World Migratory Bird Day is celebrated across the globe. In 2019, we focus on the impacts of plastic pollution on birds and encourage participants to reduce their plastic use.

INFO@ENVIRONMENTAMERICAS.ORG

TAGS
@EFTA_BirdDay @WMBD @BonnConvention @WorldMigratoryBirdDay

HASHTAGS
#BirdDay #EFTA_BirdDay #WMBD #WMBD2019 #BetheSolution #PlasticPollution

About Environment for the Americas
Based in Boulder, Colorado, Environment for the Americas works with diverse partners to provide multilingual educational materials and information about birds and bird conservation throughout the Americas. Their programs inspire children and adults to get outdoors, learn about birds, and participate in their conservation.

FACEBOOK POSTS

1. This day highlights the need to conserve migratory birds and protect their habitats. Celebrate WMBD by taking action against plastic pollution! #WMBD #BetheSolution
   http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/events-map

2. WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY! In 2019, we take on the challenges of plastic pollution. World Migratory Bird Day unifies our messages across the globe and invites you to #BetheSolution to plastic pollution.
   https://www.migratorybirdday.org/

3. Celebrate World Migratory Bird Day! Migratory Bird Day is a perfect time for teachers and youth leaders to teach the next generation about bird migration. Start with the twelve bird species featured on the World Migratory Bird Day poster. Download the poster and other activities: https://www.migratorybirdday.org/resources/

4. World Migratory Bird Day celebrates migratory birds and the actions you can take to help birds. Which plastics can you give up to protect birds and other wildlife? #EFTA #BirdDay #WMBD
   https://www.migratorybirdday.org/calendar/

TWITTER POSTS

1. It's World Migratory Bird Day! Come learn all about migratory birds and conservation at our event on (insert, date and time here) at (insert location). #BirdDay #Efta_BirdDay #WMBD

2. Get ready to celebrate WMBD! View downloadable content you can use at home and for your events! #WMBD2018 #BirdDay @Efta_BirdDay @WMBD

3. World Migratory Bird Day is around the corner! Get out and support bird conservation near you. #BirdDay #BetheSolution @EFTA_BirdDay @WMBD

4. Migratory Bird Day is fast approaching. The best way to conserve birds is by connection people. Come to our Bird Day event! (Insert link to event here) #BirdDay #BetheSolution #WMBD
BELTED KINGFISHER
*Megaceryle alcyon*
- The Belted Kingfisher breeds locally in suitable habitat in the United States and Canada. They require suitable bodies of water that they can dive into to hunt fish.
- During winter, many of the northern-breeding Belted Kingfishers migrate south as far as northern South America.
- Because they dive along the banks of waterways, Belted Kingfishers may become entangled in plastic pollutants such as discarded fishing gear.
- They have a distinct bill shape where the lower mandible is longer than the upper. Although Black Skimmers lack this characteristic bill shape, by the time they are ready to feed, their beaks are much longer than their upper mandibles.
- They use their lower mandibles to slice water to catch fish, snapping their mouths shut when they make contact with their prey. This method of feeding makes Black Skimmers vulnerable to ingesting plastics that they mistake for fish.
- Black Skimmers are anadromous waders that nest in groups that can include other species of waders.
- They gather in large flocks that sometimes include other species and tend to migrate in three large flocks in U-shaped formation.

BLACK SKIMMER
*Rynchops niger*
- Black Skimmers are mostly found along the coasts of the United States, Mexico, and Central and South America. They hunt near the ground in areas with loose substrates and sparse vegetation.
- Black Skimmers are anadromous waders that nest in groups that can include other species of waders.
- They use their lower mandibles to slice water to catch fish, snapping their mouths shut when they make contact with their prey. This method of feeding makes Black Skimmers vulnerable to ingesting plastics that they mistake for fish.
- Black Skimmers are anadromous waders that nest in groups that can include other species of waders.
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CHILEAN FLAMINGO
*Phoenicopterus chilensis*
- This species can be found in South America, from Peru south, living in shallow lakes or brackish bays.
- Chilean Flamingos are particularly susceptible to ingesting microplastics while filter feeding, and their long legs and necks can easily become entangled in plastic debris and damaged fishing gear.
- They gather in large flocks that sometimes include other species and tend to migrate in three large flocks in U-shaped formation.
- They gather in large flocks that sometimes include other species and tend to migrate in three large flocks in U-shaped formation.

COMMON TERN
*Sterna hirundo*
- Common Terns overwinter along the coasts of Central and South America. Many non-breeding individuals remain in these locations, whereas their breeding counterparts migrate to breeding grounds in Canada and the northeastern United States.
- They nest in large breeding colonies along shorelines of waterways in areas that have loose substrates.
- As they incubate their eggs, Common Terns build up their nests with materials found nearby. If available materials are not available, the Common Tern is known to use plastic debris as nesting materials. This poses a threat to endangered and imperiled species for both adults and chicks.
- Common Terns collect food by plunge-diving, diving to the surface, or contact-dipping, which makes them highly susceptible to ingesting plastics for food and accidentally injuring it.

KILLDEER
*Charadrius vociferus*
- Killdeers breed in Canada and the northern United States and non-breeding in Central and South America. They also breed year-round in the central and northern United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
- Killdeer will act like their wings are broken to lure potential predators away from their nests or chicks.
- This species lives in open areas and wetlands and can also be found in urban habitats such as athletic fields, parking lots, and grassy parks. They nest on the ground on eight eggs.
- Because Killdeer spend much of their time running and running along shorelines, they are prone to entanglement by plastic and fishing lines that has washed up onto the beach. Well-meaning cleanups that use beach-grooming machinery can injure these birds, destroy their nests, and remove many Killdeer food sources which can cause them to go hungry.

LESSER SCAUP
*Aythya affinis*
- The Lesser Scaup is one of the most abundant and widespread diving ducks in North America.
- They breed in the boreal forest, eutrophic ponds, and prairies of Alaska and Canada as well as into the northern United States.
- One of the least waterfowl species to migrate south in fall, the Lesser Scaup can be found wintering in and around the Gulf of Mexico and the west coast of the United States, some travele further south in Central America.
- Lesser Scaup mainly eat insects, crustaceans, and mollusks as well as aquatic or aquatic plants and seeds. Because their prey, particularly mollusks, can inadvertently ingesting microplastics, these are often found in this diet. This scavenging can lead to occasional feeding at night where the Lesser Scaup mistake plastic for food.
More Media Resources:

**Posters:**
- WMBD 2019 English
- WMBD 2019 Spanish
- WMBD 2019 French

**Facebook Banner:**
- 2019 Banner English
- 2019 Banner Spanish

**Coloring Pages:**
- 2019 Coloring Page English
- 2019 Coloring Page Spanish

**Facebook Frames:**
- Facebook Frame 1 English
- Facebook Frame 1 Spanish

**Logos:**
- WMBD Logo English
- WMBD Logo Spanish

**Educational Materials:**
- 2019 Bird Factsheets English
- 2019 Bird Factsheets Spanish

**Press Releases:**
- 2019 Press Release English
- 2019 Press Release Spanish

**Social Media Resources:**
- 2019 Photos for Media
- Plastic Cleanup Data Sheet
- 2019 Organizer's Guide

**Species Infographics:**
- Species Infographics English
- Species Infographics Spanish