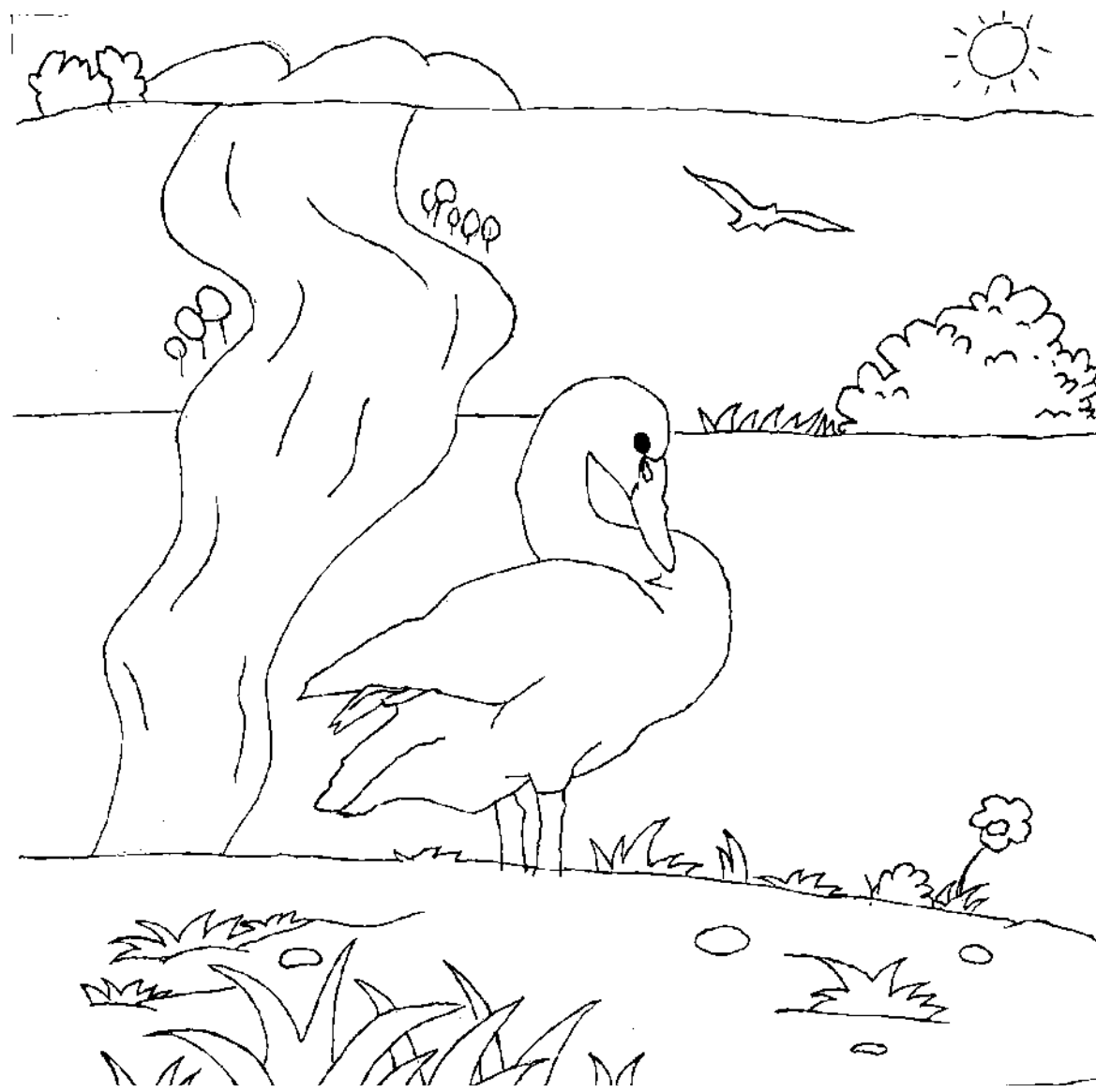


Tundra Swan Migration Map



Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*):

- 48-55" (1.2-1.4 m). Adults have black bills, usually with a small yellow spot at the base of the bill, before the eye. Juveniles are dull gray-brown, with pink tinge on bill. Their plumage becomes whiter by midwinter.
- Their summer diet is mainly stems, seeds, and roots of aquatic plants, including sedges, pondweeds, algae, and a few small invertebrates. In other seasons, grain in harvested fields of corn, barley, and soybean are an important food source.
- Birds may leave nesting areas in late summer and concentrate in nearby estuaries. Southward migration begins mid-autumn. Migrating flocks of up to 100 or more are made up of family groups. They can fly long distances between traditional staging areas in fall. Spring migration may involve shorter flights and more stopovers.
- Swans spend their summers in the tundra (where their main habitat is), lakes, large rivers, bays, estuaries, and flooded fields. During their winter migration they use shallow lakes, rivers, and coastal estuaries, with agricultural fields nearby.

