

Cinnamon Teal

Anas cyanoptera



Photo by Steve Ting

Habitat Use Profile

Habitats Used in Nevada	
Marsh Open Water	
Key Habitat Parameters ●	
Plant Composition	Cattail, bulrush, sedges, rushes, willow spp., aquatic (submerged) vegetation
Plant Density	High density emergent vegetation, with sparser patches ³
Mosaic	Shallow marsh with variable stem densities, interspersed with dry spots, mudflats, open water ³
Water Depth	< 20 cm (8") along vegetated shorelines for foraging ³
Hydrology	Permanent or ephemeral wetland, as long as vegetation present ³
Water Quality	Tolerant of saline conditions ³
Response to Vegetation Removal	Probably negative ^{EO}
Area Requirements ●	
Minimum Patch Size	Unknown, but uses small wetlands
Recommended Patch Size	≥ 15 ha (35 ac) ^{EO}
Home Range	< 10 ha, overlapping ³

Conservation Profile

Priority Status	
Conservation Species	
Species Concerns	
High NV stewardship responsibility Habitat threats	
Other Rankings	
Continental PIF	None
Audubon Watchlist	None
NV Natural Heritage	S5b
USFWS	Migratory Bird
BLM	None
USFS	None
NDOW	Conservation Priority, Gamebird
Pacific Flyway Council	Medium
Trends	
Historical	Unknown
Recent ●	West: moderate declines; Nevada, probably stable ¹
Population Size Estimates	
Nevada ●	> 10,000 ²
Global ●	300,000 ^{3,4}
Percent of Global ●	3-10%
Population Objective	
Maintain/Increase ^{EO}	
Monitoring Coverage	
Source	NWR and WMA counts, NDOW aerial surveys, Aquatic Bird Count
Coverage in NV ●	Very good
Key Conservation Areas	
Protection	Ruby Valley, Lahontan Valley
Restoration	All Great Basin marshes

Natural History Profile

Seasonal Presence in Nevada	
Year-round	
Known Breeding Dates in Nevada	
May – August ⁵	
Nest and Nesting Habits	
Nest Placement	Near shoreline in dense vegetation < 60 cm (25") tall, sometimes over water in dense emergent vegetation ³
Site Fidelity Other	Moderate to high for breeding site ³ ; moderate for wintering ⁶ Multiple alternate nests, re-nesting after failure, moving of nest content ^{1,3}
Food Habits	
Basic Primary Prey	Omnivorous, dabbler Aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates, zooplankton ³
Secondary Prey	n/a

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References: ¹ Sauer et al. (2008), ² WAP Team (2006), ³ Gammonley (1996), ⁴ Rich et al. (2004), ⁵ GBBO unpubl. atlas data, ⁶ Robertson and Cooke (1999), ^{EO} expert opinion

Overview

The Cinnamon Teal is among Nevada's most common nesting ducks, but it is overall one of least abundant dabbling ducks of North America (Gammonley 1996). Consequently, Nevada has a substantial stewardship responsibility for this species. Much of this bird's breeding range lies outside of major waterfowl monitoring survey areas, so most population size estimates are conjectural. About the same population size of migrants as the number of birds breeding in Nevada is estimated to migrate through the Great Basin (300,000; Kadlec and Smith 1989). Survey coverage in Nevada is however overall good, and current management efforts appear to be successful in maintaining stable populations. As with other waterfowl, population trends are closely monitored and harvest limits adjusted as needed through Pacific Flyway Council.

Abundance and Occupancy by Habitat

- Not available

Nevada-Specific Studies and Analyses

- To be added from NDOW aerial survey data

Main Threats and Challenges

Habitat Threats

- Loss and degradation of suitable wetland habitat (Gammonley 1996)
- Susceptible to botulism type c, especially in shallow Great Basin wetlands (Gammonley 1996)

Species with Similar Conservation Strategies

- Northern Pintail

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Conservation Strategies

Habitat Strategies

1. Most of the key breeding sites in Nevada are already managed for duck productivity.
2. In breeding wetlands, minimize departures from average water levels, especially during nesting period; preserve wide bands of emergent vegetation and wet meadow buffers around wetlands for nesting