

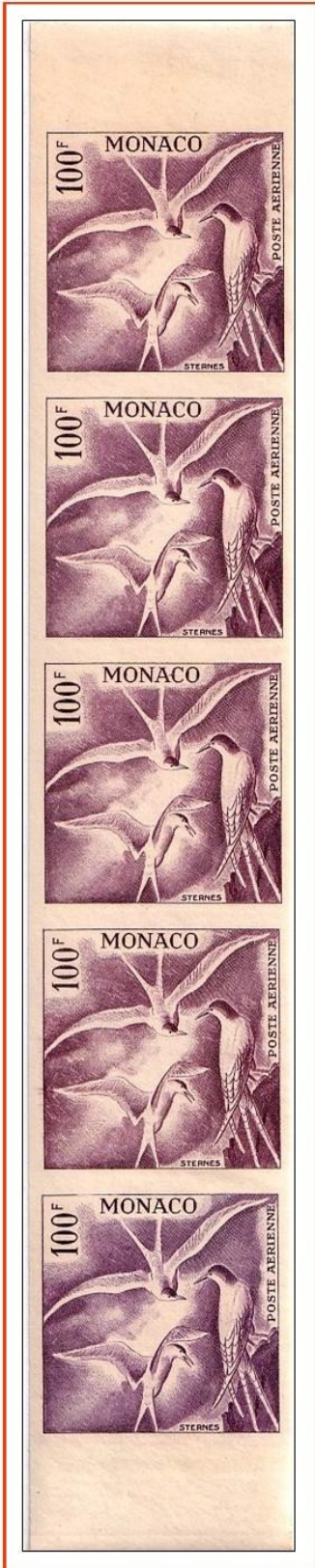
# 1.4 Bird Migration and its types - contd.

## Partial Migration / Latitudinal Migration

They move towards south during winter. An opposite but lesser movement also occurs in the southern hemisphere when the seasons are changed. Cold Weather Movements - All such birds are **partial migrants** which leave in winter more or less in the same direction as they would normally migrate. Lapwings fleeing from hard winters may reach Spain, where they are known as avefria ('birds of the cold'). For E.g. Roseate Tern, Storm Petrel, Golden Eagle, Cuckoo etc.

## Leap-frog Migration

Birds like **Southern Lapwings** and **Horned Larks**, are not good fliers are mostly resident to short-distance migrant. Populations breeding in northern North America move south into Lower 48 for winter; other populations are resident year-round. Migrates by day in flocks, foraging on the move. Alpine-breeding populations move to surrounding lowlands in winter.



1927. Uruguay  
Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*)  
Ovpt PRESNA  
downrated to 9 Centesimos



1955. Monaco  
4v Set  
Roseate Tern  
(*Sterna dougalli*)  
A composite, imperforate  
color trial slip.  
Terns are partial migrants, as  
they need to return to shore  
during breeding season.



1989. Morocco. Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)  
Error- Color variation in down right stamp



1962. Remscheid, Germany. Meter franked cover depicting Golden Eagle  
Golden Eagles and few other birds of prey like Peregrine falcons, who prefer  
to stay near primary forests to plain areas in search of their food. A Post horn.



1984. France Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)  
Perf and Imperforate. A color variety.



1992. India. Golden Eagle . A 4v Set Birds of prey.  
Error.  
Black partially omitted in the stamp on right