

Migrating Across Borders

The golden-winged warbler migrates between its breeding range, in the north, and its winter range, in the south (see map, at right). As the weather gets colder in the breeding range, the warbler flies to Mexico and Central and South America. The golden-winged warbler follows a fall migration route, which you can plot on the map. Plot the sets of map coordinates, then connect the points for each set. The warbler's fall migration route lies between the two lines.

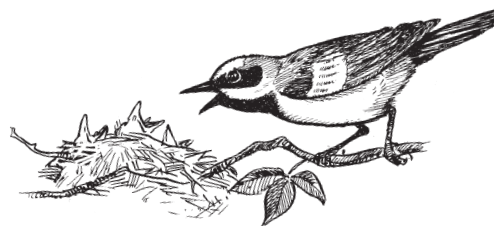
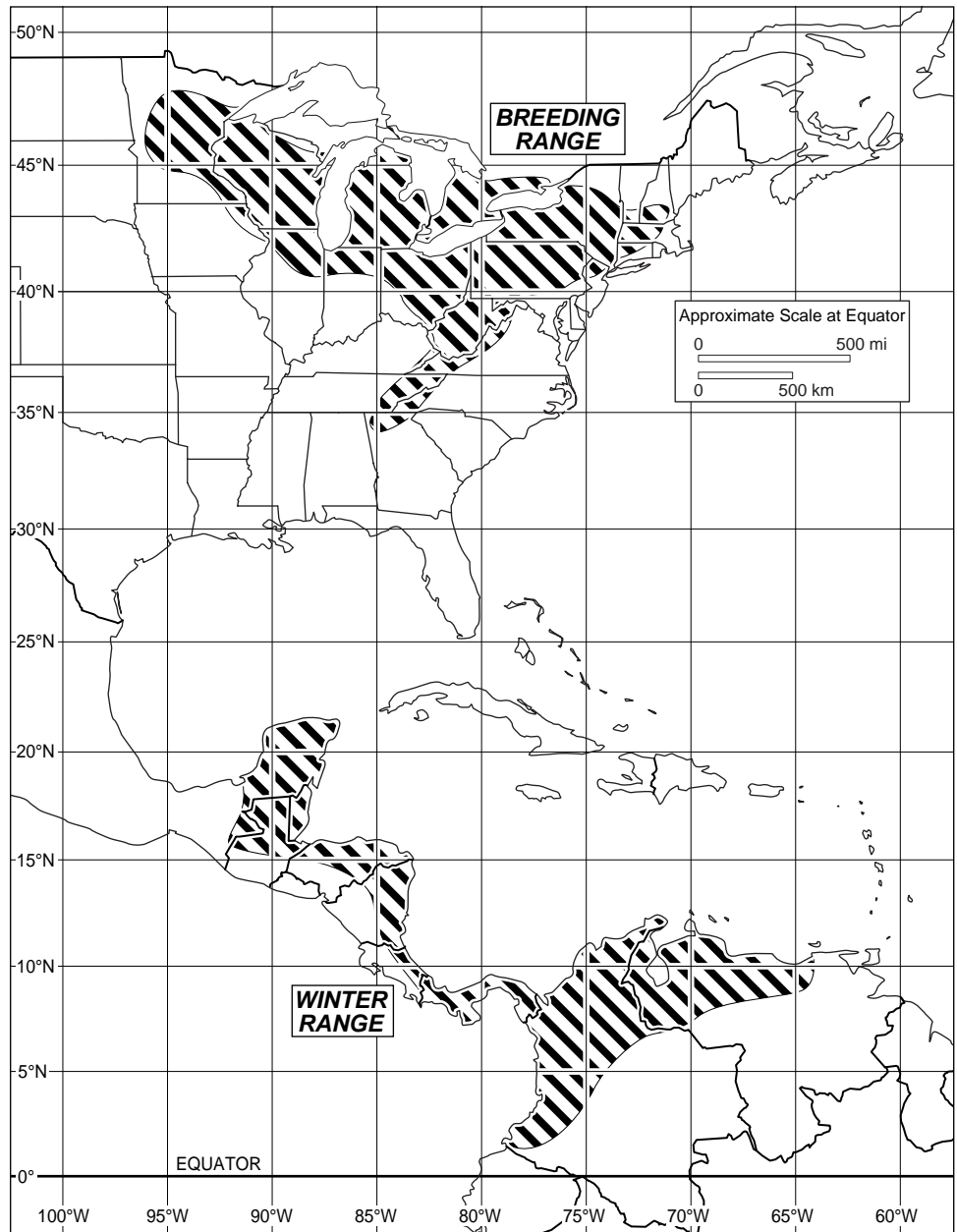
Facts About the Golden-winged Warbler

This warbler feeds on spiders and insects. Its population has been declining for 30 years.

Breeding range: The warbler nests in a clump of grass on the ground. It prefers overgrown pastures that have been abandoned for a few years or thorny brush at the edge of woods. More and more of these areas are now being left alone to mature into forests, which are unsuitable to the warbler—or they are being built up for housing or industry.

Winter range: The warbler lives in the rain forest or forest edges. These areas are being cut down for homes, agriculture, pastures, and fuel.

Teacher: This handout accompanies "Migrating Across Borders," the biodiversity lesson for grades 9–12. Photocopy this page for students.



GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER

Golden-winged Warbler Migration Path

Set A:	Set B:
44° N, 94° W	40° N, 74° W
40° N, 94° W	36° N, 77° W
35° N, 95° W	33° N, 79° W
31° N, 97° W	30° N, 83° W
27° N, 98° W	25° N, 86° W
22° N, 98° W	22° N, 87° W
18° N, 97° W	
17° N, 92° W	