

Junior Duck Stamp Art Contest & Conservation Education Program



Eligible Species

- American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)
- American Wigeon (*Mareca americana*)
- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)
- Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*)
- Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)
- Blue-winged Teal (*Spatula discors*)
- Brant (*Branta bernicla*)
- Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)
- Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*)
- Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)
- Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)
- Cinnamon Teal (*Spatula cyanoptera*)
- Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)
- Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)
- Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)
- Emperor Goose (*Anser canagicus*)
- Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)
- Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*)
- Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)
- Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)
- Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)
- Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*)
- Hawaiian Duck or Koloa (*Anas wyvilliana*)
- Hawaiian Goose or Nene (*Branta sandvicensis*)
- Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
- King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*)
- Laysan Duck (*Anas laysanensis*)
- Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)
- Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)
- Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
- Masked Duck (*Oxyura dominica*)
- Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)
- Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
- Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*)
- Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)
- Redhead (*Aythya americana*)
- Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)
- Ross's Goose (*Anser rossii*)
- Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)
- Snow Goose, including blue phase (*Anser caerulescens*)
- Spectacled Eider (*Somateria fischeri*)
- Steller's Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*)
- Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)
- Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)
- Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)
- White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*)
- White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)
- Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

CONTEST CORNER | Tips for Success

DO'S



- ✓ Read the full contest rules
- ✓ Sign your entry form & have it signed by an adult
- ✓ Tape your entry form to the back of your art
- ✓ Fill out a Reference Form if you are in Grade 7 – 12
- ✓ Create your art horizontally (wide not tall)
- ✓ Include habitat
- ✓ Take a step back. Remember that your art will be shrunk to the size of stamp! Look at your art from across the room to smaller scale



DON'TS

- × Don't sign, initial or write on the front of your art
- × No mute swans, loons, grebes, coots or other birds not on the eligible species list.
- × Don't copy or trace anyone else's photo or artwork! This must be your own creation.

How to Avoid Copying & Plagiarism

Although many of us may have learned to draw by copying art or photographs, this is not allowed in Junior Duck Stamp. We want you to use your own ideas and what you have learned to create a unique visual waterfowl message. Remember, even if someone else gives you permission to use their work, do not copy it!

Check Your Work: When someone looks at your artwork, they shouldn't be able to recognize the references you used to create it.

How to Use a Reference

Visual Reference



2004 Federal Duck Stamp

Improper Use of Reference



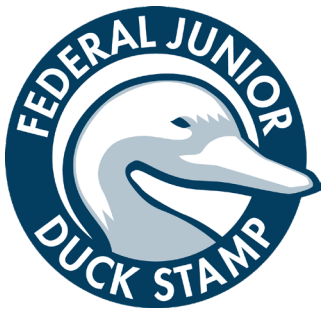
This is a nearly identical copy of the reference. This illustration would be disqualified.

Proper Use of Reference



The snow goose features a different angle and the background has changed. This illustration could be entered.

Example illustrations by Dominic Dronik, USFWS



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COMPOSITION CORNER | Tips for Success

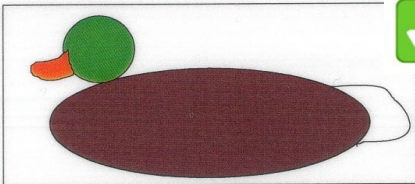


The Essentials:

- 9" x 12" paper or canvas, no more than ¼" thick
- Horizontal composition (wide not tall)
- No writing on the front; signature on the back
- As accurate/realistic as possible in anatomy and color
- Appropriate scale for shrinking to postage stamp size (1 ½" x 2")
- Absolutely no copying!

Make your waterfowl large but dynamic.

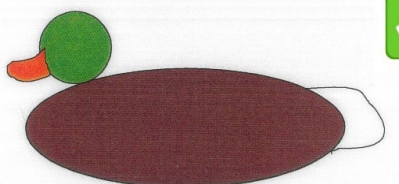
Duck should mostly fill the page...



...but don't put it directly in the middle of the paper (bullseye).

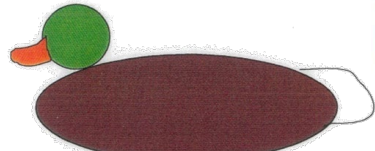


Wrap tails around the body.

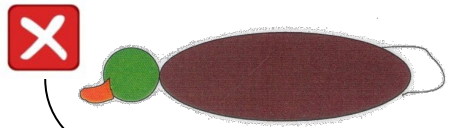


Pay attention to posture.

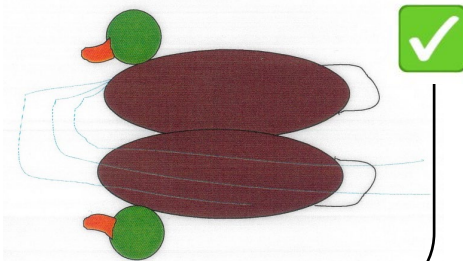
This duck has good posture...



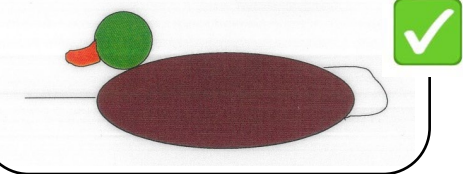
... this duck does not.



Use the reflection of the water.

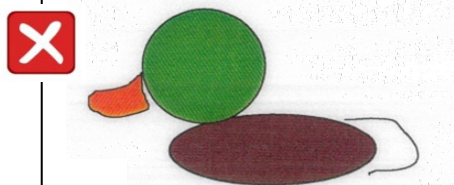


Think about where your horizon line will be.

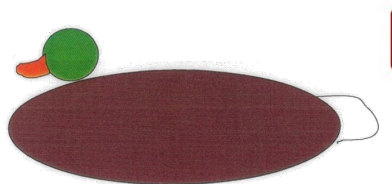


Keep body features accurate and proportional.

Head too big, body too small.



Head too small, body too big.



Keep habitat simple.

