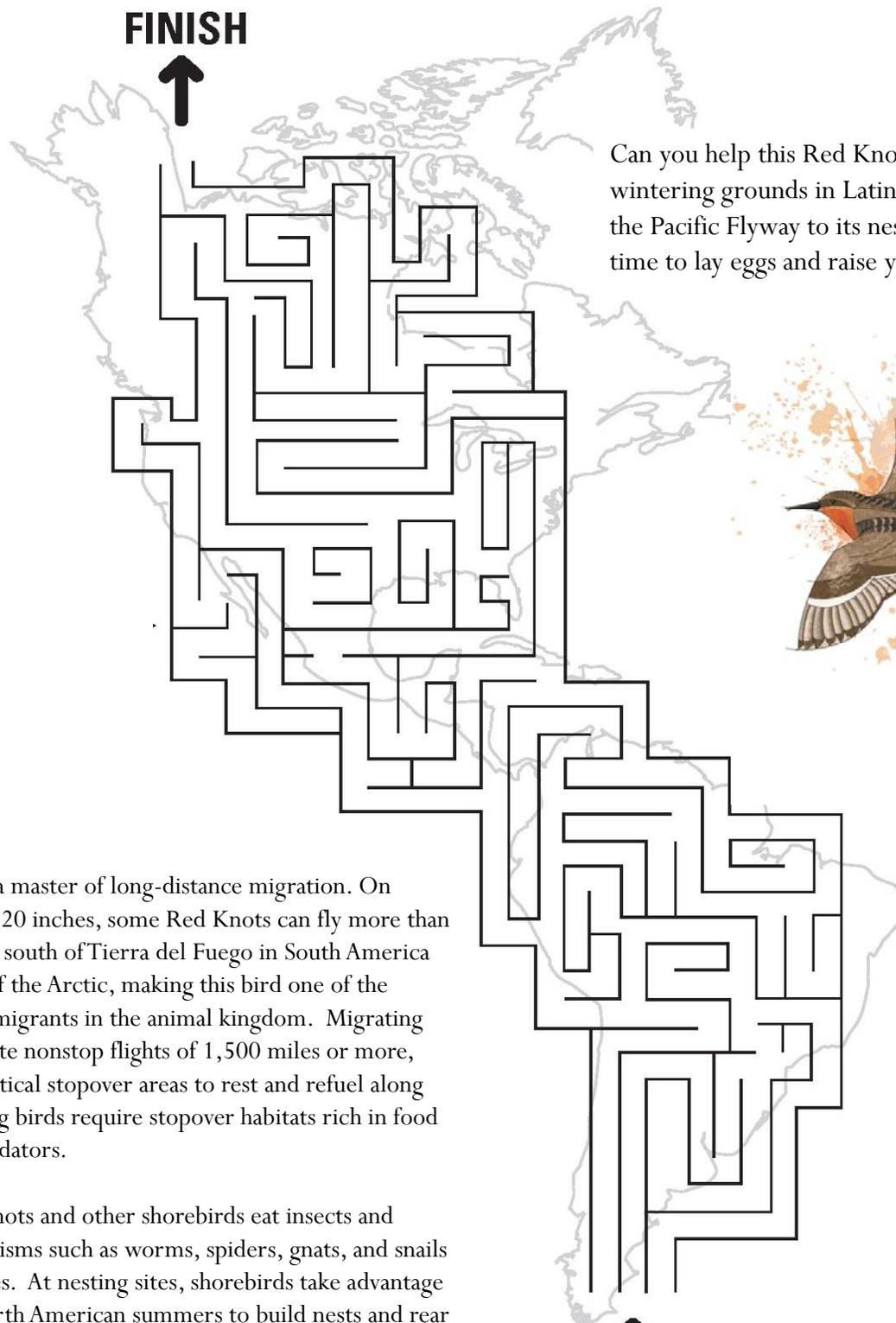


Which Way to the Nesting Grounds?

Help our Red Knot Migrate



Can you help this Red Knot find its way from its wintering grounds in Latin America and Mexico up the Pacific Flyway to its nesting grounds in Alaska in time to lay eggs and raise young this summer?



The Red Knot is a master of long-distance migration. On wingspans of just 20 inches, some Red Knots can fly more than 9,300 miles from south of Tierra del Fuego in South America to the far north of the Arctic, making this bird one of the longest-distance migrants in the animal kingdom. Migrating knots can complete nonstop flights of 1,500 miles or more, converging on critical stopover areas to rest and refuel along the way. Migrating birds require stopover habitats rich in food and safe from predators.

Migrating Red Knots and other shorebirds eat insects and other small organisms such as worms, spiders, gnats, and snails in coastal estuaries. At nesting sites, shorebirds take advantage of insect-rich North American summers to build nests and rear their young. On the arctic tundra, the summer only lasts a couple of months. Red Knots and other shorebirds must arrive as soon as it gets warm in order to have time to build their nests, lay their eggs, and raise their young before it gets cold again. By the time winter arrives, both adults and chicks are well on their way south again!

START



#BirdYear