



ARKANSAS

Waterfowl



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On the cover The mallard has become the symbol for Arkansas waterfowling. Photo by Eric Dresser.



Keeping the Natural State natural.



Fall 2005

Arkansas Waterfowl

WATERFOWL LOCATOR

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Arkansas Waterfowl

SPECIES FOUND IN THE NATURAL STATE

Millions of waterfowl fly south each winter to the Mississippi Delta and other regions of Arkansas. They find open lakes, sloughs, marshes, ponds, rivers and agricultural fields loaded with high-energy food to their liking.

There's a reason Arkansas is known as the Duck Capital of the World – besides the World's Championship Duck Calling Contest at the Wings Over the Prairie Festival in Stuttgart. Duck hunters harvest more mallards in Arkansas each season than in any other state. These colorful visitors also attract bird watchers and naturalists from across the country. This guide can help anyone who wants to learn to identify waterfowl, those who wish to know more about their habits and habitat, and hunters who pursue this renewable resource.



Highways in the Sky

Migrating waterfowl (and other birds) in the U.S. follow four broad routes: the Atlantic Flyway on the East Coast, the Pacific Flyway on the West Coast, the Central Flyway along the Rocky Mountains and their eastern slope (including the western

edge of Arkansas), and the Mississippi Flyway, which brings birds to eastern Arkansas.

Ducks and geese begin showing up in Arkansas as early as late summer and their numbers increase as the weather cools. By December, millions of these travelers populate waterways and wetlands across the state.

Pothole Problems

These huge flocks require many food sources, which are produced by healthy habitat. Much of the habitat required for nesting around “potholes” in the northern U.S.

and Canada is shrinking, although public agencies such as the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private groups are working to stabilize and increase waterfowl habitat.

Habitat has fallen as wetlands continue to be converted to farmland, and urban sprawl eats chunks of former waterfowl nesting sites. Areas such as the Prairie Pothole Region provide food and shelter for nesting ducks and geese.

The Prairie Pothole Region arcs from eastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota northwest across Saskatchewan into Alberta. Glaciers formed these shallow lakes and marshes, which fill with snowmelt and rain each spring. Their rich soil produces the



MICHAEL FURTMAN

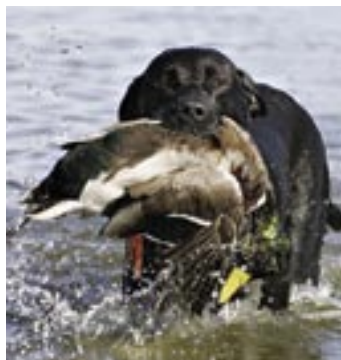
grasses, bulrushes and aquatic plants waterfowl need.

This area is home to more than half the migrating waterfowl in North America. Unfortunately, about half of the natural potholes have been drained or altered for agriculture.

Southern habitat is important, too, and the AGFC and USFWS continue to improve public lands in Arkansas with wintering waterfowl in mind. Places like Bayou Meto, Henry Gray Hurricane Lake and Earl Buss Bayou DeView wildlife management areas, and Cache River, White River and Holla Bend national wildlife refuges pull in millions of birds.

Up and At 'Em

Arkansas waterfowl hunters – and visiting hunters – look forward to icy winter mornings on marshes, agricultural fields and timber-filled water. They know many of the species described in this book visit The Natural State's wintering grounds.



MICHAEL FURTMAN

The AGFC sets waterfowl hunting season dates each year at its August meeting, following parameters for season length, bag limits and shooting hours set by the USFWS. States must submit migratory game bird

hunting regulations to the USFWS by Sept. 1. AGFC biologists consider a long list of factors before they recommend season dates and daily limits of species to the Commission, which chooses one of several options submitted.

Party on the Prairie

The Wings Over the Prairie Festival each November in Stuttgart celebrates the waterfowl migration and hunting season. The World's Championship Duck Calling Contest is the big draw, but there's plenty to



ARKANSAS STATE PARKS

see and do – a carnival, exhibits, duck gumbo cook-off, a 10K run, the Queen Mallard and Junior Queen Mallard contests, the sportsman's dinner and duck-calling clinics for kids.

The first national duck-calling contest was held in Stuttgart in 1936 during the Arkansas Rice Festival.

Keep Up With Ducks

Waterfowl Report is a free, weekly electronic publication from the AGFC. It's released each Wednesday beginning the week before waterfowl season and ends with the season.

Although it's geared for hunters, the report has information for other interests. It includes weather

forecasts, habitat conditions, water levels, numbers of ducks and reports from hunters about wildlife management areas and other Arkansas locales.

Click on www.agfc.com/enewsletters to subscribe to this and other AGFC newsletters.

Arkansas Waterfowl Hunting Guidebook, published each November, has all the information about hunting on wildlife management areas, bag limits, baiting, boating, licenses and more. It's free and available at all AGFC offices, wherever hunting licenses are sold and at www.agfc.com during waterfowl season.

Suggested Reading

Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America: A Completely New and Expanded Version of the Classic Work by F.H. Kortright. Frank Chapman Bellrose. Stackpole Books, 1976.

Waterfowl Identification: The Lemaster Method. Richard Lemaster. Stackpole Books, 1996.

Ducks at a Distance: A Waterfowl Identification Guide. Bob Hines. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1997 edition.

Popular Waterfowl Web Sites

Ducks Unlimited

www.ducks.org

Delta Waterfowl

www.deltawaterfowl.org

Cornell Lab of Ornithology

www.birds.cornell.edu

Dabbling Ducks

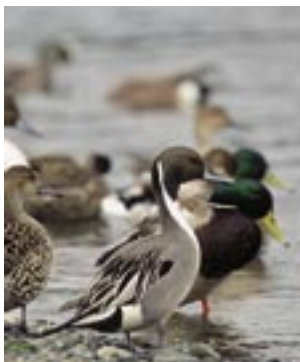
Bright colors, tipping and bobbing high in the water are clues that a duck is a dabbler.

These members of the anatinae subfamily have showy patches on their wings. The “speculum,” a colored wing patch, usually is a bright, iridescent color. Like other groups of ducks, however, females are drab brown or gray.

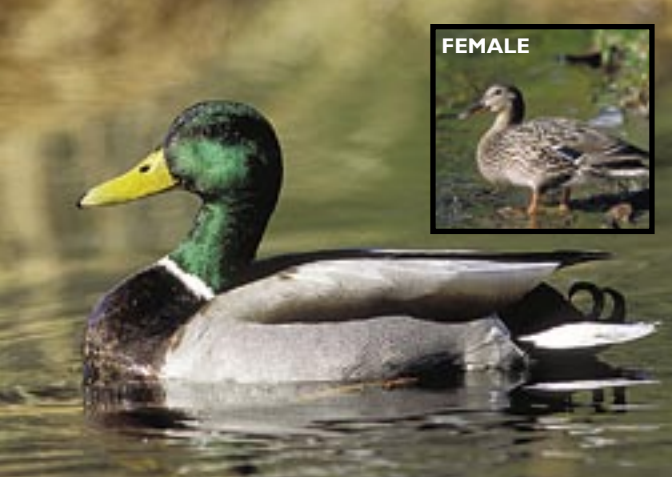
Dabbling ducks, also known as “puddle ducks,” sit higher on the water than do diving ducks. Dabblers feed by tipping themselves forward and craning their neck for food, which leaves the hind end and feet dangling in the breeze. They eat underwater plants, small insects and invertebrates.

A dabbling duck can be identified from a distance because of several characteristics. They're usually found on shallow marshes or rivers and flooded agricultural

fields in Arkansas, where they winter. They quickly shoot into the air and begin flying with little preparation. They also have wider wings than most diving ducks, which allows them to flap their wings more slowly than most diving ducks.



GARY KRAMER



ERIC DRESSER

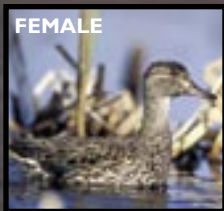
Mallard

Anas platyrhynchos

Description One of the largest and most easily recognized ducks common to Arkansas. Male has an iridescent green head, rusty brown chest and gray body. Female is light brown all over. The male sometimes is called “greenhead;” the female’s known as “Suzie.”

State Occurrence The mallard is the most abundant duck in North America. Spends summers in the northern U.S. and Canada, and can be spotted throughout Arkansas during winter, especially in the Mississippi River Delta.

Habits This puddle duck can be found on any wetlands from flooded agricultural fields and bottomland hardwoods to small farm ponds. Primarily eats seeds, grains, acorns and aquatic insects. Nests in the north-central U.S. and central Canada’s Prairie Pothole Region. Hens lay 1-13 eggs in a nest of vegetation and down.



ERIC DRESSER

Green-winged Teal

Anas crecca

Description Very small, fast-flying duck. Both sexes have iridescent green bars on wings and yellowish tail stripes. Males have one white stripe up each shoulder and a dark reddish and green head. Females are mottled brown.

State Occurrence Can be seen statewide during winter; most common in the Mississippi River Delta.

Habits "Greenwings" thrive in natural wetlands, such as shallow ponds or the edges of open water, as well as in flooded agricultural fields. Teal feed on young vegetation, seeds, grains and aquatic bugs. They nest in the north-central U.S. and central Canada's Prairie Pothole Region. Females lay 5-16 eggs in nests built in small depressions on dry ground. Nests usually are under a small shrub, under a log or in dense grass.



ERIC DRESSER (INSET: GARY KRAMER)

Northern Pintail

Anas acuta

Description A medium-sized bird with a long, slender neck, gray bill and pointed tail. Male has a dark reddish head and white stripes from the base of the neck to the head. Female is mottled brown and is similar to mallard hens except for a long, slender neck and pale face. Pintails sometimes are called “sprigs.”

State Occurrence Look for northern pintails during winter in the Mississippi River Delta, although they can be found in wetlands throughout the state.

Habits Pintails prefer natural wetlands, as well as flooded agricultural fields. They frequent brackish wetlands along the Gulf of Mexico, too. Feed primarily on seeds, grains and aquatic insects. Nests in the north-central U.S. and the Prairie Pothole Region of central Canada. Hens lay 3-12 greenish eggs in nests lined with vegetation and down.



GARY KRAMER

Northern Shoveler

Anas Clypeata

Description A large, spoon-shaped bill marks this medium-sized duck. The male has an iridescent green head much like a mallard's, with a white chest and rusty sides. Female is brownish gray and similar to a female mallard except for its smaller size and large bill. Also known as "spoonbill."

State Occurrence Wetlands across the state during winter but most common in the Mississippi River Delta.

Habits Prefers natural wetlands and flooded agricultural fields. Shovelers' large bills have comb-like projections that strain small invertebrates and seeds from water. Females lay 8-12 eggs in a depression lined with down and vegetation in the north-central U.S. and Canada's Prairie Pothole Region. The nest is almost surrounded by taller vegetation and is very close to water.



ERIC DRESSER

Gadwall

Anas strepera

Description Drab brown from a distance, the male has a black rump with white patches near the rear of the wing, a dull red patch on the forewing and intricate patterns on its body feathers. The medium-sized female is mottled brown with a white patch near the rear of the wing. Sometimes called “gray duck.”

State Occurrence Statewide during winter but most common in the Mississippi River Delta.

Habits Found in lakes and ponds but uses naturally flooded areas and flooded agricultural fields. A gadwall's diet is mostly aquatic vegetation, so they often can be seen feeding in deep water. They nest in the north-central U.S. and central Canada's Prairie Pothole Region. Females lay 7-12 eggs in a small nest in fields, meadows or islands. Gadwalls nest later than most other duck species.



FEMALE

GARY KRAMER

American Wigeon

Anas Americana

Description A medium-sized duck with a short, bluish-white bill. Males have large, green patches on their cheeks, a white crown on their head and white patches on their wings. Females are a mixture of dull gray and rusty brown. Also known as “baldpate.”

State Occurrence Throughout Arkansas in winter; especially common in the Mississippi River Delta.

Habits Likely to be found in natural wetlands and flooded agricultural fields. Wigeons use their short bills to feed on aquatic plants, mollusks and insects. Wigeons eat more plants than any other dabbling duck in North America. Females lay 3-12 eggs in a small depression that is lined with vegetation and down in the north-central U.S. and central Canada's Prairie Pothole Region.



FEMALE

ERIC DRESSER

Wood Duck

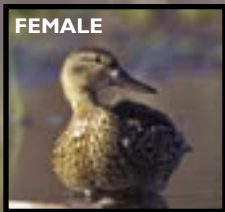
Aix sponsa

Description A very colorful, medium-sized duck with white patches on its face and a red bill. It's easy to identify: The male has a large iridescent crest on its head and bright red eyes. Females sport duller colors with white eye patches. Known as "woody."

State Occurrence Statewide all year and common in all forested wetlands, especially those with trees with cavities.

Habits This duck is found in wooded swamps, river edges and ponds. Feeds on acorns, seeds, fruits and aquatic insects. Wood ducks nest across the U.S. and southern Canada. Hens nest in holes in trees (they're equipped with "claws" on their webbed feet) or nest boxes and lay 6-15 eggs each spring.

FEMALE



ERIC DRESSER

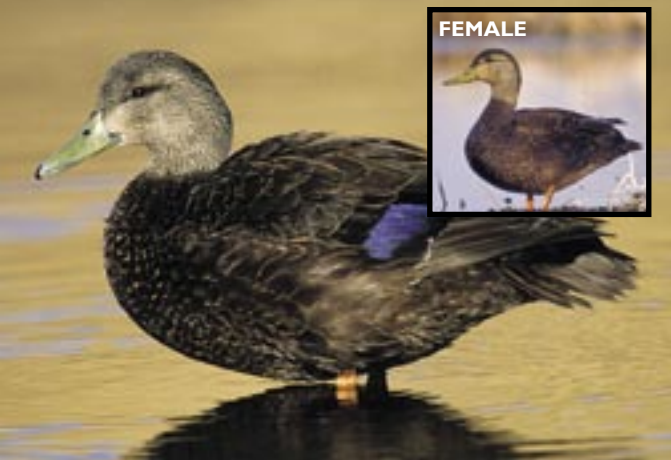
Blue-winged Teal

Anas discors

Description A small, fast-flying duck. Both sexes are brownish gray all over with black bills, yellow-orange feet and legs, and powder-blue wing patches. Males have a crescent-shaped white patch on their cheeks.

State Occurrence Blue-winged teal can be seen statewide but are most common in the Mississippi River Delta in early fall and late winter.

Habits Teal can be found anywhere there is water, from natural wetlands such as shallow ponds or the edges of open water, to flooded agricultural fields. Teal feed on vegetation, seeds, grains and aquatic bugs. They nest all over North America, with highest numbers in the Prairie Pothole Region. Females lay 6-14 white eggs in a nest made from a depression in the ground, lined with grass and down. Nests usually are in grassy areas near water.



JOHN FORD (INSET: ERIC DRESSER)

American Black Duck

Anas rubripes

Description Black ducks are about the same size as mallards. Drakes and hens share colors with mallard hens, but their plumage is slightly darker. They have blue wing patches and the bottoms of their wings are bright white. Drakes have yellow to green bills; hens have olive bills.

State Occurrence Black ducks – though rare – may be seen statewide. Several hundred are seen in the state each year, mostly in the Mississippi Delta.

Habits Black ducks visit a variety of wetland habitats while traveling through Arkansas on their way to the Gulf Coast. They feed on seeds, plants, grain, aquatic insects, crustaceans and some fish. Black ducks nest from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, north to Hudson Bay. Hens lay 1-17 greenish eggs in nests built of vegetation and lined with down, found along edges of heavy cover.



GARY KRAMER

Mottled Duck

Anas fulvigula

Description Drakes and hens are light brown all over, like a pale American black duck or dark mallard hen, with tan heads and dull yellow-orange bills.

State Occurrence This uncommon duck can be found all year in parts of southern Arkansas, where they nest and spend the winter. This is one of few ducks that breeds and winters in Arkansas.

Habits Natural wetlands and flooded agricultural fields are perfect for mottled ducks. They feed on seeds, aquatic vegetation, rice, aquatic invertebrates and small fish. They nest and winter from the Texas Gulf Coast north to southern Arkansas and east to Florida. Females lay 5-13 eggs in a nest made of grass, covered with down.

flight readily. Most divers have faster wing beats than dabblers.



MICHAEL FURTMAN

The canvasback (front) and the redhead (rear) are commonly confused for one another. Notice the wedge-shaped head and solid black bill of the canvasback.



ERIC DRESSER

Bufflehead

Bucephala albeola

Description This little duck has a small, gray bill. Males are mostly white with a bluish-black head and a large, bushy, white crest from cheek to cheek. The back and wings are black, with large, white wing patches in flight. Females are mostly brown with white cheek patches and gray sides. The name is a corruption of “buffalo head.”

State Occurrence At home in open-water lakes and large rivers across Arkansas during winter.

Habits Buffleheads often form large “rafts” that float together. They eat insects, crustaceans and mollusks, as well as some seeds. They nest from southern Alaska through the forested areas of western Canada. Ninety percent of the population breeds from Manitoba westward. Female buffleheads lay an average of 9 eggs in nests made in tree cavities near lakes or deep ponds.



FEMALE

ERIC DRESSER

Canvasback

Aythya valisineria

Description Canvasbacks are large and sleek with a long, sloping head. Drakes have a white body, black chest and tail, and rusty red head. Females are grayish brown with slightly darker chest and tail. Both have long, black bills.

State Occurrence Canvasbacks can be found throughout the state during winter but are most common on large, open reservoirs along major rivers.

Habits They frequent natural or man-made open-water wetlands, where they feed on plants, seeds, snails and insect larvae. Canvasbacks commonly nest in western North America from Alaska to the Great Lakes. Females lay 5-11 eggs in nests made in cattails and bulrush over permanent prairie wetlands.



GARY KRAMER

Redhead

Aythya americana

Description Male redheads are gray with a black chest and a red head. Females are brown all over. Both sexes have a bluish bill with a light strip across the bottom and a black tip.

State Occurrence Found throughout the state during winter – most common on large reservoirs or along major river systems.

Habits They feed on plants, seeds, snails and insect larvae in natural or man-made open-water wetlands. Redheads commonly nest in western North America from Alaska east and south to Iowa. Females lay 7-10 eggs in nests made near permanent prairie wetlands. Hens are notorious for laying their eggs in other ducks' nests.



MICHAEL FURTMAN

Lesser Scaup

Aythya affinis

Description This medium duck has a bluish bill with a small, black tip. Drakes have a black chest and tail, and a purplish-black head and gray sides. Hens are drab brown with a white patch at the base of the bill. Lesser scaup have a slight bump on the head; greater scaup have no bump. Known as “bluebills.”

State Occurrence Very common in Arkansas during winter. Lesser scaup can be found on large reservoirs or in flooded agricultural fields.

Habits Found in any open water from large ponds to fish farms. Lesser scaup feed on clams, snails, crustaceans, aquatic insects, seeds and aquatic plants. They nest from Alaska and western Ontario southward to Minnesota and northern Colorado. Hens lay 8-10 dark green eggs in a nest constructed of a mound of plants over water.



MICHAEL FURTMAN

Greater Scaup

Aythya marila

Description A medium-sized duck with round head and bluish bill with black tip. Drakes have greenish-black head, black chest and tail, and gray sides. Hens are brown with a white patch at the base of the bill. Known as “bluebills.”

State Occurrence Not very common in Arkansas but found on large bodies of water, often mixed with flocks of lesser scaup, which is more common.

Habits They're found in natural or man-made open-water wetlands, searching for clams, snails, crustaceans, aquatic insects, seeds and aquatic plants. Greater scaup usually nest in extreme northern North America from Alaska to Labrador, and in scattered spots across Canada. Hens lay 8 or 9 eggs in a small nest made in a depression in the ground, lined with grass and feathers, high enough to avoid flooding.



ERIC DRESSER

Ring-necked Duck

Aythya collaris

Description Medium-sized duck with white ring around a grayish bill. Drakes have a black head, chest, back and rump and gray sides. A faint chestnut-colored collar can be seen from close range. Hens are drab brown with white cheeks and white rings around the eyes. Also called “ringnecks” and “ringbills.”

State Occurrence Common in the Delta during winter. Ringnecks are the most commonly observed diving ducks in flooded agricultural fields and swampy areas.

Habits This diving duck can be found anywhere from large open-water impoundments to flooded rice fields. Ring-necked ducks feed on small aquatic animals and plants. Ringnecks nest from northern California to eastern Canada. Hens lay 8-10 eggs in a ground nest of vegetation and down in flooded areas.

FEMALE



GARY KRAMER

Common Goldeneye

Bucephala clangula

Description Medium-sized duck with a large head and gold eyes. Drakes are white with black back, blackish-green head and circular white spots on the cheeks. Hens are gray with a rusty brown head and a white collar around the neck.

State Occurrence Goldeneyes are some of the last ducks to migrate south during winter and can be found on any large lake or river until ice forces them south.

Habits Goldeneyes feed on aquatic invertebrates and occasionally on small fish and vegetation. They nest across northern North America from Alaska to the Atlantic Coast. Hens nest in tree cavities or nest boxes and lay 5-16 greenish eggs. Goldeneyes sometimes lay their eggs in other ducks' nests.



JOHN FORD

Black-bellied Whistling Duck

Dendrocygna autumnalis

Description A medium-sized duck with a long neck and long, pink legs that appears to be a cross between a duck and a goose. Reddish chest and back with a gray face, red bill and black belly. Like other whistling ducks, they are identified by a high-pitched, whistling call. Males and females are similar. Also called “black-bellied tree duck.”

State Occurrence Found year-round in habitat similar to that of a wood duck. Common in forested wetlands, especially those with cavity trees. This species has spread from southwestern Arkansas throughout the state.

Habits The whistling duck may be seen perching in wetland trees. They feed on aquatic plants, grain, insects and mollusks. Nests throughout the South from Texas to Florida and south to South America. Usually nests in tree cavities and wood duck boxes.



ERIC DRESSER (INSET: JOHN FORD)

Ruddy Duck

Oxyura jamaicensis

Description Small, chubby duck with stiff tail feathers that can be pointed straight up. Males are reddish with white cheeks, a black cap and blue bill. Females are light brown underneath with brown wings, white cheeks and a brown cap. Very mobile on the water, but almost helpless on land.

State Occurrence Ruddy ducks can be found in large groups near the shores of large reservoirs across Arkansas during winter.

Habits The only stiff-tailed duck common to North America. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, insects and aquatic invertebrates. Ruddy ducks nest from Arizona north to northern Canada and east to the central U.S. Hens lay about 8 eggs in nests constructed in cattail and bulrush over wetlands.

FEMALE



ERIC DRESSER

Hooded Merganser

Lophodytes cucullatus

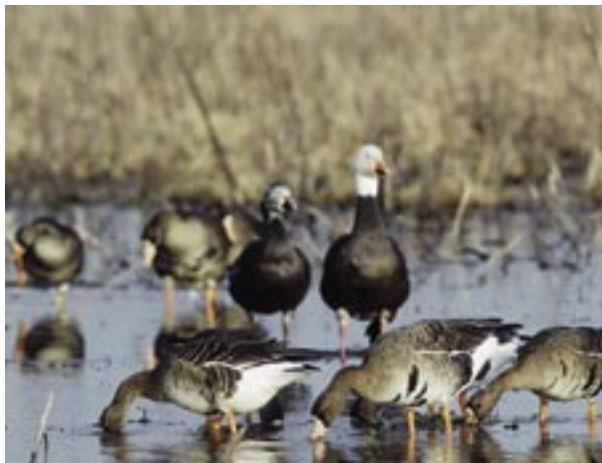
Description The smallest of the three mergansers found in North America and the most common in Arkansas. Males have a large, white crest framed in black and a white breast with two black bars on each side. Females are drab brown with a small, reddish crest on the back of the head. Both sexes have long, sharp bills with saw-tooth edges.

State Occurrence Commonly found in forested wetlands, especially those with cavity trees.

Habits These ducks often are seen silently swimming between trees in flooded woodlands. They feed on fish, aquatic insects and crustaceans. Hooded mergansers breed from southeastern Alaska to western Canada, and from central Saskatchewan east to the Atlantic Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Hens nest in tree cavities or nest boxes and lay 9-11 eggs.

Geese

Geese are members of subfamily anserinae. They are large waterfowl with heavy bodies and necks longer than those of ducks. Geese most often are seen in high-flying, noisy V formations. They gain flight similar to the way diving ducks do; they must run across the water or ground and flap their wings very rapidly before liftoff. Male and female geese are colored identically. Geese eat grasses, seeds and aquatic plants, and often are seen grazing in dry agricultural fields during winter in Arkansas.



GARY KRAMER

Large flocks of geese often have a few different species among their ranks.



ERIC DRESSER

Canada Goose

Branta Canadensis

Description Canada geese vary from a small, duck-sized subspecies to the giant Canada goose, which can weigh up to 25 pounds and is the most common in Arkansas. They have brownish bodies with a long, black neck, white chinstrap and breast. Their bills and legs are black. Their loud, honking call gives them the nickname, “honkers.”

State Occurrence Canada geese are most common in the northwest quarter of the state, where they were introduced in the mid-1980s. These year-round residents can be found across the state, and some migrate through the Mississippi River Valley in winter.

Habits Canada geese are found on small farm ponds and lakes and in agricultural fields. Canadas feed on grasses, sedges, grains and berries. They nest across the U.S. and Canada. Female geese lay 2-8 eggs.



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Greater White-fronted Goose

Anser albifrons

Description Brownish-gray, medium-sized goose with white forehead and bill base. Its brown belly is speckled with white bars. This is the only goose common to this area with orange feet. Also known as “specklebellies.”

State Occurrence Can be found statewide during winter but is most common in the Delta. Usually seen in high-flying V formations.

Habits This goose is commonly found in moist agricultural fields and shallow, natural wetlands, where it feeds on seeds, grains, grasses and berries. The call of the white-fronted goose is a short, high-pitched laugh. They nest in western Alaska, northern Russia, northern Canada and Greenland. Females lay 1-8 eggs in a nest scraped in the ground lined with plants and down.



MARK STALLINGS (INSET: MASLOWSKI)

Snow Goose

Chen caerulescens

Description The white phase is white all over and the blue phase is a dark bluish-gray with a white head. The wing tips of this medium-sized goose are bordered with black feathers in both color phases. Both phases have pink feet and bills. The bill has a small, black “grin patch” that makes it look like it is smiling. Blue phase often called blue geese. Males and females are colored similarly.

State Occurrence Can be found statewide during winter but is most common in the Mississippi River Delta. Usually seen in large, noisy flocks.

Habits This goose is most common in dry or moist agricultural fields during winter, where it feeds on grains, whole plants and plant parts. Snow geese nest in Alaska’s northern tundra across Canada to Greenland. Females lay 2-6 eggs in a nest scraped into the ground.



GARY KRAMER

Ross' Goose

Chen rossii

Description The smallest of North America's geese, Ross' goose is white with black feathers on its wing tips. Its bill is dark reddish-pink and its legs and feet are paler pink. Male Ross' geese are slightly larger than females. It has a relatively short neck, and its bill lacks the snow goose's black "grin patch." Ross' geese have a higher-pitched call than snow geese.

State Occurrence Can be found statewide during winter but most common in the Mississippi River Delta. Usually seen mixed with large flocks of snow geese.

Habits This goose is found in dry or moist agricultural fields, feeding on grains, whole plants and plant parts. Ross' geese nest in the Arctic Tundra of Alaska and Canada with snow geese. Females lay 3-4 eggs in a shallow scrape lined with vegetation and down.

White markings
extend down
the back

Face is black
behind bill

Male

White feathers
on lower half
of wings



PILEATED WOODPECKER

Dryocopus pileatus

Red crest on females
and males

Female



Slightly smaller than
the ivory-billed woodpecker

Face has
alternating
bands
of black
and white

Male



Identifying Field Marks Of an Ivory-billed Woodpecker

AND SIMILAR BIRDS IN FLIGHT

Viewed from below

Ivory-bill has white trailing edge on wing; pileated is dark.

Ivory-bill is more slender than pileated, and slightly larger at 20 inches.

Ivory-bill's tail feathers are longer and more pointed than pileated's.



**Ivory-billed
Woodpecker**

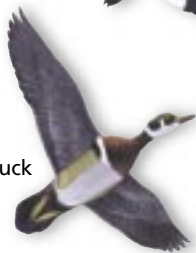
White trailing edge
of wing



**Pileated
Woodpecker**



**Red-headed
Woodpecker**



Wood Duck

Illustrations © David Allen Sibley.

Identifying Field Marks of an Ivory-billed Woodpecker

AND SIMILAR BIRDS IN FLIGHT

Viewed from above

Ivory-bill has white trailing edge on wing; pileated is dark.

Ivory-bill has two white stripes that converge on lower back.

Ivory-bill has pale ivory bill; pileated has dark bill.

**Ivory-billed
Woodpecker**



*White trailing edge
of wing*

**Pileated
Woodpecker**



**Red-headed
Woodpecker**



Wood Duck





Keeping the Natural State natural.



www.agfc.com

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(800) 364-4263**