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# Tracking Gray vireo migration using light-level geolocators

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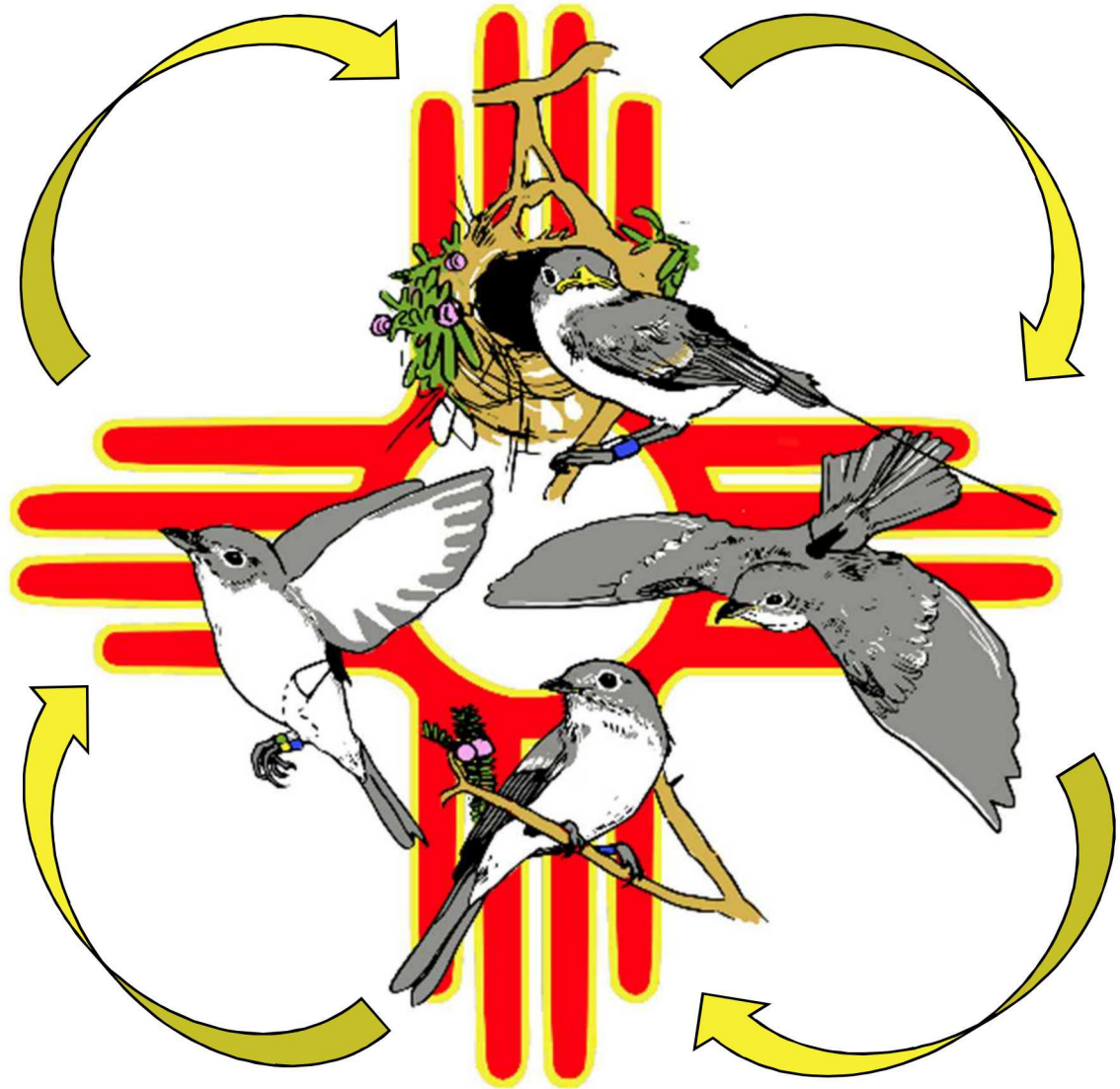
Cite as: K. V. Rosenberg *et al.*. *Science*  
10.1126/science.aaw1313 (2019).

# Decline of the North American avifauna

**Kenneth V. Rosenberg<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Adriaan M. Dokter<sup>1</sup>, Peter J. Blancher<sup>3</sup>, John R. Sauer<sup>4</sup>, Adam C. Smith<sup>5</sup>, Paul A. Smith<sup>3</sup>, Jessica C. Stanton<sup>6</sup>, Arvind Panjabi<sup>7</sup>, Laura Helft<sup>1</sup>, Michael Parr<sup>2</sup>, Peter P. Marra<sup>8†</sup>**

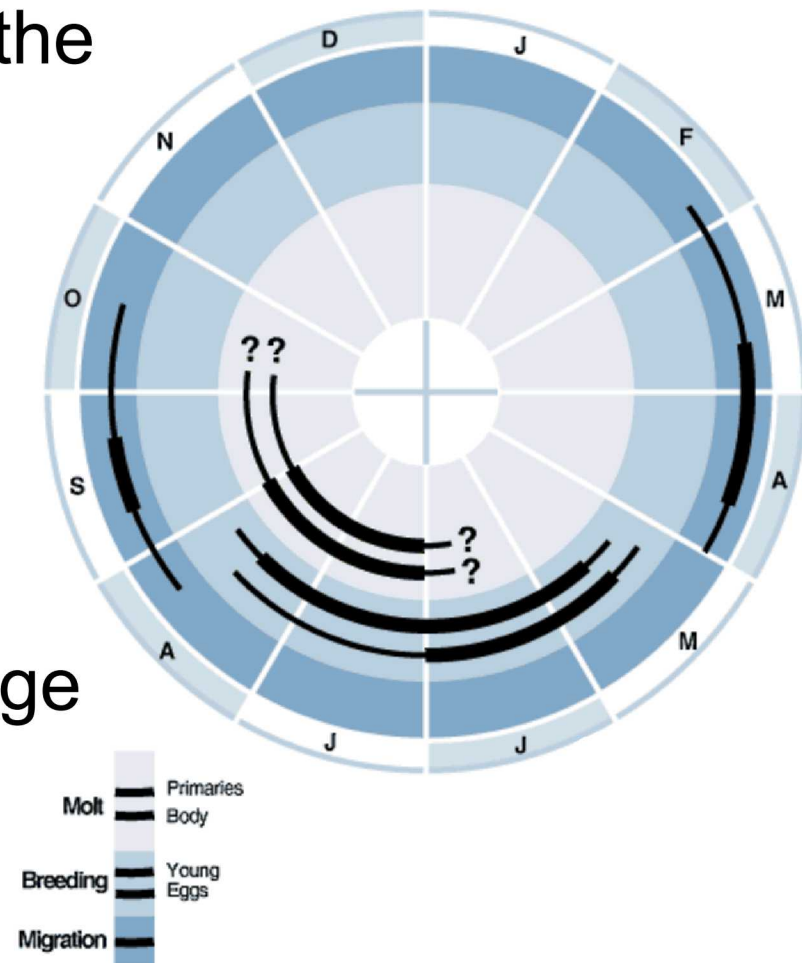
# Conservation in the Anthropocene

- Limiting factors, vital rates
- Annual cycle
- Population trends
- Complex!



# Migration in songbirds

- Problem: migration is one of the most under-studied stages in the annual cycle
  - Focus on eastern birds
- % time on breeding vs. migration and non-breeding
- Songbird decline
- Susceptibility to climate change



# Populations and individuals

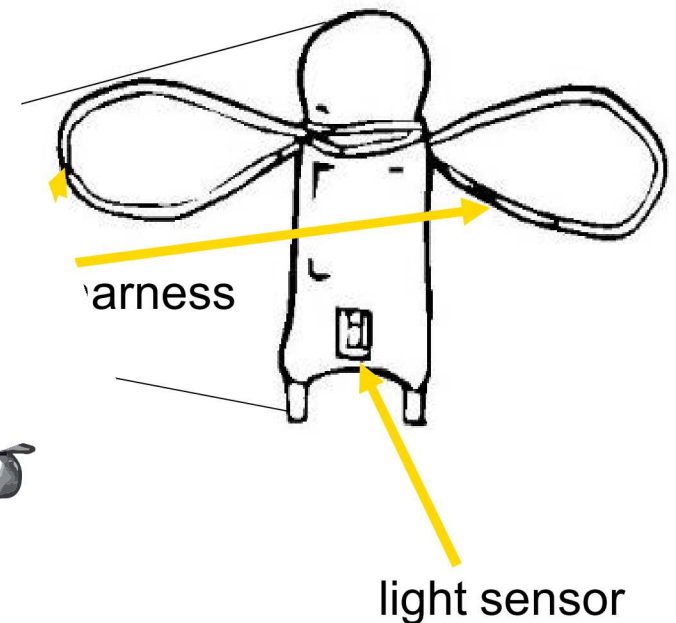
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- Gunnar PNAS figure

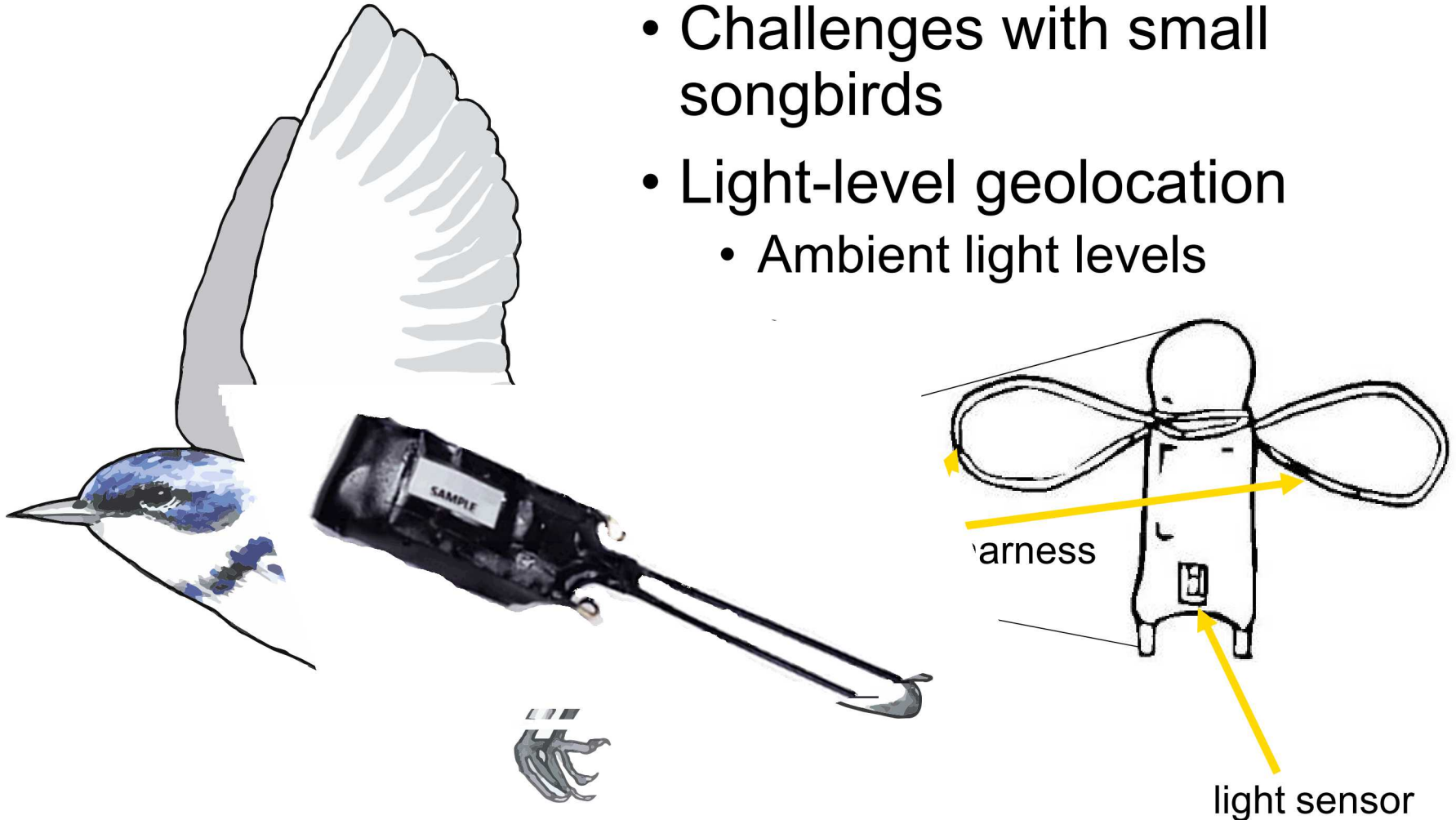
# How do we study migration?

- Challenges with small songbirds
- Light-level geolocation
  - Ambient light levels



# How do we study migration?

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- Light-level geolocation
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# Research objectives

Identify and compare population-specific non-breeding sites and migration timing

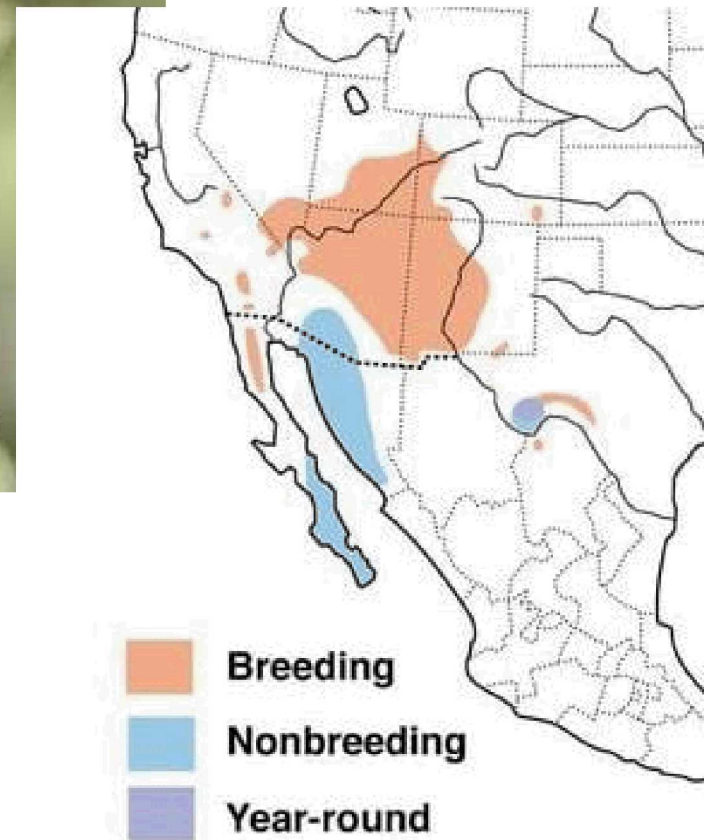
Model species: Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*), desert songbird



# Gray Vireos: life history



- Under-studied; population trends ???
- Short-distance migrants; ~13g
- Habitat specialists
  - Breeding: arid land juniper savannas
  - Non-breeding: coastal arid lands with elephant trees



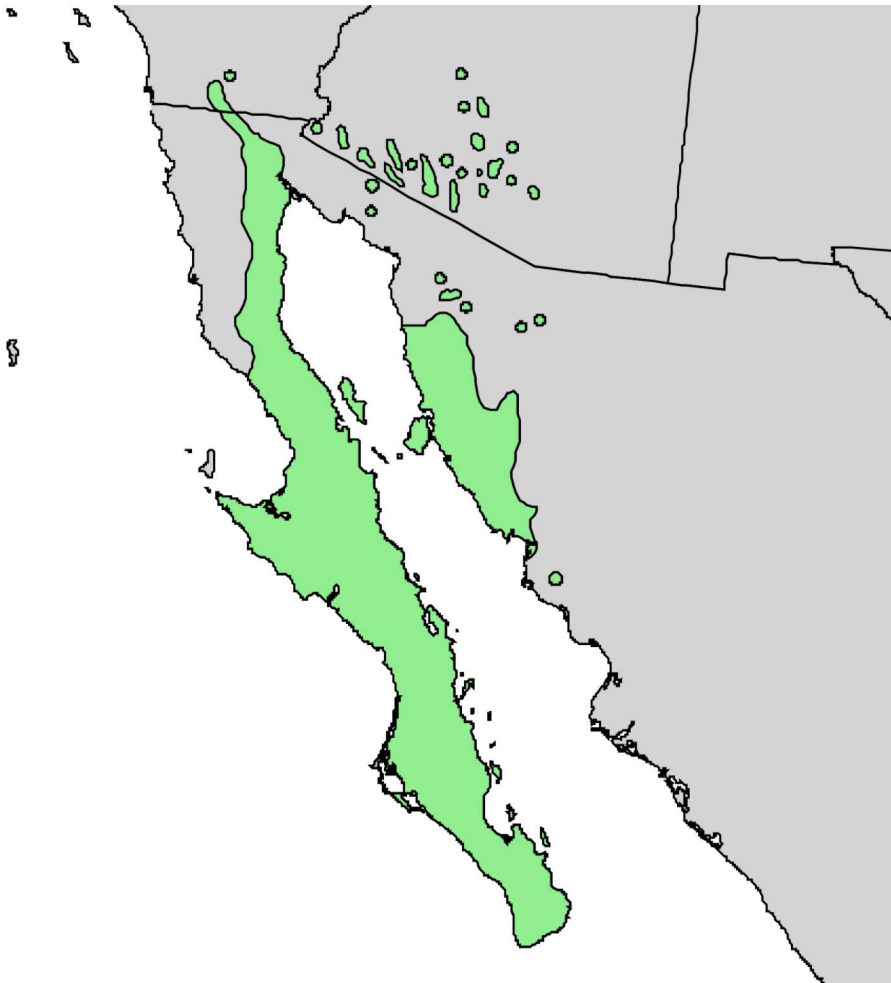
# Gray Vireos: non-breeding

- Elephant tree (*Bursera microphylla*)

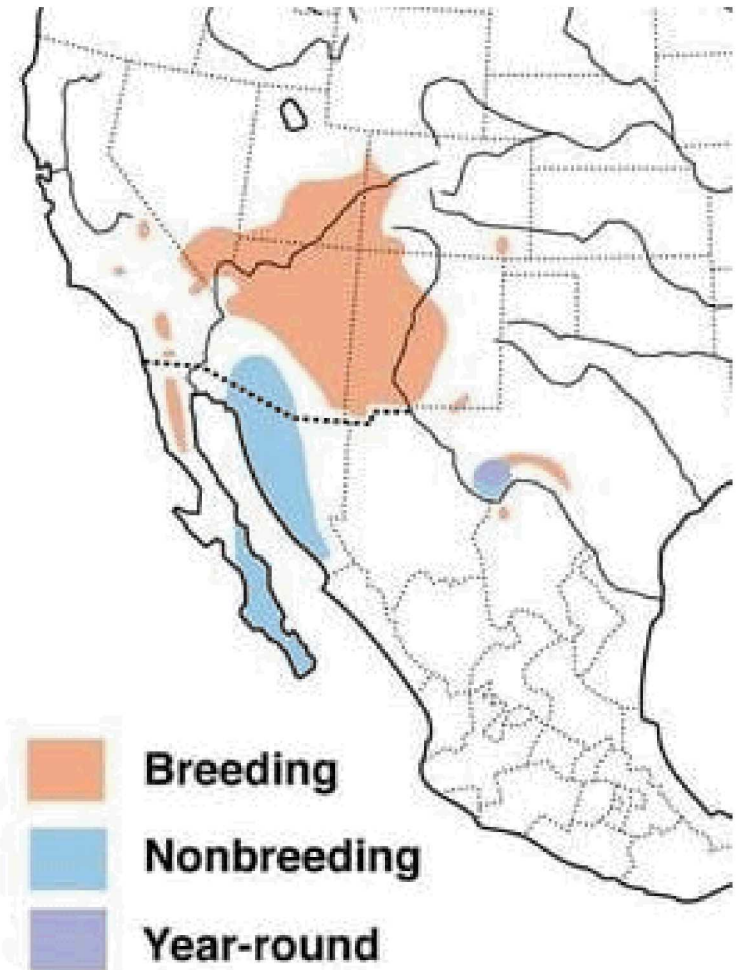


# Gray Vireos: non-breeding

Elephant tree (*Bursera microphylla*)

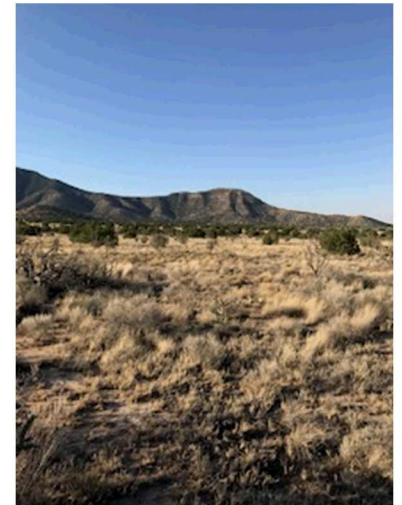
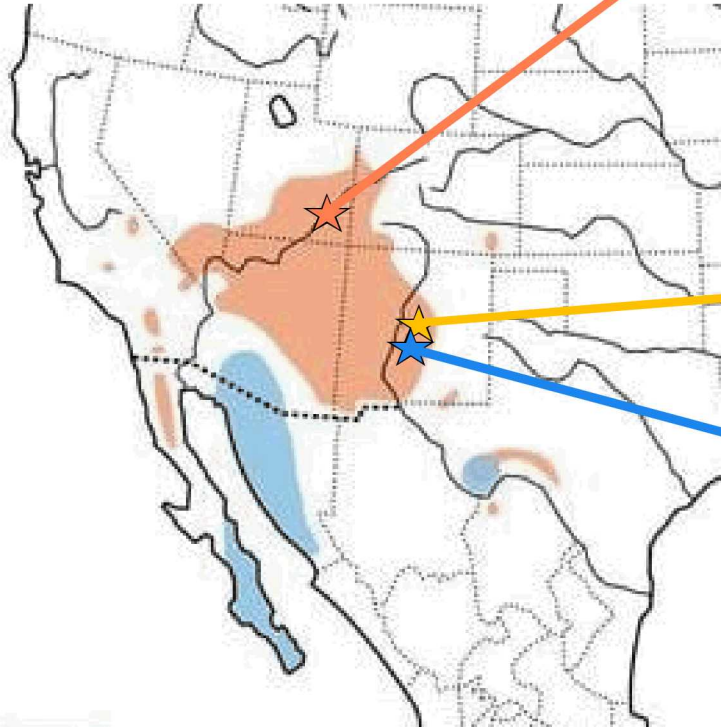


Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*)



# Study sites

- New Mexico
  - Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR)
  - Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB)
- Utah
  - Abajo Mountains



Juniper savanna



# Field methods: deployment

- Mist-nets and vocalization playback
- Banded and sampled tissue
- Sex, age, measurements

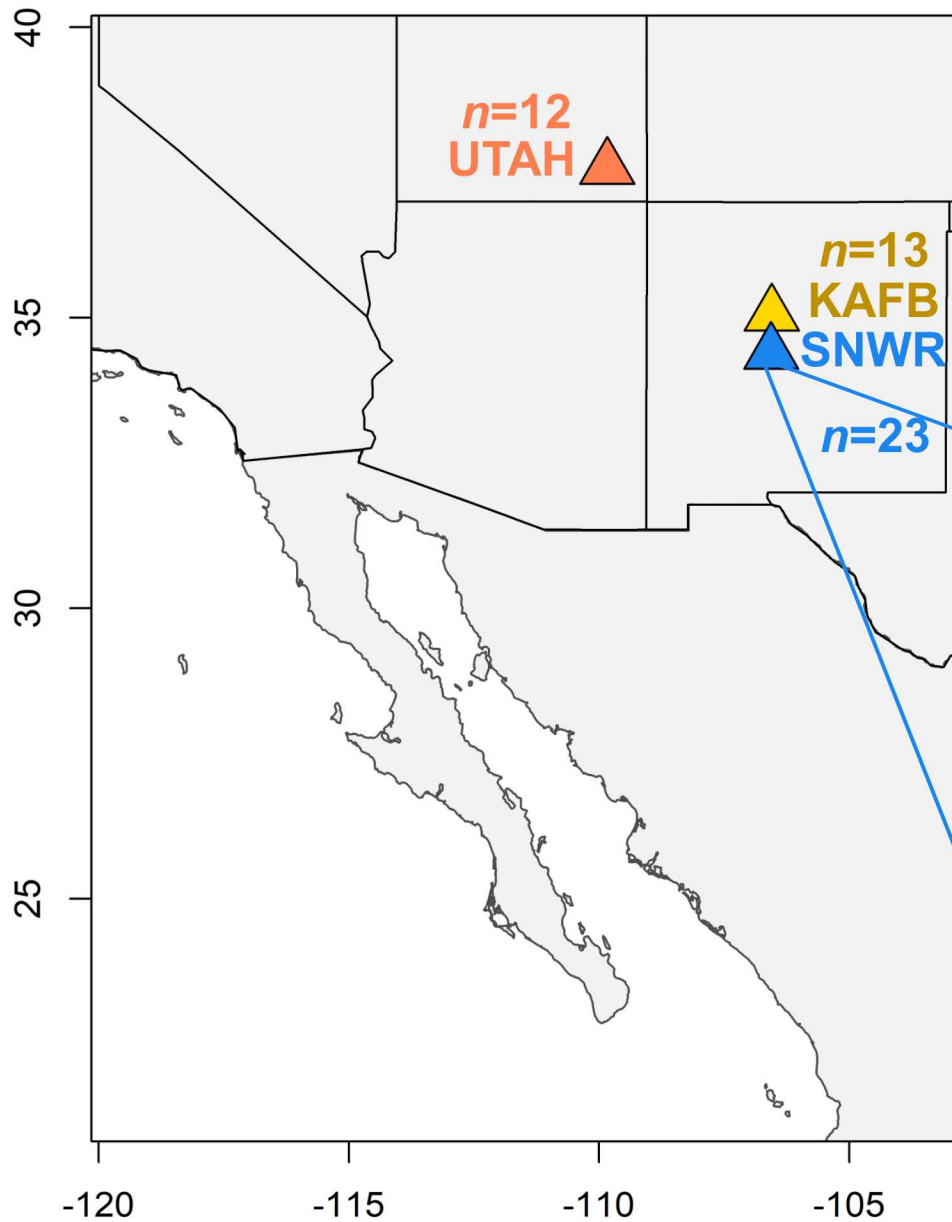


# Field methods: deployment

- Deployed 48 geolocators (0.4g) with modified figure-eight harness
  - SNWR (n=23), KAFB (n=13), UT (n=12)



# DEPLOYMENT SITES



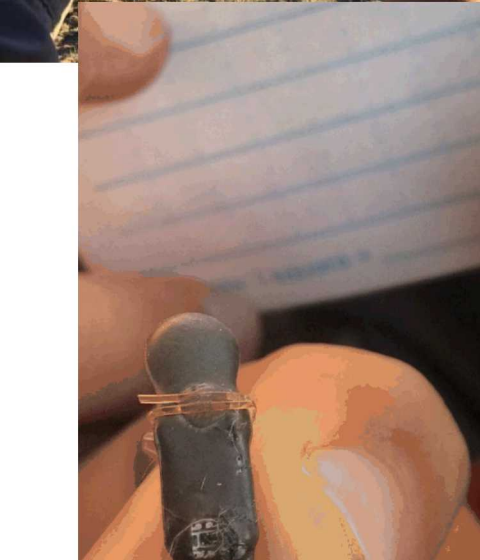
# Field methods: recovery



Deployment location

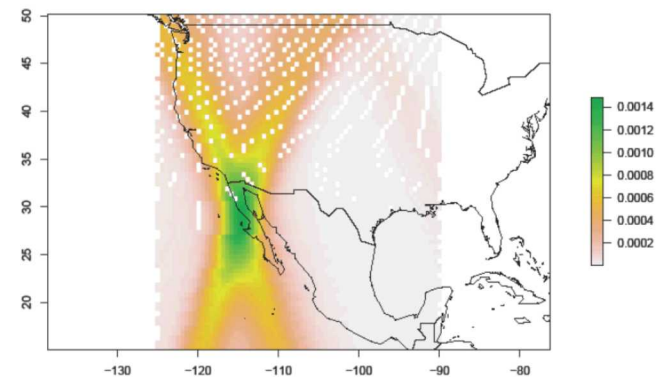
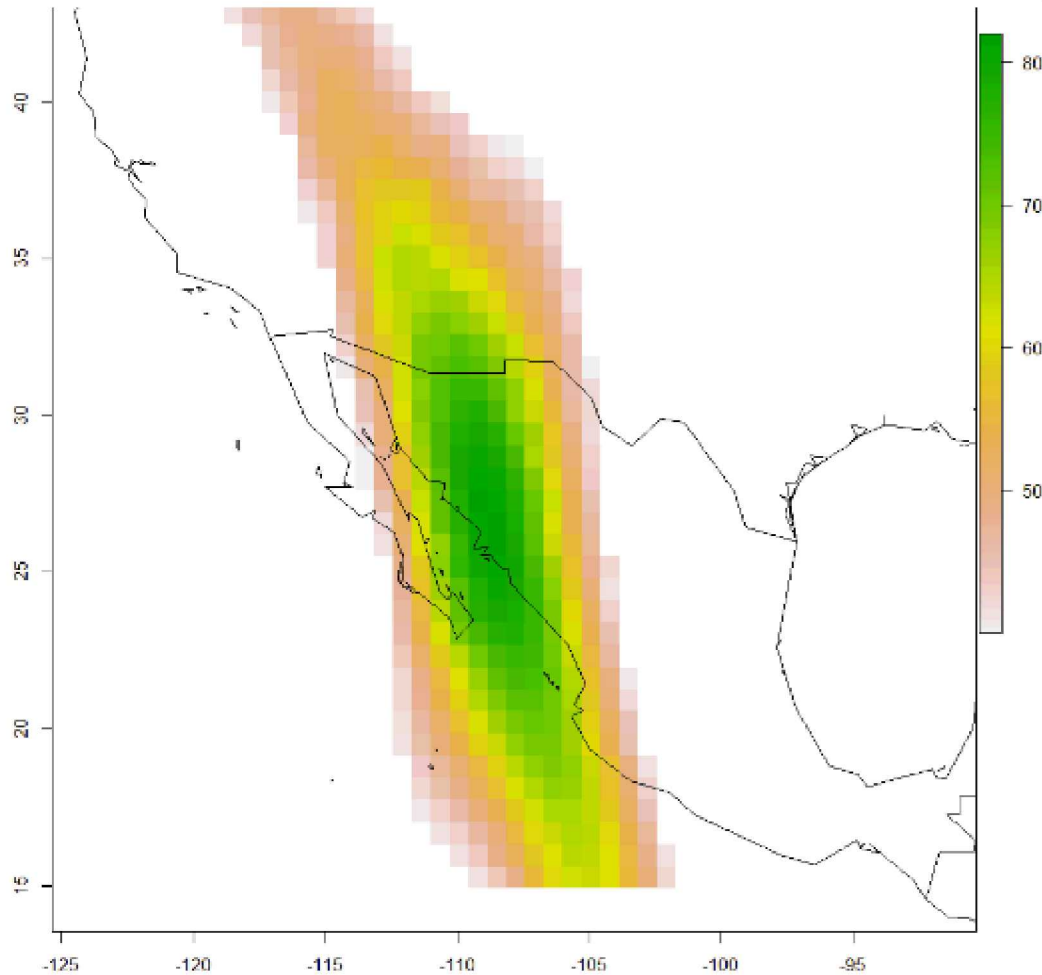
Playback

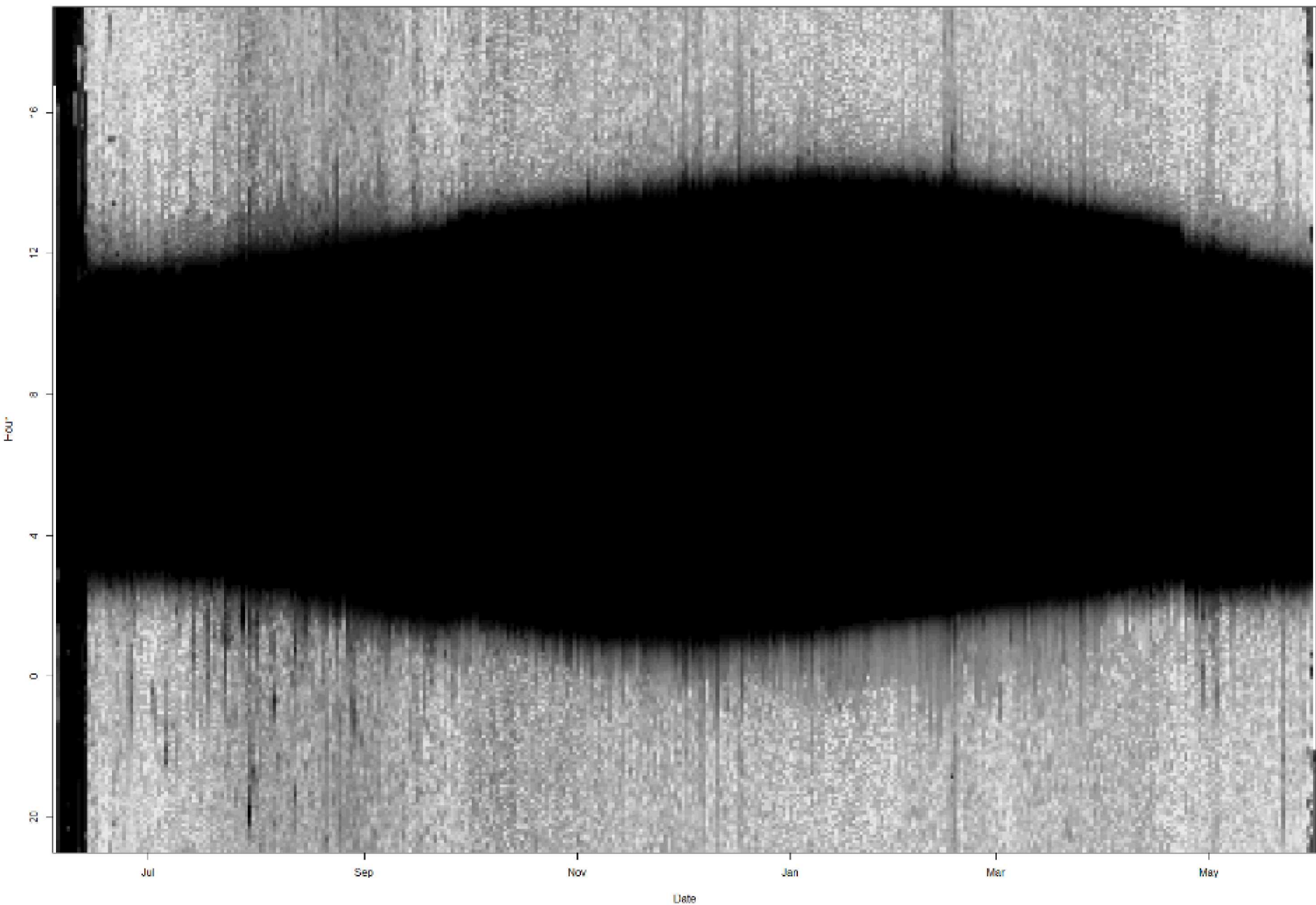
and



# Methods: analysis

- Pre-process and format data
- Template-fit method in R
- FlightR package
- Spatially explicit likelihood surfaces
  - 1 Nov- 28 Feb = winter
- Probability density functions





# Latitude and longitude plots: timing

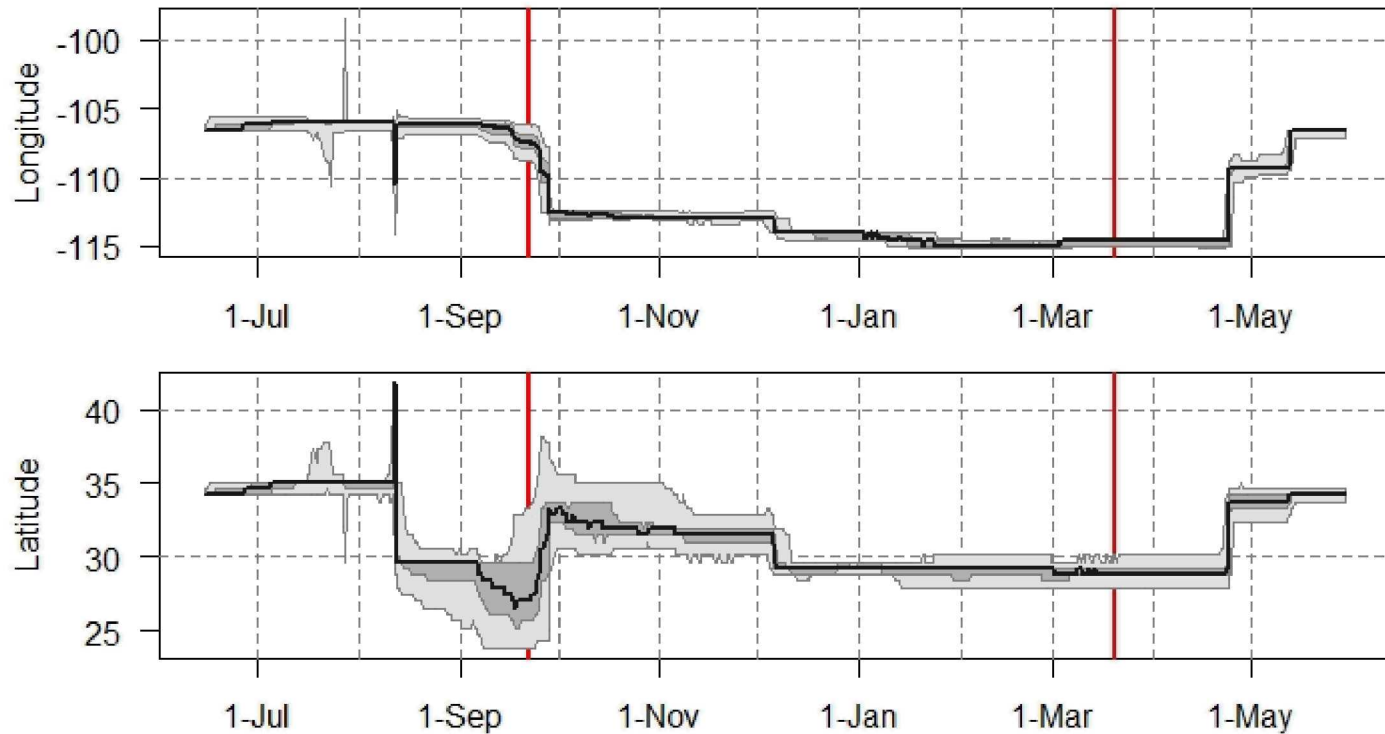
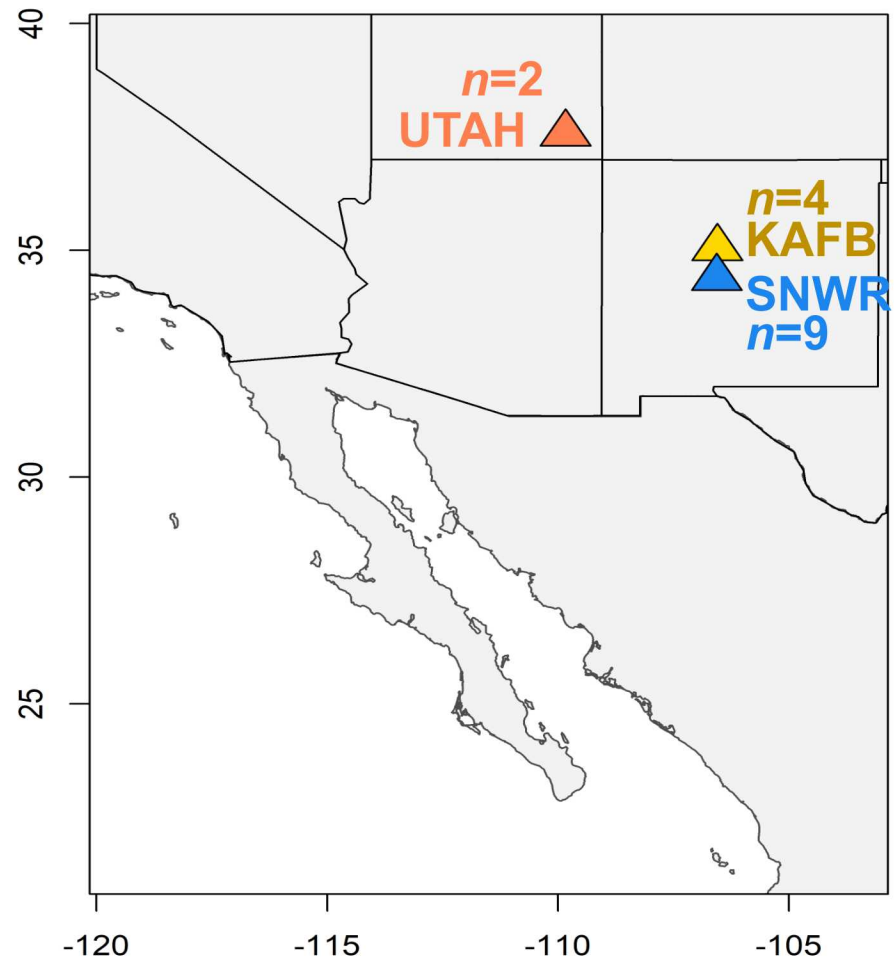


Photo: M. Baumann



# Results

- Retrieved 15 geos, recovered data from 14



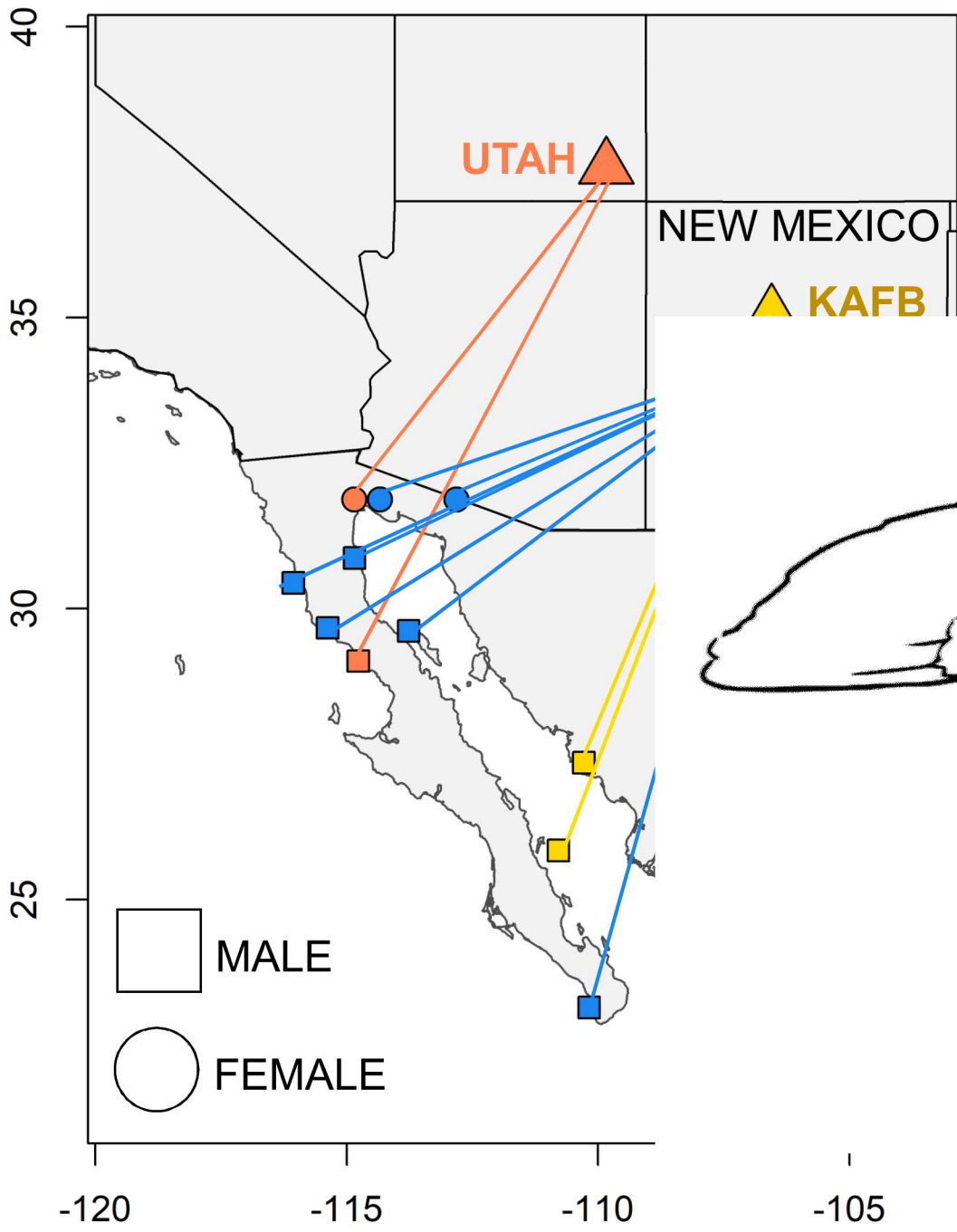


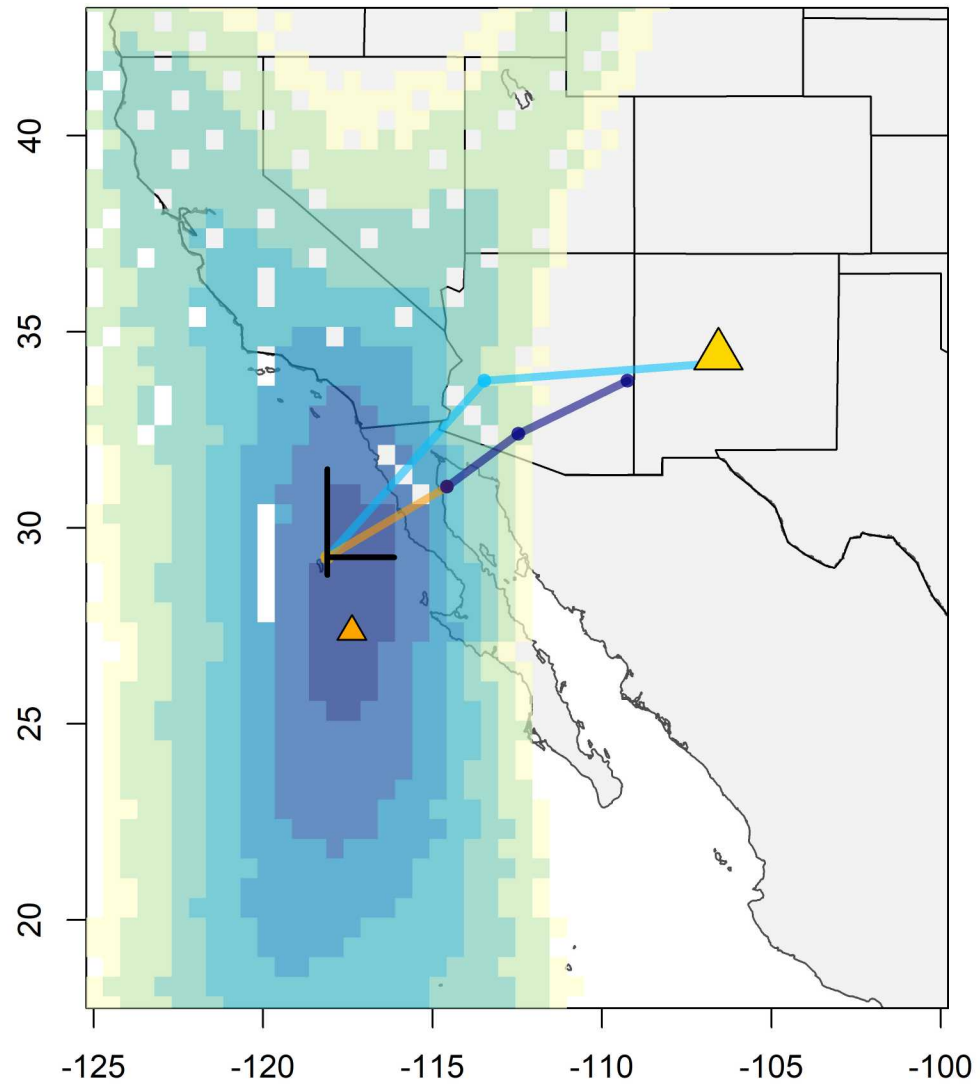
Photo: M. Baumann



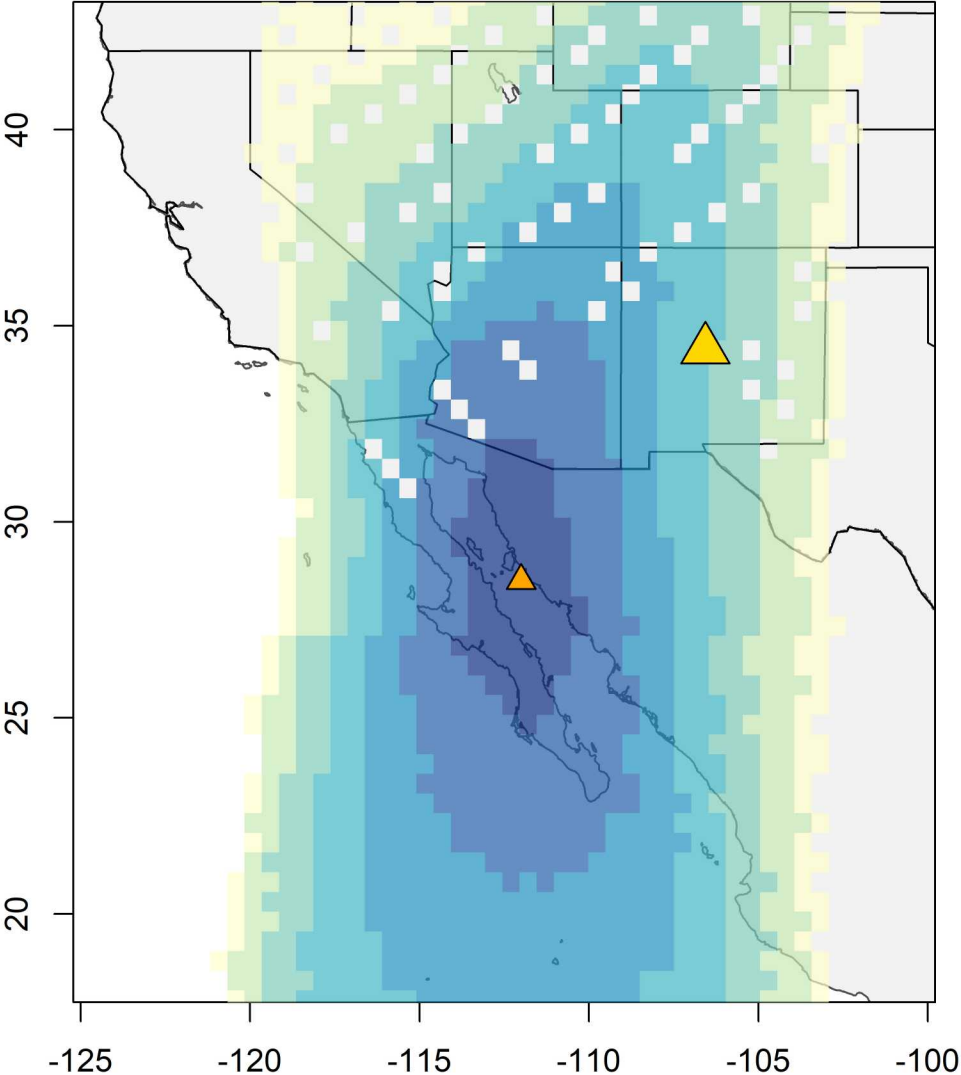
# Results

- Males migrated farther than females ( $p = 0.004$ )
  - Male mean  $1003\text{km} \pm 134$
  - Female mean  $728\text{km} \pm 81$

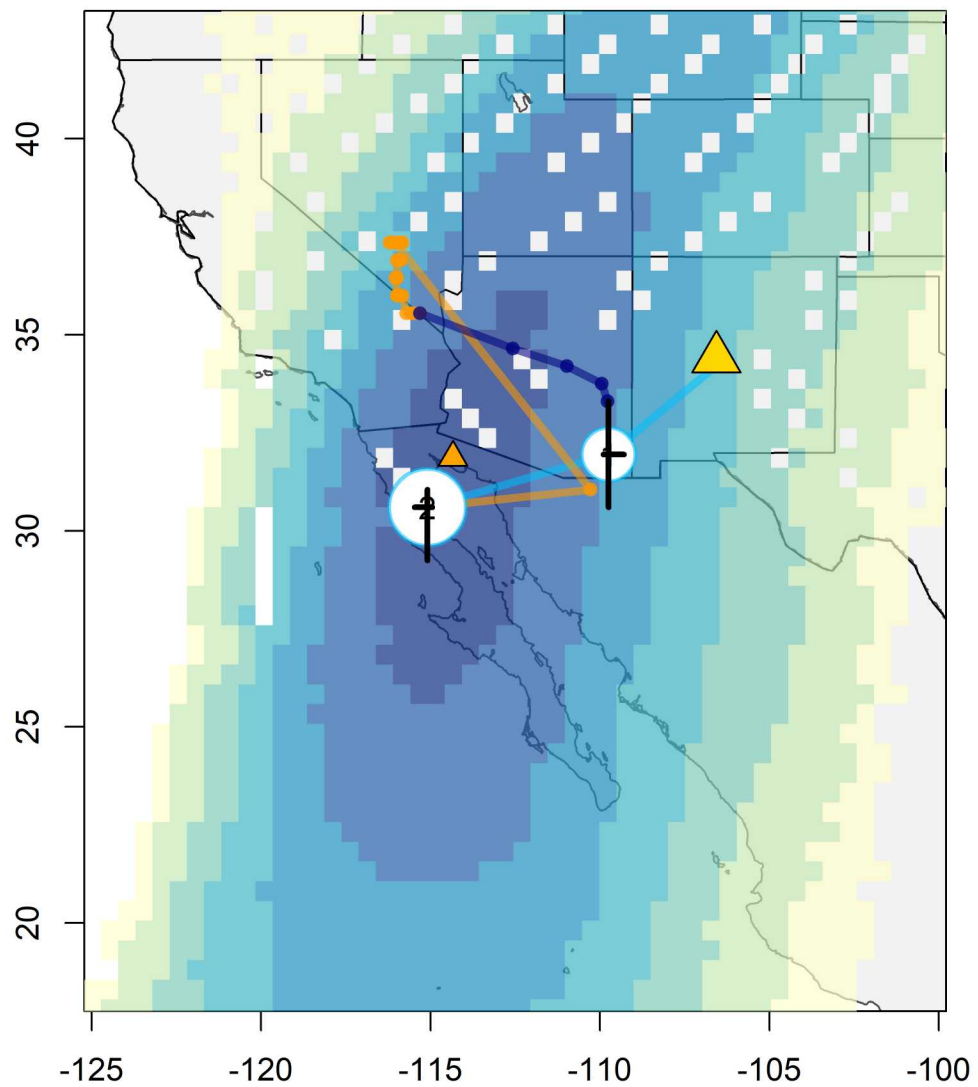
# GRVI 052M-BG117



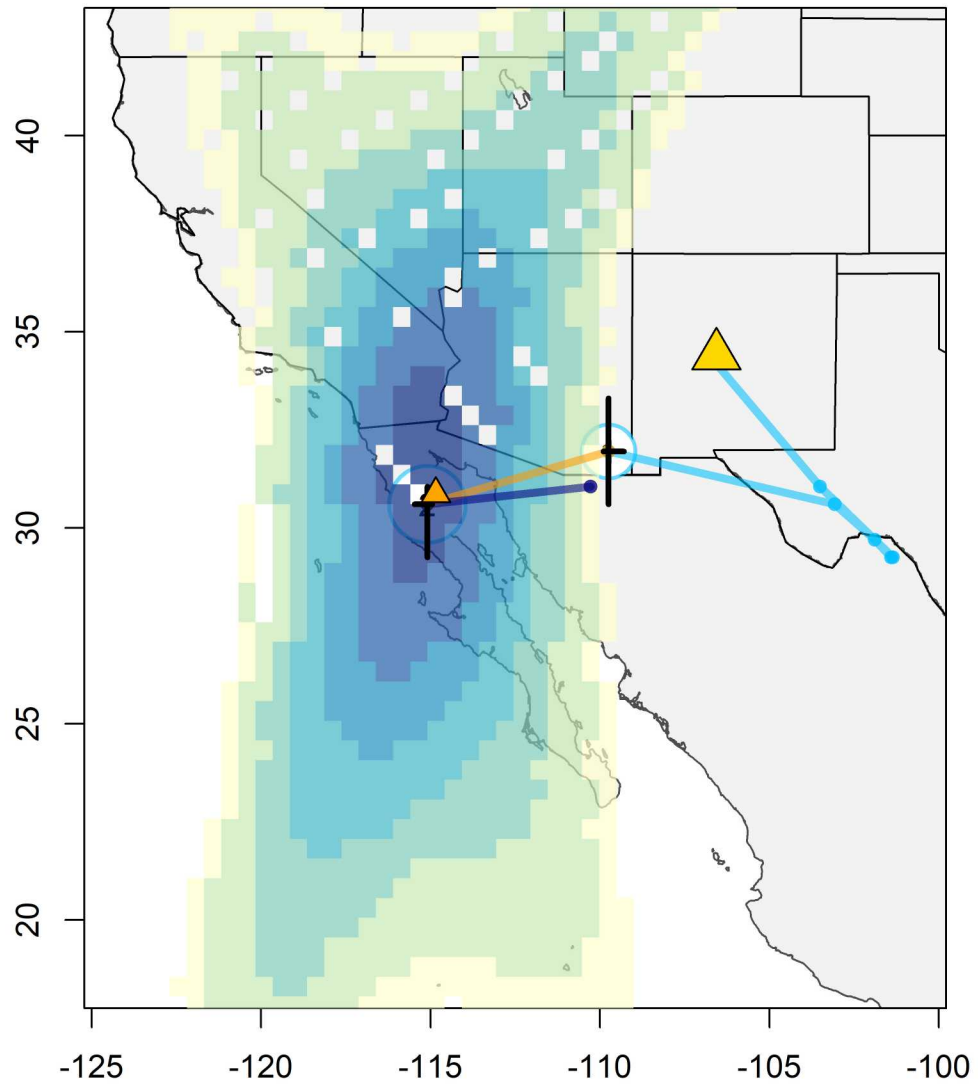
**GRVI 031F-BG120**



# GRVI 045F-BG121



# GRVI 018M-BG148



# Results: migration timing

Population	<i>n</i>	Breeding departure	Winter arrival	Winter departure	Breeding arrival
Overall	14	11 Sep $\pm$ 22.4	30 Sep $\pm$ 9.3	23 April $\pm$ 14.3	14 May $\pm$ 19.1
SNWR, NM	8	13 Sep $\pm$ 21.2	28 Sep $\pm$ 2.6	19 April $\pm$ 15.2	16 May $\pm$ 19.9
KAFB, NM	4	27 Sep $\pm$ 9.8	10 Oct $\pm$ 8.1	24 April $\pm$ 5.2	29 April $\pm$ 1.5
Utah	2	13 Aug $\pm$ 1.4	19 Sep $\pm$ 8.5	5 May $\pm$ 0.7	29 May $\pm$ 1.4

# Results: migration timing

Population	n	Fall migration duration (days)	Spring migration duration (days)
Overall	14	18 ± 16.4	20.1 ± 19.7
SNWR, NM	8	15 ± 19.5	26 ± 23.5
KAFB, NM	4	13.75 ± 3	5.7 ± 3.8
Utah	2	37 ± 7.1	19.5 ± 0.7

# Future research

- Avian blood parasites
- Post-fledging ecology
- Art + ecology
- Female-based stochastic population model
- Female home ranges, roosts, and song



# Acknowledgments

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- Technicians: Henry Stevens, Claire Nemes, Deven Kammerichs-Berke, Edward Landi, Aya Pickett, Kyle Pagel, Emma Gregory
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