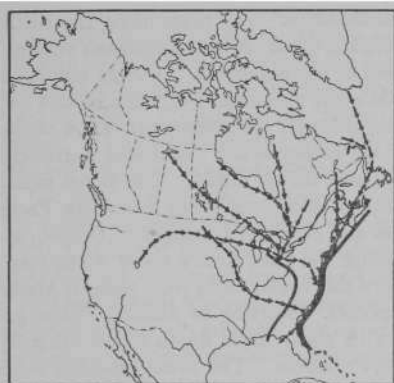
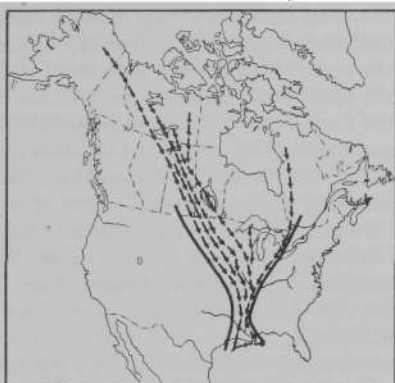


THE WATERFOWL FLYWAYS OF NORTH AMERICA

After F.C. Lincoln, U.S. Dept of Agriculture,
Circular No 342, January, 1935.



THE ATLANTIC FLYWAY



THE MISSISSIPPI FLYWAY



THE CENTRAL FLYWAY



THE PACIFIC FLYWAY

(The Arctic portion of the Pacific Flyway has been added in finely dotted lines by the present writer.)

The Mississippi Flyway is more simple. It draws some geese from the east side of Hudson bay, and black ducks from western Quebec and Ontario which fly from the general vicinity of western lake Erie and reach the Mississippi valley near the mouth of the Ohio river. From the west it draws from the Yukon flats in Alaska, traverses the Mackenzie River valley, and the Great Lakes and prairie region of central Canada and, running generally from northwest to southeast, enters the United States on a broad band from Montana to Wisconsin, but constricts as it proceeds southward, resulting in heavy concentration in central Arkansas. The most significant factors are the vast area of breeding territory that is tributary to it and the greatly restricted winter quarters, resulting in heavy concentration during winter and giving rise to erroneous ideas of abundance.

The Central Flyway merges imperceptibly with the western boundary of the Mississippi Flyway but in general is bounded in this direction by the Missouri