

FROM POLE TO POLE

The red knot's remarkable 17,000-mile migration to the ends of the earth and back

THE ARCTIC

Near and above the Arctic Circle, the shorebirds' long journey finally comes to an end. Here on the vast tundra, always at the risk of high winds and cold rain, they will nest and lay eggs. A few weeks later, adults and young alike will migrate south once more.



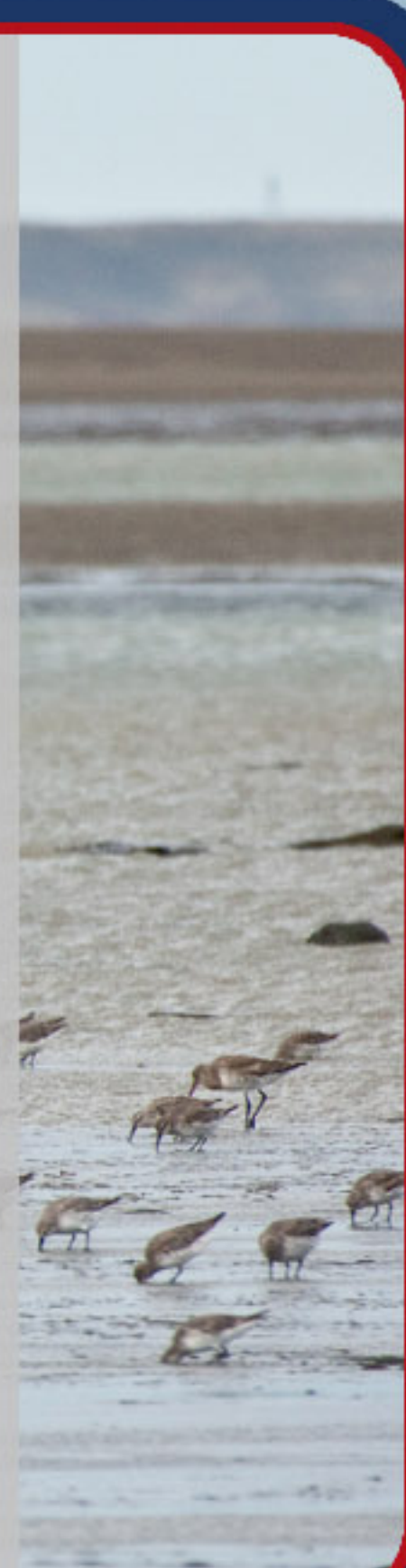
DELAWARE BAY

Tens of thousands of red knots, ruddy turnstones, and other shorebirds stop at the Delaware Bay to feast on horseshoe crab eggs after an exhausting flight over the North Atlantic. In just two weeks, they will double their weight before continuing north.



TIERRA DEL FUEGO

On vast tidal flats at the southernmost tip of South America, several thousand robin-sized birds called red knots spend the winter. Each March, these shorebirds undertake a roundtrip migration of over 17,000 miles – one of the longest migrations in the world.



SOUTH AMERICA

All along the northern coast of South America, shorebirds gather before continuing north to Delaware Bay. These river deltas, tidal flats, and inland marshes provide the last chance for the shorebirds to fatten up before making this nonstop, 2000+ mile flight north.

