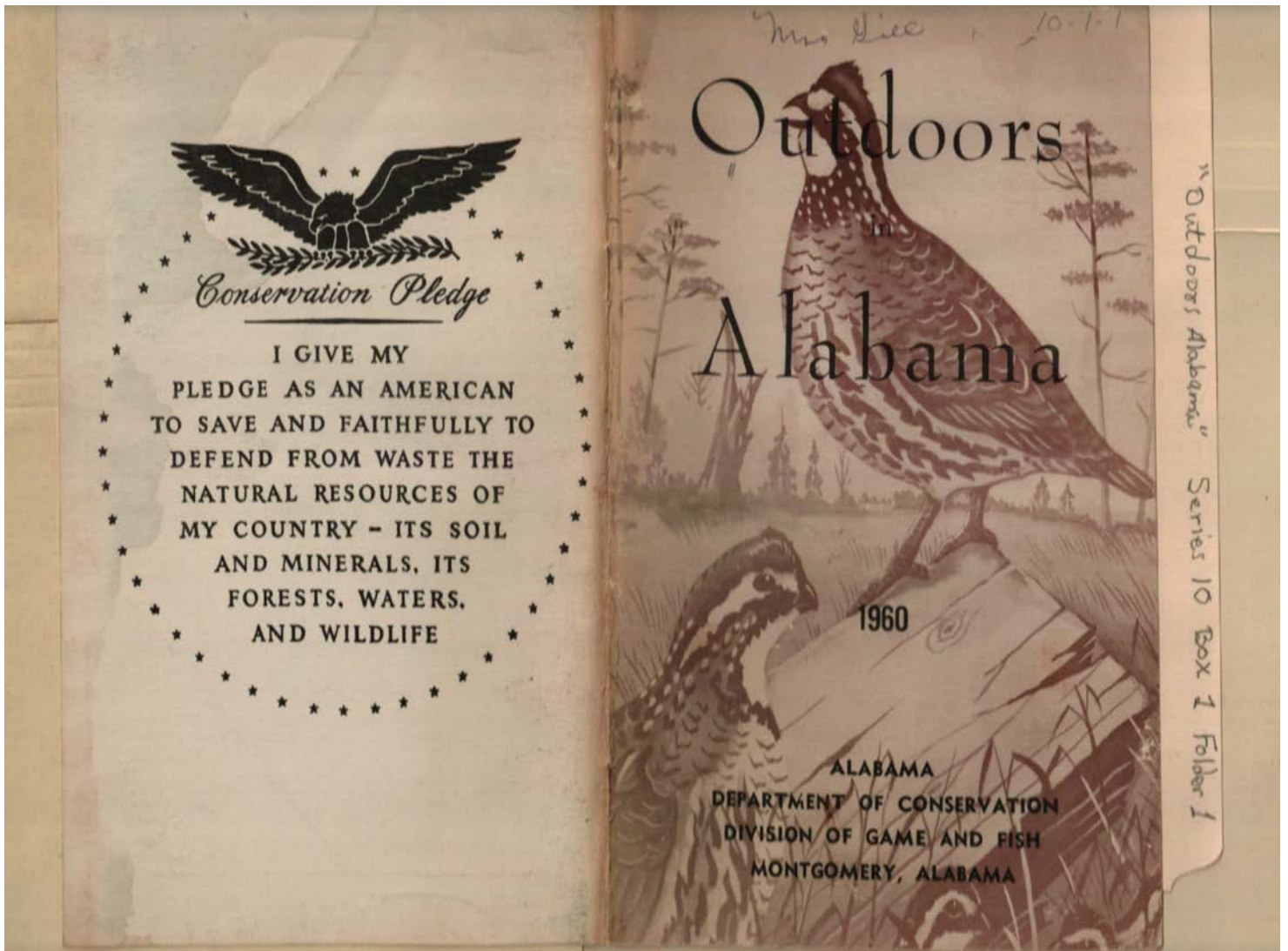


Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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**Names:**

Department of  
Conservation

Outdoors Alabama

**Places:**

Montgomery, AL

**Types:**

booklet

**Dates:**

1960

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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**I**n spite of modern farming methods and the recent growth of cattle farming in Alabama the o possum seems to be holding its own throughout the state and in many localities might be actually increasing in numbers.

The o possum is in a class by itself in that it is the only marsupial or pouched animal found on the North American continent. The young o possums are born prematurely, from six to twelve in number and the mother places them in the pouch where they remain for about six to eight weeks. They feed from teats in the side of the mother's pouch.

O possum food consists of fruit, berries, insects, carrion and some nuts. Though this interesting creature is not considered a game or food animal in the state of Alabama it is frequently hunted as a nocturnal sport and when prepared properly is quite a tasty dish.

This booklet includes reprints of drawings by Artist Claude Peacock which have been made during the past few years for ALABAMA CONSERVATION, a magazine published by the Alabama Department of Conservation. Sketches including vital facts about each of the species of wildlife and plants included in this publication were also written by Peacock and edited by George M. Kyle, Chief of Information and Education for the Department.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Kyle, George M.

O'possum

Peacock, Claude

**Types:**

booklet

drawing

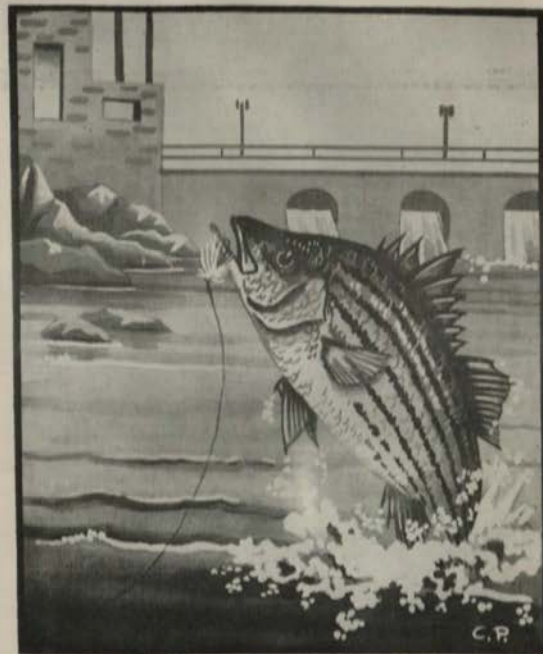


The Fox Squirrel, like its smaller cousin the gray squirrel, is found over the entire State of Alabama. It seems to be more numerous in the pine thickets of the central counties and along hills and valleys where pines and hardwoods overlap.

The habits of the fox squirrel are also different from the gray. It is a lazy creature and is found more often stretched out on a limb sunning itself than bouncing about searching for food in the manner of its smaller cousin. For this reason the fox squirrel is not as frequently seen as the gray unless the hunter is using dogs.

Fox squirrels feed on mast, berries and fruit but they seem to be partial to the pine burrs and seeds therein. These animals also show a fondness for fresh corn and can be destructive pests once they have found this food close to nesting sites.

There are three color phases of the fox squirrel in Alabama. The brown and black which is by far the most common; the black and gray or white which is rarely found.



The STRIPED BASS, also called Rock Bass, is one of the largest game fish to be found in Alabama.

This fish is predominantly a salt water one coming into fresh water to spawn. Although "Stripers" may be caught in any month of the year, it is in the spring months that they appear in any number in the Alabama rivers and creeks that are a part of the Alabama River system.

Favorite striped bass fishing grounds are the rushing waters below the big power dams. Stopped by the dams, the big fish linger for several days no doubt searching for a means to go on further upstream.

These salt water bass may weigh up to the world's record for southern streams which weighed one hundred and forty pounds.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Fox Squirrel

Striped Bass

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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Every Fall the CHIMNEY SWIFTS (also called Chimney Sweeps) migrate through Alabama on their journey to the Gulf of Mexico.  
In the Summer these interesting little birds nest all over the state in chimneys both in large cities and rural communities.  
Before civilized man's advent into this country the Chimney Swifts built their nests in hollow trees and stumps. Now they use chimneys almost altogether. Sometimes several pair will use the inside of the same chimney for their nesting sites.  
These birds live altogether on insects and for this reason are most beneficial to the farmer.  
The Chimney Swift is the only bird known that can beat its wings alternately, this unusual faculty enabling it to be the most maneuverable bird that flies.



A much maligned bird is the well-known **LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE**, commonly called Butcher Bird and known in some sections of the state as French Mockingbird.  
The shrike is one of the birds most useful to Alabama farmers as it preys constantly on mice, grasshoppers and small sparrows. Occasionally it may attack a small song bird and it has been known to come inside a porch and kill canaries in cages made of coarse mesh wire.  
Though a predator, the shrike, like the small Sparrow Hawk, is one of the state's most beneficial birds. Because of a peculiar habit of impaling its small victims on thorns the shrike was given the name "butcher bird." Many times the bizarre sight of a shrike's nest may be spotted low in a hawthorn bush, surrounded by various bugs, mice and possibly a sparrow, all impaled on the long thorns found on this plant.  
The shrike is found over the entire state and does not migrate with the coming of winter. In years of extreme cold weather the northern section of Alabama may be visited by the slightly larger member of this family, the Northern Shrike.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Chimney Swifts

Loggerhead Shrike

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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A bird often seen in the bays and inland waterways of Alabama is the double-crested Cormorant. This interesting bird likes to perch on the many buoys and stumps that line the boat canals and piers. Often it is seen in the same locale as its cousin, the water-turkey. The cormorant lives primarily on fish and at one time was considered a menace to some of the fresh water game fish, however a sincere study by biologists proved that the diet of the cormorant was made up almost altogether of fish of no value to man.

The cormorant is an excellent swimmer using at times both its webbed feet and its wings as a propellant. It can stay under water a remarkable length of time. Both quiet and inconspicuous, the cormorant makes a rather raucous croak, not unlike that of a bull-frog. This sound is made only when it is alarmed. This bird is found in the coastal areas of the state the year round.



**T**HE PICKEREL WEED is an aquatic plant found in stagnant ponds and slow-moving streams. It may be found over the entire State though it is more abundant in the Southern low section of Alabama. This plant is found in the same places as is the arrowhead plant but the pickerel weed is a bit larger, attaining a height of three feet. The leaves are thicker and more glossy than are the leaves of the arrowhead. Individual plants vary in structure, some being narrow and tall, others being thick and rather rounded at the leaf ends.

The pickerel weed makes an attractive plant for lily pools. In the Fall it produces its seeds which fall into the water, making an attractive food for wild and domestic water fowl.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Cormorant, Double  
Crested

Pickerel Weed

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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One of the most animated wild creatures of Alabama woodlands is the Flying Squirrel. This little animal, about one-third the size of the common Eastern gray squirrel, is quite numerous over the entire State though it shows some preference for the nut trees such as beech and hickory with acorns being next in choice.

Probably few people have ever seen a flying squirrel though they frequent city parks just as do their larger cousins. This is due to the fact that the flying squirrels are entirely nocturnal in habit and avoid being out in sunlight. Their nesting habits are similar to the gray and on cold winter days as many as a dozen will roll up together in one nest.

Of course these creatures do not "fly" but glide from some high perch downward. A flat sheath of skin connected to each ankle acts as a parachute and the soft, velvet-like tail serves as a rudder. The distance that the squirrel can glide is due largely to the height of its taking-off place and the wind.



The night hawk or bull-bat, as it is commonly called, should earn the respect of all Alabamians, especially the farmers.

This unusual bird lives entirely on insects caught on the wing and its stomach bulges with countless insects which are injurious to men and crops. The night hawk has a small bill but its mouth opening is so enormous that a golf ball can be forced into it. The bird flies through the air in a rather erratic manner, diving after the various insects and bugs with its mouth wide open.

The night hawk builds its nest on the flat roofs of buildings and occasionally in open pasture land. The sight of a night hawk blending into the flat roof of a building is one of nature's most spectacular examples of camouflage. Even at the close distance of ten feet it could easily be mistaken for a piece of trash or a rock.

In the fall the night hawks leave Alabama and migrate to South America where they spend the winter. It is one of nature's greatest travelers, some of them migrating from one arctic circle to the other.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Flying Squirrel

Night Hawk

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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The Armadillo has always been considered a native of Texas and Mexico, a few wanderers occasionally being seen in Louisiana.

However, in recent years this strange mammal has migrated across the Mississippi River and is now found in the coastal counties of Alabama. As a matter of fact, its numbers seem to be increasing rapidly enough to raise some concern among farmers and biologists.

Armadillos are small burrowing animals that feed primarily on ants and a few bugs and insects. They are slow moving and rather dull witted, depending on hard armor-like skin for protection. When attacked, the Armadillo rolls up in a ball with its flat head pressed against its abdomen making it almost invulnerable to animals and birds of prey.

The Armadillo's teeth are poorly developed and it is quite inoffensive and not at all dangerous. It does have powerful feet and claws for digging. Its burrows, if numerous enough, could be detrimental to farms and livestock.



One of the most spirited creatures of Alabama's woodlands is the Eastern Chipmunk or Ground Squirrel. In shape and general manner the chipmunk is a small counter-part of its big brother the gray squirrel. The chipmunk is about a third the size of the squirrel though it is somewhat larger than the flying squirrel.

The ground squirrel is found sparingly over the entire state but is most abundant in the hills and rocky mountain areas of the Northern and Eastern sections of Alabama. The chipmunk likes to sun itself on some open bare rock but desires a clump of bushes or trees to run to in time of danger. Its favorite haunts are rock piles or fence rows with boulders scattered nearby.

The chipmunk builds a nest underground and is quite intelligent in picking out a site that is hard to locate and it seems very careful not to make so many tracks to its nest as to attract attention. Twice a year it brings forth a brood of some four or five young.

This active little creature falls prey to many natural predators, such as the weasel which can go anywhere the chipmunk can.

Like all rodents the chipmunk should not be allowed to become too numerous in a given area as it can be quite destructive, especially to bird's nests and small nut trees.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

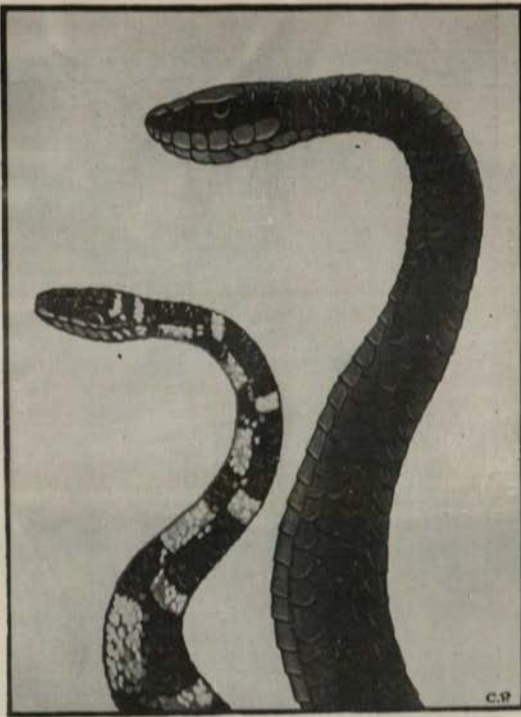
**Names:**

Armadillo

Eastern Chipmunk

**Types:**

drawing



Alabama is a permanent home for many species of serpents and nearly all of them are beneficial to the farmer. With the exception of the Copperhead, rattlesnake and water moccasin, and in a few coastal counties the coral snake, all of these many snakes are non-poisonous.

For the most part these non-poisonous reptiles feed on rodents and other snakes. Two of these non-poisonous, beneficial snakes are pictured above. The smaller snake is the common king snake which has alternate yellow and black patches down its body. The king snake feeds almost entirely on other snakes and shows a decided preference for the poisonous ones. It kills its prey by constriction and seems totally immune to the poison of its victim. Another beneficial snake is the yellow spotted kingsnake erroneously called "guinea snake".

The other snake pictured above is the Indigo snake and is the longest snake in America sometimes reaching a length of nine feet.



THE CRAPPIE—One of Alabama's most sought after fish is the Black Crappie and the light colored crappie or white perch.

This fish is found all over the state in both running streams and ponds but it seems to flourish best in the artificial lakes of the central and northern sections of the state.

Though the crappie is a poor fighter as sporting fish go, it will bite under many conditions and once a school is located literally hundreds may be caught before the school is depleted.

The meat of this fish is firm and sweet, having a better flavor than many of its gamier cousins such as the bass.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Crappie

Snakes

**Types:**

drawing





*OLD PADDLE-TAIL, the Beaver, is an excellent example of what scientific conservation practices can do. In the late twenties, beavers were seldom seen in Alabama except in the most remote swamps. Even there they carried on their dam building under such difficulties that in the late thirties the law clamped down and made the taking of their hides for fur purposes illegal.*

*Today, beavers are found in more Alabama counties than you can shake a stick at. Occasionally they are seen on the outskirts of the more populated areas, either in creeks and streams or in artificial ponds.*

*The beaver in planning canals and ditches to float distant trees and tree limbs to his dam shows a high degree of intelligence. The fact that the beaver depends largely on high water to float the trees to his dam after he has dug the canals show a power of reasoning seldom seen in the entire animal kingdom. He is nature's greatest engineer.*



*THE FAVORED DUCK with Alabama hunters is the Mallard. From every standpoint this fine game bird well deserves this prestige. A winter resident that takes advantage of much warmer climate he finds here than if he had remained home, the Mallard migrates down from the far reaches of the north and northwest—many of them journeying all the way from the Arctic Circle. Occasionally a few nest here, though their numbers are negligible by comparison with those that annually migrate.*

*One of the largest and hardiest of America's waterfowl, the Mallard can adapt itself to almost any environment so long as there is a puddle of water on which to float. Because of this adaptability, the Mallard has been bred into many strains of domestic ducks.*

*It is a surface feeding duck whose food is almost all vegetable in character. It has a hardy appetite and will eat the seeds and leaves, and other parts, of grasses, duckweeds, wild celery and other water plants. It is fond of acorns and rice and will eat water insects, mollusks, crustacea and small fish. In spite of this varied diet, its meat is firm and delicious.*

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Beaver

Mallard Duck

**Types:**

drawing



The ALLIGATOR GAR is one of Alabama's most undesirable predatory fish.

This ugly monster, largest of the gar family, is found occasionally over the entire State but seems to be most numerous in the southern and western sections. It prefers sluggish waters and often is found in the large cypress swamps which are fed by river tributaries.

This fish is quite destructive to the State's game fish and its appearance in numbers is watched with some concern by State Biologists.

The alligator gar has been known to reach a length of nine feet and a weight of over three hundred pounds.



THE NUTRIA was brought into this country some years ago and has now become so plentiful that it is almost considered a native. Its real name is coypu and it originally came from South America.

The Nutria is a member of the rat family being a large duplicate of its brother the Muskrat. However, the Nutria is much larger.

Its coat of fine, soft fur is quite like the beaver, in fact the Nutria is sought after commercially because its hide is used as imitation beaver.

This rat-like animal is nocturnal in habits though it may be seen on dark, cloudy days. It feeds almost altogether on aquatic vegetation though if driven by hunger it will turn cannibalistic.

The Nutria is found along the coast in the same habitat as the muskrat but its appearance is noted farther north in the State with the passing of the years.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Alligator Gar

Nutria

**Types:**

drawing



The osprey is one of Alabama's most interesting birds. This rather large bird which is often called "fish hawk" or "fish eagle" is found anywhere in the state where there are suitable nesting places and large bodies of water.

Quite often it uses the abandoned nest of an owl or eagle. The osprey builds onto the old nest with large sticks and brush and it may use the same nest year after year.

The fish hawk is far more successful as a fisherman than man as it seldom fails to catch a fish after its drop of some fifty feet to the surface of the water. An interesting habit of this bird of prey is that after it has caught a fish it adjusts the fish in its claws head first to make for less wind resistance.

Quite often the osprey tries to catch a fish too large for it to carry and as it cannot always release its hold on the fish it is dragged beneath the surface of the water and drowned. Fishermen sometimes find a dead osprey in their fish nets with the feet still clinging to the large fish which has also died from the wounds.



THE POLYPHEMUS MOTH was named after a one-eyed giant in Greek Mythology because of its large size and the "eye spots" on the back wing.

This is one of the largest and most beautiful of the North American moths. It is found over the entire State of Alabama. Its cocoons are easily found in the Winter and early Spring before the trees have put out their leaves. Most of the cocoons can be seen hanging to the bare limbs of such trees as oak, hickory, birch and maple. One of its favorite trees in Alabama seems to be the winged elm pictured above.

The silk from the cocoons of the Polyphemus is fine and quite strong, however all attempts to commercialize the silk from the cocoons have so far ended in failure.

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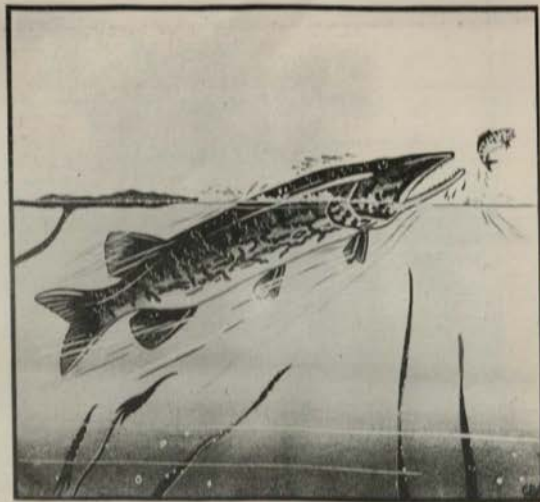
**Names:**

Osprey

Polyphemus Moth

**Types:**

drawing



The Pickerel, or Jack, is easily identified by its long torpedo-like body. It has very short and blunt dorsal and ventral fins placed at the extreme end of the body. It has a long, lean jaw-line with each jaw lined with sharp needle-like teeth. The mouth is hard and crusty. Because of these physical features it is a tough adversary when caught on either hook and line or artificial baits.

Pickerels live in both running water and quiet, sometimes even stagnant lakes. They have a penchant for feeding on both the eggs and young of all species of fish, to say nothing of larger fish devoured.



The Virginia, or White-tailed, Deer is found over the entire Eastern United States and is found in many counties of Alabama. Due to well planned conservation measures the whitetail is making a marked increase in numbers, more having been killed in the last few seasons than have been reported killed annually in the last thirty years.

The White-tail is a fairly large deer measuring approximately five feet in length and often weighing close to 300 pounds.

This deer's antlers differ from those of most other deer in pointing forward as they rise, a short distance from the forehead.

White-tail deer are hardy animals and given reasonable protection from overhunting, should remain for a long time as Alabama's most prized game animal.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Pickerel

White-tailed Deer

**Types:**

drawing



The American alligator is almost extinct within the borders of the State of Alabama. On rare occasions they may be seen in Gulf State Park where they are protected year round.

The alligator is quite different from the crocodile, both in appearance and in habit. Alligators abhor salt water which the 'crocks' seem to prefer. The 'gator has a blunt, rounded snout whereas the crocodile has a more pointed one. Alligators are much darker in appearance looking actually black when in water. When they dry out in the sun their hide then has a slate gray color.

In summer when mating occurs the bull gator sends forth a roar of love that may well be heard for over a mile away, and would no doubt scare away anything but a female alligator. After mating the female builds a nest of sticks and swamp muck. As many as forty eggs are sometimes laid and the heat from the nest hatches the eggs, usually in September or October.

Laboratory experiments have proven the alligator grows much faster than was supposed. A specimen can attain a length of six feet in four years or twelve feet in ten years. However, due to extensive commercial hunting few twelve foot gators are ever seen and as swamps are becoming more accessible to man each year the eventual extinction of the alligator is almost inevitable.



**THE TARPON.** Few states offer as great variety of game fish to the followers of Izaak Walton as does Alabama. The Gulf of Mexico and bay waters of Alabama provide excellent saltwater fishing for both the large sporting and the medium and small-sized edible fish. Of the many kinds that strike the fisherman's offerings none is so game nor so spectacular as the Tarpon, admirably referred to as the Silver King because of the flashing of its silvery-colored scales in the sunlight as the big fish leaps from the water in its efforts to toss the hook from its mouth.

The tarpon is found in a number of areas and has even been hooked and brought to gaff within a few hundred feet of Cochrane Bridge across the upper end of Mobile Bay. Favored spots are off the coast in the deep Gulf of Mexico waters and especially in Swash Channel just southwest of Fort Morgan. Others include Week's Bay, an eastern arm of Mobile Bay, and Pass Aux Heron.

Heavy tackle is used and big spoons, slender minnow-shaped plugs, "feather dusters", and live mullet offered as bait.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Alligator

Tarpon

**Types:**

drawing



ALABAMA'S OFFICIAL STATE BIRD is truly a model representative of the best traits a state bird should possess. The Yellow-Hammer, or Flicker, is found in abundance over the state the year round. It inhabits both rural and urban communities.

The Yellow Hammer feeds almost entirely on harmful insects and bugs. Ants are its main diet with woodboring beetles and their larvae thrown in for good measure.

Artificial nesting sites and man-made hollows will often appeal to the Yellow Hammer. Many of these gay-colored birds nest in telegraph poles and hollow limbs on the busiest and noisiest city streets. However, in recent years the European Starling has increased in such numbers that it may some day drive the Yellow Hammer from the city streets. Starlings are extremely gregarious. Often after a family of Flickers has labored for days hollowing out a nesting place the pecky foreigners will gang together and chase them out, using the nest for their own.



From time immemorable the English red fox has been the embodiment of speed and cunning though nowadays most authorities believe the American red fox superior in speed, endurance, cunning and resourcefulness when pursued by a pack of hounds.

The red fox mates in February or early March. The home is usually in a cave or hole in the earth. There a litter of from four to nine cubs are raised.

Many class the red as a predator and menace to game birds. Though it undoubtedly does kill some small game it feeds to a great extent on all forms of rodents harmful to farmers.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

English Red Fox

Yellow-Hammer Bird

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
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**THE RACCOON** is one of Alabama's most popular smaller animals. As a game animal, the 'coon provides sport for thousands of people who run and "tree" him with dogs. As a fur-bearer, the sly little fellow is perhaps the state's most valuable animal. While the value has been low in recent years, raccoon pelts are shipped annually in great numbers to fur houses.

The Raccoon's appetite often leads it into cornfields and chicken yards to the despair of farmers. The diet consists of small animals, reptiles, berries, vegetables and fruit. Contrary to general belief, 'coons do not wash their food before eating it for sanitary motives. They have dry mouths due to sluggish salivary glands, unlike dogs who have wet mouths and can eat very dry food. The raccoon's food is more palatable when soaked.

Of Ring-tail is a good family man. He brings food to the tree den for his mate and four or five cubs to share. After the cubs grow large enough, the entire family goes out on nocturnal foraging parties, "training trips" for the young. He will act as protector during this time and fight all comers.

The Raccoon is an intelligent animal, even more so than the generally believed smarter fox. Because he is lazy, curious and courageous he will choose to stand and fight while the fox would prefer running for hours.—



**THE COTTONTAIL RABBIT**—There has always been some confusion in the minds of the public as to the difference between "rabbit" and "hare." The Texas jackrabbit is not a rabbit but a hare. Alabama's cottontail on the other hand is a rabbit. Rabbits are born blind and hairless and hares are born naked but with their eyes open.

The cottontail is one of the most abundant game animals found throughout the State. Though hunted by innumerable creatures including man it seems to be holding its own though there seems to be a diminishing of these little creatures in areas where foxes are prevalent.

Rabbits breed rapidly with each female giving birth to from four to six young three or four times a year. However as it is the natural prey of all predators, including snakes, it is remarkable that its numbers have not declined to a greater extent in recent years.

Scientific research has proved that rabbit populations work in cycles of about 10 years span. The year 1951 was a peak rabbit year and a low population is to be expected about 1956.

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**Names:**

Cottontail Rabbit

Raccoon

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
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Probably few Alabamians have ever seen a weasel outside of captivity, yet this vicious little creature is found sparingly over the entire State. Our Alabama weasels are a sub-species of the New York weasel which is found on the Eastern part of the North American continent.

All weasels, both large and small varieties are extremely vicious, physically active and remarkably cunning. These little creatures are best known for their blood-thirstiness though it must be said in their behalf that the majority of their victims are rats, rabbits and ground squirrels, all of which are pests to the farmer.

The weasel is considered by many naturalists to be one of the most intelligent of all North American animals. It has a remarkable sense of smell and can follow a track as well as a blood-hound. It is equipped with one of the most powerful and muscular jaws in the world of nature, an authentic case being cited where a six inch baby weasel bit through a man's hunting boot.

Though our ever encroaching civilization may have reduced the weasel's numbers in some areas it is quite common in swamps and rocky, hilly mountainous areas of the state.

Because of its secretive habits and for the most part nocturnal nature it is seldom seen. Its raids on poultry nests are not infrequent though the more common skunk usually shoulders the blame.



The male wood duck is generally considered the most beautiful game bird in America and is one of the ten most beautiful birds on the North American continent.

These gorgeously colored birds nest in many places in Alabama, nests being found at one time or another in nearly every county.

The wood duck feeds on acorns, aquatic plants and will occasionally feed in open corn fields.

At night they leave their feeding grounds and open rivers and take to the dense cypress swamps for cover. They are easily identified in daylight by their rather long tails for a duck and the prominent and elongated feather at the top and back of the head.

At one time the wood duck seemed to be decreasing in number at an alarming rate, but due to strict conservation measures it is again plentiful.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Weasel

Wood Duck

**Types:**

drawing



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The Southern Striped Skunk is found in abundance all over the state though it seems to be most numerous in those counties not devoted to cattle raising. These little animals are frequently found under porches and garages in the residential areas of large cities.

The skunk is most famous for its unusual method of defense which is a musky secretion having a remarkably powerful odor. In fact, this musk is so strong that even the tiniest drop on the naked skin will burn like fire, and it has been known to produce blindness.

Skunk fur has always been in demand and the black fur is the more valuable. Due to modern dye methods most of the "Alaskan Sable" sold in fur houses is actually the little striped and spotted skunks found all over the south.



The channel or spotted catfish (not to be confused with speckled bull-head) is one of the best known fish in Alabama. It is found over the entire state though its natural habitat seems to be rivers, streams and large impoundments. This catfish is often found in company with the blue and yellow cats.

The channel cat is a rather active fish and gives the angler a great fight though it seldom will strike an artificial lure.

The channel catfish will not reproduce in farm ponds and it is for this reason that they are not important as a pond fish at the present time.

The importance of this fish varies among fishermen. Many consider it desirable while others would like to see it eliminated in certain areas as they seem to compete for food with more desirable game fish.

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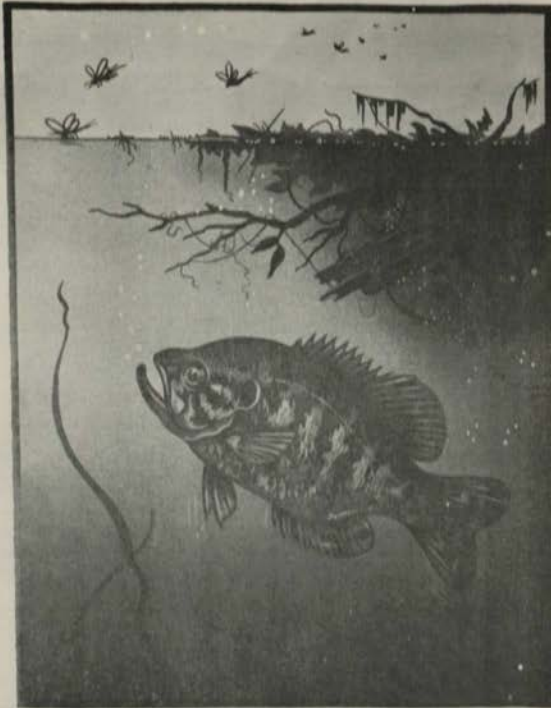
**Names:**

Channel Catfish

Southern Striped  
Skunk

**Types:**

drawing



**N**O FISH STRIKES harder for its size than does the WARMOUTH. Though it gives up easily it will strike anything that moves within a close distance of its lair. This fish frequents the still, sluggish waters of lagoons and back-eddies of creeks, under brush heaps and trash scum.

Unfortunately it seldom reaches a pound in weight and most warmouths are caught before they are fully grown. They will rise to a dry fly and have been known to strike and swallow a gold fish minnow one-fourth their size. Because the warmouth likes to stay in the dark shadows of trees and logs it has become known as stump-knocker. It also is called goggle-eye, due to the large size of that organ.

The warmouth might be called a southern version of the Rock bass, however it never attains the size and weight of that fish. The warmouth is found all over the State but seems to be more numerous in the cypress swamps of the coastal counties.



**T**HE BLACK BEAR is the largest game animal found in Alabama. Though this interesting animal is found at the present time in only a few counties, it seems to be holding its own and quite often is seen on protected reservations during deer and turkey hunts.

The black bear, like its cousin the raccoon, has a varied diet. It eats any berry, fruits, grapes, roots, insects, honey, acorns and occasionally will kill a pig or other small animal.

Bears mate just before going into hibernation and the cubs are usually born in March or April. The young are totally dependent on their mother. The cubs are weaned at the end of the first summer.

It is fortunate that the black bear seldom will attack man as it is a powerful animal and extremely cunning. It has learned that it is no match for man and has retired to the most remote and isolated areas of the state where it makes its home and raises its family.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

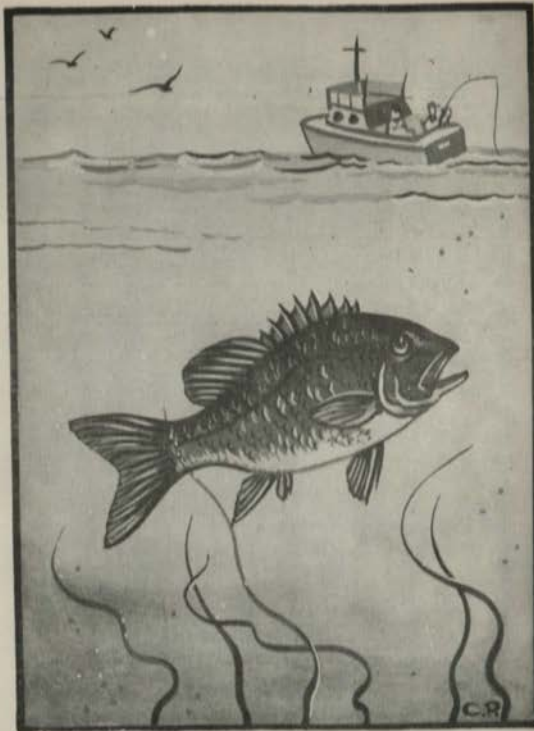
**Names:**

Black Bear

Warmouth

**Types:**

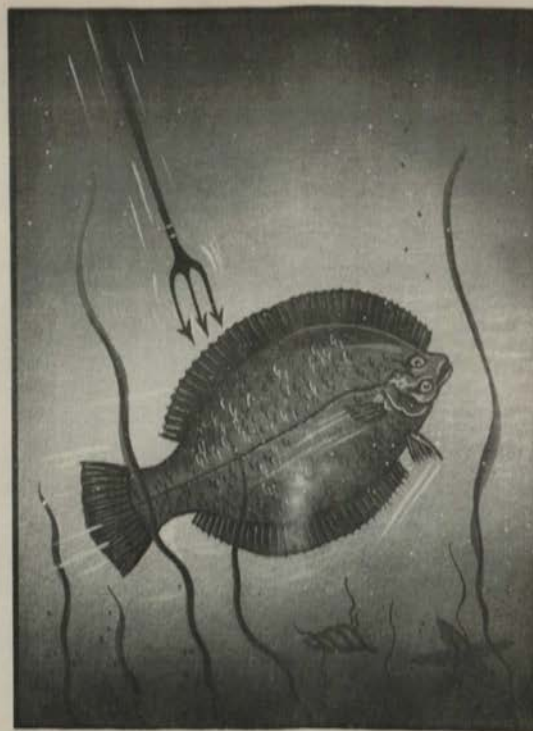
drawing



**N**EXT TO THE Speckled Trout, the RED SNAPPER is the most sought after fish that inhabits Alabama's Gulf Coast.

The art of being a successful snapper fisherman lies largely in being able to locate the fish. For this reason the novice will do better to obtain a professional guide who has learned where the best snapper banks are located. These fish may be found in extremely deep water and as they sometimes exceed the weight of twenty pounds, heavy tackle is used to land the large fish. However the average size of snapper is about four pounds.

In recent years artificial snapper banks have been made by dumping derelict cars into the Gulf. The snapper congregate around these artificial banks and it seems certain that fishing at these marked banks will produce more successful results than searching blindly in the vast areas of the Gulf.



Many of our natives and also visitors to Alabama's Gulf Coast, list the FLOUNDER as being one of the finest of all sea food delicacies. The meat of this salt-water fish is firm and crisp and is comparatively free of bones.

Flounders are usually hunted at night with a spear and a flash-light or torch. The fish is found along the bottom with its eyes showing above the sand.

Strangely enough all baby flounders start out in life with an eye on each side of the head as do normal fish. As the flounder ages, one eye works its way around the body so that by the time the fish reaches maturity, both eyes are close together on one side of its head.

The flounder rests on the sea floor, flat-wise with its two eyes facing upward. When it is frightened it quickly assumes a vertical position and swims swiftly away in the manner of all other fish.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Flounder

Red Snapper

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

Image 20 r10\_01-01-000-0022 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



THE BOBCAT, or wildcat, is found over the entire State of Alabama. In some counties where sufficient cover is no longer available these cats are much less abundant than in the majority of counties. Nevertheless, Old Bob is holding his own very well and quite often a specimen is found amazingly close to a large city or town.

Wildcat hunting is a favorite sport in Alabama, many hunters owning packs of "cat-dogs." In hunting wildcats hunters quite often wait for the dogs to drive the cat by them at which time shots are taken at the wild feline. While the wildcat is an excellent climber, it often prefers to stay on the ground and eventually have a showdown with the dogs.

Ordinarily a sly sort of fellow, the wildcat is a bundle of fangs and claws when cornered. It usually gives a good account of itself before being dispatched by a trained pack of dogs.

Wildcats build their dens in caves or hollow logs. The litter usually consists of from two to four kittens.



One of Alabama's most unusual birds is the WATER TURKEY, also commonly known as the Snake Bird. Scientifically known as *Anhinga anhinga* of the family Anhingidae (Darter) and of the order Pelecaniformes, it is for the most part a bird of the deep swamps rather than open bays and lakes, although common in upper Mobile Bay. It is strictly a southern bird, seldom ever going above the Carolinas and southern Illinois.

It is known as one of the totipalmate swimmers, its four toes being united by a web like those of the pelican and the cormorant. Because of its ability to swim with body underwater and only its head and neck protruding above the water the bird gained the nickname of Snake Bird.

The Water Turkey's food is fish, taken either by spearing with its sharp beak or chasing the fish under water.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Bobcat

Water Turkey

**Types:**

drawing



The LESSER SCAUP DUCK is one of Alabama's hardiest and most numerous wild ducks. The "Little Blue-bill" or "Blackjack," as the Lesser Scaup is sometimes called, is one of the last ducks to breed and for that reason lingers in Southern waters until very late spring. In some localities where these ducks are not persecuted they become quite tame, advancing to within a few feet of human beings who might be throwing a few tidbits their way. Strangely enough, when these birds fly outside the protected areas they become as shy and wild as ever.



The SNIPE is about eleven inches long. Its entire upper parts are brownish-black, mottled and bordered with various shades of cream-buff. The throat is white, neck and breast buff indistinctly streaked with a brownish hue. Its lower part is white, sharply barred with slate.

It frequents low, wet meadows and boggy grounds. When "flushed" it rises from the ground with astonishing swiftness, uttering hoarse "scaipes," and goes off with an exceedingly swift erratic flight that becomes more steady after about 20 yards.

The nest is a simple hollow in the ground, generally lined with a few leaves or grass blades. The eggs are usually four in number and colored olive-brown or grayish-drab thickly spotted with chocolate.

Talk about SNIPE and most people immediately form a mental picture of an unsuspecting and trusting fellow holding open a croaker sack in the middle of the night, whistling vainly to attract the bird, while his devilish pals slip off and have a big laugh at his expense.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Lesser Scaup Duck

Snipe

**Types:**

drawing



In spite of the fact that the SORA RAIL is probably the easiest gunning target for Alabama sportsmen, it is doubtful if over a hundred or so birds are killed in a season. Quite numerous in the coastal counties, it is found sparingly all over the state wherever there is a marsh or bog heavily bordered with reeds and cattails.

The most effective way of hunting these marsh birds is for the gunner to perch in the prow of a flat-bottomed boat which is poled by a companion through the heavy marsh grasses. As the boat slides through the grass the rails spring up and flit in slow but erratic flight for a distance of about 30 yards, then drop down and scuttle into the reeds.

The Sora is somewhat similar to the Virginia Rail but smaller, measuring about eight and one-half inches in length. It has a short yellow bill and greenish legs. The region around the base of the bill and throat is black. Its upper parts are sooty or blackish, as are the wings and tail; the flanks and under tail coverts barred or mottled with blackish and white colorations.



THE GREAT HORNED OWL, or "Tiger of the Air" as it is sometimes called, may be one of Alabama's most notorious predators. This huge bird which has a wingspread of more than five feet, preys on rabbits, squirrels and other small game. It also preys on barnyard fowls such as chickens. Even the skunk is not particularly safe from its vicious attack.

Armed with sharp, rapier-like talons and possessed of exceptionally heavy feet and toes, this silent denizen of the forest glides down on its unsuspecting prey. That prey may range in size from a frog to a small-sized turkey. Once this owl acquires a taste for barnyard fowl it will continue to return on nightly visits until it is dispatched or the fowls are safely penned up.

Because of its predatory habits, it has been placed by State law on Alabama's unprotected bird list. It is one of the nine species of birds which may be killed at any time.

The Great Horned Owl is distributed over the entire state but it is found in greatest numbers in the cypress swamps and thick forests where its "Who . . . Who . . . Who-o" may be heard any afternoon or night.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Great Horned Owl

Sora Rail

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
 "Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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ALABAMA has two bullfrogs, one native and one introduced, the Southern bullfrog (upper) and the giant North American bullfrog (lower). Of the two, the Southern bullfrog is the more numerous and is found over the entire state in fresh water lakes and streams. It is easily identified by its olive drab body with a rich metallic green head. In the male, its underparts are bright yellow. The female's breast is dull cream or gray.

Quite wary by nature, it jumps into the water with no splash or flurry. It is often found in open bare ponds where it basks in the sun either on the bank or on some floating brush heap. The Southern frog is a long, lean fellow that seldom weighs as much as a pound but the legs are meaty and solid and make for excellent eating.

The North American bullfrog was rarely seen in Alabama swamps until a few years ago. With the introduction of these giant frogs from Louisiana for the purpose of stocking "frog-farms" this species has become a naturalized citizen and will probably, in time, outnumber the native Southern bullfrog. It is hardier and can thrive under more varied conditions.

This frog is the largest in America and has been known to attain a weight of two pounds and an over-all length of 20 inches. Its color varies with its environment and may be dark or light.



The AMERICAN COOT, better known on the coast as the POULE D'EAU, is abundant over the state during the late fall and winter months, especially in the Mobile Bay Delta and the Tennessee River. It probably has more common and nicknames than any other member of the Rallidae family, ranging from Mud-hen, Marsh Hen, Water Guinea, and Fool Duck, to Crow Duck.

This awkward looking game bird's actions are such that it almost acts tame. Duck hunters rate them a nuisance. Good swimmers, they dive and pull up aquatic plants for food from shallow depths. When disturbed, they spatter away over the surface of the water with astonishing rapidity, using both wings and feet. Coot frequent shallow bays, ponds, bogs and marshes.

Adult males and females are slate gray in color on back, wings and tail; the head and neck, blackish. The spread wing shows a patch of white. Under parts are similar to the back but paler. Under tail coverts are white, the bill is whitish tipped with brown and its crown is pale brown. The legs are greenish with the large toes margined with scalloped flaps.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

American Coot                      Bullfrog

**Types:**

drawing



The Snapping Turtle attacks from beneath the surface and drags its prey under water to drown. It will not feed above water, reputedly even at the point of starvation.

In spite of its heavy and awkward appearance, the Snapping Turtle is remarkably quick and should be handled carefully. It will jump and strike with the speed of the fastest snake. One well-placed snap of its powerful jaws could sever a finger and possibly a hand.

The common Snapping Turtle reaches an average weight of 40 pounds though the subspecies Alligator Snapping Turtle reaches 140 pounds.



Vanity of women who wanted "aigrette plumes" in their hats, plus greedy commercialism of hat-makers who hired "plume hunters," nearly caused extermination some years ago of this beautiful member of the Heron family, the SNOWY EGRET.

The Snowy Egret, from 20 to 27 inches long, is pure white in color. Plumes of head, neck and back are extremely well developed. The back plumes, about 50 in number, extend to or beyond the tail and curve upward at the tips. These are the "nuptial plumes" which grow only during the breeding period. When the plumes are removed the birds die.

A shy bird, it wanders much. Though Snowy Egrets nest in communities only a few are usually seen together.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Snapping Turtle

Snowy Egret

**Types:**

drawing





Though the American Pintail is a more frequent visitor to the west than to the eastern part of the American continent, it nevertheless, is to be found sparingly all over the State after the first severe cold spell.

The Pintail breeds in Alaska where it fattens on berries during the summer months at which time it produces its young and the whole family fattens in preparation for its long migratory flight; one of the longest made by any of the ducks, covering a distance of 2000 miles from the Aleutians to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Pintail is a long necked, streamlined bird capable of great speed, a fact to which any game hunter will readily testify.



THE PITCHER PLANT—One of the most unique examples of Flora found in Alabama is the PITCHER PLANT, so called because of its shape and that it will hold water . . . . at least for a short length of time.

Its most unusual feature is that it lives on insects trapped deep down in the stem of the plant. A strong pungent odor is emitted from a liquid at the heart of the 'pitcher' and the unwary insects which are attracted are stuck to the plant by this sticky substance. As the insects die and rot their remains are absorbed by this most unusual swampland plant.

Strangely this particular species of pitcher plant will not grow above a latitudinal line which runs just above Opp, Alabama. Though plants have been transplanted many times just North of this section, the specimen did not reproduce and in all known cases the plants eventually died.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

American Pintail

Pitcher Plant

**Types:**

drawing



**THE STARLING**—In almost every instance, the importation of a foreign bird or animal brings more harm than good to its adopted environment once the immigrant has become well established.

The first successful importation of European Starlings to this country was in 1890 when 80 birds were released in Central Park, New York City.

Though typical of the Starling's intelligence, it is pathetic to see a group of Starlings sitting quietly by watching but not interfering while a diligent Yellow Hammer digs out and shapes its nest in a decayed tree; after the nest is completed the Starlings pounce upon the poor Flicker which defies them as long as its strength lasts; the clever Starlings rotate their attack, one bird relieving another until the Flicker finally gives up to sheer numbers and goes off to seek another nesting site.

Though Starlings undeniably kill myriads of insects and grubs as their numbers increase, they will turn more often to berries, fruit and nuts for subsistence.

One fact is certain, as we see more of the Starling, we shall see less of our native birds.



**THE MOURNING DOVE** is found throughout the state of Alabama but is most abundant in the winter months when the doves in the more northern states migrate toward the Southland. The severity of the cold in the winter months usually determines the number of birds found in Alabama when the season is open for shooting.

In past years, doves were quite numerous in every county but, due to changing farming methods and more extensive cattle-raising, they are now found in greater numbers along the coastal and southern border counties. The number of birds in the central portion of the state is at a minimum.

Doves prefer to travel in flocks that sometimes number several hundred birds. In the Spring, however, the birds pair off and build their nests away from others of their kind. The nest is a flimsy affair usually placed in a tall bush or tree, although occasionally the nest is built on the ground. It is the only migratory bird that breeds in every one of the 48 states.

The diet of a dove consists of grain, weed and insects. It is especially fond of corn, peanuts, Callie pea, chufa and various millets.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Mourning Dove

Starling

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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OF ALL the many species of game that inhabit Alabama, the Grey Squirrel (commonly called Cat Squirrel) is one—if not really the only one—of the few that has held its own against the encroachment of growing cities and spreading highways. It still can be seen, though its numbers may have diminished in some areas, merrily scampering up and down tree trunks.

Many nimrods who find little time to hunt quail, doves, deer and turkey take great delight in being able to go just outside urban communities and try their marksmanship on the wily bushy-tail.

The truth of the matter is, grey squirrels have adapted themselves to city life so well that they quite often prove to be a nuisance. During the breeding season they are apt to feed on cultivated flowers, berries and nuts as much as on acorns and other foods of the wild.

Squirrels are prolific creatures, having a usual litter of five young and sometimes producing two litters a year.

The grey squirrel is found over the entire state and is most numerous in the swamps and hardwood forests. It is found in lesser numbers in the pine and scrub-oak sections where it shares this domain with its larger relative, the fox squirrel.



Two of the most sought after fish in Alabama are the BLUEGILL BREEM (upper) and the SHELLCRACKER BREEM (lower). Both of these fish are excellent for ponds as they grow rapidly and have a fine flavor.

The bluegill is the gamier of the two and will bite under more varied conditions. A surface feeder, it will often rise to take a strike at a dry fly, making it a prime favorite with fly fishermen. It spawns in the late Spring and nests are grouped together. The beds may be in water from two or three feet deep to an occasional six feet or more in depth.

The shellcracker, on the other hand, is a bottom feeder and takes the angler's bait more suggestively. It grows more rapidly than the bluegill and attains a greater size.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Bluegill Bream

Grey Squirrel

Shellcracker Bream

**Types:**

drawing



THE WILD TURKEY is one game bird in Alabama that has been unable to withstand the encroachment of civilization. As a result, it has withdrawn to the more inaccessible regions. For the most part, it is found in the lower southern and southwestern counties and in the mountainous areas of northern Alabama. Due to strict conservation measures the wild turkey is slowly but surely making a comeback.

During the winter months, the turkey seems to prefer the marshes and ricer swamps, feeding heavily on mast and seed pods. As summer approaches, it wanders more into field and grazing country but never far from some protecting forest.

The gobble has nothing to do with nest building and incubation. The hen builds the nest unaided and then lays from eight to twelve eggs. Often hens will flock together with their offspring to range together. After the young are grown, the gobblers flock together and the hens do likewise.



CONSIDERED BY many anglers to be the finest game fish in Alabama waters, the Largemouth Black Bass is found over the entire state. Commonly called "trout," and in the brackish waters of the Mobile Delta "green trout," the largemouth is essential to maintaining a balance in farm fish ponds. It is the only fish that has proven satisfactory for effectively reducing the number of young bream and bass in ponds, thereby keeping the latter from becoming overcrowded.

The largemouth can survive sluggish still water much better than can its relative, the smallmouth.

Largemouth Black we seldom caught in ponds or streams weighing much more than 10 pounds. They usually vary from 12 ounces to two pounds in ponds while three to seven and eight pounders are fairly frequently caught in large lakes and streams.

Small bass up to several inches in length feed upon water flies, water insects and similar small animals. The larger bass feed mainly upon smaller fish, crayfish and frogs. Bass as small as 6 ounces in weight have been known to spawn when a year old. Eggs are usually laid in April, May and June, according to water conditions. Nests have been found in water varying from six inches to four feet deep. They resemble the nests swept out by bluegills, but are considerably larger and do not occur in groups.—Claude Peacock.

"Outdoors in Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Largemouth Black  
 Bass

Wild Turkey

**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1  
"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960

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THE MINK—Although Alabama contains nearly all members of the Weasel family, excepting the Wolverine and Ermine, probably the most familiar is the Mink.

This small but vicious animal is found over the entire state in lowlands where there is a permanent body of water. It might be called an aquatic version of a polecat as their habits are quite similar though the Mink has a long lean build quite typical of the Weasel family whereas the polecat has a squat rotund appearance.

A Mink will kill birds and small animals whenever the opportunity presents itself but it does not show the wanton lust for killing which is exhibited by its smaller cousin the common Weasel. Fish and frogs are its main diet but these becoming scarce, it will turn to poultry and small animals such as the Muskrat.

The demand for Mink fur has been great and the Department of Conservation keeps a watchful eye on the trapping of these aquatic animals attempting to keep a reasonable balance between them and their environment.



ALABAMA'S NUMBER ONE game attraction undoubtedly is the Bobwhite Quail. This gregarious bird under ordinary conditions is well able to take care of itself. Due to modern farming methods with its clean crop and fence rows and too heavy gunning by hunters, cheery Bobwhite has had a hard time. Cattle raising in the central part of the state has hurt its feeding and raising habits with improved pastures and absence of hedgerows, fence rows and lack of fallow fields.

The answer to the Bobwhite Quail problem lies jointly with the farmer and the sportsman. If the farmer could realize the importance of birds on his farm, especially the insectivorous ones, he would gladly leave a small unplowed strip around each field. Row-ends, usually unproductive, make excellent cover and food strips, especially when planted with *Lespedeza bicolor*, partridge pea and other foods which the Department of Conservation's Division of Game, Fish and Seafood makes available to farmers. The birds using these areas eat thousands of weed seeds and crop-damaging insects daily.

The sportsman has the obligation of hunting more carefully, leaving brood-stock of five or six birds in every covey shot into. He also should supplement the Conservation Department's program by making a friend of the farmer and supplying additional game foods. Friendly Bobwhite Quail is a good friend of both.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

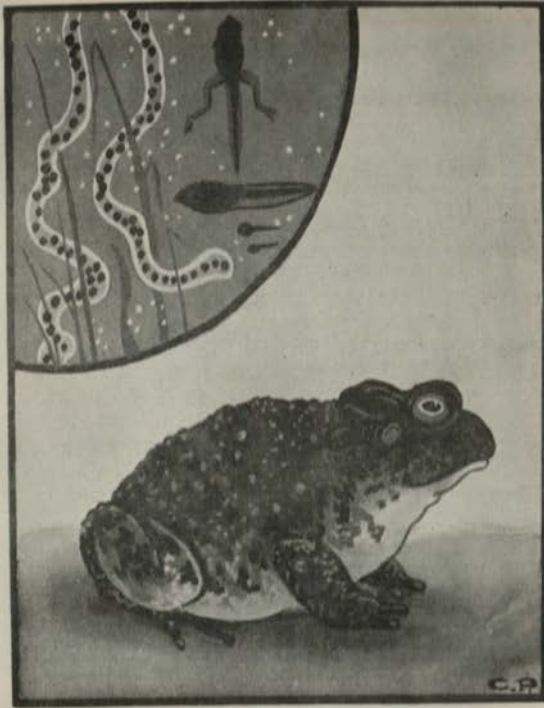
**Names:**

Bobwhite Quail

Mink

**Types:**

drawing



**T**HE SOUTHERN TOAD is one of the farmer's most valuable allies. Its diet consists almost entirely of bugs, insects, caterpillars and slugs, most of which are harmful to crops and man.

The toad has a sticky tongue which is hinged at the front of the mouth. The rear end of the tongue is thrown out at any desired food the toad is trying to eat. The toad has a ravenous appetite and is feeding most of its wakeful hours. As a general rule it feeds at night and sleeps during the day.

Contrary to common opinion the toad does not cause warts and it is not harmful to humans when handled though it does give off an offensive fluid which is acid and has a bitter taste. This fluid is distasteful and is a great protection from its enemies.

The transformation of the toad's eggs into the various stages of the tadpole before it becomes an adult is one of the most interesting studies in biology.



**T**HE COMMON BROWN BAT is probably the strangest of all animals. This little creature, found all over the South, is every bit an animal. Though it flies it has no feathers. It has a mouth and teeth quite similar to mice and rats, though its feeding habits are quite different from all ground rodents.

The bat feeds almost altogether on insects and for that reason is considered beneficial to farmers.

In the late Spring the mother bat gives birth to two babies and these hang to the Mother's teats until they are large enough to hang to a limb by themselves. Each bat wing has a claw on the top at the joint and the bats use this to advantage in swinging from limbs though in the regular sleeping position (upside down) the bat hangs by its two tiny feet which are located at the bottom of the body and wings.

The bat makes faint sounds unheard by the human ear, which hit insects and bounce back to the bat's ear informing the bat where the insect is and which direction it is moving. This principle was used to develop radar now used by every military power in the world.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Common Brown Bat

Southern Toad

**Types:**

drawing



THE BIG WOODPECKER pictured above was once rather common in the State of Alabama. Now it is never seen for it has joined the ranks of those unfortunate creatures listed as extinct. It is the Ivory Billed Woodpecker.

Quite often someone will turn in a report of having seen this rare bird but every time an investigation is made the bird seen is the common Pileated Woodpecker which frequents the same haunts as the Ivory-billed.

It is an unusual fact that man played no part in the disappearance of the Ivory-billed. Its plumage was not pretty as was the Egret and its meat was unpalatable. Most scientists are of the opinion that when so many rotten swamp trees were destroyed some types of beetle, necessary to the Ivory-billed Woodpecker's diet, disappeared.

This woodpecker was the largest of all woodpeckers and was easily identified by its bright yellow bill. The pileated woodpecker has a dull dark gray bill.



The DOLPHIN is one of the most beautiful species of salt water fish. A spectacular fighter, this fish leaps and sails into the air with all the vigor of the highly touted sailfish. And like that fish, the dolphin has a high dorsal fin which runs almost entirely down its back. One most interesting characteristic of the dolphin is that schools are often found around floating objects such as old boxes or driftwood. The dolphin is usually caught by trolling and it seldom wanders close in to shore.

The dolphin is most spectacular just after it is boated and the many-colored scales change from light to dark shades and vice versa. After death, it loses these iridescent hues and becomes dull colored.

Anglers many times catch a number of dolphin in short order once a school has been located.

"Outdoors Alabama" Series 10 Box 1 Folder 1

**Names:**

Big Woodpecker

Dolphin

**Types:**

drawing

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 1, Folder 1**  
**"Outdoors in Alabama," Alabama Department of Conservation, 1960**

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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

**Preferred Citation:** Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

**Collection Scope and Content:** The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

**Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions:** None

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