Figure 1. Distribution of capture locations in 2017-2020 and delineation of American Woodcock Central and Eastern Management Regions, which generally covers the species distribution in eastern North America. Capture sites were generally distributed within the Eastern Woodcock Management Region, with two sites in the Central Woodcock Management Region (Ontario and Alabama). Captures primarily occurred in fall and winter prior to migration initiation, however some captures in the mid-Atlantic Region occurred during migration.

Figure 2. Termination of fall migrating American Woodcock (Scolopax minor) marked in Eastern North America, 2017-2019, by administrative division of migration destination. Black circles represent individual observations, and box-and-whisker plots display the median (solid line), 50th percentile (box) and 90th percentile (whiskers) distributions of the data for each administrative division.

Figure 3. Mean predicted spring migration initiation date and 95% confidence interval for American Woodcock in eastern North America (Scolopax minor) captured on the wintering grounds prior to spring migration (January-March). Males (a) and females (b) showed inverse influences of condition on the timing of migration initiation. One adult female was removed from the plot with a condition score of 53.

Figure 4. Timing of fall migration stopovers by state or province collected from American Woodcock (Scolopax minor) marked in in Eastern North America, 2017-2019. Black circles represent individual observations, and box-and-whisker plots display the median (solid line), 50th percentile (box) and 90th percentile (whiskers) distributions of the data for each administrative division. Grey boxes represent woodcock hunting seasons for each state or province, or subsection of state or province should differential hunting seasons occur.

Figure 5. Initiation of fall migration for American Woodcock (Scolopax minor) marked in Eastern North America, 2017-2019. The distribution of migration initiation dates by administrative division (A), and the mean predicted initiation date and 95% confidence interval of fall migration while accounting for spatial distribution and age (B). Squares represent adults >1 year of age and diamonds reflect young woodcock. Grey boxes represent woodcock hunting seasons for each state or province and are cropped to dates within the extent of the graph (Oct. 6th–Dec. 15th).

Figure 6. Termination of fall migration for American Woodcock (Scolopax minor) marked in Eastern North America, 2017-2019, by administrative division of migration initiation. The distribution of termination dates by initiation administrative division (A), and the mean predicted termination date and 95% confidence interval of fall migration while accounting for initiation latitude and longitude (B). Black circles represent individual observations, and box-and-whisker plots display the median (solid line), 50th percentile (box) and 90th percentile (whiskers) distributions of the data for each administrative division.

Figure 7. Initiation of spring migration for American Woodcock (Scolopax minor) marked in Eastern North America 2018-2020. The distribution of initiation dates by administrative division (A), and the mean predicted initiation date and 95% confidence interval of fall migration while accounting for longitude and sex (B). Boxes represent males and diamonds females. Black circles represent individual observations, and box-and-whisker plots display the median (solid line), 50th percentile (box) and 90th percentile (whiskers) distributions of the data for each administrative division. Grey boxes represent woodcock hunting seasons for each state or province and are cropped to dates within the extent of the graph (Jan. 16th–Apr. 10th).