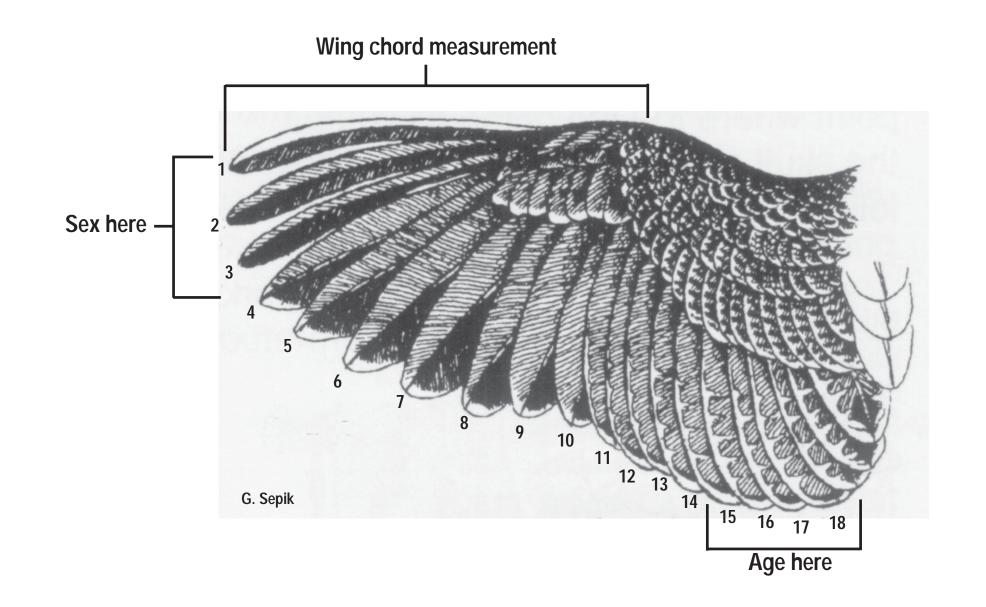
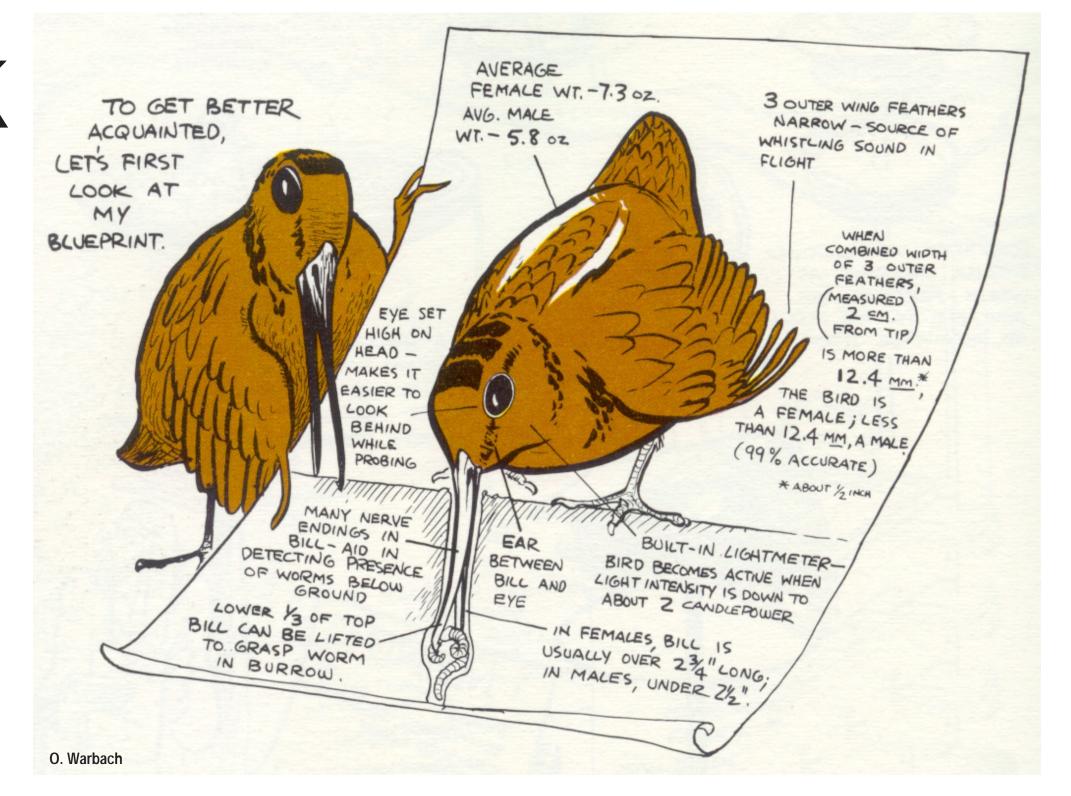
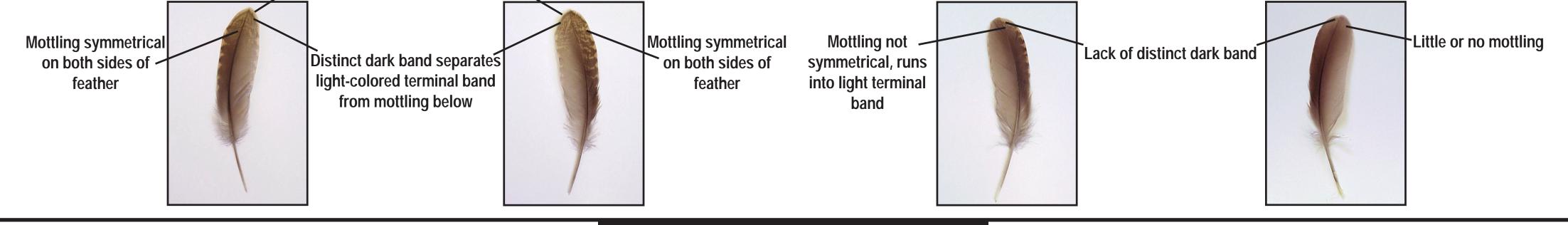
SEXING AND AGING AMERICAN WOODCOCK









- #1 Distinct dark band separates light-colored buffy tip from mottling below. Mottling symmetrical on both sides of feather.
- #2 Same as above, slightly less mottling.
- #3 Distinct dark band present, but narrower than #1 and #2.
- #4 Much less mottling, but mottling is symmetrical. Dark band present.
- #5 Less mottling, but symmetrical, dark band present.
- #6 Feather appears more worn, dark band more faint but still separates buffy tip from symmetrical mottling below.

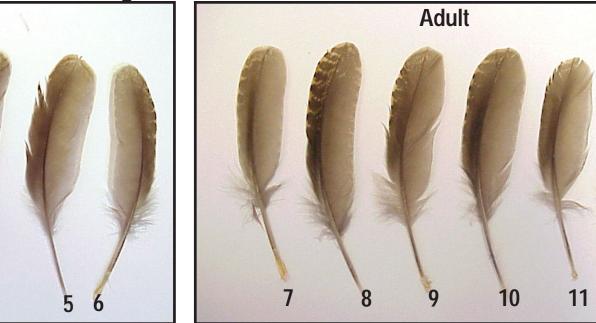
AGE SPECTRUM



Juvenile

1

2



#7 Dark band less intact, mottling on right side extends into buffy tip. Mottling not symmetrical.

#8 Lack of distinct dark band. Mottling not symmetrical and it extends into buffy tip.

#9 Asymmetrical mottling, lack of distinct dark band.

#10 Asymmetrical mottling, lack of distinct dark band.

#11 Much less mottling and it is asymmetric. No dark band.

#12 Very little mottling. No dark band.

12

AGE - Retained Juvenile Feathers (secondaries)

Immature Female





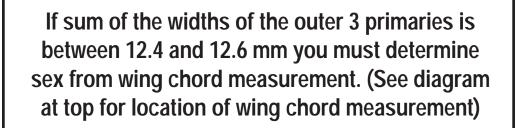


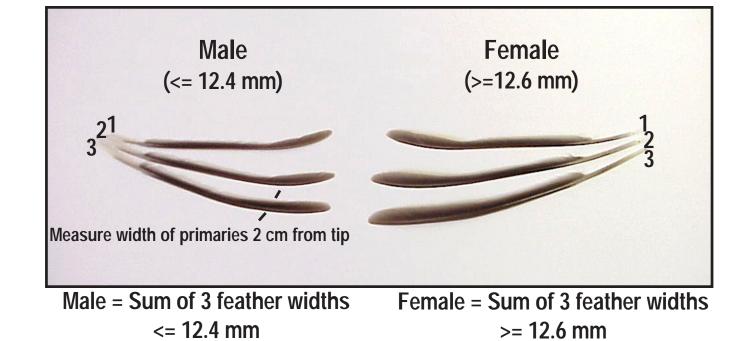
"It is unfortunate, perhaps, that no matter how intently one studies the

the salient facts about any one of them." Aldo Leopold

hundred little dramas of the woods and meadows, one can never learn all of

SEX CRITERIA





Wing Chord Measurements		
Measurement	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>
< 125mm	Μ	100%
125-127 mm	Μ	95%
128-138 mm	Unknown	_
139-145 mm	F	9 5%
>= 146 mm	F	100%

AGE - Adults with Emerging Primaries

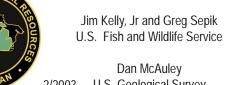
Male- Outer 3 Primaries Still Emerging

Female- Outer 3 Primaries Still Emerging



Reference: Martin, F.W. 1964. Woodcock age and sex determination from wings. J. Wildl. Manage. 28:287-293.

Poster design and content: Al Stewart, Melinda Cosgrove, Val Tuovila, and Oz Warbach Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources





2/2003 U.S. Geological Survey