

# 2021 Federal Duck Stamp Contest

## Art Guide

Thank you for your interest in the 2021 Federal Duck Stamp Contest and your support for conservation. Our artists and your support of them are paramount to keeping the Duck Stamp Program unique and thriving.

2021 has again been a very strange year with a lot of disrupted plans. We were originally scheduled to meet at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa. Health, security, and safety issues will keep the contest in the DC area and without a live audience. We hope to pick up where we left off and have the Contest back on the road in 2022.

This guide is usually given to our docents to help them answer your questions during the Contest. We have modified it a bit this year. Take the time to review this information. We will update the website with the 2021 results as soon as possible after the Contest. If there are questions you need answered please drop an email and we will be happy to assist you after the Contest.

Enjoy the show and stay healthy!

# Put your stamp on conservation... Buy a Duck Stamp!



See how to purchase this year's stamp and  
stamp products at:

< [https://www.fws.gov/birds/get-  
involved/duck-stamp/buy-duck-stamp.php](https://www.fws.gov/birds/get-involved/duck-stamp/buy-duck-stamp.php) >

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## Who are this Year's Artists?

Federal Duck Stamp Artists come from across the U.S. and come in all ages\* and skills. Each artist enters for their own personal reason. Some are career wildlife artists; some are interested in supporting the Federal Duck Stamp Program; and some enter to honor a family member or friend who was a waterfowl hunter or Duck Stamp collector. No matter why someone enters, we are very grateful for our artists' contribution to conservation. Without their dedication and hard work, we would not have the wonderful art that is part of the Federal Duck Stamp tradition. Thank you artists!

<b>Age</b>		
Range from 22-92		
18-29	6	3.2%
30-39	17	9.0%
40-49	11	5.9%
50-59	31	16.5%
60-69	48	25.5%
70-79	20	10.6%
80-89	8	4.3%
90 and over	1	0.5%

\*Artists must be 18 by June 1 to enter the Federal Duck Stamp Contest. Artists under 18 should look into the Junior Duck Stamp Program and enter their state's competition.

### 2021 Submissions by State

state	number	% of total	state	number	% of total
AK	1	0.7%	MT	2	1.4%
AL	1	0.7%	NC	3	2.1%
AR	2	1.4%	NH	2	1.4%
AZ	2	1.4%	NJ	1	0.7%
CA	4	2.8%	NY	6	4.2%
CO	4	2.8%	OH	4	2.8%
CT	1	0.7%	OK	3	2.1%
FL	9	6.3%	OR	4	2.8%
GA	3	2.1%	PA	7	4.9%
IA	3	2.1%	RI	1	0.7%
ID	1	0.7%	SC	2	1.4%
IL	4	2.8%	SD	5	3.5%
IN	2	1.4%	TN	1	0.7%
MA	2	1.4%	TX	7	4.9%
MD	3	2.1%	VA	4	2.8%
MI	6	4.2%	VT	1	0.7%
MN	18	12.6%	WA	3	2.1%
MO	6	4.2%	WI	14	9.8%
MS	1	0.7%			

## 2021 Species and Mediums

View art\* at:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/usfwsHQ/albums/>

\*Please note that scans are low quality and not color-corrected.

All judging will be done viewing the originals in a controlled environment.

#	Species	Medium
1	Redhead	Acrylic
2	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
3	withdrawn	
4	Greater White-fronted Goose	Oil
5	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
6	Greater White-fronted Goose	Oil
7	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
8	King Eider	Acrylic
9	King Eider	Acrylic
10	Blue-winged Teal	Fabric
11	Redhead	Oil
12	Redhead	Acrylic
13	King Eider	Colored Pencil
14	Redhead	Acrylic
15	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
16	Redhead	Oil
17	withdrawn	
18	Greater White-fronted Goose	Oil
19	Redhead	Oil
20	Redhead	Acrylic
21	King Eider	Oil
22	King Eider	Acrylic
23	Redhead	Acrylic
24	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
25	King Eider	Acrylic
26	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic

27	Redhead	Acrylic
28	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
29	King Eider	Acrylic
30	Redhead	Acrylic
31	King Eider	Oil
32	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
33	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
34	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
35	withdrawn	
36	Redhead	Acrylic
37	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
38	Redhead	Acrylic
39	Ross's Goose	Oil
40	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
41	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
42	Redhead	Acrylic
43	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
44	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
45	Redhead	Oil
46	King Eider	Acrylic, Colored Pencil
47	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
48	Redhead	Acrylic
49	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
50	Redhead	Oil
51	Redhead	Oil
52	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
53	King Eider	Acrylic
54	withdrawn	
55	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
56	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
57	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
58	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
59	Ross's Goose	Oil
60	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
61	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
62	King Eider	Oil

63	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
64	Redhead	Colored Pencil
65	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
66	Greater White-fronted Goose	Graphite Pencil
67	Redhead	Acrylic
68	King Eider	Acrylic
69	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
70	Redhead	Acrylic
71	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
72	Redhead	Acrylic
73	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
74	King Eider	Acrylic
75	Redhead	Acrylic
76	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
77	Redhead	Oil
78	King Eider	Acrylic
79	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
80	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
81	King Eider	Oil
82	King Eider	Mixed
83	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
84	Redhead	Oil, Acrylic
85	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
86	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
87	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
88	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
89	Redhead	Acrylic
90	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
91	King Eider	Mixed
92	King Eider	Acrylic
93	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
94	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
95	Redhead	Acrylic
96	King Eider	Colored Pencil
97	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
98	Ross's Goose	Oil
99	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
100	Redhead	Mixed



101	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
102	Blue-winged Teal	Mixed
103	Redhead	Colored Pencil
104	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
105	Redhead	Acrylic
106	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
107	Redhead	Acrylic
108	Redhead	Acrylic
109	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
110	Redhead	Acrylic
111	King Eider	Oil
112	Redhead	Acrylic
113	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
114	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
115	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
116	Ross's Goose	Oil
117	withdrawn	
118	Blue-winged Teal	Mixed
119	withdrawn	
120	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
121	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
122	King Eider	Oil
123	King Eider	Oil
124	Blue-winged Teal	Oil
125	Redhead	Mixed
126	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
127	Redhead	Acrylic
128	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
129	Redhead	Acrylic
130	Redhead	Colored Pencil
131	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
132	Redhead	Acrylic
133	Redhead	Acrylic
134	Redhead	Acrylic
135	Redhead	Acrylic
136	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
137	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
138	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
139	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
140	Redhead	Oil

141	Blue-winged Teal	Acrylic
142	Redhead	Acrylic
143	Greater White-fronted Goose	Acrylic

## 2021 Eligible Species

- ***Ross's Goose***
- ***Greater White-fronted Goose***
- ***Blue-winged Teal***
- ***Redhead***
- ***King Eider***

The following table shows the species depicted by the artists this year. As you can see, the majority were Blue-winged Teal followed by Redheads.

- *Greater White-fronted Geese are depicted the fewest times. Why do you think this is?*
- *What is your favorite species? Which would you have entered?*

Species		
Greater White-fronted Goose	10	7.0%
Ross's Goose	14	9.9%
Blue-winged Teal	51	35.9%
Redhead	44	31.0%
King Eider	23	16.2%

## Ross's Goose

*Answer rossii*

Average length: 24 in

Average weight: 2.6-3.5 lbs



As adults these small geese are usually white with black wingtips although the rare blue morph has a white face, with a dark body and wings. Ross's geese are stocky with a short neck and stubby triangular pink bill. They lack the broad black edge along their bill which gives the Snow Goose its "grin".

They nest in huge colonies and among Snow Geese in the low arctic tundra of Canada, spending their days grazing on short vegetation in wetlands, meadows and agricultural fields.

Due to warming trends in the arctic, numbers have grown to the point where they may overgraze the tundra, causing cascading ecological effects.

## Greater White-fronted Goose

*Anser albifrons*

Average Length: 24-32 in

Average Weight: 4.3-7.3 lbs



This stocky goose nests across the Northern Hemisphere. Commonly referred to as a “Speckle-belly” due to the black splotches on its belly, the white face patch, vent and side stripe, orange legs and pinkish orange bill may be confused with the larger, domesticated Graylag Goose. The Graylag’s neck appears more striped and its bill and legs are more of a pink than orange.

Greater White-fronted Geese breed in the tundra. Pairs stay together through out the year and the young may stay with their parents for their first year or longer until they reach breeding age at 2.5 years old. They return to the same breeding area every year as well as often the same wintering area.

A fairly common species of goose west of the Mississippi River, an average of 269,000 are harvested in the U.S. each year.

## Blue-winged Teal

*Spatula discors*

Average length: 15.5 in

Average weight: 13 oz



Tiny and abundant, blue-winged teal are long-distance flyers; some migrate all the way to South America for the winter. They are among the latest ducks to migrate northward in the spring and one of the first to migrate southward in the fall. The North American Prairie Pothole Region is the heart of the blue-winged teal's breeding range. Male blue-winged teal in breeding plumage have brown bodies with dark speckling on the breast, slate-blue head, a white crescent behind the bill, and a small white patch in front of their black rear. Females are a patterned brown and in flight, they reveal a bold powder-blue patch on their covert feathers.

## Redhead

*Aythya americana*

Average length: 16-21 in

Average weight: 2.5 lbs



A medium-sized diving duck that can be seen throughout the U.S., males have a red head, black chest, and gray body. Females are a relatively uniform brown. Their bills are bluish-gray with a black tip. The largest wintering concentrations occur along the Laguna Madre bays of Texas and Mexico along the Gulf Coast. At times huge rafts, numbering into the tens of thousands can be seen feeding on seagrass. Nesting sites are usually in reedy ponds of the Great Plains and Prairie Pothole Region. Although many species of waterfowl will occasionally lay their eggs in another bird's nest, female Redheads are probably the most notorious waterfowl brood parasites, laying their eggs in Canvasback, Mallard as well as other species' nests. Although populations are currently stable, the loss of breeding habitat to development and wetland drainage, drought conditions in the West, disturbance by boaters, and collisions with powerlines and wind towers are among the threats they face.

## King Eider

*Somateria spectabilis*

Average Length: 18-25 in

Average Weight: 2.5-4.6 lbs



Male King Eiders are a large black and white sea duck with a light blue head, green cheek, and a red-orange bill. Modified shoulder feathers look may be raised during displays giving them a horned look to their back.

King Eider nest in the arctic tundra usually close to salt or fresh water. Once the young fledge, they move to salt water. The young do not breed their first year and typically remain at sea through their second winter.

At sea, King Eider eat shellfish, crustaceans, and algae. They forage by diving and can go to depths of 180 feet, greater than most other waterfowl species.

Strong fliers, King Eiders may cover over 9,000 miles a year flying between breeding, molting and wintering grounds.

Although heavily hunted in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Russia, oil and gas development, oil spills, habitat destruction and climate change are most likely the primary conservation concern for King Eider.

## Art Mediums

The Federal Duck Stamp entries may be in any medium the contestant chooses although photographs and computer-generated art is not allowed. Most entries are either drawn or painted although there are some mixed media entries.

The following table shows the media used by the artist this year. As you can see, the majority are done in acrylic or oil paints.

<b>Medium</b>		
acrylic	90	65.7%
acrylic/colored pencil	1	0.7%
acrylic/oil	1	0.7%
colored pencil	5	3.6%
fabric	1	0.7%
graphite pencil	1	0.7%
mixed media	6	4.4%
oil	32	23.4%

### Acrylic

One of the most common paints used by today's artists, acrylics are thicker and stronger than tempera or watercolor paint, faster drying than oil paints, and adheres to most bases such as canvas, wood, or metal. Acrylic paint is a water-based "plastic" paint; water-soluble when wet, it is insoluble when dry. Developed commercially in the 30s and 40s and perfected in the 50s



through 70s, this popular alternative to oil paint can also duplicate many of watercolor's unique characteristics when used in a fluid manner.

## **Oil**

Another commonly used paint by artists, color pigments are embedded in an oil such as linseed, walnut or sunflower. It is a very slow drying medium. Oil paintings have a long history - some of the oldest oil paintings are from the mid-seventh century A.D. and found in caves in Afghanistan.

## **Pencil, Graphite, Charcoal**

Many of us may have started sketches using pencils. Like a "regular" pencil, graphite is a gray lead color of different degrees of hardness. Hardness and quality of graphite depends on the fillers used. Artists add marks and layers to make areas darker. The texture of the paper they are being used on also influences their appearance. Charcoal is powdery and can tend to be messy. The artist may find it a difficult medium for small or detailed drawings.

## **Colored Pencil**

Like a regular pencil, the pigmented core is encased in wood or plastic which provides an easy grip. Pencils are extremely portable. Set up and clean up are also easier. Unlike student quality pencils, most professional artists use a higher grade of colored pencil with a higher degree of wax and pigments. Experienced colored pencil artists can produce finished drawings that resemble paintings.

**Fabric**

This year we had an entry that was done entirely in cloth. This creative use of material is accepted in the Contest because they meet the basic requirements. You can easily discern the eligible species and it meets the size and theme requirements.

**Mixed Medium**

Mixed medium refers to a work of art that combines various traditionally distinct visual art media. For example, a work on canvas that combines paint, ink, metal, “bling”, and collage could properly be called a "mixed media" work. Use of cloth, felt, or other textiles; beads, glitter, or other bling, are media that we usually see each year. Some artists mix pen, colored pencils, ink and other media to create their entries.

## Who are the 2021 Judges?

Nice Try! We cannot tell you now! The judges' biographies will be available AFTER the Contest.

In keeping with the regulations, the names of the judges will be announced on the first morning of the Contest. Care is taken to keep the judges sequestered so they cannot be influenced by anything they may see or hear. Care is taken that the artwork is judged fairly. This is why the entries are only identified by a number and judges are asked to refrain from following any of the artwork or artists preceding and during the Contest. The judges' first impressions of the entries should come at the Contest when they first view the originals. All of the judges' scoring should take place during the actual judging of each of the entries.

## How are the judges selected?

The panel of five judges and one alternate are selected from nominations submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. All the judges have one or more prerequisites: recognized art credentials, knowledge of the biology of the eligible waterfowl species, an understanding of the wildlife sporting world in which the Duck Stamp is used, an awareness of philately and the role the Duck Stamp plays in stamp collecting, and demonstrated support for the conservation of waterfowl and wetlands through

active involvement in the conservation community. Additionally, because of the mandatory theme, all the judges have an understanding and appreciation of the waterfowl hunting heritage and have the ability to recognize waterfowl hunting accessories.

## **What do the judges look for?**

They are looking for anatomical accuracy, artistic composition and suitability for a stamp image. The entries must also illustrate the theme of “celebrating our waterfowl hunting heritage.”

## What is a “Hunting Element”?

The 2021 Federal Duck Stamp Contest rules had the theme “Celebrating our Waterfowl Hunting Heritage”. All entries must include one of the five eligible waterfowl portrayed as a living bird and as the dominant focus of the entry - with an appropriate hunting-related accessory or scene to illustrate the special “waterfowl hunting heritage” theme.

Some of the following “elements” were incorporated into the different 2021 entries:

**Waterfowl Hunters** - several images show either single hunters or groups of hunters; for many people waterfowl hunting is part of a family tradition - a “coming of age” event, a chance to gain knowledge and spend time with a parent, grandparent or extended family member and friends.

**Waterfowl Hunting Dogs** - hunters need to retrieve the birds they shoot - sometimes they depend on their four-legged furry hunting partners - a good waterfowl hunting dog can help find a bird that has landed in tall brush, will help retrieve a duck that has landed out in the middle of the marsh, and are also willing to share snacks and keep their hunter company. The most popular waterfowl hunting dog breeds include Labrador Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, pointers and spaniels - hunters will happily debate which makes the best duck dog.

**Waterfowl Decoys** - are designed to attract birds into an area so they can come into range for the hunter. Decoys may be put in field, be mounted on stakes in shallow water, or tied to an anchor and floated.

One of the earliest known North American waterfowl decoys was made of tule bulrush stems and feathers and shaped and painted to resemble canvasbacks. Several of them were found 100 years ago in Lovelock Cave just outside of Las Vegas - they were used approximately 2000 years ago.

Decoy carving and painting has become an art form in itself. Some decoy makers have perfected their craft and their specific style can be identified. Hunting decoys may be made of plastic or wood or other material.

Placing a spread of decoys is also an art - knowing the species and their typical behavior, being able to guess which direction the birds may come in from, if they are local resident birds or migrating birds, how strong the wind and currents are, and where the hunter's blind is set.

**Duck Calls** - Sometimes hunters will also call waterfowl into an area. Often they will use a tube-like tool that is blown into to create a sound resembling the species they are trying to imitate. These instruments can be made of wood or plastic and have also become works of art. Building an effective repertoire of duck calls takes skill and practice. A duck calling competition may be rather noisy and raucous - just like the sound of a wetland with a lot of ducks on it!

**Hunting Blinds and Camouflage** - Birds have good eyesight and often the slightest movement or the mere sight of a human or dog will warn waterfowl from an area. Blinds can be made of reeds, wood, camouflage material or a variety of other materials that the hunter can hide behind. Most hunters also wear camouflage while hunting waterfowl. Most states do not require waterfowl hunters to wear orange.

**Boats** – Canoes, boats and other floatation devices may also be part of a waterfowl hunter’s equipment list - being able to get into the middle of a marsh with their decoys and dog could help the hunter get closer to the waterfowl. However, care must be taken that the boat is being in a legal manner while waterfowl hunting. For example, hunting while being concealed beneath the surface of the water or using a running motorboat could get you a hefty fine.

**Shotguns & Shotgun Shells** - Waterfowl hunters most often use a shotgun to hunt waterfowl. Laws are very strict as to the gauge of the shotgun, the number of shells it can hold, and the type of shot used to hunt waterfowl.

**Bow & Arrows** – Indigenous hunters used arrows, nets and traps to capture waterfowl.

**Managed waterfowl areas as the background of habitat scenes** - Several artists added a sign\* to indicate their hunting scene was taking place on or near a National Waterfowl Refuge or Waterfowl Production Area. The “Blue Goose” mascot is another of Ding Darling’s lasting legacies to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and our wildlife

conservation. Some artists had other favorite hunting places that they portrayed in their entries which may represent private or other public hunting areas.

**Bird Bands** – These metal rings have unique numbers and are placed around the leg like a bracelet. Bands allow biologists to follow the bird's movements and measure harvest and survival rates. Since the early 1950's, crews of government biologists gather across Canada and the U.S. to bait traps and lure waterfowl so they can be fitted with bands. Many areas are extremely remote and banding can be hard but satisfying work. The 2020 and 2021 banding efforts were also affected by COVID – most banding for the past two years was only done in the U.S. You can read more about waterfowl banding at <<https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/bird-banding.php>>. If you come across a banded bird, please report it at <[www.reportband.gov](http://www.reportband.gov)>, giving the location, date, and how the band was recovered – you will add to the information on waterfowl and you can keep the band.

\*Note that no lettering or numbers are allowed on entries - this is why you cannot read words on the signs or numbers on the bird bands!



## Who won the 2020 Contest?

The 2020 Contest was also held virtually, with the judges working from Falls Church, Virginia. It was won by Richard Clifton. His acrylic entry of a drake Lesser Scaup was chosen over 137 other entries.



This is Richard's second Federal Duck Stamp, his first win is the 2007-2008 Ring-necked Duck pair. He has illustrated over 50 other conservation stamps, including the 1996 Australia Duck Stamp. He has been named Ducks Unlimited Artist of the Year three times and his artwork has been featured on magazine covers, t-shirts and other products.

Richard usually displays at top national wildlife art shows including Easton Waterfowl Festival and the Southeastern Wildlife Exposition.

He and his wife, Terri, live on their historic family farm in Milford, Delaware. He describes himself as an avid hunter and a casual birder. A self-taught artist, he shares his love for conservation with students and young artists.

The Duck Stamp Office will be celebrating Richard's second win in person, as soon as we are "back to normal".

## How many times have the various species been depicted on a stamp?

American Wigeon	3	Hooded Merganser	3
American Black Duck	1	King Eider	1
Barrrow's Goldeneye	1	Lesser Scaup	2
Black Scoter	1	Long-tailed Duck	2
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	2	Mallard	6
Blue Goose	1	Mottled Duck	1
Blue-winged Teal	1	Nene	1
Brant	1	Northern Pintail	5
Bufflehead	1	Northern Shoveler	1
Canada Goose	5	Red-breasted Merganser	1
Canvasback	6	Redhead	4
Cinnamon Teal	2	Ring-necked Duck	2
Common Eider	1	Ross's Goose	3
Common Goldeneye	2	Ruddy Duck	3
Common Merganser	1	Snow Geese	4
Emperor Goose	1	Spectacled Eider	1
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1	Steller's Eider	1
Gadwall	1	Surf Scoter	1
Grater White-fronted Goose	2	Trumpeter Swan	2
Greater Scaup	2	Tundra Swan	1
Green-winged Teal	2	White-winged Scoter	1
Harlequin Duck	1	Wood Duck	4

## Historic Stamp Artists, Species & Media

Stamp Year	Artist	State	Species	Medium
1934-1935	J.N. Darling	DC	Mallard	Brush and Ink
1935-1936	Frank W. Benson	MA	Canvasback	Black and White Wash Painting
1936-1937	Richard E. Bishop	PA	Canada Goose	Etching
1937-1938	J.D. Knap	NY	Greater Scaup	Black and White Wash Painting
1938-1939	Roland Clark	NY	Northern Pintail	Etching
1939-1940	Lynn Bougue Hunt	MI	Green-winged Teal	Pencil Drawing
1940-1941	Francis L. Jaques	NY	Black Duck	Black and White Wash Painting
1941-1942	E.R. Kalmbach	DC	Ruddy Duck	Black and White Wash Painting
1942-1943	A.Lassel Ripley	MA	American Wigeon	Pen and Pencil
1943-1944	Walter E. Bohl	WI	Wood Duck	Dry Point Etching
1944-1945	Walter A. Weber	DC	White-fronted Goose	Black and White Wash Painting
1945-1946	Owen J. Gromme	WI	Northern Shoveler	Black and White Wash Painting
1946-1947	Robert W. Hines	VA	Redhead	Pen and Ink and wash
1947-1948	Jack Murray	MA	Snow Goose	Wash and Tempera
1948-1949	Maynard Reece	IA	Bufflehead	Wash and Tempera
1949-1950	"Roge" E. Preuss	MN	Common Goldeneye	Black and White Wash Painting
1950-1951	Walter A. Weber	DC	Trumpeter Swan	Black and white wash and gouache
1951-1952	Maynard Reece	IA	Gadwall	Black and white wash and tempera
1952-1953	John H. Dick	SC	Harlequin Duck	Black and White Wash
1953-1954	Clayton B. Seagears	NY	Blue-winged Teal	India Ink Wash
1954-1955	Harvey D. Sandstrom	MN	Ring-necked Duck	Black and white watercolor
1955-1956	Stanley Stearns	NY	Snow Goose	Ink and Pencil
1956-1957	Edward J. Bierly	VA	Common Merganser	Black and white watercolor
1957-1958	Jackson Miles Abbott	VA	American Eider	Black and white watercolor
1958-1959	Leslie C. Kouba	MN	Canada Goose	Black and white wash

1959-1960	Maynard Reece	IA	Mallard w Labrador Retriever	Black and white wash and tempera
1960-1961	John A. Ruthven	OH	Redhead	Black and white watercolor
1961-1962	Edward A. Morris	OR	Mallard	Black and white watercolor
1962-1963	Edward A. Morris	OR	Northern Pintail	Black and white wash drawing
1963-1964	Edward J. Bierly	VA	Brant	Black and white watercolor
1964-1965	Stanley Stearns	MD	Nene	Black and white watercolor
1965-1966	Roy Jenkins	MT	Canvasback	Black and white wash drawing
1966-1967	Stanley Stearns	MD	Tundra Swan	Black and white tempera
1967-1968	Leslie C. Kouba	MN	Long-tailed Duck	Wash and Tempera
1968-1969	C.G. Pritchard	NE	Hooded Merganser	Black and white wash drawing
1969-1970	Maynard Reece	IA	White-winged Scoter	Black and white wash drawing
1970-1971	Edward J. Bierly	VA	Ross's Goose	Watercolor
1971-1972	Maynard Reece	IA	Cinnamon Teal	Full-color wash
1972-1973	Arthur M. Cook	MN	Emperor Goose	Watercolor
1973-1974	Lee LeBlanc	MI	Steller's Eider	Opaque watercolor
1974-1975	David A Maass	MN	Wood Duck	Oil
1975-1976	James L. Fisher	PA	Canvasback Decoy	Watercolor
1976-1977	Alderson Magee	ID	Canada Goose	India Ink Scratch Board
1977-1978	Martin R. Murk	WI	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
1978-1979	Albert Earl Gilbert	CT	Hooded Merganser	Watercolor
1979-1980	Ken Michaelson	CA	Green-winged Teal	Gouache
1980-1981	Richard W. Plasschaert	MN	Mallard	Acrylic
1981-1982	John S. Wilson	SD	Ruddy Duck	Gouache
1982-1983	David A Maass	MN	Canvasback	Oil
1983-1984	Phil Scholer	MN	Northern Pintail	Acrylic
1984-1985	William C Morris	AL	American Wigeon	Watercolor
1985-1986	Gerald Mobley	OK	Cinnamon Teal	Watercolor
1986-1987	Burton E Moore, JR	SC	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	Acrylic

1987-1988	Arthur G. Anderson	WI	Redhead	Acrylic
1988-1989	Daniel Smith	MT	Snow Goose	Acrylic
1989-1990	Neil R. Anderson	NE	Lesser Scaup	Gouache
1990-1991	James Hautman	MN	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	Acrylic
1991-1992	Nancy Howe	VT	King Eider	Acrylic
1992-1993	Joseph Hautman	NJ	Spectacled Eider	Acrylic
1993-1994	Bruce Miller	MN	Canvasback	Acrylic
1994-1995	Neil R. Anderson	NE	Red-breasted Merganser	Gouache
1995-1996	James Hautman	MN	Mallard	Acrylic
1996-1997	Wilhelm Gobel	MD	Surf Scoter	Oil
1997-1998	Robert Hautman	MN	Canada Goose	Acrylic
1998-1999	Robert Steiner	CA	Barrow's Goldeneye	Acrylic
1999-2000	James Hautman	MN	Greater Scaup	Acrylic
2000-2001	Adam Grimm	OH	Mottled Duck	Oil
2001-2002	Robert Hautman	MN	Northern Pintail	Acrylic
2002-2003	Joseph Hautman	MN	Black Scoter	Acrylic
2003-2004	Ron Louque	VA	Snow Goose	Acrylic
2004-2005	Scot Storm	MN	Redhead	Acrylic
2005-2006	Mark Anderson	SD	Hooded Merganser	Acrylic
2006-2007	Sherrie Russell- Meline	CA	Ross's Goose	Acrylic
2007-2008	Richard Clifton	DE	Ring-necked Duck	Acrylic
2008-2009	Joseph Hautman	MN	Northern Pintail	Acrylic
2009-2010	Joshua Spies	SD	Long-tailed Duck	Acrylic
2010-2011	Robert Bealle	MD	American Wigeon	Oil
2011-2012	James Hautman	MN	White-fronted Goose	Acrylic
2012-2013	Joseph Hautman	MN	Wood Duck	Acrylic
2013-2014	Robert Steiner	CA	Common Goldeneye	Acrylic
2014-2015	Adam Grimm	SD	Canvasback	Acrylic
2015-2016	Jennifer Miller	NY	Ruddy Duck	Acrylic
2016-2017	Joseph Hautman	MN	Trumpeter Swan	Acrylic
2017-2018	James Hautman	MN	Canada Goose	Acrylic
2018-2019	Robert Hautman	MN	Mallard	Acrylic
2019-2020	Scot Storm	MN	Wood Duck	Acrylic
2020-2021	Eddie LeRoy	AL	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	Acrylic
2021-2022	Richard Clifton	DE	Lesser Scaup	Acrylic

## Artists who have Designed Multiple Stamps

Artist	State	Year	Species
Neil R. Anderson	NE	1989-1990	Lesser Scaup
Neil R. Anderson	NE	1994-1995	Red-breasted Merganser
Edward J. Bierly	VA	1956-1957	Common Merganser
Edward J. Bierly	VA	1963-1964	Brant
Edward J. Bierly	VA	1970-1971	Ross's Goose
Richard Clifton	DE	2007-2008	Ring-necked Duck
Richard Clifton	DE	2021-2022	Lesser Scaup
Adam Grimm	OH	2000-2001	Mottled Duck
Adam Grimm	SD	2014-2015	Canvasback
James Hautman	MN	1995-1996	Mallard
James Hautman	MN	1999-2000	Greater Scaup
James Hautman	MN	2017-2018	Canada Goose
James Hautman	MN	1990-1991	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
James Hautman	MN	2011-2012	White-fronted Goose
Joseph Hautman	NJ	1992-1993	Spectacled Eider
Joseph Hautman	MN	2002-2003	Black Scoter
Joseph Hautman	MN	2008-2009	Northern Pintail
Joseph Hautman	MN	2012-2013	Wood Duck
Joseph Hautman	MN	2016-2017	Trumpeter Swan
Robert Hautman	MN	1997-1998	Canada Goose
Robert Hautman	MN	2001-2002	Northern Pintail
Robert Hautman	MN	2018-2019	Mallard
Leslie C. Kouba	MN	1958-1959	Canada Goose
Leslie C. Kouba	MN	1967-1968	Long-tailed Duck
David A Maass	MN	1974-1975	Wood Duck
David A Maass	MN	1982-1983	Canvasback
Edward A. Morris	OR	1961-1962	Mallard
Edward A. Morris	OR	1962-1963	Northern Pintail
Maynard Reece	IA	1948-1949	Bufflehead
Maynard Reece	IA	1951-1952	Gadwall
Maynard Reece	IA	1959-1960	Mallard w Labrador Retriever
Maynard Reece	IA	1969-1970	White-winged Scoter
Maynard Reece	IA	1971-1972	Cinnamon Teal

Stanley Stearns	NY	1955-1956	Snow Goose
Stanley Stearns	MD	1964-1965	Nene
Stanley Stearns	MD	1966-1967	Tundra Swan
Robert Steiner	CA	1998-1999	Barrow's Goldeneye
Robert Steiner	CA	2013-2014	Common Goldeneye
Scot Storm	MN	2004-2005	Redhead
Scot Storm	MN	2019-2020	Wood Duck
Walter A. Weber	DC	1944-1945	White-fronted Goose
Walter A. Weber	DC	1950-1951	Trumpeter Swan

## Other Frequently Asked Questions

### **How many entries are there?**

143 entries received; the panel will judge 137

### **Why are the entries displayed as they are?**

We try to make the artwork as uniform as possible to make sure that there is nothing to outwardly bias the judges. As a result, the rules specify that the art must all be the same size, all horizontal, and must have a plain white mat over it.

Artwork must be postmarked between June 1 and August 15. As it arrives in the Duck Stamp Office all art is numbered in the order it is received. This number is the only way the art will be identified until after the judging is final.

### **Why are some numbers missing?**

Paintings were withdrawn for several reasons prior to the contest. Sometimes the artists realized they had not followed all the directions, their entry was damaged in shipping, or the artist decided they were not happy with their entry.

### **Who has won the contest the most times?**

Artist Maynard Reece designed the artwork for the stamp 5 times and became the first to have this many stamps to his credit. Minnesota brothers, Joe Hautman and Jim Hautman, have each won 5 contests.

### **When an artist wins, what do they get?**

They are acknowledged with publicity and media recognition. As part of the commendation, the artist



receives a signed pane of Duck Stamps from the Secretary of Interior.

### **How many contests have there been?**

The Duck stamp has been in existence since 1934 but the first open contest was held in 1949. Up until then the art was commissioned. 65 artists submitted 88 designs for the first contest. Now, each artist is limited to one entry.

### **Can you tell me who the artist is?**

The names of the artist are withheld until after the contest.

### **Can I hold the artwork to get a better look?**

No, we ask that you do not touch the artwork.

### **Is abstract art eligible?**

Yes! Artists are encouraged to use a style and media of hand-illustrated/created art that is comfortable for them. Just make sure that the rules are followed - these include size requirements, adherence to themes, recognizable eligible species, and others.

Please note that we do not accept photography or computer-generated entries, and there cannot be numbers or writing of any kind on the front of the entries. Please review all the rules to make sure you do not inadvertently get yourself disqualified.

### **Why aren't the band numbers or words on the signs legible?**

One of the rules for the entries is that they must be free of all writing - this includes numbers on bird bands, lettering on signs, artists' signatures, slogans or any other scrollwork.

**Is the art for sale? How can I contact the artist?**

The art is the property of the artist. Following the contest, we can give you the artist's name, but not their address or phone number. This is a privacy act issue. We recommend that you do a web search to find the artist. Most artists have websites where they feature and sell their artwork.

**What happens to the artwork once the contest is over?**

The top 15-20 scoring pieces of artwork are held by the Duck Stamp Office and sent on a tour around the country. They are exhibited for the next 14 months at art shows, museums, National Wildlife Refuges, and many other venues. All art is sent back to the artists.

**What is the Junior Duck Stamp Program?**

Each year students from all 50 states, Washington D.C., and the U.S. Territories are invited to learn about waterfowl and wetlands. As the "final project" students share what they have learned by submitting a painting or drawing to their state competition. Each year one winner is chosen to represent their state in a national competition. There are scholarship prizes for the top placing students and a stamp is made from the overall winner. For nearly 30 years, Junior Duck Stamps have been sold to raise funds for this conservation education program.

## 2021 National Junior Duck Stamp Winner

In 2021, 18-year-old Margaret McMullen's pair of Hooded Mergansers was selected as the winning entry from over 9,000 entries. This is the first win for this Kansas artist although Margaret has taken the Best of Show for the state for several years.



Margaret was honored at the Wichita, KS Cabela's at a small event this year. At some point we hope to honor nationally



for her fine work. Her artwork will be on display with the traveling art exhibit through May 2022 as well as at state exhibits.

Margaret enjoys photography and her rescue pup – a beautiful Australian Shepherd.

We hope to see more from Margaret through the years.

## Do we know what is happening in 2022?

Yes, we are making plans for an inperson and public judging event! Next year's Contest will be held at the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum in Bismarck, North Dakota on September 23 & 24, 2022.

Our local hosts and the event planning committee members invite you to join us in the heart of the Prairie Pothole Region – America's Duck Factory. There are

63 national wildlife refuges in the state that offer superb wildlife habitat as well as outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, bird watching, and wildlife photography. Come experience the wetlands, grasslands, coulees and coteaus. You can also explore the cultural traditions of the prairie states by visiting the many historical sites and interpretive centers.

As plans develop, we will post more information on our website.



National  
Wildlife Refuge  
Association

**NORTH DAKOTA  
NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST**

## 2022 Contest Rules and Eligible Species

The rules brochure for the 2022 Contest will be published by January on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Duck Stamp Contest website. Please read and follow all the rules in the brochure to avoid being disqualified.

There will not be a theme for the 2022 Contest and the inclusion of waterfowl hunting accessories and scenes will be *optional*.

One or more of the 2022 Eligible Species must be portrayed alive and as the dominant, central focus of the entry.

### 2022 Species

- Tundra Swan
- Mottled Duck
- Green-winged Teal
- American Wigeon
- Barrow's Goldeneye

### Tentative 2023 Species

- Snow Goose
- American Black Duck
- Northern Pintail
- Ring-necked Duck
- Harlequin Duck

Thank you for helping make the  
2021 Contest a success!!

