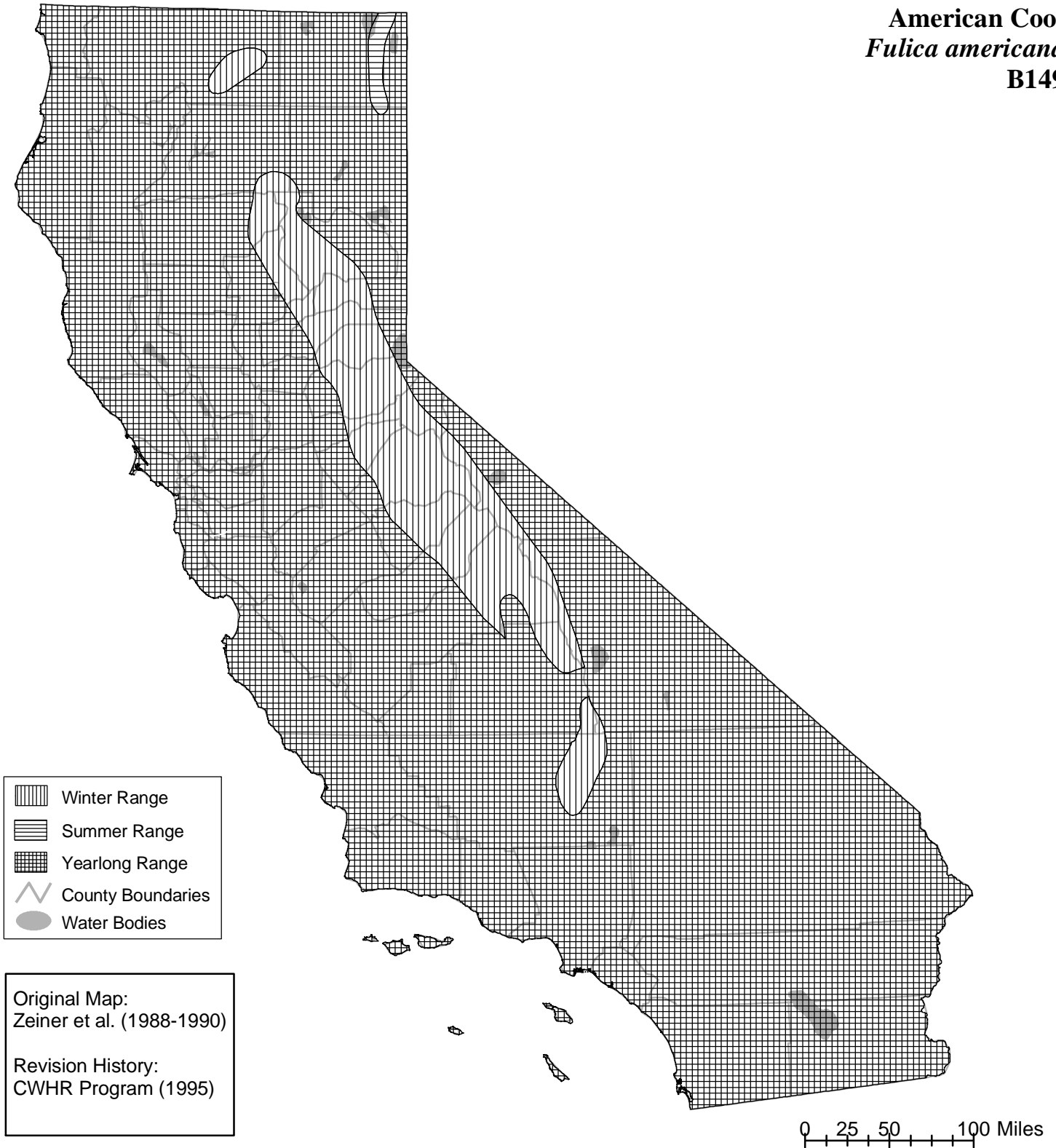


California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System

California Department of Fish and Game

California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

American Coot
Fulica americana
B149



Range maps are based on available occurrence data and professional knowledge. They represent current, but not historic or potential, range. Unless otherwise noted above, maps were originally published in Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Depart. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. Updates are noted in maps that have been added or edited since original publication.

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AMERICAN COOT

Fulica americana

Family: RALLIDAE
B149

Order: GRUIFORMES

Class: AVES

Written by: M. Rigney
Reviewed by: L. Mewaldt
Edited by: R. Duke

DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

The American coot is a common to abundant resident throughout most of the state below 2150 m (7100 ft). It is found in fresh, and saline emergent wetlands, wet grasslands, pastures, lacustrine, estuarine, cropland, and urban habitats. Uncommon on bay tideflats and salt marshes, except in winter months. May form huge concentrations at larger lakes, and at the Salton Sea before heavy winter freezes (Cogswell 1977, Garrett and Dunn 1981).

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Forages underwater on the foliage and roots of submerged aquatic plants such as filamentous algae, pondweeds, and watermilfoil (Fitzner et al. 1979). Also feeds by gleaned seeds, insects, and small fish from water, soil and vegetation. Large groups may feed along wetland edges, and in open fields.

Cover: Retreats to open water, or into dense wetland vegetation, when disturbed (Gullion 1953).

Reproduction: Nests over water in dense, emergent wetlands, preferably among bulrushes or cattails. Often nests in rice croplands. Builds in succession, a display platform, an egg nest, and a brood nest. Egg nest usually 0.6 to 0.9 m (2-3 ft) from open water (Bent 1926, Gullion 1954). Egg and brood nests are large, woven platforms usually placed on a floating foundation of dry plants.

Water: No additional data found.

Pattern: Breeds primarily in dense, fresh emergent wetland. Requires permanent, or semi-permanent, emergent vegetation, particularly cattails or bulrushes, and stable water levels during the breeding season. May be found in autumn and winter in *Salicornia* and *Spartina* associations with open water.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Yearlong, diurnal activity.

Seasonal Movements/Migration: Population breeding in colder locations in the state migrates in September and October to areas where water remains unfrozen. Inland population may move to the coast for winter. Migratory patterns not well known.

Home Range: No data found.

Territory: Breeding territory in a California study averaged 0.43 ha (1.06 ac), and ranged from 0.22 to 0.56 ha (0.54 to 1.39 ac) (Gullion 1953). Aggressively defends territory intra-

and interspecifically (Ryder 1959, Ehrlich et al. 1988).

Reproduction: Monogamous; breeds April-September, with a peak May-June. First clutch averages 9 eggs, and second clutch 6.4 eggs. Incubation period 23-24 days, by both sexes. Precocial young tended by both parents (Gullion 1954, Fredrickson 1970). Young are independent at 5 wk.

Niche: Raccoons, hawks, owls, and eagles are common predators. Hunted regularly, but not highly prized.

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Comments: Formerly called common gallinule (Cogswell 1977).

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