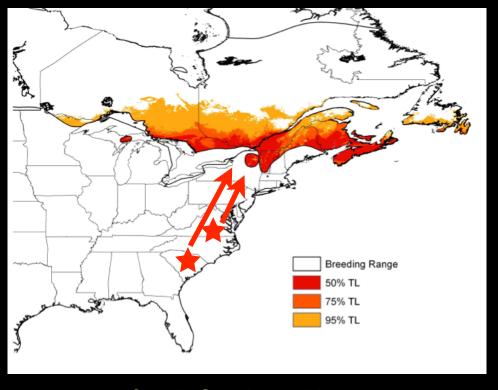


Cohen et al in review. Quantitative metric for the strength of migratory connectivity, R package MigConnectivity



RUBL connectivity w/ Isotopes





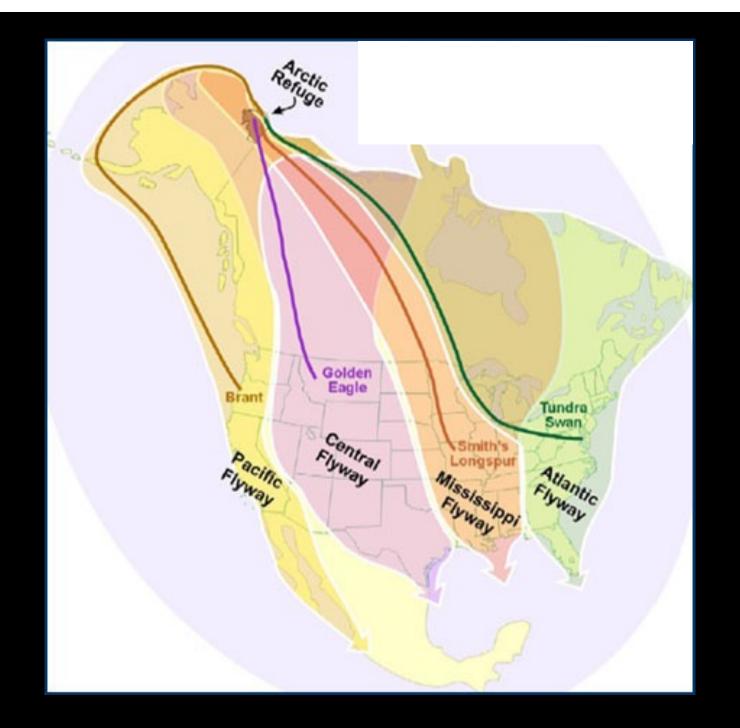
Mississippi samples (n = 255)

South Carolina & Virginia samples (n = 281)

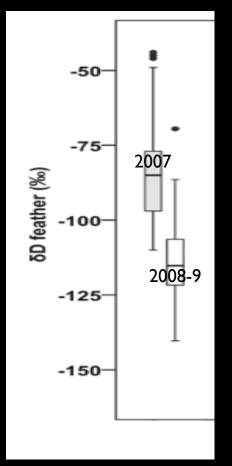


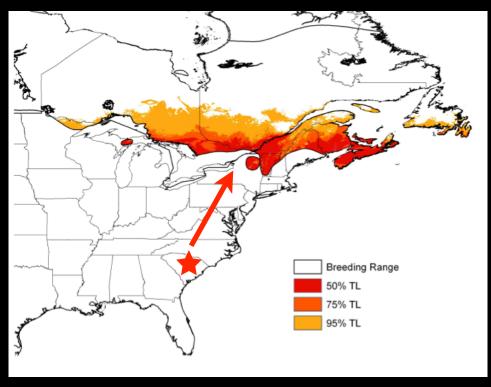
Sample collection 2005-2009

Hobson et al. 2010, Condor



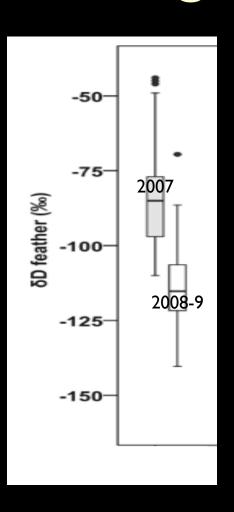
Little winter fidelity!

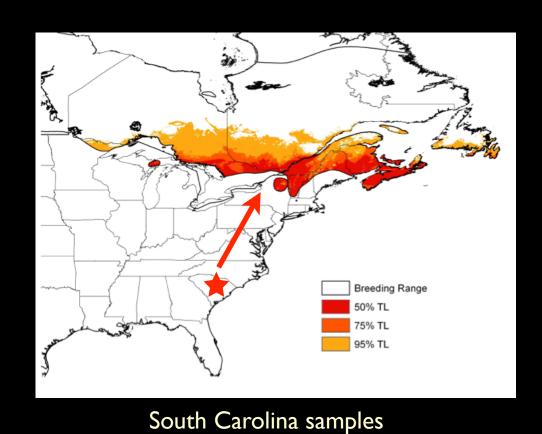


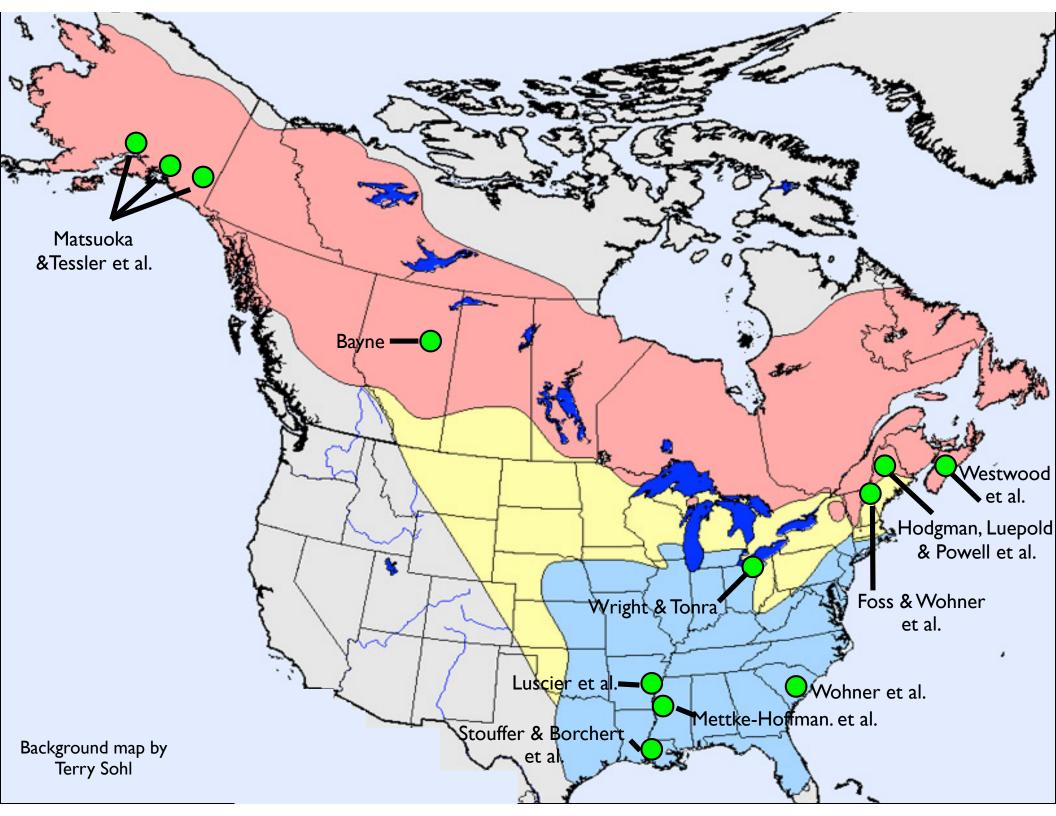


South Carolina samples

Missing piece: Spatiotemporal variability in migratory connectivity





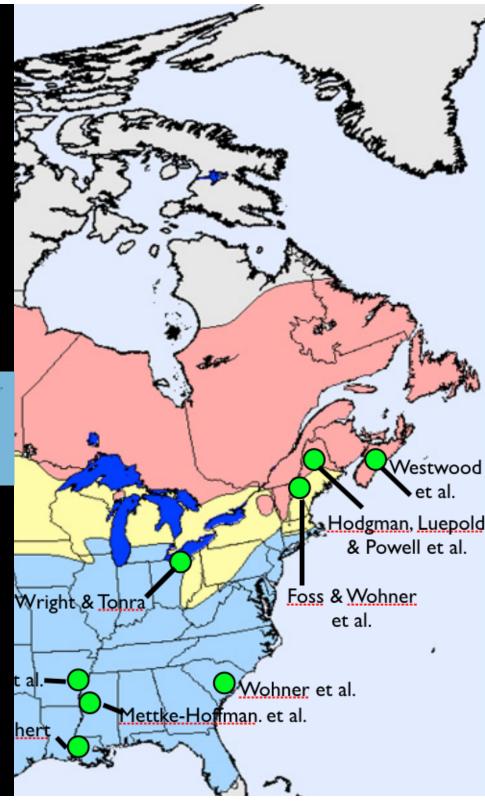


More with isotopes?

- Can we match breeding grounds feathers to wintering grounds?!
 - Mettle-Hoffman et al. 2010 found a pre-alternate cheek molt in winter



- But this molt continues through spring migration (Ohio; Wright and Tonra unpublished)
- So this angle is a DEAD END



More with isotopes - Ohio etc.

- Wright and Tonra have feathers from RUBL migrating in fall (n=55) and spring (n=56) near Lake Erie
- Combining efforts with other banding stations that catch RUBL (e.g. Black Swamp OH, Powdermill, PA)
- Use isotopes besides H to improve accuracy of geographical assignments (sulfur to biangulate?)
- Hobson may help with RUBL "feather base map".
- Q: Are the great lakes a funnel point for RUBL coming from east AND west?

Light Level Geolocators

- 17 deployed in 2009, 3 recovered in 2010
- 2.0g tag + harness; 5-mm teflon ribbon
 - mean 3.4% of body weight
- Birds were "beat up" when they returned







Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center's Migratory Connectivity Project

- Rusty Blackbird: a focal species
 - Archival GPS tags ("GPS pinpoints")
 - 50+ high-res fixes



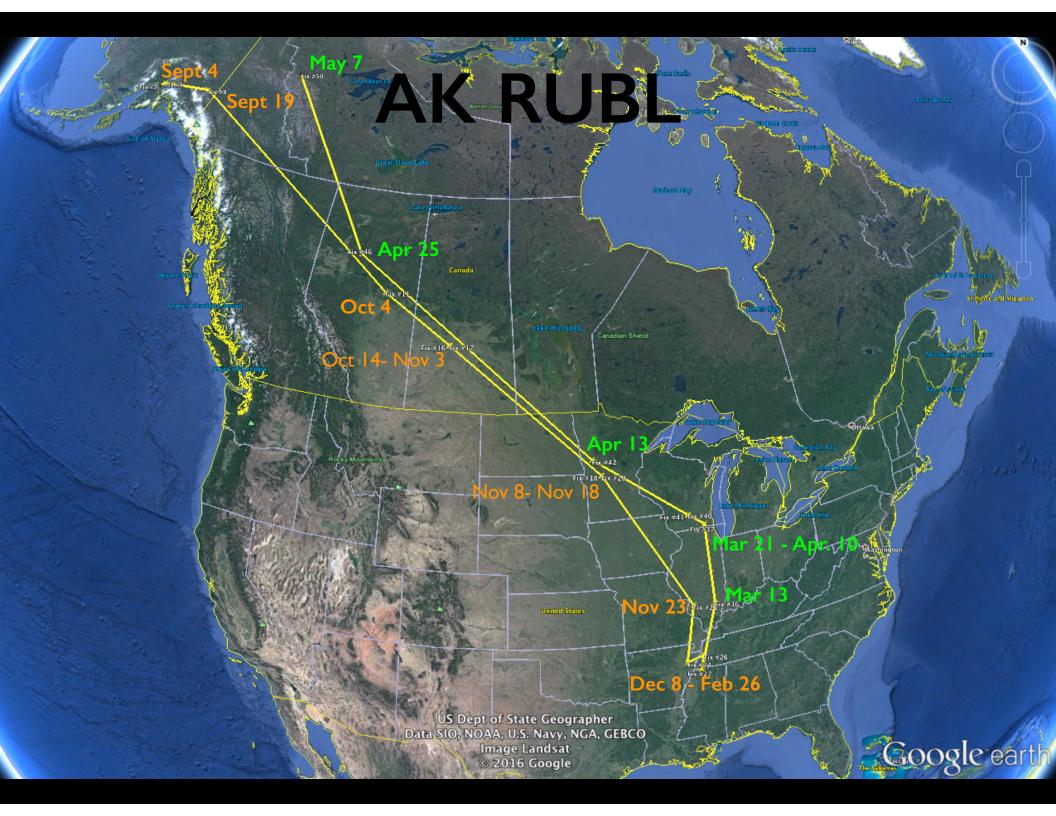




Archival GPS tags

- 2015 deployments (all Pinpoint 50s 2.0g)
 - About 25 locations per bird
 - 8 deployed in north eastern Alberta
 - 2 recovered
 - 8 deployed in Anchorage, AK
 - 2 recovered
 - 4 deployed in NH
 - 0 recovered (poor year for NH)
- 2016 deployments
 - 6 NEW swiftX GPS tags (50 locs., Ig) deployed in AK





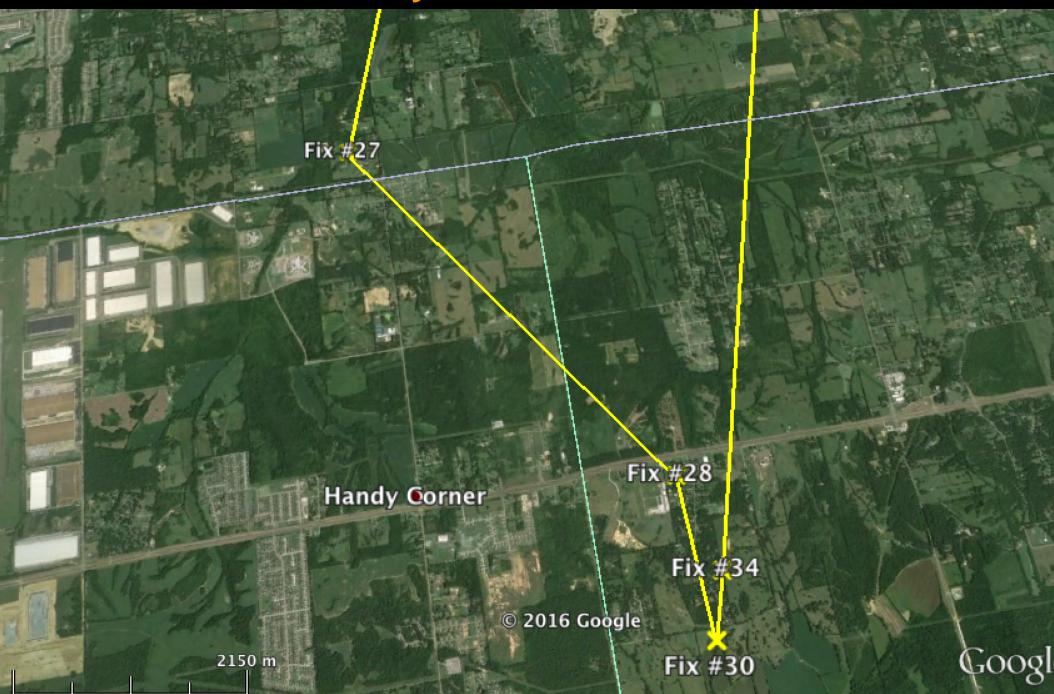
Nov 8- Nov 18



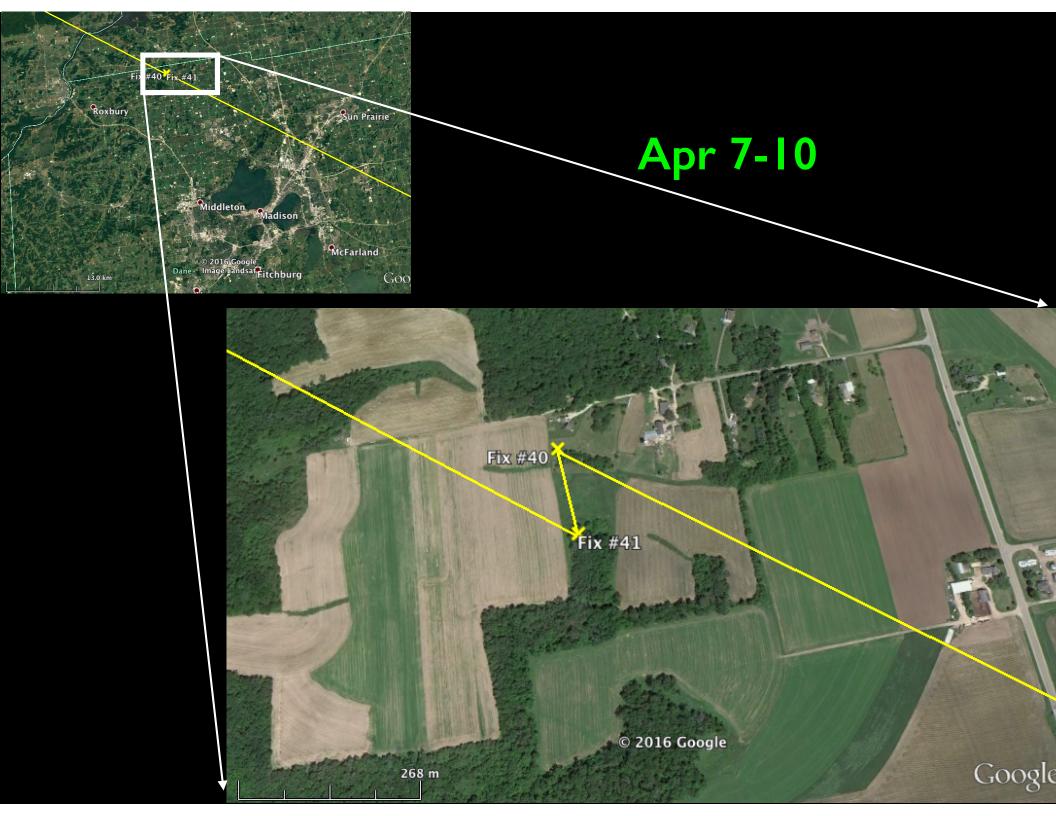
Dec 8 - Feb 26



Jan 9 - Feb 26







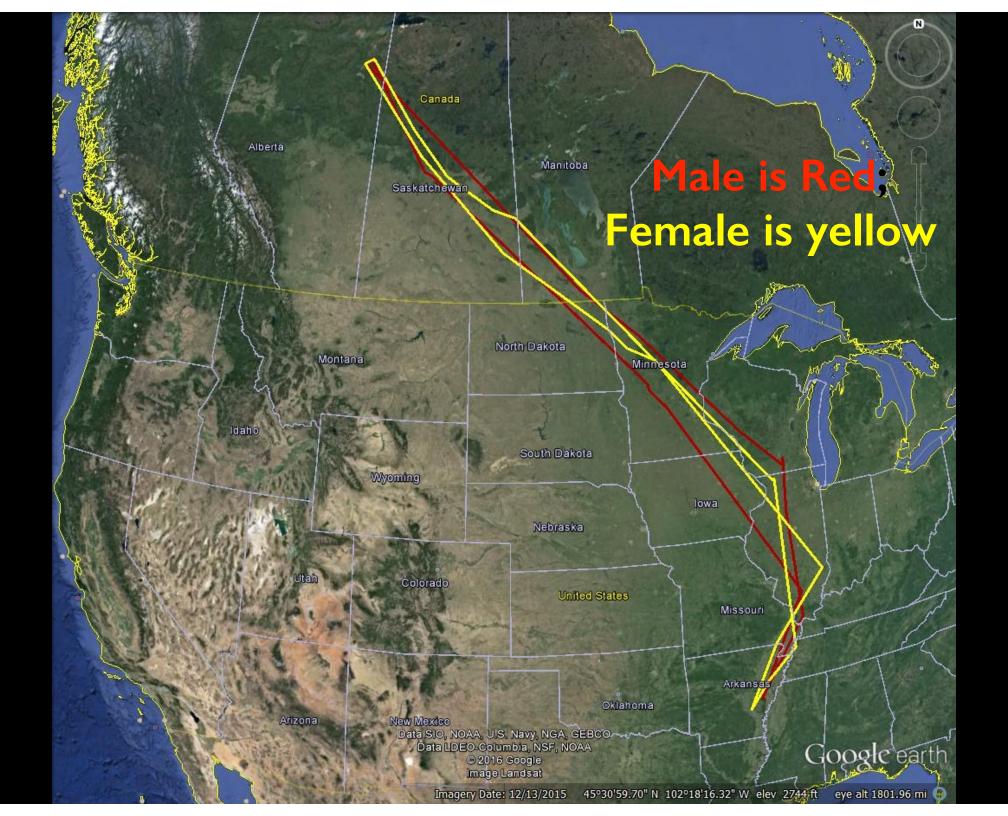
Alberta Fen

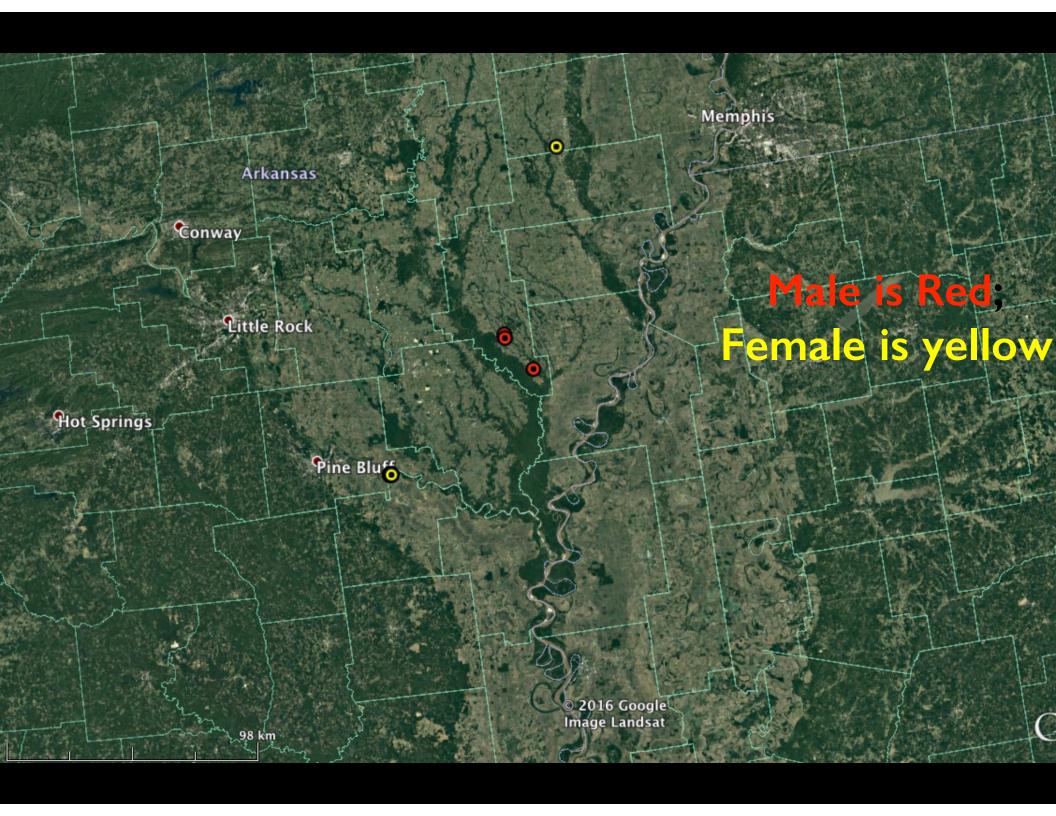


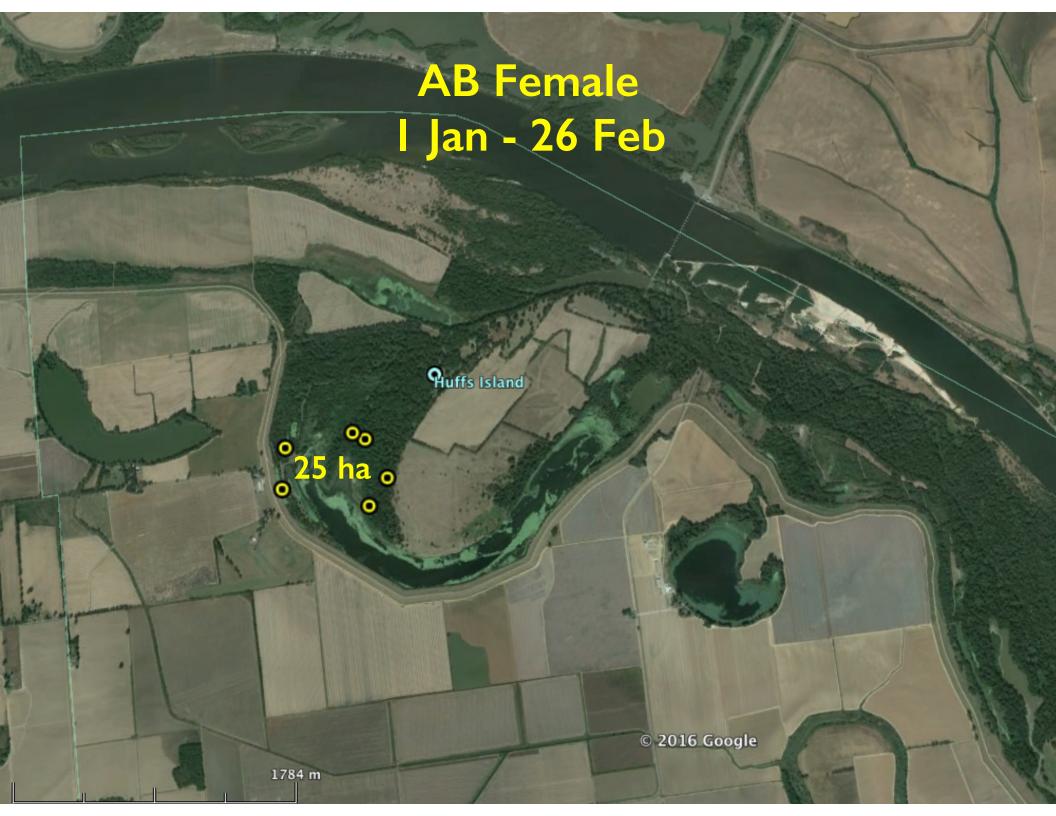


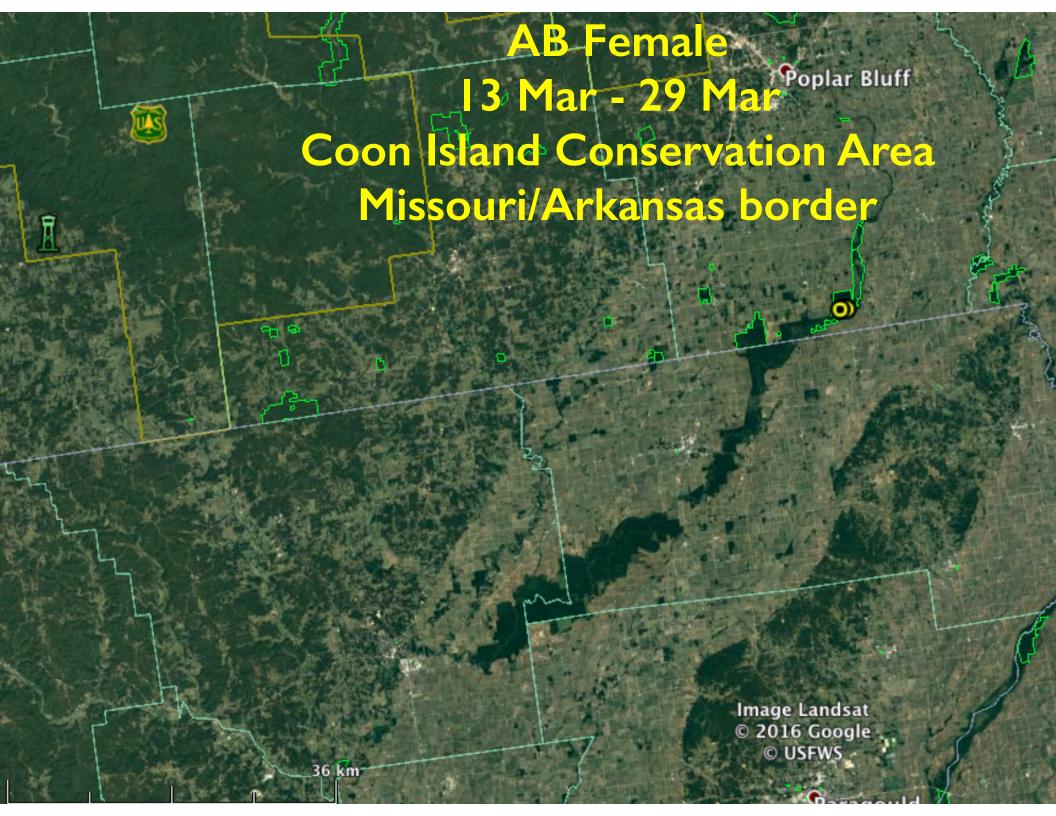


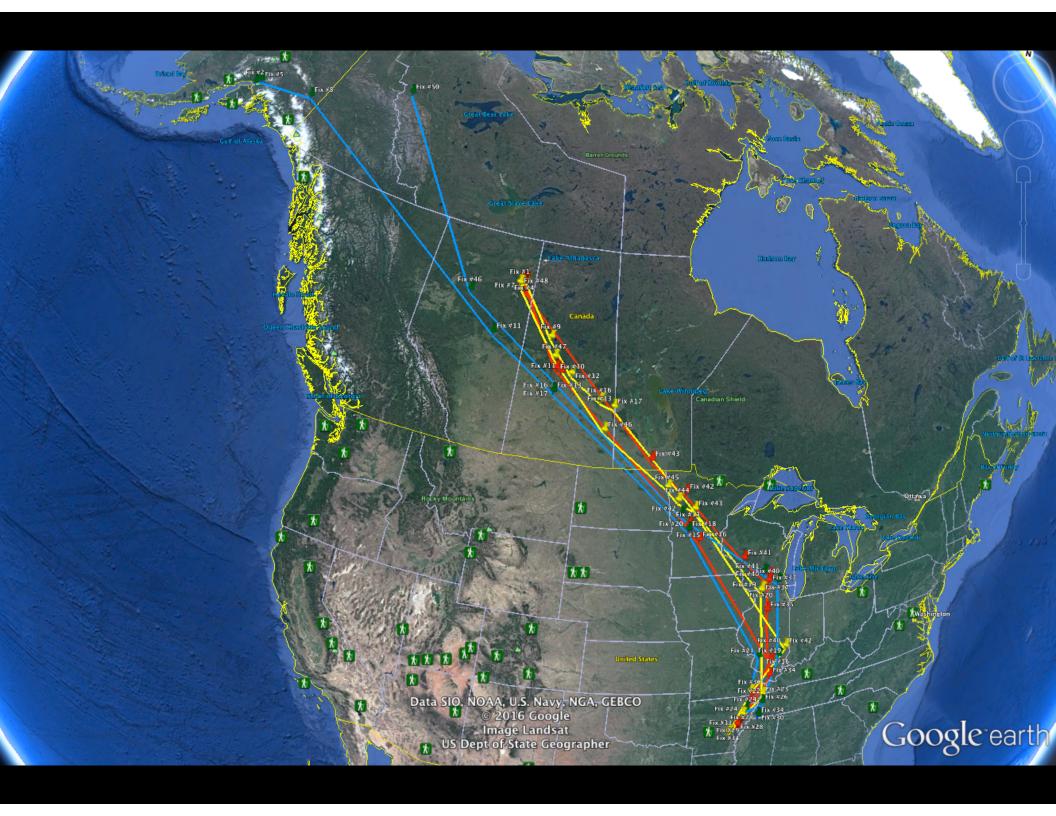


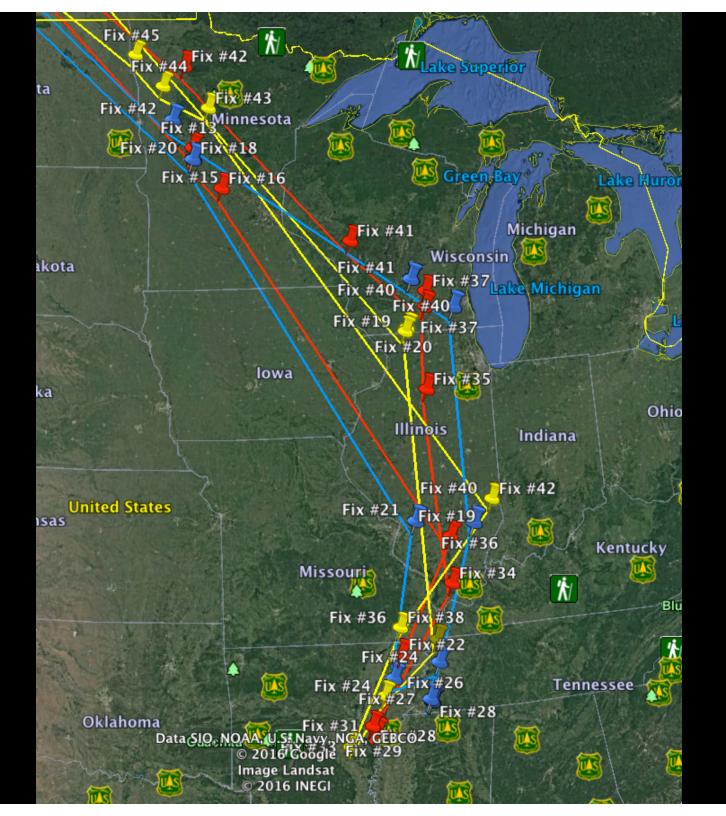


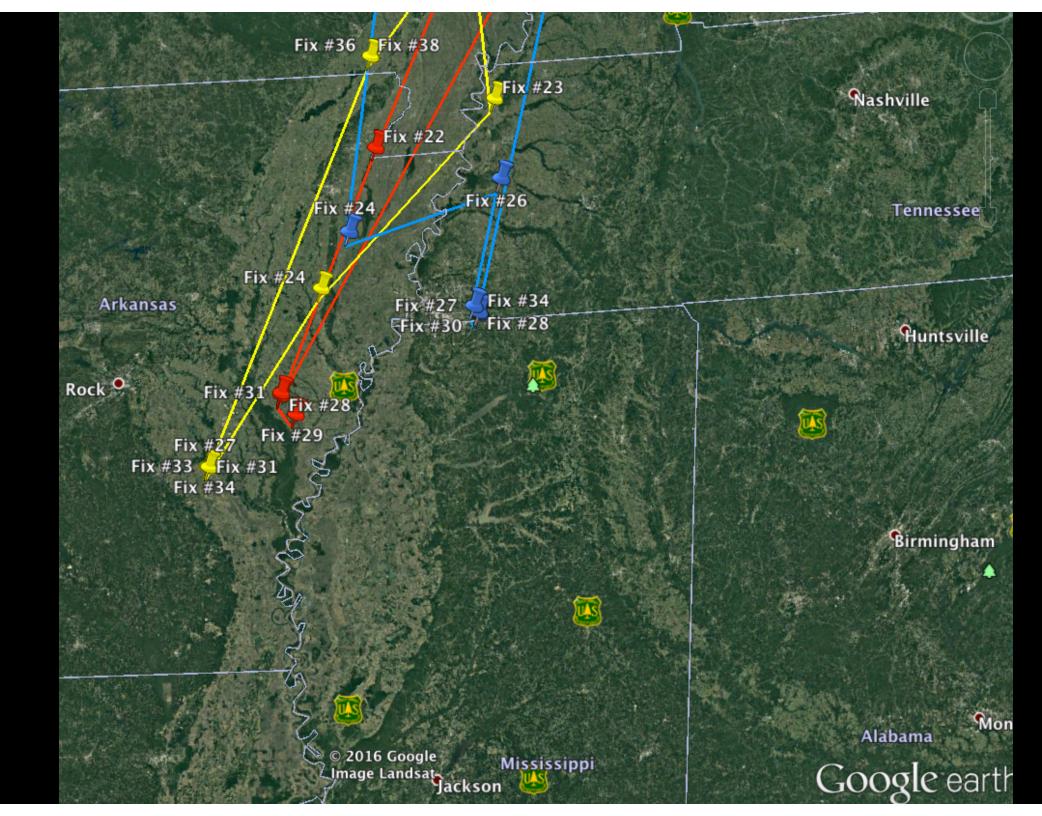






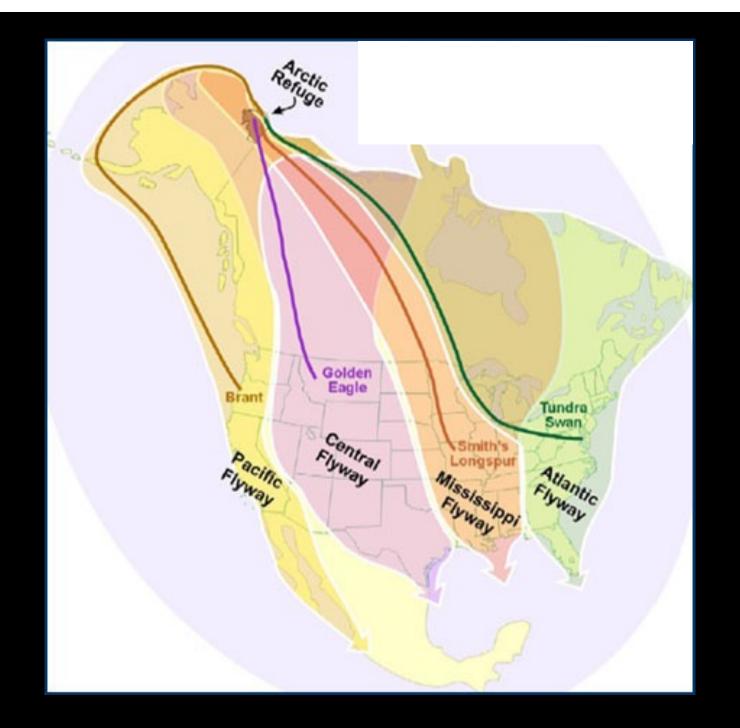






All 6 birds







Conclusions



- Long Fall stopover (5 weeks?)
- Long Spring stopover (3 weeks+?)
- Remarkably matching paths by AB birds
- East/west migratory split
- Greater MS River drainage appears critical

What's next

- Combine data sources for more comprehensive migration map?
- 2017 fieldwork
 - Deploy swiftX tags in Alberta, Anchorage & NH (and Maine?)
- 2018 fieldwork
 - Recover tags (& deploy more?)
- 2019 fieldwork- GPS-Argos pinpoints?
- Need more breeding locations! Esp. in the east & in central Canada
- Need price of gas to go up or to raise more funds to pay for tags and fieldwork



photo:Ted Swem

