

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus melodus

STATUS	Endangered 	Endangered 
Not At Risk 	Endangered 	Endangered 

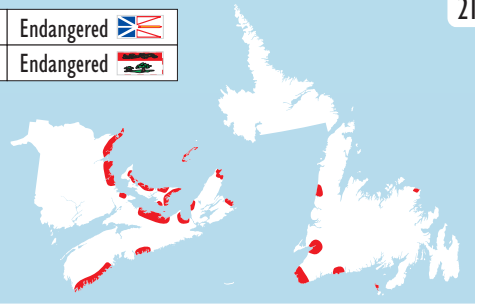


Chick

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About 170 breeding pairs are located on coastal beaches along some sandy coasts of Atlantic Canada. Winters from North Carolina, USA to the Caribbean and Mexico.

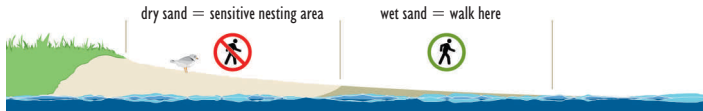


Habitat

Found on coastal sand or pebble beaches and tidal flats from April to October. Nest and raise young on open sand or sparsely vegetated areas on the beach. Adults, chicks and juveniles also use tidal flats for feeding. Nests are shallow depressions or “scrapes” lined with small pebbles or shells that are very well camouflaged and easy to disturb if walking on dry sand.

Species Description

The Piping Plover is a small shorebird (approx. 17 cm long) named for its whistled “peep-lo” call. Its upperparts are sandy-gray, underparts white, and legs and feet orange. Breeding adults have a black forehead band and ‘necklace’ (not always connected) and black-tipped orange bill. Juveniles and chicks lack black markings and orange on bill.



Walk on the wet sand to avoid disturbing nesting plovers



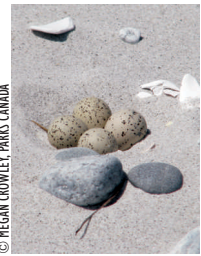
© WESLEY PITTS

Feeding lagoon



© PARKS CANADA

Nesting beach



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Nest scrape with eggs

Piping Plovers are migratory shorebirds that are observed on coastal beaches from mid-April through September during breeding and migration.

Interesting Points

- Individuals can live up to 14 years.
- To court a female, males perform a “goose step” display.
- Disturbance by humans, pets or predators can cause pairs to abandon their breeding site.
- Parents fake an injured wing to distract people or predators from nest or chicks.
- Male will act as “Mr. Mom” for his chicks if female leaves to start her migration south.



Male performing a “goose step” courting display

Similar Species

Semipalmated Plover:

Similar size (18 cm) and shape; chocolate-brown upperparts; dark marking around eyes; abundant on beaches late summer-fall.



Killdeer:

Larger size (27 cm); chocolate-brown upperparts; two black stripes on breast; pinkish legs; loud repeated call when agitated; common in open fields and gravel lots, less often on beaches.



Sanderling:

Similar size (18-20 cm); grey or mottled brownish upperparts; longer black bill and legs; white wing stripe visible in flight; often runs and feeds in flocks at water's edge.



Threats to Survival

- Crows, foxes and other predators (which are attracted to garbage left by people) eat plover eggs and chicks.
- People (on foot and in vehicles) and off-leash dogs can disturb plover families or harm eggs and chicks.
- Coastal development and intense storms and sea-level rise associated with climate change can reduce beach nesting habitat.

How You Can Help

Walk on the wet sand April to August and keep your dog on-leash. Learn to recognize the plover symbol to the right and respect signage

on plover beaches. Do not litter, feed wildlife, or drive vehicles on beaches. Tell others how they can help and become a plover volunteer!

DND BASE INFO--require guidance

Contact: Environment Canada (506) 364-5044 ext. 5060 or www.ec.gc.ca

Info: www.sararegistry.gc.ca

Sighting Reports: eBird.org

Stewardship: Piping Plover Guardian Program - Bird Studies Canada (902) 426-4055, or nsplovers@gmail.com; Kejimikujik Area Stewardship Program, www.speciesatrisk.ca/stewardship



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Dogs on-leash help plovers



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