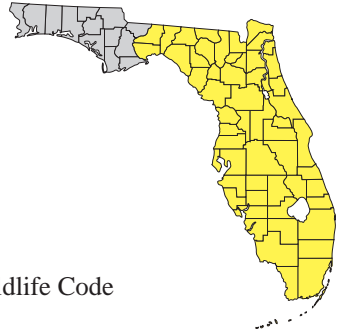


# WOOD STORK

*Mycteria americana*



**Order:** Ciconiiformes

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**FNAI Ranks:** G4/S2

**U.S. Status:** Endangered

**FL Status:** Endangered

U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act and state Wildlife Code prohibit take of birds, nests, or eggs.



immatures  
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**Description:** Very large, white wader with black in wings and a short black tail. Soars with neck and legs extended, displaying its long, broad wings; black flight feathers contrast with white along length of wings. Legs are dark and feet are beige. Adults have bare, scaly, dark-gray heads and necks and long, heavy, decurved bills. Head and neck of immature storks have grayish brown feathering, and their bills are yellowish.

**Similar Species:** American white pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) have a similar wing pattern and also soar but have short legs, white tail, and do not fly with necks extended. White ibis (*Eudocimus albus*; see species account) is much smaller and only has black on wing tips. Great egret (*Ardea alba*) lacks black on wings.

**Habitat:** Nests colonially in a variety of inundated forested wetlands, including cypress strands and domes, mixed hardwood swamps, sloughs,

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and mangroves. Increasingly nesting in artificial habitats (e.g., impoundments and dredged areas with native or exotic vegetation) in north and central Florida. Forages mainly in shallow water in freshwater marshes, swamps, lagoons, ponds, tidal creeks, flooded pastures and ditches, where they are attracted to falling water levels that concentrate food sources (mainly fish).

**Seasonal Occurrence:** Post-breeding dispersal carries large numbers from more southern locales to more northern parts of range; in winter, northern birds move south. Annual and long-term use of nesting sites is very dependent on feeding conditions, which may be affected dramatically by altered hydrologic patterns. Colonies may form late November - early March in south Florida and February - March in central and northern Florida.

**Florida Distribution:** Locally rare to abundant in the peninsula and Big Bend, but generally rare or lacking in panhandle and the Florida Keys. Uncommon to rare in winter in north.

**Range-wide Distribution:** In U.S., breeds locally in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (formerly west to Texas). South, locally in lowlands from Mexico and northern Central America to South America (to western Ecuador, eastern Peru, Bolivia, northern Argentina), and rarely in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Winters throughout breeding range except in South Carolina and Georgia.

**Conservation Status:** Many known breeding sites occur within public and private conservation lands. Dramatic decline in the large colonies (>500 individuals) formerly found in south Florida, and trend toward fewer birds distributed among smaller, more numerous colonies in central and northern Florida. Very sensitive to manipulation of water regimes and loss of wetland habitat, which affect both nesting sites and feeding areas.

**Protection and Management:** Survey colony sites and important feeding areas regularly. Essential to protect wetland areas, closely monitor water quality, and manage hydrologic patterns that consider the needs of the wood stork.

**Selected References:** Poole and Gill (eds.) 1999, Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, Rodgers et al. (eds.) 1996, Runde et al. 1991, Stevenson and Anderson 1994.