Wisconsin Waterbirds

Tim Hahn

Families of Waterbirds

- Geese
- Ducks & Mergansers
- Swans
- Grebes & Loons
- Herons & Bitterns
- Gulls
- Plovers & Sandpipers



Keys to Identification

- Plumage and Patterns
- GISS
 General Impression of Shape and Size
- Habitat
- Time of Year



Plumage and Pattern

Same colors, different pattern:

- Northern Shoveler Brown on flanks, white chest
- Mallard Brown on chest, gray flanks.



Plumage and Pattern

White on face, different shape:

- Ruddy Duck horizontal on cheek
- Blue-winged Teal vertical crescent in front of eye





Size Comparison

Mallards are MASSIVE.
Teal are TINY.

Geese They're Bigger than Ducks ...usually



Branta canadensis maxima

- Local Breeder "Giant" subspecies L: 45" WS: 60"

Canada Goose

- Large Migrant Flocks "Lesser" subspecies L: 38" WS: 55"

Branta canadensis occidentalis/fulva





- Superficially similar to Canada Goose Much smaller bird, similar to a Mallard L: 25" WS: 43"

- **ID Points**
 - stubby bill
 - short neck

Cackling Goose



Canada vs Cackling Goose





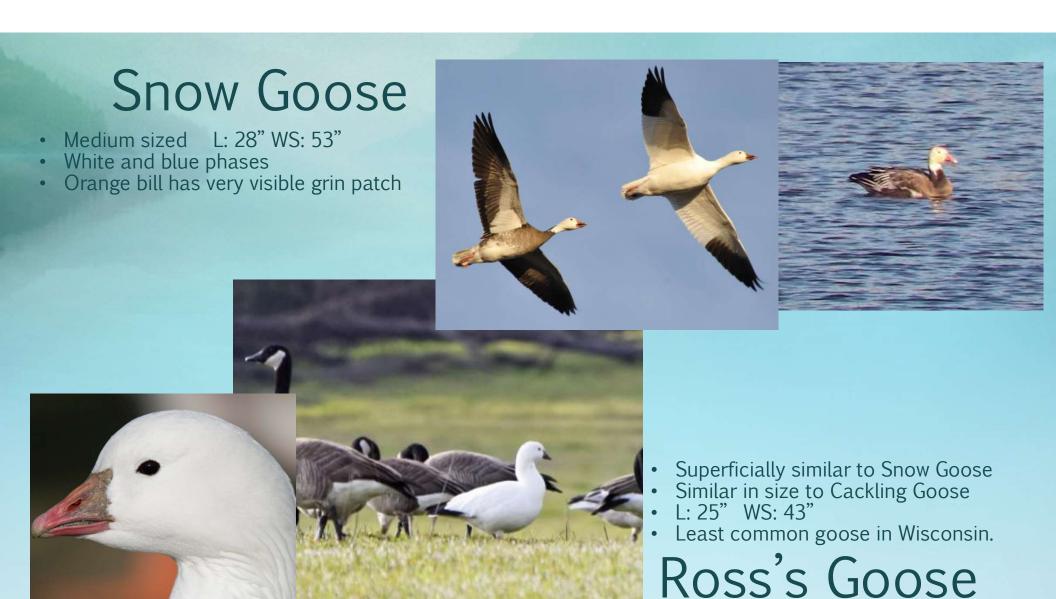


Greater White-fronted Goose



- Medium sized L: 28" WS: 53"
- Overall brown body, neck and head
- White face patch, orange bill and legs.
 Black horizontal marking on belly
 Nickname of SPECKLE-BELLY





Snow vs Ross's Goose



Snow Goose showing a significantly more prevalent "grin patch" and longer bill

Ross's Goose will often show a discoloration at the base of the bill.



Dabblers vs Divers

DABBLERS

Mallard (B)

Wood Duck (B)

Blue-winged Teal (B)

Green-winged Teal

Northern Shoveler

Gadwall

American Wigeon

American Black Duck

Northern Pintail

DIVERS

Canvasback Long-tailed Duck (GL)

Redhead Bufflehead

Ring-necked Duck Common Goldeneye

Greater Scaup (GL) Hooded Merganser (B)

Lesser Scaup Common Merganser

Surf Scoter (GL) Red-breasted Merganser

White-winged Scoter (GL) Ruddy Duck

Black Scoter (GL)

Local Breeders Our Neighbor Ducks



Mallard

Wood Duck



Mallard



Wood Duck







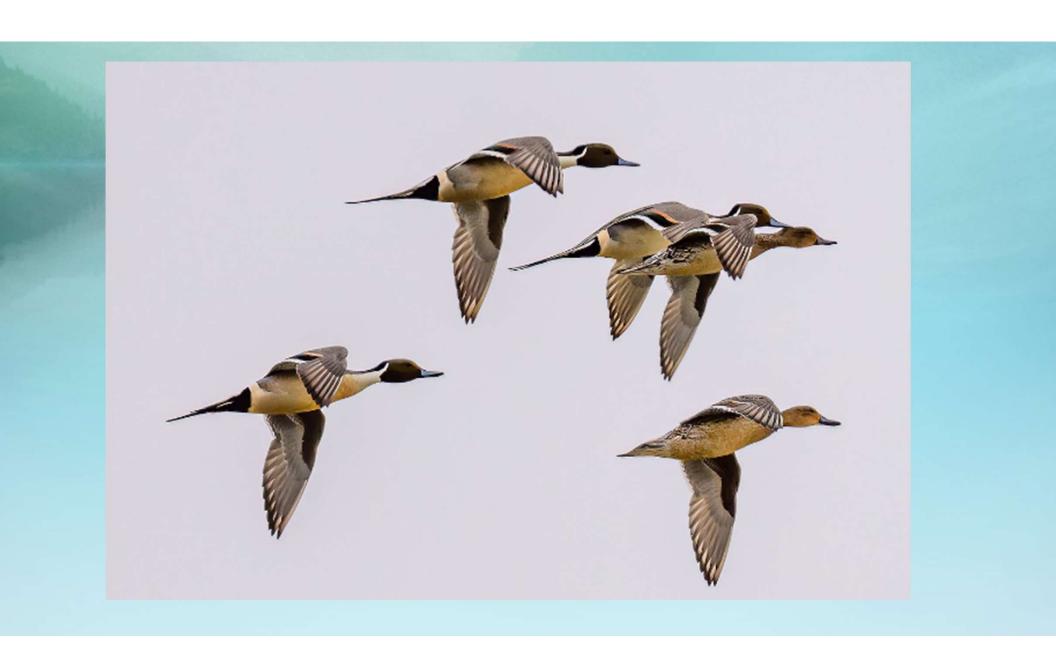


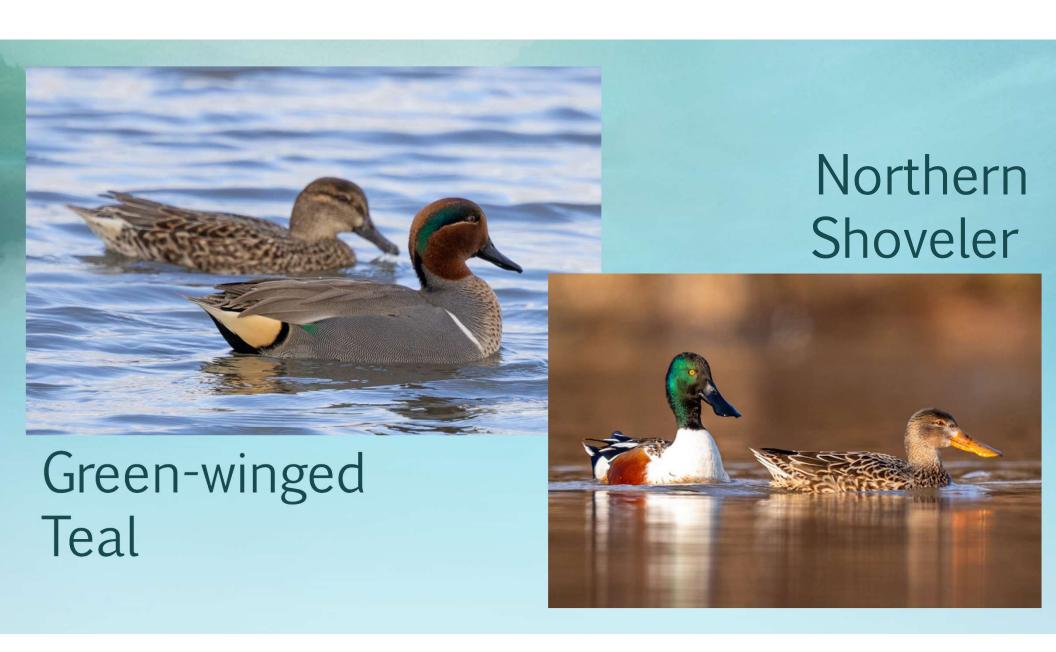
Migrants & Uncommon Breeders

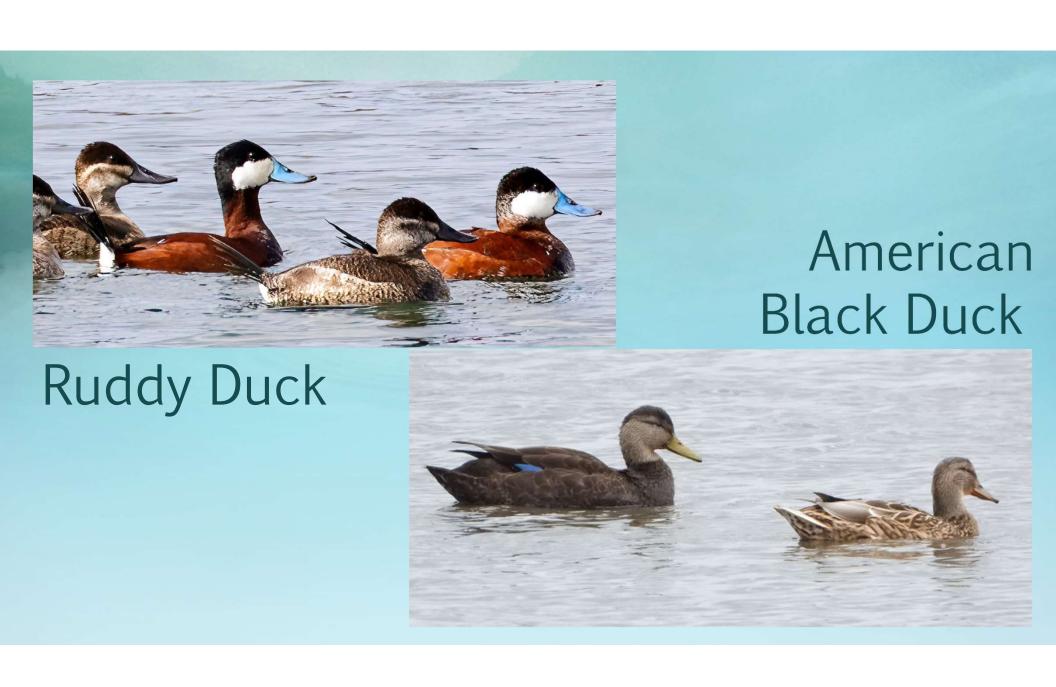


Northern Pintail











Genus Aythya - Diving Ducks

12 species in genus AYTHYA.

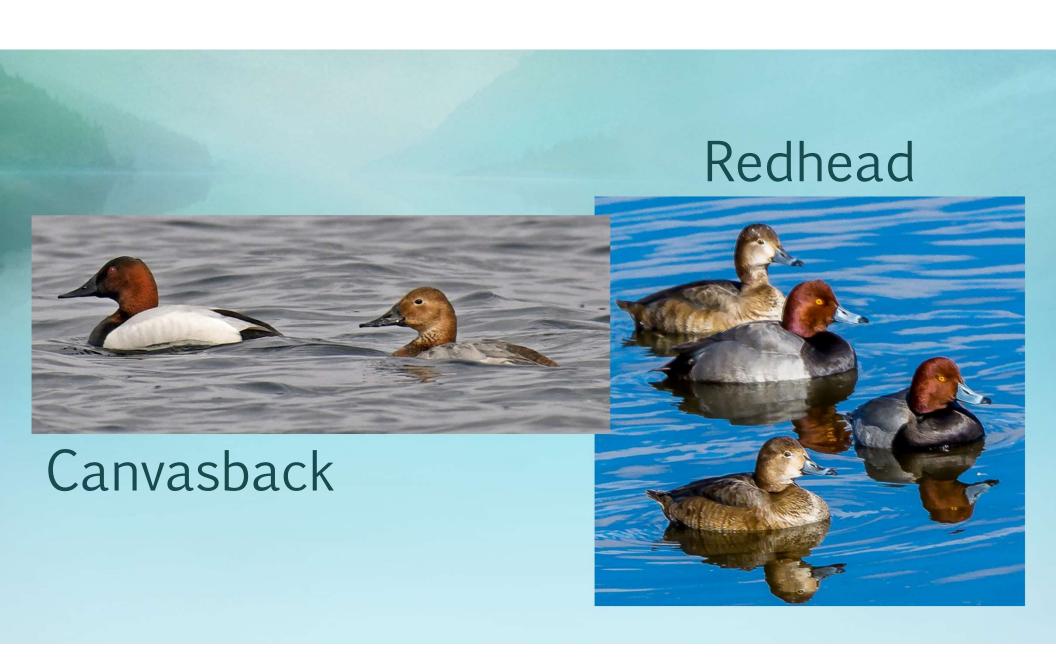
Five found in Wisconsin in good numbers.

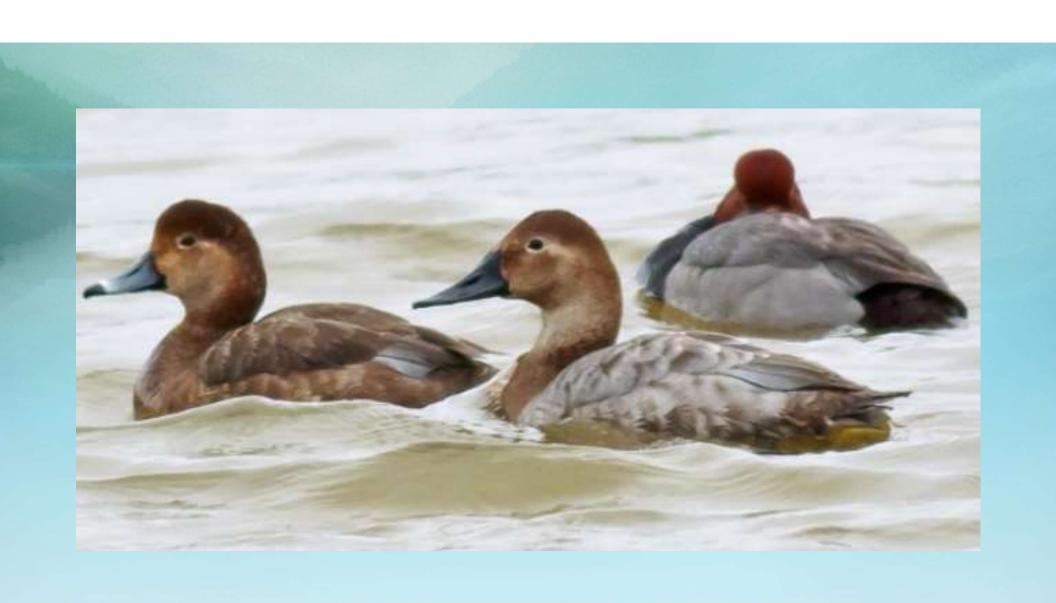
Red/Chestnut Head

Canvasback Redhead Dark Blue/Purple Head

Ring-necked Duck
Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup

The Tufted Duck, a Eurasian species, has also been documented in Wisconsin.



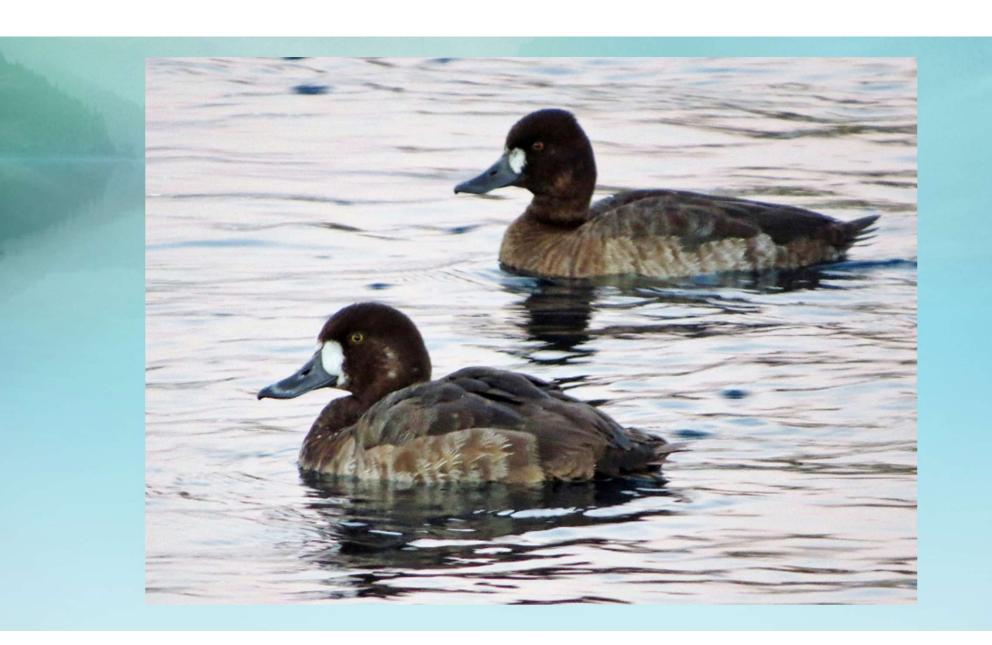




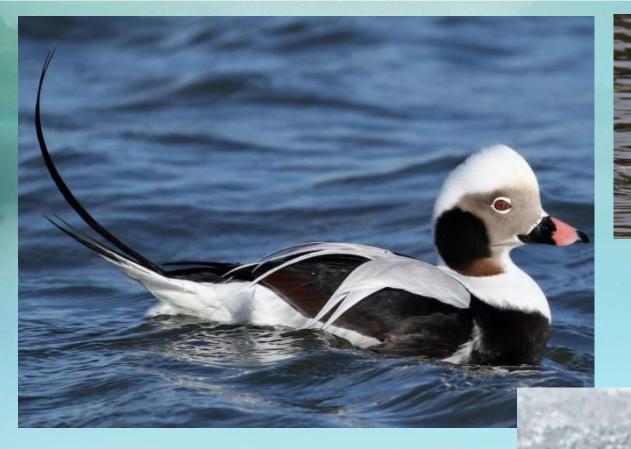
Lesser Scaup

Greater Scaup











Long-tailed Duck

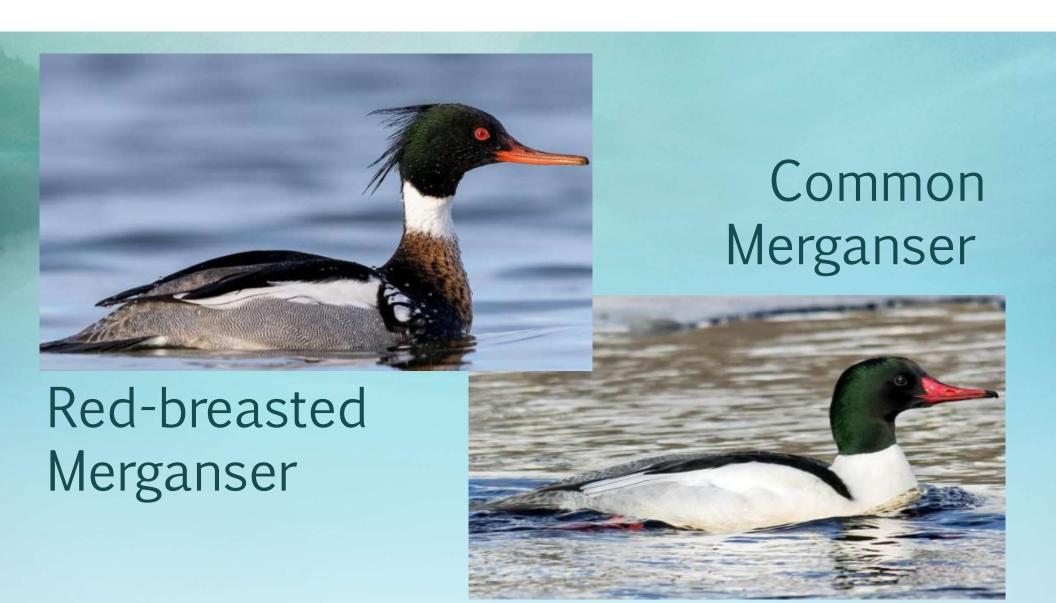


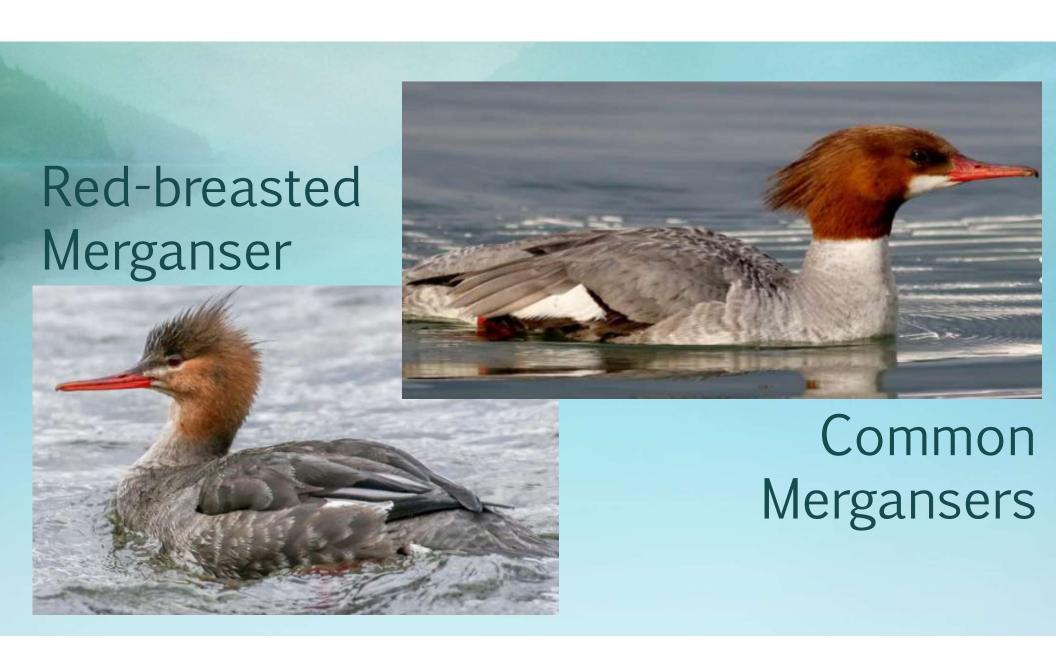


Bufflehead









White-winged Scoter

Surf Scoter



- Spot behind bill can indicate which species Surf Scoters vertical spot White-winged Scoter more horizontal. Feathering meets the bill farther down on the White-winged than the Surf Scoter.



Swans Big White Birds that are Hard to Tell Apart



Trumpeter Swan

- Reintroduction program resulted in delisting from endangered status Only native breeding swan in Wisconsin. Largest swan, and heaviest bird in North
- America.





Tundra Swan



Smaller than Trumpeter Swan
Seen in larger flocks.
Top mandible of bill is often decurved
Can show yellow on lores in breeding season. Can
often be heard, and maybe even seen, migrating at night.

Trumpeter vs. Tundra Swan





Focus on bill shape.

• Trumpeter: straighter, wedge-shaped upper mandible

- Tundra: more concaved mandible.
- Yellow lores = Tundra
- No Yellow Lores = _(ッ)_/

How many swans do you see?

- ≥ 5 indicates Trumpeter move as families locally.
- < 10 indicates Tundra migrate long distances in flocks.

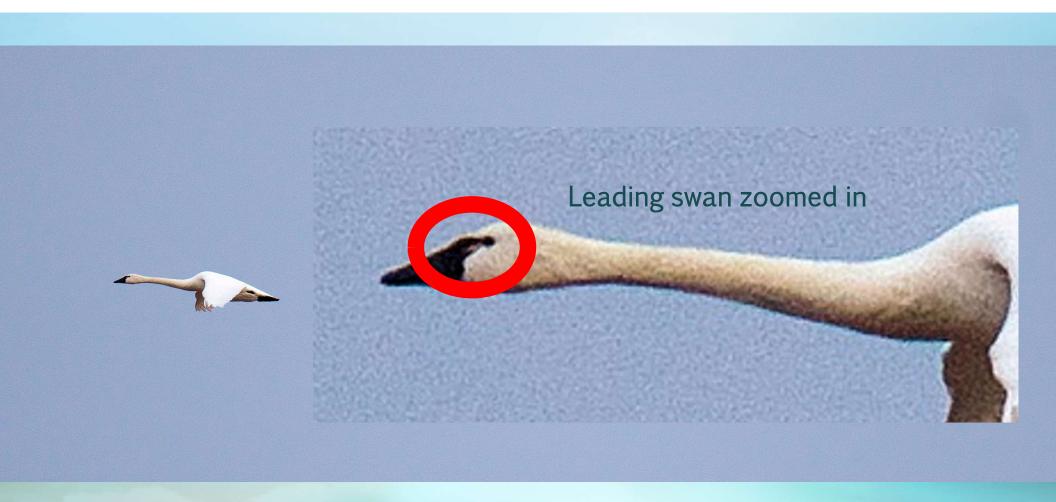


Photo by Beth McGrath Paradise Valley – BFGoss Field Trip, March 16, 2024



Mute Swan

- Non-native residents imported from the Old World
- Their orange bill and black knob is unique Aggressive to other swans and other intruders, and have been known to evict local Trumpeters.
- Efforts to remove them from the landscape, have been mostly successful, but some neighborhood associations have made it known they would like to keep their resident Mute Swans.





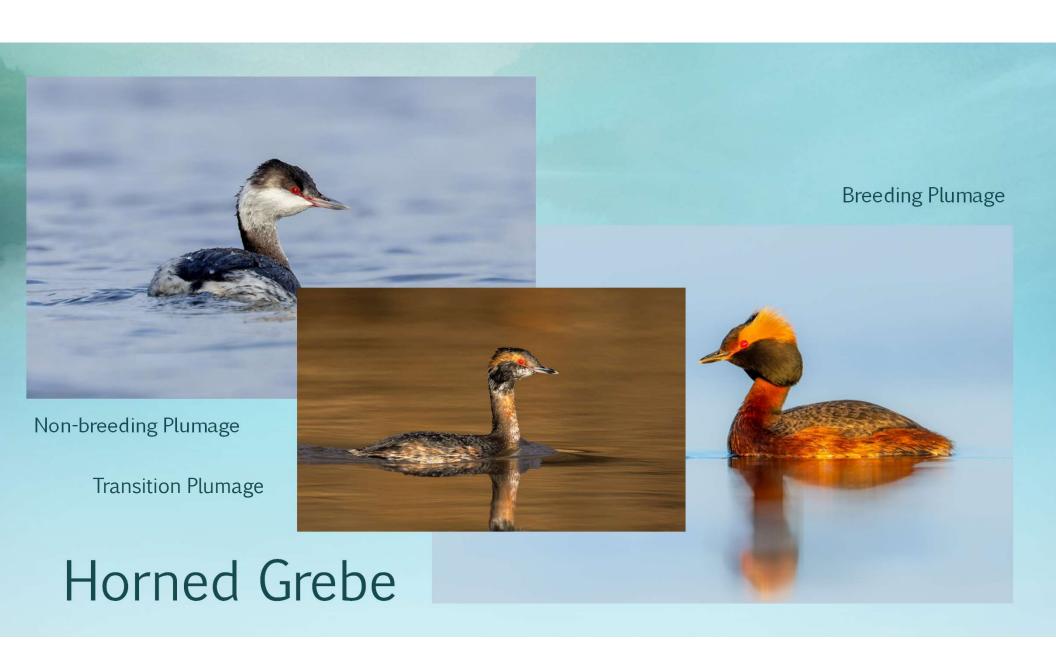


Spring & Summer Plumage

















Western Grebe



Red-necked Grebe

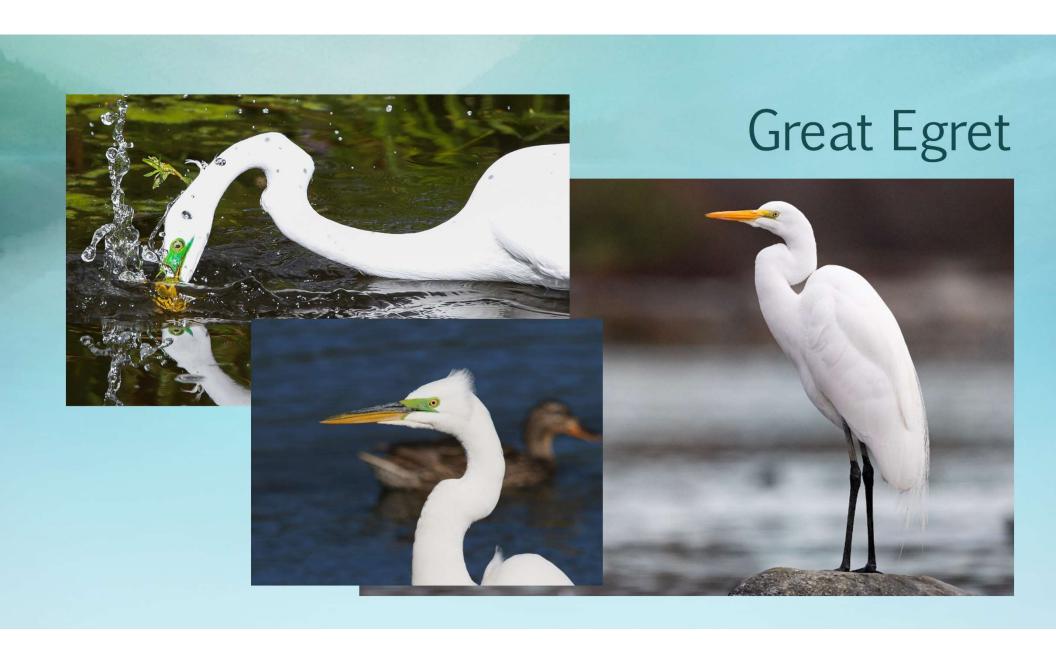
Herons, Egrets, & Bitterns

Great Blue Heron



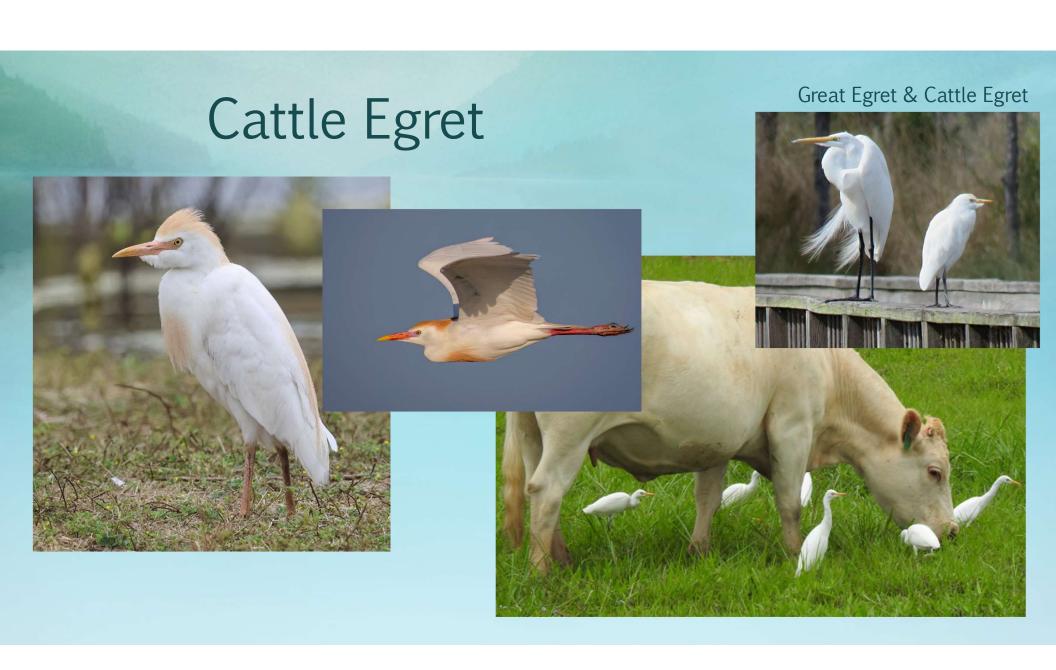
Green Heron





Great Egret & Snowy Egret







Black-crowned Night Heron



Black-crowned vs Yellow-crowned Night Heron



American Bittern



Black-crowned Night Heron & American Bittern



Black-crowned Night Heron & American Bittern



Least Bittern



Least Bittern







Ring-billed Gull





Herring vs Ring-billed Gull

25" long, 58" wingspan

17.5" long, 48" wingspan



Great Black-backed Gull



GBBG - 30" long, 65" wingspan



Great Black-backed Gull



LBBG - 21" long, 54" wingspan GBBG - 30" long, 65" wingspan



Lesser Black-backed Gull

Lesser Black-backed Gull



Herring Gull





27" long, 60" wingspan



Iceland Gull



22" long, 54" wingspan





Bonaparte's Gull

13.5" long, 33" wingspan



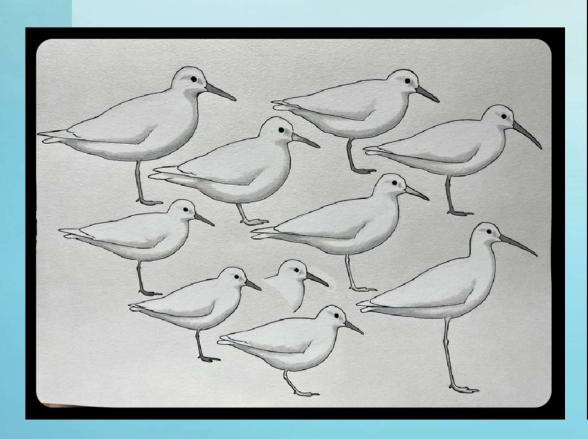




General Impression of Shape and Size

- Size of bird's bill or legs in relation to itself
- Shape of bird plump vs elongated
- Shape of bill long & decurved vs. short & straight
- Tall vs. Short

General Impression of Shape and Size





Follow

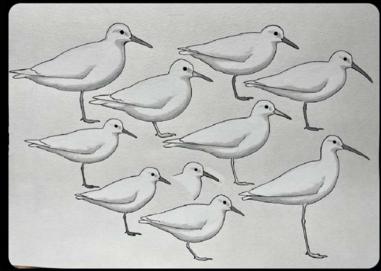
How well can you identify sandpipers by shape alone??

A little something I cooked up this weekend.

Hint 1: all are in the genus Calidris.

Hint 2: all are found in the eastern US

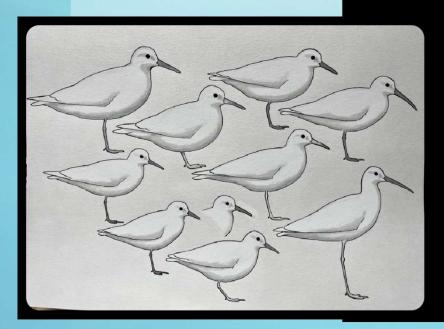
Hint 3: one of them represents two species
because they are virtually identical in shape

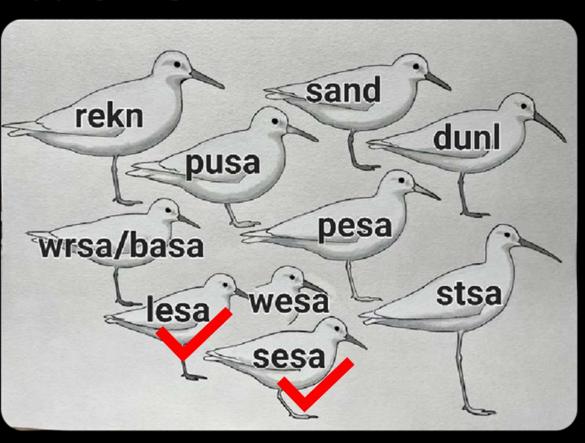


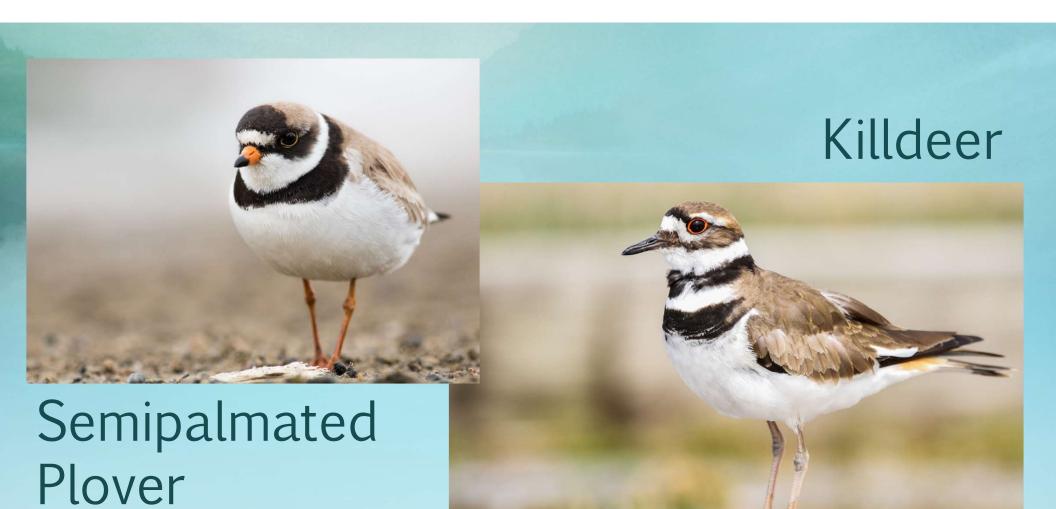
General Im of Shape a



Kevin Bennett @KevinFPBennett · 25m Replying to @guttenbirder22











Wilson's Snipe

American Woodcock





Greater Yellowlegs

Lesser Yellowlegs



Greater Yellowlegs



Lesser Yellowlegs



Semipalmated Sandpiper

Least Sandpiper





