

Molothrus ater 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Icteridae

Common name cowbird (English), brown-headed cowbird (English), buffalo bird (English)

Synonym

Similar species *Molothrus aeneus*, *Molothrus bonariensis*

Summary

Molothrus ater is a small blackbird that can be found in almost every habitat, open woodlands, fields and marginal habitats in between. It is commonly associated with agriculture (cattle pastures, feed lots) and is migratory, spending time year-round in the southern United States, but occurring only during the breeding season in the northern and mountainous regions of the United States. *Molothrus ater* has undergone a rapid range expansion with habitat alterations, due to forest clearing, domestic cattle grazing, urbanisation and conversion of forested habitats to agricultural land.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

Species Description

Molothrus ater (brown-headed cowbird) is a small blackbird with a short, conical bill and long, pointed wings (Roof 1997). Males appear black with a unique brown head and neck. Females are either dullish grey or brown throughout. The bill is a dull grey and the eyes are black.

Lifecycle Stages

Molothrus ater (brown-headed cowbird) breeding begins in April, peaks in May, starts declining in June, and occurs sporadically through July (GMNH 2000). The brown-headed cowbird is parasitic and therefore builds no nest. The female can lay approximately 40 eggs in one breeding season, usually 1-2 in each host's nest. The eggs usually hatch after 10-13 days, and the young fledge in 10-13 days, with the host adults successfully raising at least one hatchling.

Habitat Description

Molothrus ater (brown-headed cowbird) prefer open habitats of low or scattered trees interspersed with grasslands; they usually avoid unbroken forest. Brown-headed cowbirds prefer, and may require, areas of short grass or bare ground for foraging. They are commonly associated with cattle pastures and feedlots (GMNH, 2000). Other habitats are open coniferous and deciduous woodlands, forest edges, brushy thickets, agricultural land and suburban areas (Rothstein 1994, in Sullivan, 1995).

Nutrition

Molothrus ater (brown-headed cowbird) often feed on the ground, away from vegetation (Roof 1997). Their main food items are seeds and arthropods. They sometimes hawk, looking for slow flying insects. In a quantitative analysis of the brown-headed cowbird's diet, it was found that nearly 75% was 'weed' seed, with most of the remaining 25% made up of grasshoppers and beetles



General Impacts

Molothrus ater; the brown-headed cowbird, is a brood parasite. It operates by using other bird species as hosts to incubate their eggs and raise its chicks. It is known to have parasitised over 220 host species of birds, including the black-capped vireo, the wood thrush, the blue-winged teal and the red-headed woodpecker. Although some bird species reject brown-headed cowbird eggs, and thus cannot become hosts for the parasite, cowbird chicks are successfully reared by over 150 species, most of them being songbirds. In recent decades, many people including land managers, conservationists, and citizens have said that parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds is a major threat to songbird populations in North America and is responsible for range-wide population declines in a number of songbird species. Although some species are able to re-nest, and therefore not lose much reproductive success because of the cowbird, other species which have shorter breeding seasons are not, and are therefore in more danger from its parasitism.

Some of these impacts are controversial however, and in a recent review of the extent to which cowbirds harm bird populations in North America, Audubon Science argued that conservationists and the public tend to overestimate the significance of parasitism as a major cause of declining songbird populations. (Meuhter, 2003)

Management Info

Physical: *Molothrus ater* (brown-headed cowbird) is managed through lethal control: trapping and killing of adults and removal of eggs from host nests. Trapping is seen as the most efficient tool for removing large numbers (Meuhter 2003).

Principal source:

Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Dr. Keith Arnold. Professor. Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A and M University, USA

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ALIEN RANGE

[12] CANADA

[1] MEXICO

[50] UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

6 references found for *Molothrus ater*

Management information

[Meuhter, V. 2003. Cowbirds and Conservation. National Audubon Society.](#)

Summary: A report on conservation and management methods for *M. ater*.

Available from: <http://www.audubon.org/bird/research/> [Accessed 12 July 2003].

General information

[eNature.com. 2007. Bringing nature to life: Brown-headed cowbird. *Molothrus ater*](#)

Summary: A report on all aspects of *Molothrus ater*, including impacts on the environment.

Available from:

<http://www.enature.com/fieldguides/detail.asp?allSpecies=y&searchText=brown%20headed%20cowbird&curGroupID=1&lgfromWhere=&curPageNum=1> [Accessed 5 February 2008].

[ITIS \(Integrated Taxonomic Information System\). 2005. Online Database *Molothrus ater*](#)

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from: http://itis.gbif.net/pls/itisca/next?v_tsn=179112&taxa=&p_king=every&p_string=containing&p_ifx=plglt&p_lang= [Accessed March 2005]



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Molothrus ater*

[Roof, J. 1997. *Molothrus ater*: brown-headed cowbird. University of Michigan.](#)

Summary: A general summary on the habitat and description of *Molothrus ater*.

Available from: http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/molothrus/m_ater.html [Accessed 12 July 2003].

[Sullivan, J. 1995. *Molothrus ater*. Fire Effects Information System.](#)

Summary: A detailed fact sheet on *Molothrus ater*.

Available from: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/animals/bird/moat/all.html> [Accessed 12 July 2003].

The Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH). 2000. *Molothrus ater*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Summary: A report on the biology of *Molothrus ater*.