

# Golden-winged Warbler

This beautiful migratory bird travels thousands of miles from its breeding sites in North America to its wintering areas in several countries of Central and South America, where it stays for several months before embarking on the return journey. Its conservation depends on the coordinated actions of all the countries in which the species is present.



## Migratory bird

Every fall, as winter in North America approaches, many species of birds migrate thousands of miles from their breeding sites to Central and South America. In spring, they return to North America to breed when the days are warm and long plus they have abundant food.

## Without borders

Golden-winged Warblers and other migratory birds do not belong to a single country but to all of the countries in their ranges, and any threat to a migratory species' survival in a particular region could have an impact throughout its range. If we carry out conservation activities on their breeding grounds and neglect to protect them on their wintering areas, their survival will be affected and fewer birds will return to breed. It is important to develop coordinated conservation actions to ensure their protection throughout their range.

## Threats on migration and overwinter

### Loss of habitat:

The loss and degradation of habitat is a threat throughout the Golden-winged Warbler's range.

### Climate change:

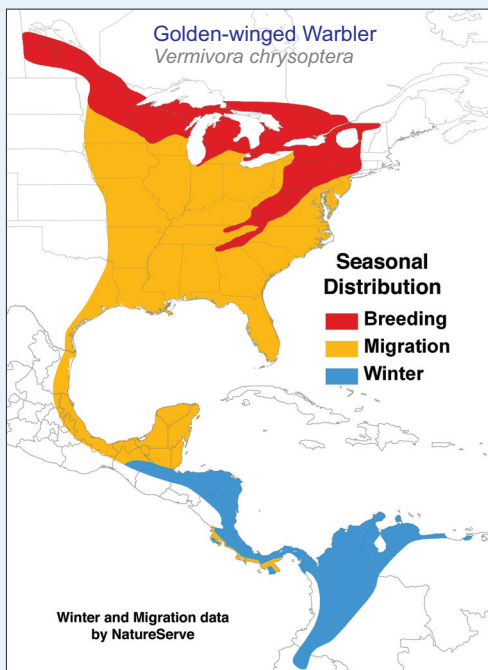
In the past 100 years, the breeding range of the Golden-winged Warbler has shifted northward and retreated to higher elevations which could reflect the impact of climate change on our planet. Its influence on migration timing and winter range is not known.

### Obstacles on migration:

We continue to add more obstacles along the migration route of this species including communication towers, buildings, automobiles, and wind turbines. This contributes to adult mortality but the population impact is unknown.

## How you can help

- Support the conservation actions of the partners leading Golden-winged Warbler Conservation listed below.
- Buy organic shade-grown coffee and cocoa. These crops are nature friendly and provide habitat for birds during their winter residence.
- Submit your Golden-winged Warbler sightings at [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org).
- Report birds with color bands on their legs to the USGS Bird Banding Lab at <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/> in the USA or the CWS Bird Banding Office at 1-800-327-2263 in Canada.
- Support organizations and laws for the protection of migratory birds and their habitat.
- Join a bird club. Go birding and invite your friends.
- Support bird festivals and campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of conserving migratory birds and their habitat.



## Golden-winged Warbler facts

### Description:

The Golden-winged Warbler is a small songbird, measuring about 13 cm (5.1 in) and weighing 8-11 g (0.3-0.4 oz).

### Migratory and winter habitat:

Migratory habitat includes shrub and forest communities of all ages. Most winter records are in pine and oak forests (especially near open water), cloud forests, forest edges, regenerating vegetation, and shade-grown coffee plantations between 700-2200m (~2300-7200 ft) of elevation in Central America and 1500-2600m (~4900-8500 ft) of elevation in South America.

### Population status:

Its population has fallen substantially in recent decades, and it is now estimated at about 210,000 individuals. The species is classified as near threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, federally listed as threatened in Canada, and a species of concern in the United States.



Be part of our work. With your help we can contribute to the conservation of this species and other migratory birds.



For more information about our work on the breeding grounds visit our website at: [www.gwwa.org](http://www.gwwa.org)

For more information about our work on the wintering grounds visit our website at: [www.alasdoradas.org](http://www.alasdoradas.org)