

GARGANEY

Anas querquedula

Other: Garganey Teal (< 1979)

monotypic

non-breeding visitor, occasional winterer

The Garganey is an old world species, breeding across the Palearctic from n. Europe to Siberia and far e. Russia, and wintering S to Africa, Japan, and New Guinea (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1952, Cramp and Simmons 1977, Marchant and Higgins 1990, AOU 1998). It is a frequent migrant or winter vagrant to North America and the Hawaiian Islands (Spear et al. 1988, CBRC 2007) and has been recorded in the Pacific Basin in Australia, several Micronesian I groups, and Wake Atoll (*E* 26:63-64, Pratt et al. 1987, 2010; Clapp and Schipper 1990; Marchant and Higgins 1990; Wiles 2005; Rauzon et al. 2008). The majority of records from the Hawaiian Islands appear to represent over-wintering birds.

Garganeys have been recorded rarely in the *Northwestern Hawaiian Islands*. A first-fall female found injured on *Kure* 30 Sep 1983 was photographed before it died 5 Oct 1983 (Pyle 1984; [HRBP](#) 0259-0261, 1394, published *E* 44:110 and *AB* 38:250; BPBM 159738). At Sand I., *Midway*, a male and female in first-fall plumage were collected 17 Sep 1963 (Clapp & Woodward 1968; USNM 493451-452), a first-fall female was photographed 1-2 Nov 1984 ([HRBP](#) 0567-0571), one was observed 18-19 Nov 1996, and a pair was seen 4 Oct 1997. At *Laysan*, a specimen was reportedly taken in late fall of 1896 (Schauinsland 1899, Rothschild 1900) and subsequent records include a pair 29 Sep-9 Nov 1988, one 7-15 Sep 1990, one 8 Sep-19 Oct 1993, and 4 (a male and 3 females) 20 Mar-21 May 2007 ([HRBP](#) 5550), the high count for the Northwestern Islands. At *French Frigate*, one present 14-19 Sep 1992 was found dead on the last date (BPBM 183592).

The first substantiated records of Garganey in the *Southeastern Hawaiian Islands* were from the 1960s, followed by a few in 1976-1978, nearly annual occurrence through the 1980s and early 1990s (*cf.* Spear et al. 1988), and dwindling numbers since 1997. Overall a [minimum](#) of 53 individuals have been recorded, from *Kaua'i* (7, 1976-2000; e.g., *E* 38:6), *O'ahu* (22, 1967-2012; e.g., Clapp and Pyle 1968; *E* 27:106; 39:16, 62; [HRBP](#) 0131-0134, 0520), *Moloka'i* (4, 1978-1995; e.g., *E* 39:62), *Maui* (9, 1981-2004), and *Hawai'i* (11, 1961-2012; e.g., *E* 22:2, 22:7, 40:14; [HRBP](#) 0397-0398). There are no records of overwintering birds. The earliest fall record is from 7 Sep (1992) and the latest spring departure 21 Apr (1984), each at the Ki'i unit of JCNWR, O'ahu. An apparent influx occurred during the fall of 1991, during which high counts were recorded: 5 at a small pond in Nauwiliwili, Kaua'i 21-22 Nov; 3 at Kealia Pond NWR, Maui 29 Nov; and 3 at Aimakapa Pond, Hawai'i 16 Nov. The only other count of >3 birds was of 4 at Ki'i in Oct-Dec 1993.

[Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Literature cited](#)

Citation: Pyle, R.L., and P. Pyle. 2017. The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, U.S.A. Version 2 (1 January 2017) <http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph/>