



# Nesting Behavior of the Azure- Winged Magpie

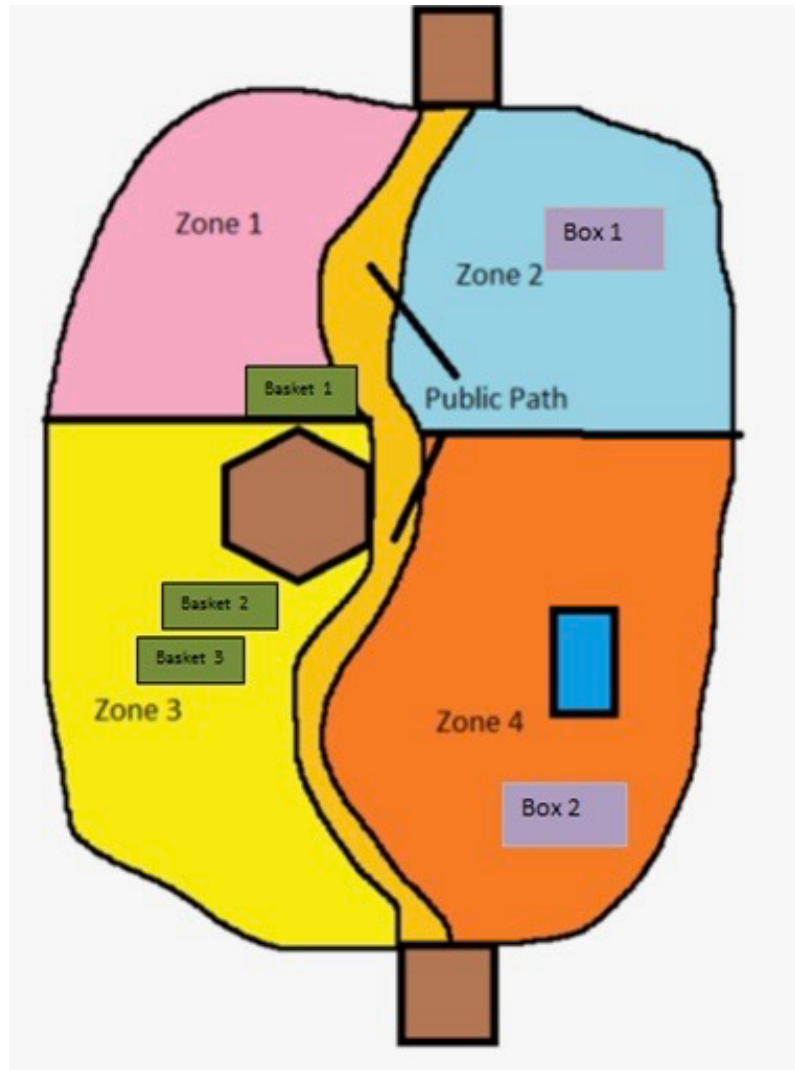
Ashley Cave

# Background

- ▶ Azure-Winged Magpies (*Cyanopica cyana*) are a species of bird found in Western Europe and Eastern Asia
- ▶ Related to other magpies and crows
- ▶ Lay up to nine eggs in a clutch
- ▶ Have a 15-21 day incubation time
- ▶ Live in large familial groups
- ▶ Male and female have a role in parenting
- ▶ Prefer nesting in trees
- ▶ Exhibit cooperative parenting, where more flock members help

# Goal

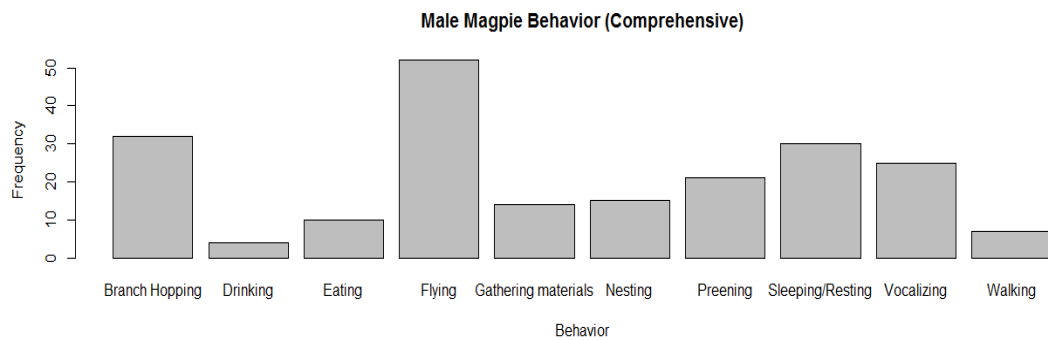
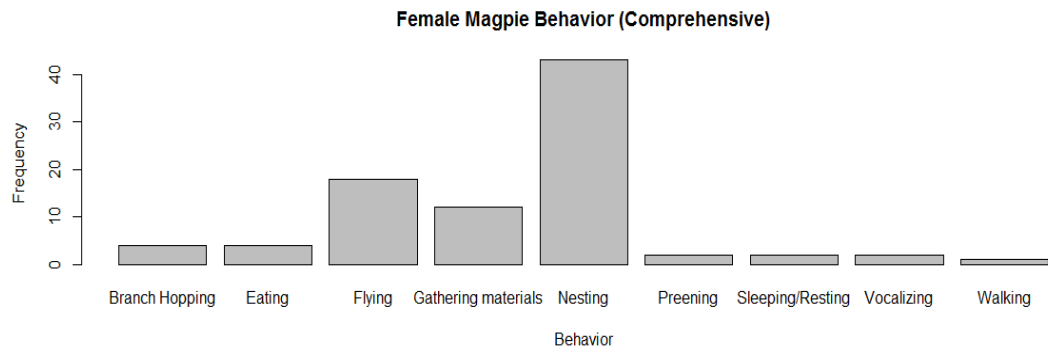
- ▶ The goal of this study was to observe nesting behaviors in a mated pair of azure-winged magpies at the Columbus Zoo and Aquarium
  - ▶ Interest in nest-site selection
  - ▶ Interest in the specific roles of each parent
  - ▶ Interest in behavioral changes based on the stage of nesting
- ▶ Research has shown differential roles, but this study focuses on how those roles change depending on the stage of nesting
- ▶ Research has also shown where magpies nest, but this study focuses on the nest selection process
- ▶ Research has been done on flocks of magpies, but this study focuses on a single captive mated pair



## Methods

- ▶ Observe a pair of magpies in exhibit with several other birds and animals
- ▶ Record each bird's specific behavior
  - ▶ Used one-minute screening: watched each bird for a specific interval and recorded their behavior ever sixty seconds
  - ▶ Interaction between the birds was also recorded
  - ▶ Used Chi-Squared test to compare behaviors across nesting stages
- ▶ Record the location they create nests in. A zone-map of the exhibit is shown

# Comparative Comprehensive Time Budgets - Male vs Female

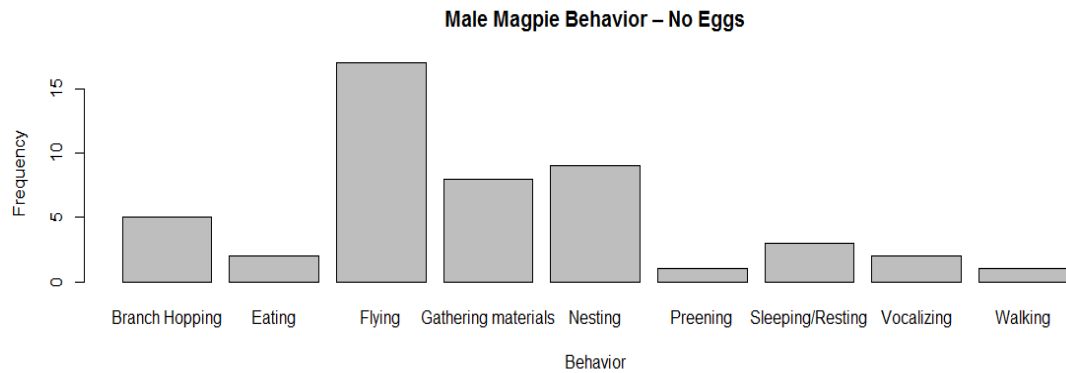


▶ Female spent most of her time flying, gathering materials, and nesting

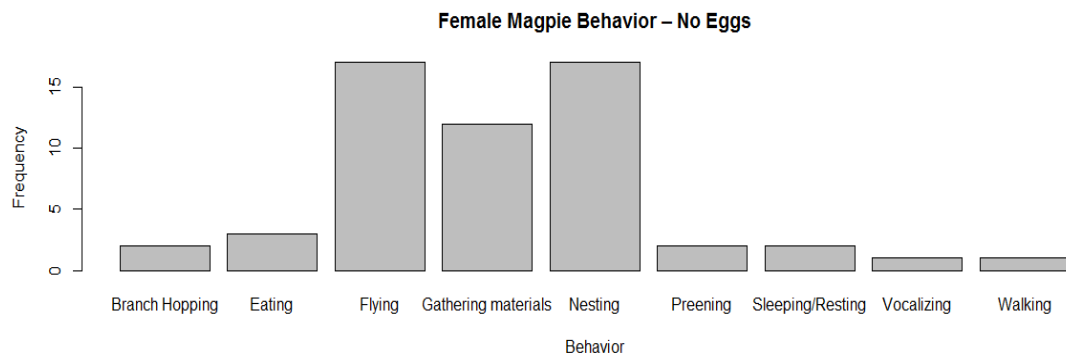
▶ Male's behavior more evenly distributed

▶ Male spent most of his time flying

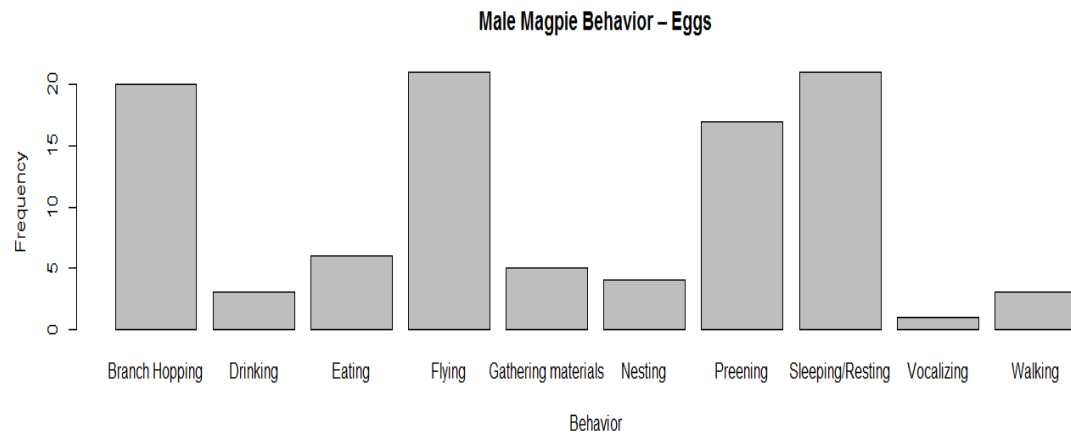
# Comparative Behavior Prior to Eggs in the Nest



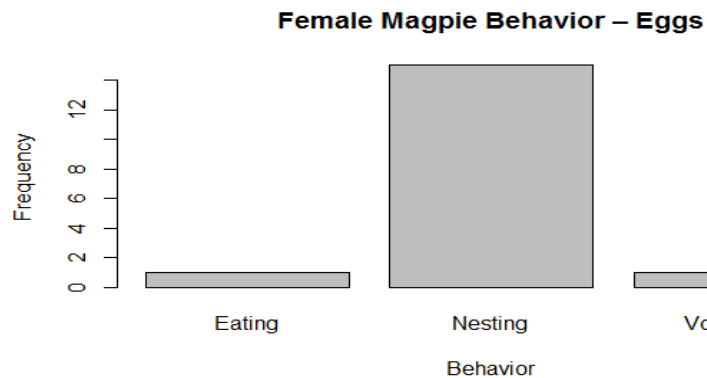
- ▶ Both spent most of their time flying, nesting, and gathering materials
- ▶ Female spent more time flying and gathering materials than the male



# Comparative Behavior with Eggs in the Nest

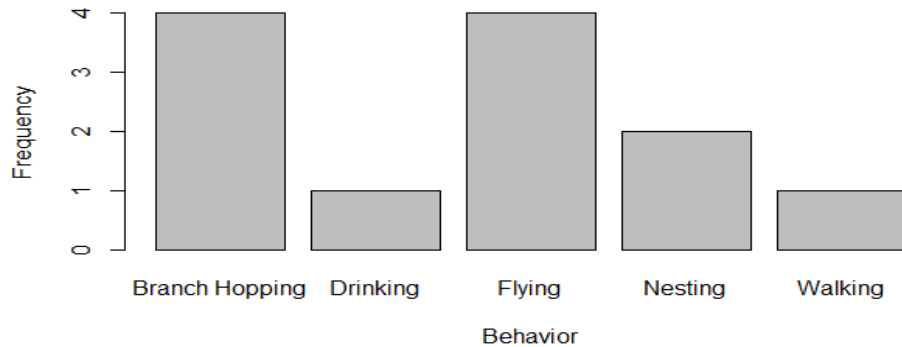


- ▶ Male still has more diverse activities
- ▶ Female only eating, vocalizing, and nesting
- ▶ Female spends most of her time nesting



# Comparative Behavior with Chicks in the Nest

**Male Magpie Behavior – Chicks**



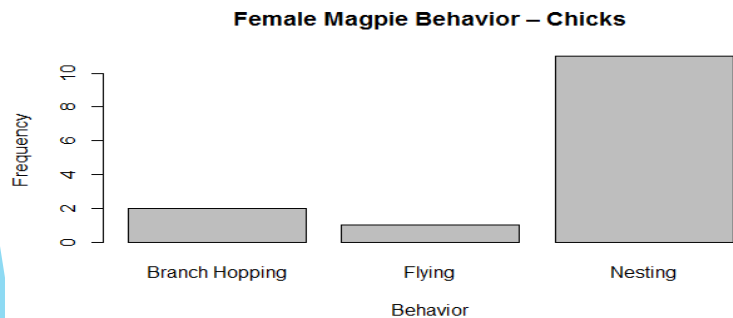
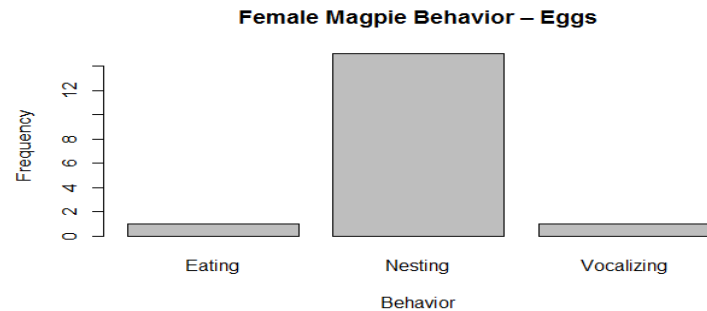
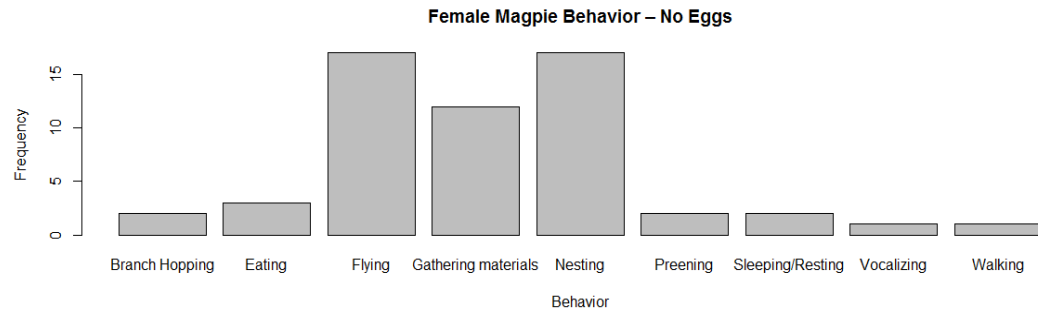
**Female Magpie Behavior – Chicks**



- ▶ Male is only performing five behaviors
- ▶ Male spending most time flying and branch hopping
- ▶ Female still spending most of her time nesting



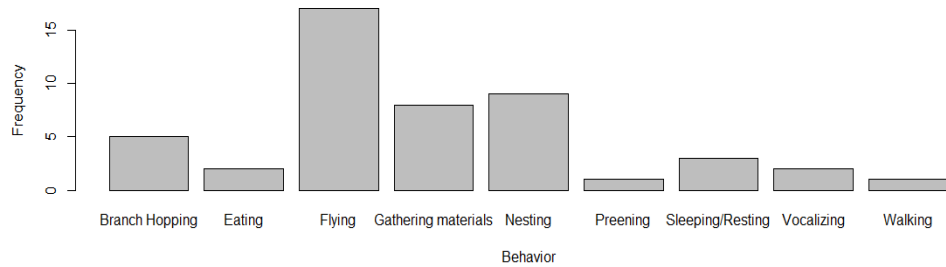
# Female Behavior by Nesting Stage



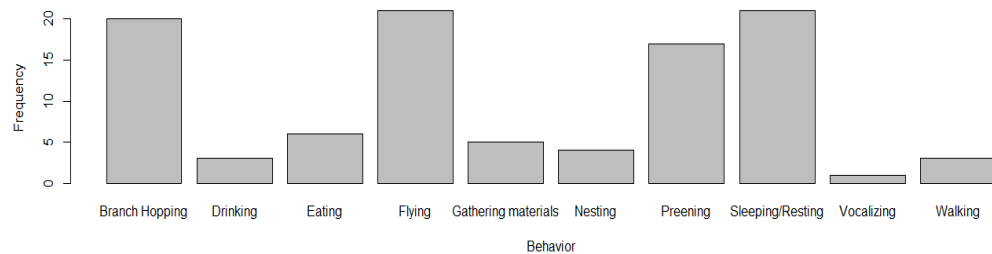
- ▶ Most diversified time budget with no eggs in the nest
- ▶ Spent most time nesting regardless of egg stage
- ▶ Less diversified time budget with eggs and chicks
- ▶ During egg and chick stages, she spent a large majority of her time nesting
- ▶  $\chi^2 = 34.49$ ,  $p = 0.004664$

# Male Behavior by Nesting Stage

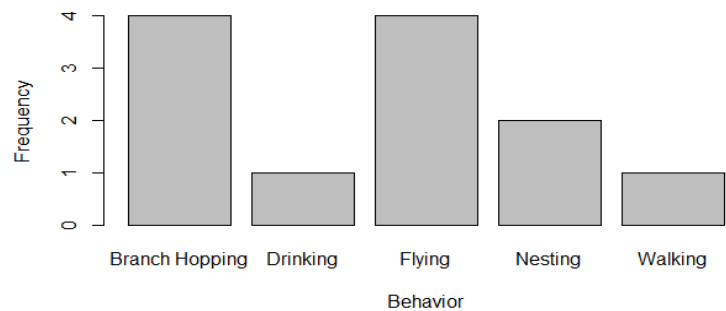
Male Magpie Behavior – No Eggs



Male Magpie Behavior – Eggs

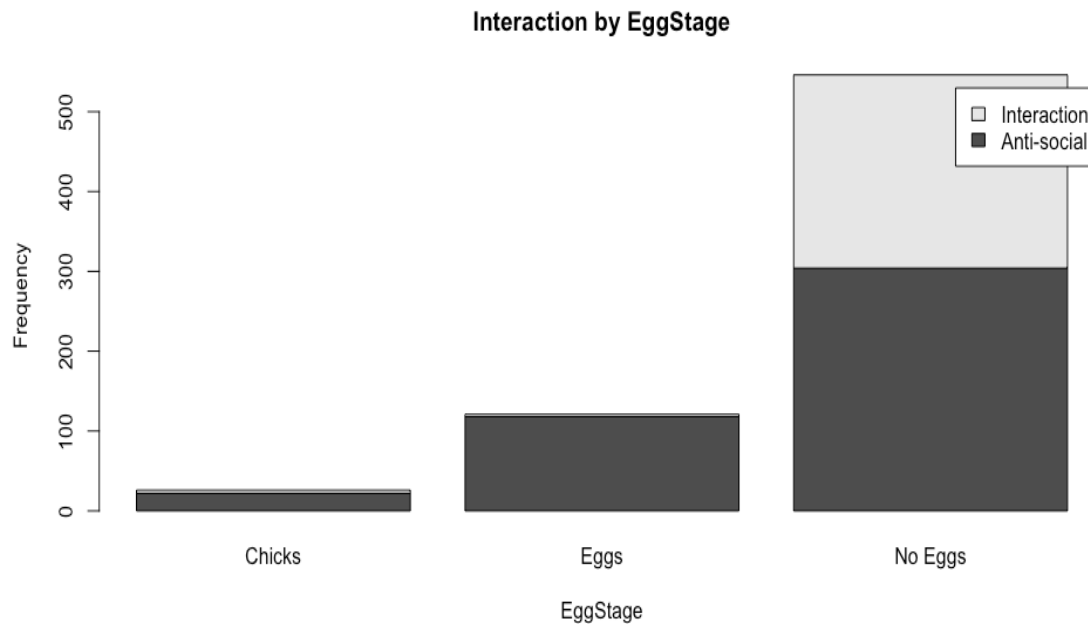


Male Magpie Behavior – Chicks



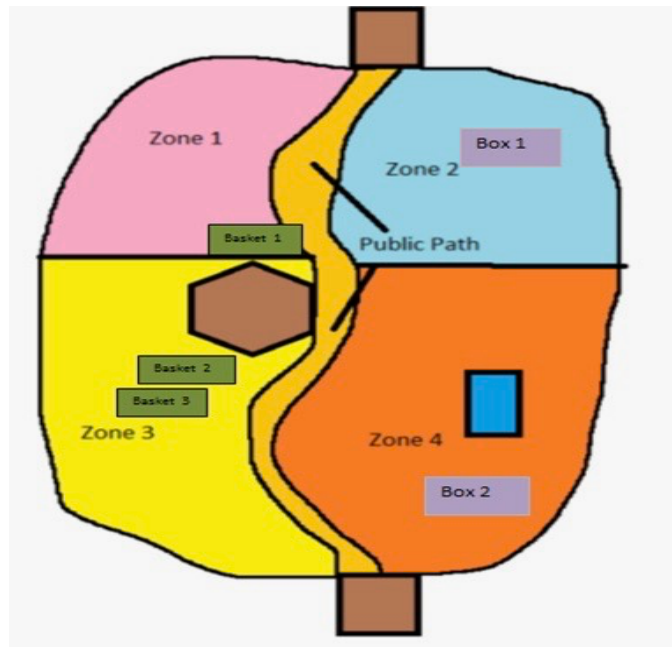
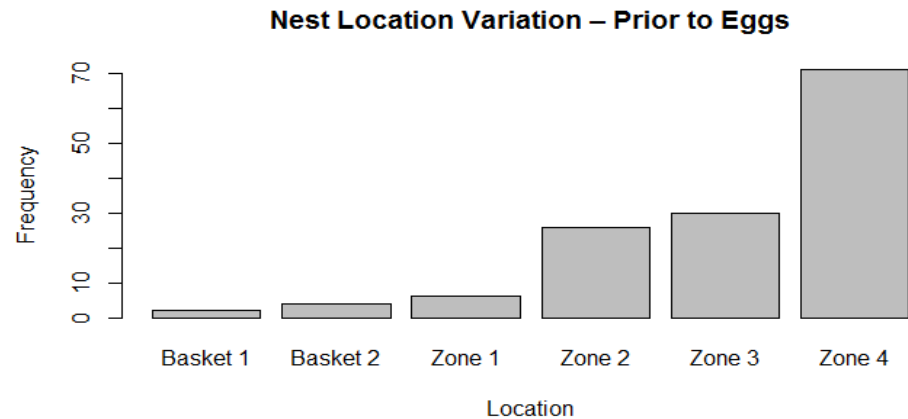
- ▶ Diversified time budget with no eggs in the nest
- ▶ Spent more time on four behaviors with eggs in the nest
- ▶ Less diversified time budget with chicks in the nest
- ▶ Spent most time nesting with chicks and without eggs in the nest
- ▶ Spent most time gathering materials prior to eggs
- ▶  $\chi^2 = 122.24, p = 4.438e-14$

# Interaction for Each Stage of Nesting



- ▶ Interaction is being within two feet of each other
- ▶ Usually Anti-social
- ▶ Most interaction without eggs in the nest
- ▶  $\chi^2 = 80.286$  ,  $p < 2.2e-16$

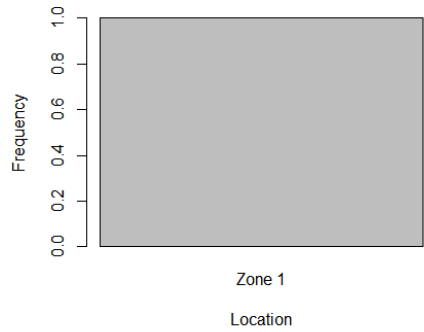
# The Many Nests of the Azure-Winged Magpie



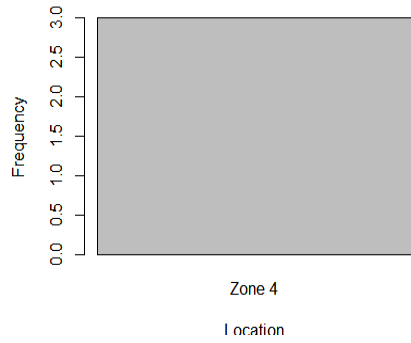
- ▶ Ended up in Zone 3 Nest
- ▶ Each zone had a tree they would nest in
- ▶ Changed nesting location every few days
- ▶ Hardly used baskets
- ▶ Did not use nest boxes
- ▶ Prefer trees, as seen in other studies
- ▶  $\chi^2 = 376.98$  ,  $p < 2.2e-16$

# Nesting Location by Day

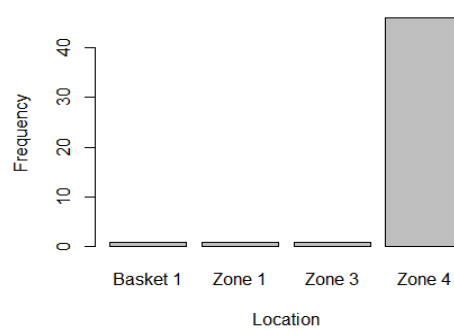
**Nesting Location 5.16.19**



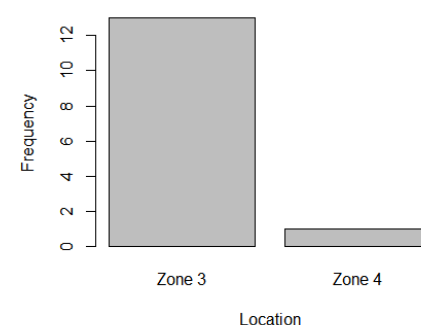
**Nesting Location 5.17.19**



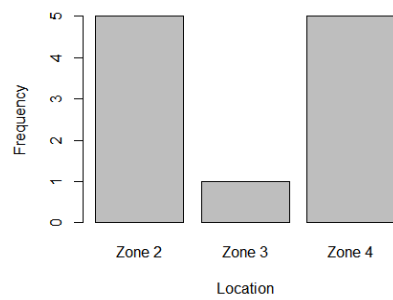
**Nesting Location 5.19.19**



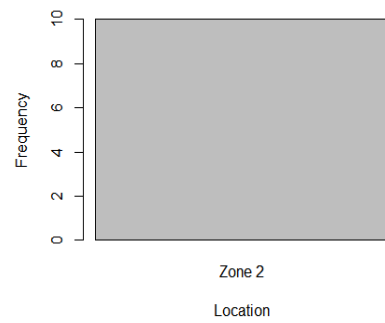
**Nesting Location 5.20.19**



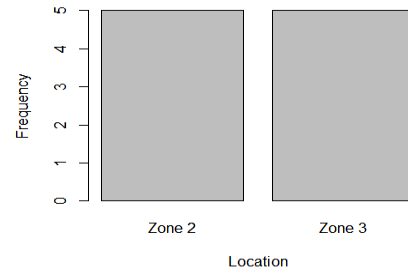
**Nesting Location 5.21.19**



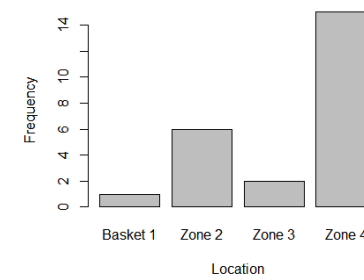
**Nesting Location 5.22.19**



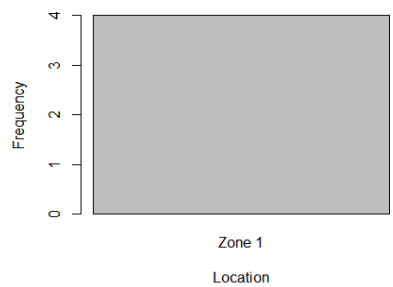
**Nesting Location 5.23.19**



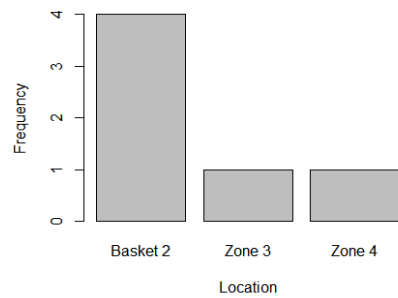
**Nesting Location 5.27.19**



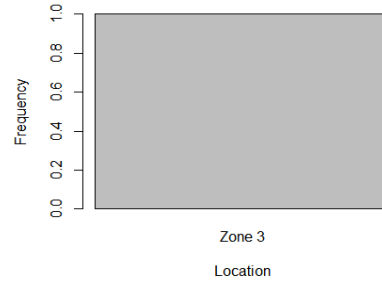
**Nesting Location 5.30.19**



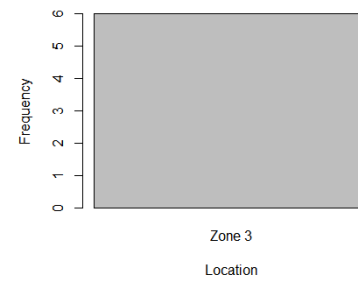
**Nesting Location 6.3.19**



**Nesting Location 6.4.19**



**Nesting Location 6.5.19**



# Conclusions

- ▶ Male and female magpies have distinct roles in parenting that vary by the stage of nesting
- ▶ Parents interact the most before the eggs are laid
- ▶ Magpies create several nests before choosing one to lay their eggs in
  - ▶ The one they spend the most time on won't necessarily be the one they choose
- ▶ Magpies prefer trees over artificial baskets and nest boxes

# Further Reading

- ▶ Bagley-Vyas, K. (n.d.). Species Fact Sheets: Azure-Winged Magpie. Retrieved April 24, 2020, from [http://aviansag.org/Fact\\_Sheets/PACCT/Azure-winged\\_magpie.pdf](http://aviansag.org/Fact_Sheets/PACCT/Azure-winged_magpie.pdf)
- ▶ Buitron, D. (1988). Female and Male Specialization in Parental Care and Its Consequences in Black-Billed Magpies. *The Condor*, 90(1), 29-39. doi:10.2307/1368429
- ▶ Nakahara, T., Kuroe Misako, Hasegawa Osamu, Hayashi Yuko, Mori Sayaka, & Eguchi Kazuhiro. (2015). Nest Site Characteristics of the Newly Established Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* Population in Hokkaido, Japan. *Ornithological Science*, 14(2), 99-109.
- ▶ Peter O. Dunn, & Susan J. Hannon. (1989). Evidence for Obligate Male Parental Care in Black-Billed Magpies. *The Auk*, 106(4), 635.
- ▶ Shigemoto Komeda, Satoshi Yamagishi, & Masahiro Fujioka. (1987). Cooperative Breeding in Azure-Winged Magpies, *Cyanopica cyana*, Living in a Region of Heavy Snowfall. *The Condor*, 89(4), 835.