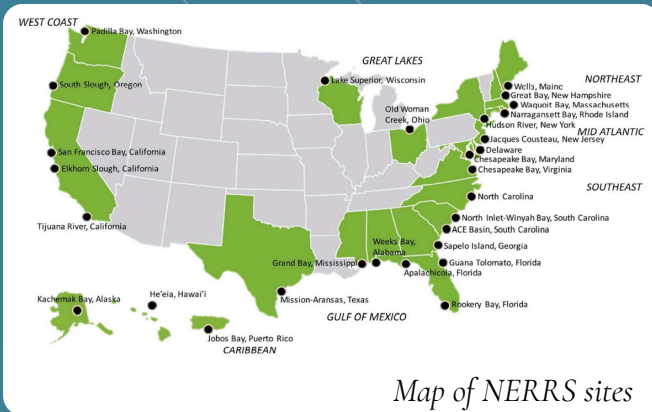
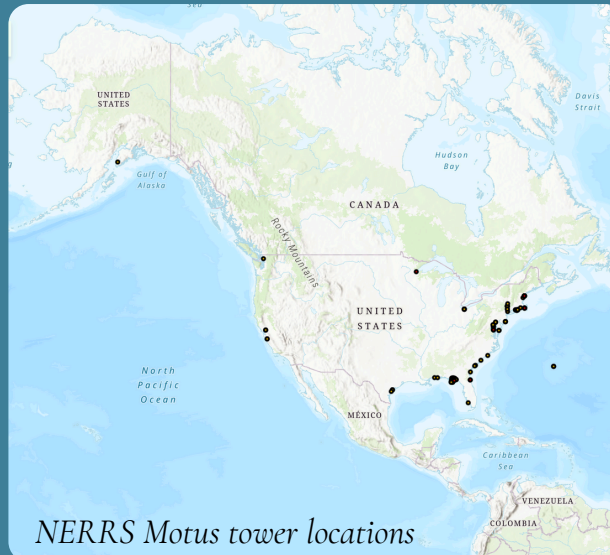


MOTUS & THE NERRS



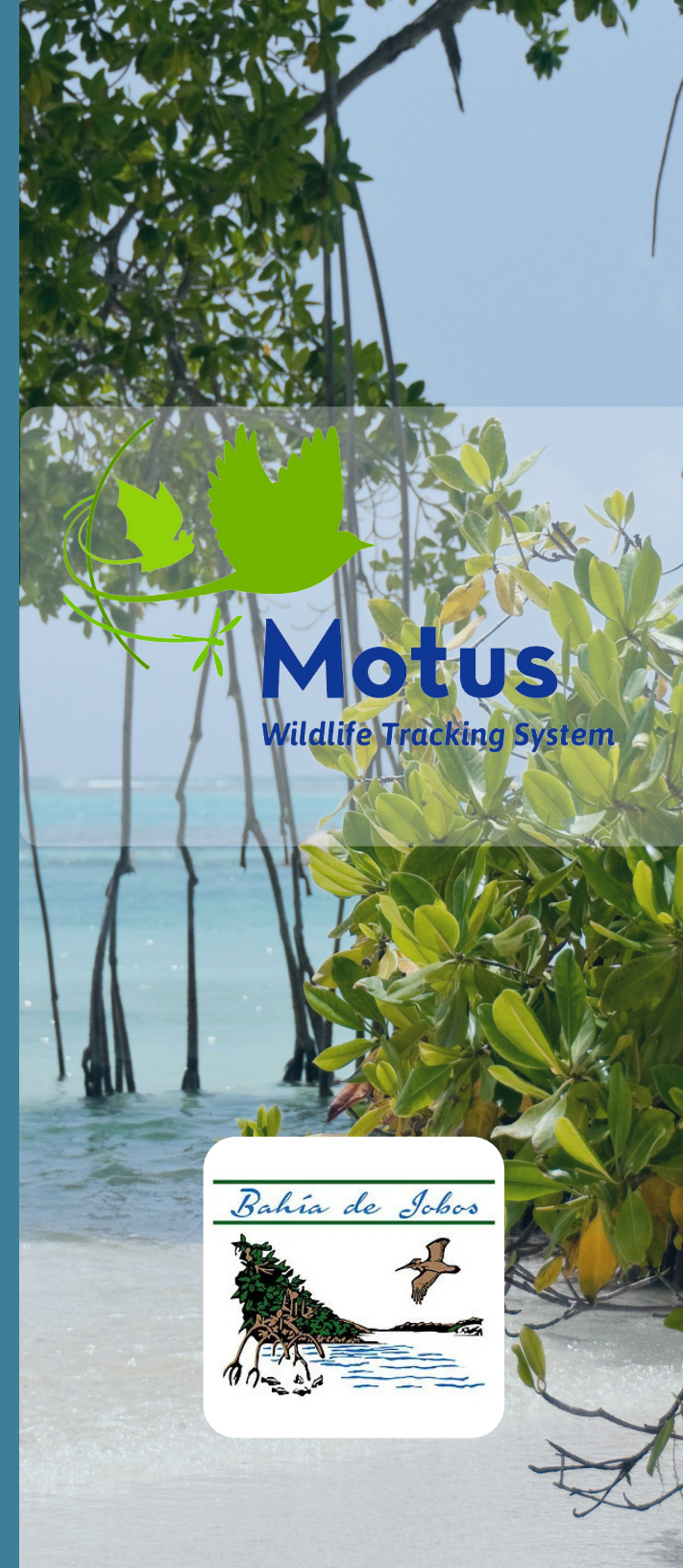
The National Estuarine Research Reserves System (NERRS) is a program created to preserve, protect, and restore the coastal estuaries of the United States. The system is comprised of 30 reserves across 25 different states and territories. The NERRS use the Motus system to study topics like migration patterns and flight speeds. Due to the significance of estuaries in the breeding and migration of coastal birds, Motus has greatly helped understand bird populations in the reserves. Knowledge gathered through Motus can then inform the NERRS to improve management and conservation practices.

OUR MOTUS NETWORK IS ALWAYS GROWING



STAY CONNECTED CHECK US OUT HERE

 <https://www.drna.pr.gov/jbnerr/>
 [Motus.org](https://motus.org)



WELCOME, VISITOR!

Welcome to our National Estuarine Research Reserve! As you explore, keep an eye out for our Motus towers—part of an exciting global network tracking the movements of birds, bats, and insects. These towers detect tiny radio tags on animals flying by, providing scientists with valuable insights into their migration patterns and conservation needs. You're standing at the forefront of wildlife science, where every tag and tower helps us uncover the mysteries of animal journeys.

WANT TO KNOW MORE?



NERRS Motus



SPECIES DETECTED NEAR JOBOS BAY

Presently, there is not a Motus tower at Jobos Bay Reserve, but the following species have been detected by Motus towers nearby.



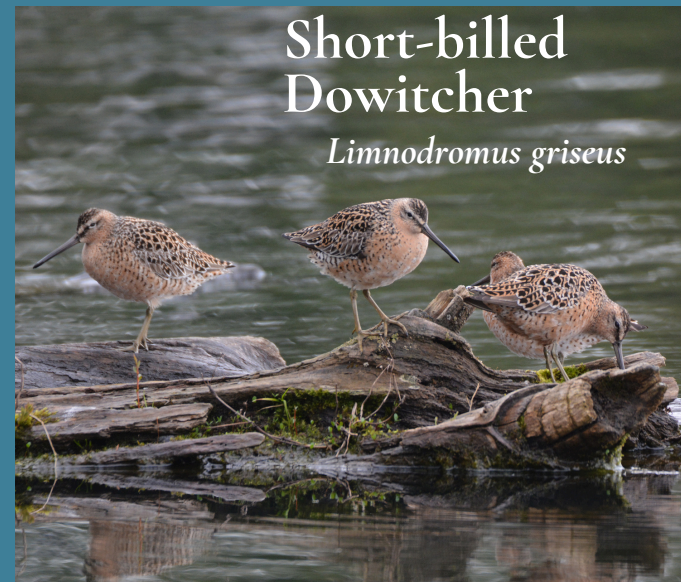
Sanderling
Calidris alba

Sanderlings are medium-sized sandpipers known for their pale nonbreeding plumage, black legs and bill, and distinctive wave-chasing behavior. Their quick, darting movements along sandy beaches, where they probe for tiny prey in wet sand, make them easy to spot. They also visit mudflats, lagoons, and rocky shores to forage. These extreme long-distance migrants nest exclusively on the high-arctic tundra but winter on sandy beaches across the globe. By learning to recognize Sanderlings and their habits, you can more easily identify less common shorebirds during your beach visits.



Prairie Warbler
Setophaga discolor

Prairie Warblers are small, busy, mostly yellow, warblers who spend their breeding season primarily in the eastern United States. They overwinter in the Caribbean and Central America, including in Puerto Rico where research has investigated their overwinter ecology and behavior.



**Short-billed
Dowitcher**
Limnodromus griseus

The Short-billed Dowitcher, a shorebird with a distinctive rapid pecking motion, migrates across the Americas from northern breeding grounds to wintering areas as far south as South America. Its role in wetland ecosystems is valued by birdwatchers and conservationists, who recognize its presence as a sign of healthy marsh and coastal habitats.