The Chestnut-collared Longspur is considered threatened in Canada.

They are nearly always found in short, well-grazed native grasslands.

Native grasslands are made up of grass species that evolved in North America. Tame grasslands are the opposite, and are composed of introduced grass species.

When they do use tame grasslands, they use annually mowed hayfields.

Grassland birds are one of the most quickly disappearing groups of birds in Canada.

The male gives a circular, descending flight display while singing.

Nests are built on the ground in a small depression with 3.5 eggs laid.

Adults tend to return to the same site they nested at the previous year.

Chestnut-collared Longspurs overwinter in Mexico and the southwestern USA.

About a quarter of the global population is found in Canada.
Conservation

- The loss of native grassland is the Chestnut-collared Longspur’s greatest threat.
- About 60% of Canada’s rangeland has been converted to cropland, which is much less suitable for most birds.
- Fragmentation, including oil and gas development, of native grasslands and fire suppression also reduces available habitat.

Get involved

- Read the assessment and status report for Chestnut-collared Longspurs [here](#).
- Conserve and graze native grasslands.

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