



Wet, Wild, and Wonderful



Alabama's Winter Waterfowl

The Tennessee River Valley is the winter home for thousands of waterfowl. These birds migrate from across the northern US and Canada down through the center of the continent to the Tennessee River.

Careful management practices have created more wetland areas. Regular planting of food crops such as millets, oats, and wheat has increased food sources for these winter visitors helping to bring their numbers to record highs. While everyone can enjoy the benefit of more waterfowl, much of this work has been done through the support of waterfowl hunters paying license fees, stamps, and excise taxes on equipment

Ducks and geese are a very diverse group of birds. Over thirty species are found in Alabama and the Tennessee River Valley. Look for differences in their size, plumage, feeding, and flight characteristics to see how many species you can identify. Often rafting with other ducks, the dark gray American Coot is not a duck at all but is a member of the rail family.



Canada Geese/USFWS

Geese

Geese tend to stand out from the pack because of their large size and long neck. The most familiar goose in the Tennessee Valley is the Canada Goose with its dark head and white cheek. Many Canada Geese, released as juveniles in the state, now live year-round in the area. Winter visiting geese include the Snow Goose and its smaller cousin the Ross' Goose.



Male Hooded Merganser, foreground/Quincey Banks

Mergansers

Mergansers are also known as 'Sawbills' because of the tooth-like serrations of their long thin bills. These birds are made to chase and catch fish underwater. Hooded Merganser and Red-breasted Mergansers are often seen in large groups and can be joined by small numbers of Common Merganser.



Northern Shoveler/Bob Sargent

Dabbling Ducks

Dabbling ducks are our best-known ducks. Dabbling ducks have a rounded, often flat bills used for filtering seeds, aquatic plants, and other organic material from fine mud just below the water's surface. Dabbling ducks to look for include Northern Shovelers, which have a pronounced shovel-shaped bill and can be seen actively filtering water through their bill as they swim. Other dabblers are Mallard, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, and American Widgeon.



Ring-necked Duck/John Findlay, III

Diving Ducks

Diving ducks prefer to stay in deeper water where they dive for food. Although they use a different technique, diving ducks are also hunting for seeds, aquatic plants, and some aquatic insects. Diving ducks can usually be seen in mixed species flocks including Lesser Scaup, Ring-necked Duck, Canvasback, and Redhead. While divers run across the surface to take flight, dabblers leap from the water's surface.

Birding at Historic Fort Harker

- Visitors to Stevenson Town Park should visit Fort Harker just down the road.
- The Union Army built Fort Harker in the summer of 1862 to guard the junction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in Stevenson.
- Fort Harker was an earthen redoubt 150 feet square, with walls 14 feet high, surrounded by an eight feet deep dry moat.
- Although skirmishes and sniper attacks ensued as territory traded hands between Union and Confederate forces, no major fighting occurred at the fort.
- Fort Harker also sits adjacent to the reservoir, and birding can be done from the small deck at this historic fort.

