

Genetic Markers

WILSON'S WARBLER MIGRATORY CONNECTIVITY

Once identified and mapped, genetic markers can show which parts of the species' breeding range individuals came from. A project involving Wilson's Warblers found that individuals wintering further east, such as the Yucatan Peninsula, correlated with the eastern Boreal portion of the species' breeding range whereas individuals wintering in Central and Pacific Mexico were found to come from the western Boreal and south extending into British Columbia. Pie charts indicate the proportion of individuals within those wintering areas that were found to match the corresponding breeding regions further north.