

Motus Wildlife Tracking System

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System uses the Motus Wildlife Tracking System to help monitor and protect migratory bird, bat, and insect species in the United States. The Motus Wildlife Tracking System is a collaborative network of radio towers that connect with radio bands on individual birds, bats, and insects. The data collected from this help us learn more about different species' biologies, migration patterns, and more; the reserves use Motus data to inform their management practices!



Check out the NERRS
Motus website!



Check out Motus.org!



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The NERRS has 30 different reserves spanning over 25 different states and territories and 1.4 million acres of land. The NERRS are centered around four key principles:

- 1 Stewardship through upkeeping the health of estuaries.
- 2 Research through ongoing projects and data monitoring.
- 3 Training through working with local and state officials.
- 4 Education through hands-on laboratory and field-based experiences and school curriculums.

Check out [Motus.org!](https://Motus.org)



Check out the NERRS Motus website!



Motus Wildlife Tracking System

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) uses the Motus Wildlife Tracking System to increase our knowledge of migratory birds, insects, and bats. The tower at this location uses radio waves to communicate with tags on different migratory species around the globe. These tags track information such as migration patterns, animal behaviors, and habitat use. The information is then uploaded to the Motus database where anyone can access the information for their research! The reserves use Motus data to inform their management practices.



Check out the NERRS
Motus website!



Check out Motus.org!



Motus Wildlife Tracking System

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) uses the Motus Wildlife Tracking System to increase our knowledge of migratory birds, insects, and bats. The tower at this location uses radio waves to communicate with tags on different migratory species such as [insert local species]. These tags track information such as migration patterns, animal behaviors, and habitat use. The information is then uploaded to the Motus database where anyone can access the information for their research! The reserves use Motus data to inform their management practices.

The NERRS has 30 different reserves spanning over 25 different states and territories and 1.4 million acres of land. Over 20 of the 30 different reserves use the Motus system to help track migratory species. The [insert reserve name] has [number of towers] and spans [insert area of reserve]. Our reserve uses Motus to track [insert species]; we hope our data collection will help improve our knowledge on the species and help us manage it more properly.

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Motus Station

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Check out the NERRS
Motus website!



Check out Motus.org!



National Estuarine
Research Reserve System
Science Collaborative



MOTUS STATION

Welcome!

This Motus tower is part of the Motus Wildlife Tracking System, a global effort to study migratory animals like birds, insects, and bats. The tower detects signals from tiny radio or bluetooth tags worn by these animals, helping researchers and the public learn about migration routes, timing, and habitat use. The collected data is uploaded to the Motus network, where anyone—including you—can explore the findings.

Scan the QR codes below to see what this tower and others like it have detected!

