

Duck Identification Guidelines....Continued From Page 9

on acorns, berries, and grapes on the forest floor.

Flight is swift and direct; flocks are usually small.

Drakes have a hoo-w-ett, often in flight; hens have a cr-r-ek when frightened.

Great Scaup: Flock movement is rapid, in fairly compact formation; over feeding areas they normally fly under hundred-foot altitude. The wings produce a loud rustling sound.

Longer light strip showing through the wing is the best way to distinguish from the lesser scaup in the air.

Frequents the largest bodies of water, where it rafts up during the day.

Drakes utter a discordant scaup, scaup; hens are usually silent.

Common Goldeneye: Distinctive wing-whistling sound in flight has earned the name of Whistlers.

Active, strong-winged fliers, moving in small flocks, often high in the air. Exceedingly wary. Large numbers winter in Great Lakes and both seacoasts.

Barrow's Goldeneye, predominantly a westerner, differs mainly in the white crescent in front of the eye.

Drakes have a piercing speer-speer; hens a low quack. Both are usually quiet.

Redhead: Ranges coast to coast,

often found with canvasback. On migration, large flocks travel in V's; in feeding areas, flocks fly in irregular formations. Movements in the air always seem to be hurried.

Usually spends the day in the large rafts in deep water; feeds morning and evening in more shallow sections.

Drakes purr and meow; hens have a loud squawk, higher than mallard hen's.

Canvasback: Extremely powerful fliers, migrating in lines and irregular V's; in feeding areas, compact flocks fly in indefinite formation. Wing beat is rapid and noisy. Normally late migrants.

On the water, body size and head shape distinguish them from scaups and redheads.

Drakes croak, peep, and growl; hens quack, similar to a mallard.

Hooded Merganser: Often seen in pairs, or very small flocks.

The birds are graceful fliers, give an impression of great speed. Flushes straight up or patters along water.

Wing strokes are short, rapid; the wings appear to blur.

Seldom goes to salt water; wintering grounds are the inland waters in all coastal states. Only call is a series of coarse grunts.

Red-Breasted Merganser: Flight is very similar to common mergansers, but drakes show far

less conspicuous white.

Juveniles and many adult drakes resemble hens during migration, for adult males grow out of eclipse plumage late. Winter principally along both coasts, as well as Gulf of Mexico.

Voice; croaks, seldom heard.

Common Merganser: Strong fliers; the flight is swift and direct, low over the water, often in "follow the leader" line. A very large duck; drakes show more white than any other species.

Winters from ice-free water in the north to the coastal waters of the Southern States. The only call seems to be a startled croak.

SPECIES WITH LIMITED RANGES

These birds: Harlequin, Oldsquaw, Fulvous Tree Duck, Surf Scoter, Common Scoter, White-Winged Scoter, Black-bellied Tree Duck and Common Eider; except the tree ducks, are primarily of the sea.

Harlequins go a little further south than Long Island and Puget Sound and north to Alaska. Oldsquaws have essentially the same range, plus the Great Lakes.

Fulvous tree ducks are beginning to spread into the east from Louisiana west to California, while the black-bellied is still restricted to Texas.

Scoter hunting is heaviest in

New England, where all three species are locally known as "coots." Some flocks migrate along the coast as far as the Carolinas on the Atlantic and lower California on the Pacific.

Common elders are only in the North Atlantic, but related forms occur in the northwest and Alaska.

DIVING DUCKS

Diving ducks frequent the larger, deeper lakes and rivers, and coastal bays and inlets.

The colored wing patches of these birds lack the brilliance of the speculums of puddle ducks, but are still important field marks in most species. Since most of them have short tails, their huge, paddle feet may be used as rudders in flight, and are often visible on flying birds. When launching into flight, most of this group patter along the water before becoming airborne.

They feed by diving, often to considerable depths. To escape danger, they can travel great distances underwater, emerging only enough to show their head or bill tip before submerging again.

Their diets of fish, shellfish, mollusks, and aquatic plants make

them second choice, as a group, for sportsmen. Canvasbacks and redheads fattened on eel grass or wild celery are notable exceptions.

Since their wings are small in proportion to the size or weight of their bodies, they have a rapid wing beat in comparison with puddle ducks.

PUDDLE DUCKS

Puddle ducks are typically birds of fresh, shallow marshes and rivers rather than of large lakes and bays. They are good divers, but usually feed by dabbling or tipping rather than submerging.

The speculum, or colored wing patch, is generally iridescent and bright, and often a telltale field mark.

Any ducks feeding in croplands will likely be puddle ducks, for most of this group are sure-footed and can walk and run on land. Their food is mostly vegetable, and grain-fed mallards or pintails or acorn-fattened wood ducks are highly regarded.

They ride higher in the water than divers and launch themselves directly upward when rising, whether from land or water.

SPECIAL ANTLER RESTRICTIONS:

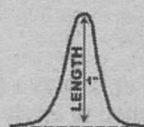
- In Austin, Bastrop, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Burleson, Caldwell, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Colorado, Comal (E. of I-35), Comanche, Coryell, Delta, DeWitt, Eastland, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Goliad, Gonzales, Gregg, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Harrison, Hays (E. of I-35), Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Karnes, Lamar, Lampasas, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Marion, Matagorda, Morris, Nacogdoches, Panola, Rains, Red River, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Somervell, Titus, Travis (E. of I-35), Upshur, Victoria, Waller, Washington, Wharton, Williamson, Wilson, and Wood counties, there are special regulations for buck deer. In these counties, the bag limit is **two legal bucks**, but **only ONE** may have an inside spread of 13 inches or greater. A **legal buck deer** is defined as having:

- a hardened antler protruding through the skin **AND**;
- at least one unbranched antler; **OR**
- an inside spread measurement between main beams of 13 inches or greater.

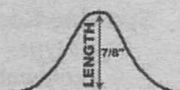
- To determine if a buck has an inside spread measurement of at least 13 inches, look at the distance from ear-tip to ear-tip on a buck with ears in the alert position (see illustration).

- Definition of a point:** A point is a projection that extends at least one inch from the edge of a main beam or another tine. The tip of the main beam is also a point.

- Does not apply on Level 2 or 3 MLDP properties.

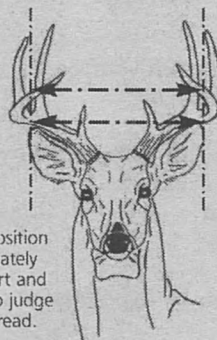


Legal Point



Not a Point

Ears in alert position are approximately 13 inches apart and may be used to judge the inside spread.



LEGAL
at least one
unbranched antler



LEGAL
at least one
unbranched antler



LEGAL
inside spread of
13 inches or greater



ILLEGAL
This buck meets
none of the criteria

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