Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge

Sandhill Crane Fall Migration



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Fun Facts

- Cranes are among the oldest living birds on the planet with fossil records placing cranes in Nebraska more than nine million years ago.
- The pair bond that lasts a lifetime is based on dancing displays.
- Dancing displays include wing flapping, bowing and jumping.
- A pair will create a unison call in order to form a bond.
- Cranes will lay 1-2 eggs in the spring and their offspring are referred to as colts.
- There are 5 or 6 subspecies of Sandhill Cranes depending on opinion: Migratory (Lesser, Greater and sometimes Canadian Crane) Non-Migratory (Florida, Mississippi and Cuban Crane)

Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge 17076 293rd Ave. NW Zimmerman, MN 55398 (M-F 8:00AM-4:00PM)

Phone: (763) 389-3323 Email: Sherburne@fws.gov

Website: www.fws.gov/refuge/sherburne

People with hearing Impairments may reach Sherburne through Relay Service at 1-800/947-3529 (TTY)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1-800-344-WILD October 2022





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On the Refuge

- The subspecies found at Sherburne is the largest of 6 subspecies~ Greater Sandhill Crane (Grus canadensis tabida).
- There are approximately 40-50 breeding pairs on the refuge each year based on unison call surveys.
- Sherburne has one of the largest staging area in the fall with up to 14,000 individuals roosting before their migration south as far as Florida.

Identification Tips

Height: 4.5-5 ft.Weight: 10-14 lbs.Wingspan: 6 ft.

- Red, featherless skin on the crown
- White to pale grey feathers
- At Sherburne, due to preening in iron rich mud, the white to pale grey appearance in the feathers turns to a rusty brownish color.

What do I eat?

- Cranes readily eat cultivated foods such as corn, wheat, and sorghum which prepares the cranes for migration.
- In the spring, their diet is comprised of small mammals, insects, snails, reptiles and amphibians.

