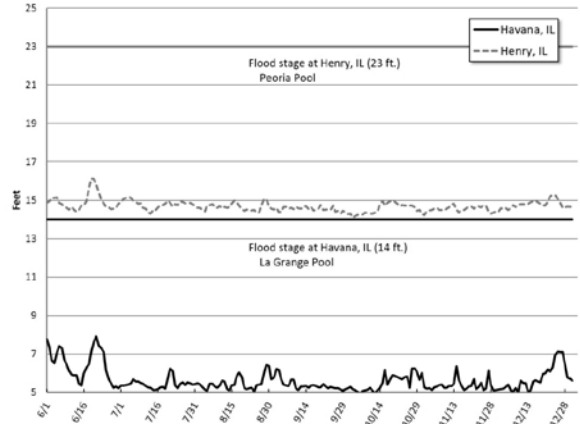


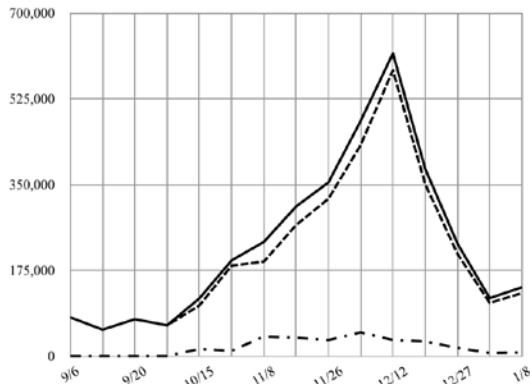
**Figure 1.** Locations in the Illinois and central Mississippi river valleys aerially inventoried for waterfowl by the Illinois Natural History Survey, fall 2012 (INHS 2013, <http://www.bellrose.org>).

**Figure 2.** Daily Illinois River levels (ft.) recorded at gaging stations near Henry and Havana, Illinois from 1 June to 31 December 2012 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2013; <http://www2.mvr.usace.army.mil/WaterControl/newlayout.cfm>).



than 2011. In the CMRV, estimated use-days for all dabbling duck species were greater in 2012 than 2011. Total diving duck use-days in the IRV were 89% greater in 2012 than 2011 (Table 1). Excepting Redhead, estimated use-days for all diving duck species in the IRV were greater in 2012 than 2011. In the CMRV, excepting Canvasback, Redhead and Bufflehead, use-days for all diving ducks species inventoried were greater in 2012 than 2011. Total diving duck use-days in the CMRV increased by 40% from 2012 to 2011.

Peak abundances and use-days for Canada, Snow and Greater white-fronted Geese in the IRV were greater during 2012 than 2011 (Table 1). Despite some lesser peak abundances for these geese species in the CMRV, use-days in the region were above 2011 and long-term averages (+19–417%). Similarly, American Coot abundances and use-days were less than in 2011 (-34% and -7%, respectively) in the IRV, but American Coots exceeded both 2011 numbers and the long-term average in the CMRV for peak abundances (+59% and +107%, respectively) and use-days (+195 and 181%, respectively).



**Figure 3.** Estimated abundance of dabbling ducks, diving ducks and total ducks observed during fall migration 2012 in the Illinois River Valley.

**Figure 4.** Estimated abundance of dabbling ducks, diving ducks and total ducks observed during fall migration 2012 in the Central Mississippi River Valley.

