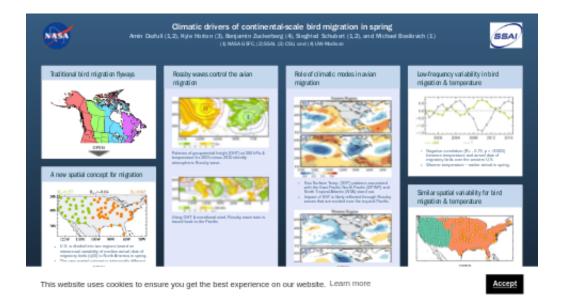
Climatic drivers of continental-scale bird migration in spring



Amin Dezfuli (1,2), Kyle Horton (3), Benjamin Zuckerberg (4), Siegfried Schubert (1,2), and Michael Bosilovich (1)

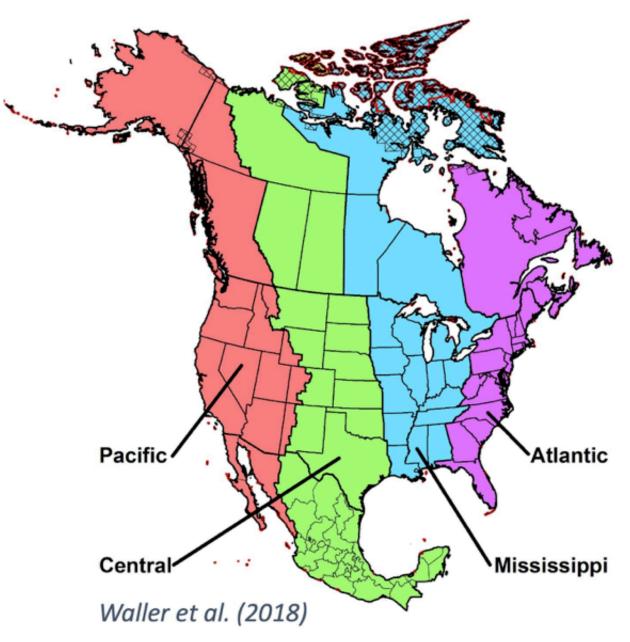
(1) NASA GSFC, (2) SSAI, (3) CSU, and (4) UW-Madison



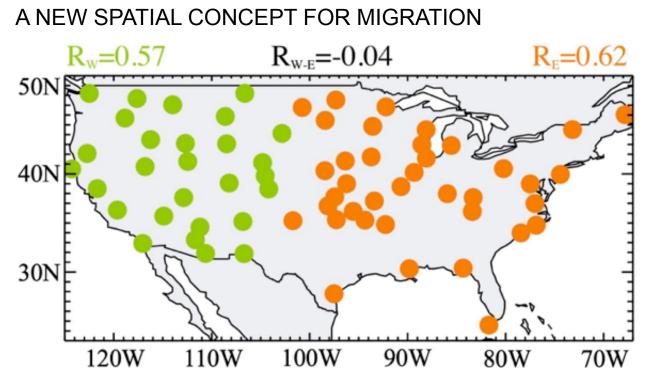
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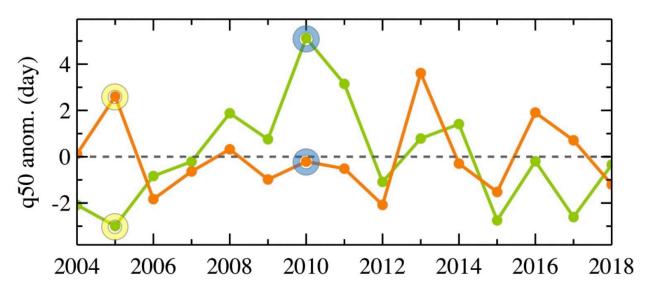
TRADITIONAL BIRD MIGRATION FLYWAYS



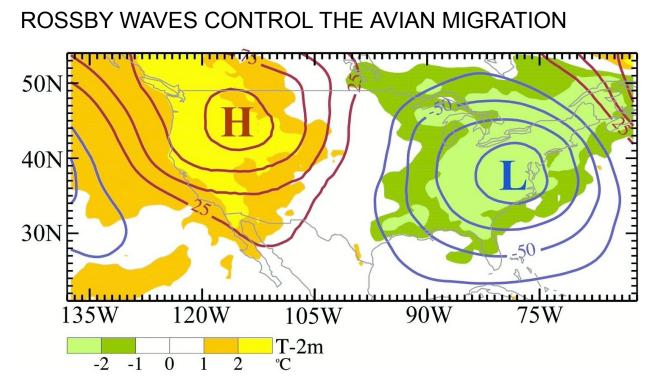
- For ~100 years, for management purposes, the continental patterns of avian migration in North America have been described in the context of three or four primary flyways.
- This spatial approach fails to reflect a critical characterization of migration phenology.
- Phenology: seasonal timing of key life cycle events.



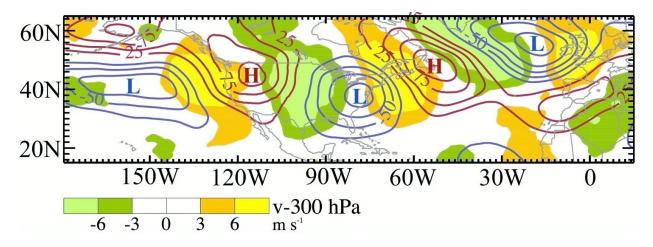
- U.S. is divided into two regions based on interannual variability of median arrival date of migratory birds (q50) to North America in spring.
- The new spatial concept is intrinsically different from flyway strategy.



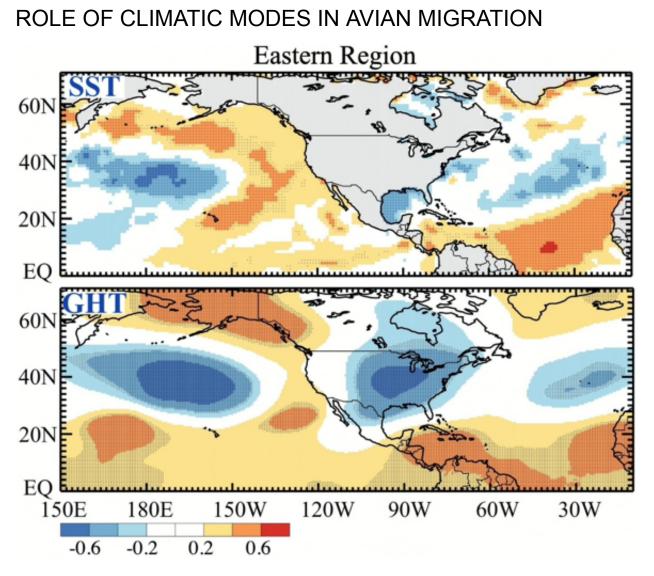
• Opposite q50 anomalies for the two regions in some years (e.g., 2010 and 2005).



Patterns of geopotential height (GHT) at 300 hPa & temperature for 2005 minus 2010 identify atmospheric Rossby wave.

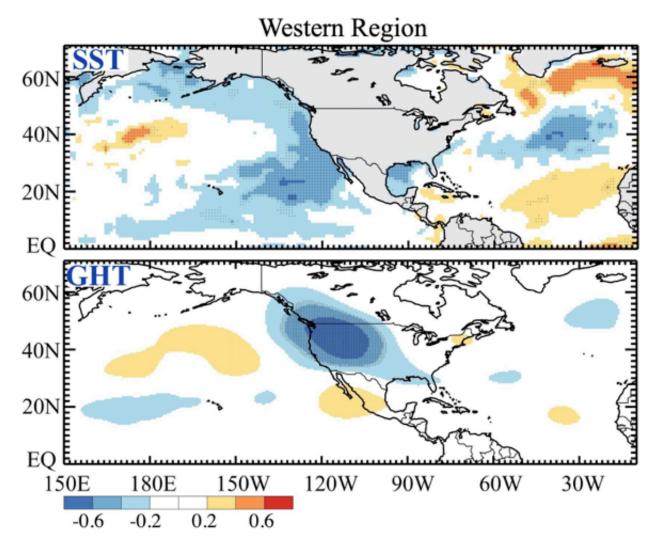


Using GHT & meridional wind, Rossby wave train is traced back to the Pacific.

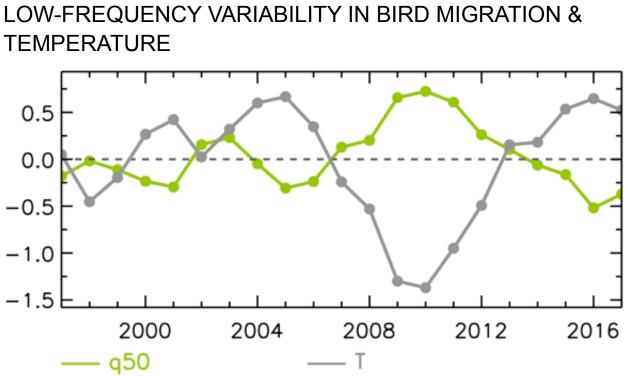


• Sea Surface Temp. (SST) patterns associated with the East Pacific-North Pacific (EP/NP) and North Tropical Atlantic (NTA) stand out.

• Impact of SST is likely reflected through Rossby waves that are excited over the tropical Pacific.

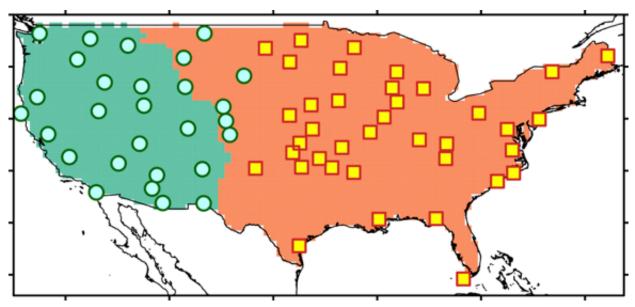


- Generally weaker and more spatially limited (than eastern region) link to large-scale climatic feature like Rossby waves.
- High correlations with adjacent waters, which likely affect the region through temperature advection.



- Negative correlation (R= 0.79, p < .00005) between temperature and arrival date of migratory birds over the western U.S.
- Warmer temperature ~ earlier arrival in spring. •

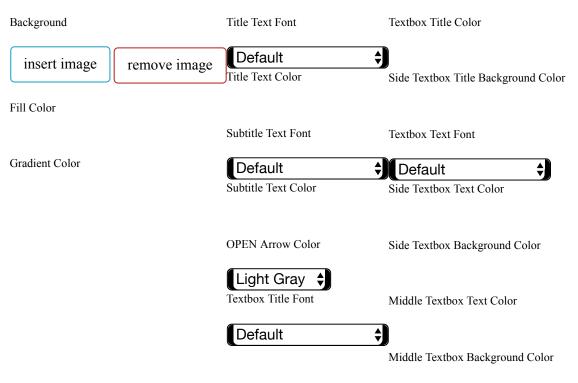
SIMILAR SPATIAL VARIABILITY FOR BIRD MIGRATION & TEMPERATURE



- Climate regions obtained objectively based on similarity in interannual variability of Mar-Apr-May temperature (shading).
- Consistent with two-region pattern from bird migration variability.

Dezfuli, A., Horton, K.G., Zuckerberg, B., Bosilovich, M.G. and Schubert, S.D., 2021. Continental patterns of bird migration linked to climate variability. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., (accepted)*, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0220.1 (https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0220.1)

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ABSTRACT

Avian migration studies conventionally divide North America into three or four primary flyways. This strategy has been adopted for convenience or determined by the time-averaged movement patterns, so it may not adequately reflect the real temporal variability of bird migration phenology. Using a unique radar-based data set (NEXRAD) covering the contiguous U.S. (CONUS), and an objective regionalization approach, we have identified two regions with distinct interannual variability of spring migration. This two-region approach helped us to distinguish the climatic drivers of year-to-year variability specific to the western and eastern CONUS. For example, we identified an east-west dipole pattern in migratory behavior linked to atmospheric Rossby waves that appeared to be triggered by oceanic forcing in the tropical Pacific. Our results offer a new geographic framework that would facilitate exploring the climatic cues affecting the interannual variability of migration phenology at the continental scale.

REFERENCES

Dezfuli, A., Horton, K.G., Zuckerberg, B., Bosilovich, M.G. and Schubert, S.D., 2021. Continental patterns of bird migration linked to climate variability. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., (accepted)*, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0220.1 (https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0220.1)

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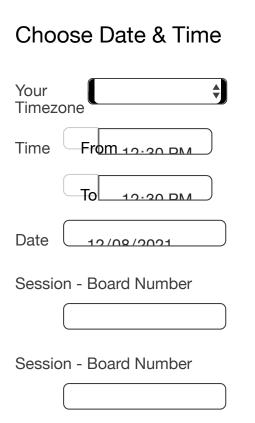
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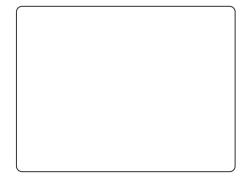
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