

Name _____

Date _____

Match the Animal to its Type of Migration

Migration is the large-scale movement of a species from one place to another. Read about the types of animal migration in column 1 below. Then read about the migration patterns of each animal in column 2. Match each animal in column 2 to the type of migration that best fits its description by writing its letter on the line in column 1.

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| <p>___ 1. <i>Latitudinal migration</i> is the movement of animals north and south.</p> <p>___ 2. <i>Altitudinal migration</i> is the movement of animals up and down in elevation, such as mountains.</p> <p>___ 3. <i>Reproductive migration</i> is the movement of animals to mate or bear young.</p> <p>___ 4. <i>Multi-generational migration</i> is the movement of different generations of animals between areas. Some generations complete their life cycle during different stages of the journey.</p> <p>___ 5. <i>Removal migration</i> is the movement of animals that do not go back to their original location.</p> <p>___ 6. <i>Complete migration</i> is when almost all members of the species leave their normal range during a specific season, such as when mating occurs.</p> <p>___ 7. <i>Partial migration</i> is when some, but not all, members of a species move away from their normal range in a given season.</p> <p>___ 8. <i>Irruptive migration</i> is the movement of animals that is not seasonally or geographically predictable.</p> | <p>a. Great horned owls move southward only occasionally and in varying numbers.</p> <p>b. Loggerhead sea turtles leave the ocean waters to lay their eggs in coastal sands. After hatching, the young return to the ocean until it is their turn to lay eggs.</p> <p>c. Humpback whales head south in the fall to give birth to their young in subtropical waters, and then in late spring head north to cold waters that are rich with food.</p> <p>d. Golden eagles, at the northern reaches of their range, spend the summer in the north and head south for the winter. Those that live far enough south do not migrate.</p> <p>e. Whooping cranes perform elaborate mating dances in their Canadian breeding grounds. They all fly south for winter as a group.</p> <p>f. Rocky mountain bighorn sheep spend summers near the top of mountain ranges and then winter at lower elevations where there is less snow and food is easier to find.</p> <p>g. Locusts become active when they get too crowded, and create large groups that move in search of new places with plenty of food and fewer locusts.</p> <p>h. Monarch butterflies move between the plateaus of central Mexico and southern Canada. The generation that begins in Mexico will reproduce and then die, and two generations of their offspring will continue the journey for them.</p> |
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