

Topic: Bird Migration
Class: B.Sc Part –I (Hons.)
Paper- II
Group – A

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- **(v) Total migration:**
- When all the members of a species take part in the migration, it is called total migration.
- **(vi) Vagrant or irregular migration:**
- When some of the birds disperse to a short or long distance for safety and food, it is called vagrant or irregular migration.

- Herons may be the example of vagrant or irregular migration.
- Other examples are black stork (*Ciconia nigra*), Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*), and bee eater (*Merops apiaster*).

- **(vii) Daily migration:**
- Some birds make daily journey from their nests by the influence of environmental factors such as temperature, light, and humidity also. Examples are crows, herons and starlings.

- **(viii) Seasonal migration:**
- Some birds migrates at different seasons of the year for food or breeding, called seasonal migration, e.g., cuckoos, swifts, swallows etc.
- They migrate from the south to the north during summer.
- These birds are called summer visitors.
- Again there are some birds like snow bunting, red wing, shore lark, grey plover etc. which migrate from north to south during winter. They are called winter visitors.