G+1 +2002 Recommend 8.1K Tweet Paste your English text here: Migration is the regular movement of animals between their breeding grounds and the areas that they inhabit during the rest of the year. Many types of animals migrate, but bird migration in particular has fascinated observers for centuries. Migration is an excellent example of how Show transcription British American Transcription only Side by side with English text Line by line with English text Show weak forms [Parentheses] Migration is the regular movement of animals between their breeding grounds and the areas that they inhabit mai greijen iz őe 'regjeler 'muvment 🗚 'ænemelz bi twin őer 'bridin graundz ænd ői 'eriez őæt őei in hæbet 'durin the rest of the year. Many types of animals migrate , but bird migration in particular has fascinated observers for ðe rest av ðe jir . 'meni tarps av 'ænemelz 'mar grert, bat bard mar grerfen in per tikkjeler hæz 'fæse nerted eb zarverz for centuries. Migration is an excellent example of how nature has responded to the biological imperative for species to 'sentjanz, mar grerjan iz an 'eksalant ig zæmpal nv hau 'neitjar hæz ri spandid tu ða þara laðjikal im þerativ for 'spiljiz tu evolve and spread out into all possible ecological niches that can provide the conditions necessary for species to breed rivalv and spread aut intu all pasebel ike ladgikel nitfiz öæt kæn pre vard öe ken difenz nese seri for spifiz tu brid and raise young. The most common form of bird migration involves traveltng1 to higher latitudes to breed during the ænd reız jʌŋ ¯. ðə moust 'kamən form ʌv bərd maı 'greɪʃən ɪn valvz traveltng1 tu 'haɪər 'lætə tudz tu brid 'durɪŋ ðə warm season and then returning to lower latitudes during the nonbreedting period. This form of migration allows birds to worm sizən ænd ðen ri tarnın tu lovər lætə tudz durın ðə nonbreedting piriəd. ðis form vv mai greifən ə lavz bardz tu breed tn areas that provide optimal conditions for nesting and feeding their young. Because of the way in which the brid tn 'sriez ðæt pre'vard 'aptemel ken'dɪʃənz fɔr 'nɛstɪŋ ænd 'fidɪŋ ŏɛr jʌŋ bɪ'kɔz ʌv ðə weɪ ɪn wɪʧ ŏə continents are situated upon Earth, migration of this type takes place prtmartly into the higher latitudes of the 'kantənənts ar 'sıtfu ertid ə pan зrθ , mai greifən Λν ðis taip teiks pleis prtmartly intu ðə 'haiər 'lætə tudz Λν ðə Northern Hemisphere. No land birds are known to migrate into the higher latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere; only 'norðern 'hemi sfir . nou lænd bardz ar noun tu 'mai greit 'intu ðe 'haier 'læte tudz xv ðe 'sxðern 'hemi sfir ; 'ounli species of seabirds migrate to the Southern Hemisphere to breed. Although most bird migration takes place between spifiz v seabirds mar grezt tu ða svðam hemr sfir tu brid . ol ðou moust bard mar grezfan terks pleis br twin the lower and higher latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, many species are transequatortal, living in the Northern ðə ˈloʊər ænd ˈhaɪər ˈlætə tudz ʌv ðə ˈnɔrðərn ˈhɛmɪˌsfɪr , ˈmɛni ˈspiʃiz ɑr <mark>transequatortal,</mark> ˈlɪvɪŋ ɪn ðə ˈnɔrðəm Hemisphere during the breeding season and in the Southern Hemisphere during the remainder of the year. A well-Imown 'hemī sfir 'duɪɪŋ ðə 'bridɪŋ 'sizən ænd in ðə 'sʌðərn 'hemī sfir 'duɪɪŋ ðə rɪ'meɪndər ʌv ðə jir . ə wel -lmown of transequatorial migration is the arctic tern. This tern, which breeds in the arctic regions and winters in ɪgˈzæmpəl ʌv transequatorial maɪˈgreɪʃən ɪz ði ˈarktɪk tern. ðis tem, wɪtʃ bridz ɪn ði ˈarktɪk ˈriʤənz ænd ˈwɪntərz ɪn antarctic waters, travels 24,000 miles a year durtng migration. Not all migration is long distance. Some species æn'tarktik woterz, trævelz 24,000 mailz e jir durtng mai greijen nat ol mai greijen iz lon distens. snm spijiz

exhibit altitudinal migration . Their breeding areas are in higher elevations , near or at the peaks of mountains, and they Ig zɪbɪt altitudinal mar ˈgreɪʃən. ðer ˈbridɪŋ ˈɛriəz ɑr ɪn haɪər elə veɪʃənz, nɪr ɔr æt ðə piks ʌv ˈmaʊntənz, ænd ðeɪ

spend the nonbreeding season 1n neighbortng2 valleys or other nearby low country, nus variety of migration is typical spend do nonbreeding sizon 1en neighbortng2 væliz or 'nder 'nır' baı loʊ 'kʌntri , nuz ve raɪəti ʌv maɪ ˈgreɪʃən ɪz ˈtɪpəkəl

of many grouse species, including the ptarmigan, a type of arctic grouse. Many rock pt:anntgan never leave the high arctic nv 'meni graus 'spifiz , ın'kludıŋ ðə ptarmigan, ə taɪp ʌv 'grktɪk graus . 'meni rok pt:anntgan 'nevər liv ðə haɪ 'grktɪk

tundra, spending their breeding season atop windswept arctic peaks and the winter season in nearby valleys, enduring 'tʌndrə, 'spɛndɪŋ ðɛr 'bridɪŋ 'sizən ə'tap 'wɪnˌswɛpt 'arktɪk piks ænd ðə 'wɪntər 'sizən ɪn 'nɪr baɪ 'væliz , ɛn'djʊrɪŋ

some of the coldest conditions on Earth. Durtng migration , most birds fly for a limited period each day, probably sʌm ʌv ðə ˈkoʊldəst kənˈdɪʃənz ɑn ɜrθ . Durtng maɪˈɡreɪʃən, moʊst bɜrdz flaɪ fɔr ə ˈlɪmətəd ˈpɪriəd itʃ deɪ, ˈprɑbəbli

about six to eight hours, typically flying distances of several hundred miles. Some birds, however, undertake much a baut siks tu eit auerz, 'tipikli flatin distances av sevrel 'handred mailz, sam bardz, hau ever, 'ander teik matt

longer flights when their routes include crossing large bodies of water or other geographic features such as deserts and longer flatts wen öer ruts in klud krosin large bodies of water or other geographic features such as deserts and longer flatts wen öer ruts in klud krosin large bodies of water or other geographic features such as deserts and

'mauntanz, for τα zæmpal, 'mɛni 'spifiz v 'rɛqiələrli kros. ða gʌlf ʌv 'mɛksə koʊ, əˌtrɪp ðæt ri kwaɪarz ə kən tɪniuəs flaɪt ˌʌv more tnan 1,000 miles and takes from twenty-four to thirty-six hours or longer. An extreme example of nonstop bird mor ðæn 1,000 maɪlz ænd teɪks frʌm 'twɛnti-for tu 'θɜrdi-sɪks 'aʊərz ɔr 'lɔŋgər. ən ɛk strim ɪg zæmpəl ʌv ˌnɑn stɑp bɜrd

migration is done by the miles from Alaska to New Zealand each year. At the start of its trip, about 55 percent 3 of its mar grersen iz dwn bar ðe marlz from e'læske tu nu zilend it jir æt ðe start ov its trip, e baut 55 per sent3 ov its

between distant locations is one aspect that has fascinated obsetvers for centurtes. Modem -day researchers have britwin distant lou keijenz iz wwn 'æ spekt ðæt hæz 'fæse neited obsetvers for centurtes, 'moudem-dei 'risertjerz' hæv

attempted to understand this feat. Most studies have found that migratory birds all have some ability to navigate e tempted tu ,nder stænd ous fit moust stadiz hæv faund oæt margre tori bardz ol hæv sam e briefit u 'næve gert

and an innate drive to travel in a particular direction. Nocturnal migrants , those species that travel at night, seem to ænd en i'neit draiv tu 'trævel in e per'tikjeler de'rekfen, nak tarnel 'maigrents, ŏouz 'spifiz ŏæt 'trævel æt nait , sim tu

take their navigational cues from the stars. When the stars are obscured by clouds, nocturnal migrants may become teik őer næve gerjenel kjuz from ðe starz, wen őe starz ar eb skjurd bar klaudz, nak ternel margrents mer bi kom

confused and return to land or stray off course. Diurnal migrants , those migrating during the day, take their cues from ken fjuzd ænd ri tarn tu lænd or strei of kors . dar arnel maigrents, ŏouz mai greitin durin ŏe dei, teik ŏer kjuz fr∧m

the location of the sun. In addition, diurnal migrants have also been shown to use geographic features such as <code>ðe lou keɪjen ʌv ðe sʌn. ɪn ə dɪjen</code>, daɪˈɜməl ˈmaɪgrənts hæv ˈɔlsoʊ bɪn ʃoʊn tu juz dʒiəˈgræfɪk ˈfiʧərz sʌʧ æz

mountain ranges or seacoasts as other cues for navigation . Because the stars and the sun move constantly over the 'mauntan 'reɪnʤəz ər 'si kousts æz 'ʌðər kjuz fər 'nævə'geɪʃən. bɪ 'kəz őə starz ænd ðə sʌn muv 'kanstəntli 'ouvər ðə

course of twenty-four hours , this suggests that migrating birds also have some sense of time. kors αv twenti-for auerz, δv seg dests δv mai greitin bardz olsow here sam sens δv taim.

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