

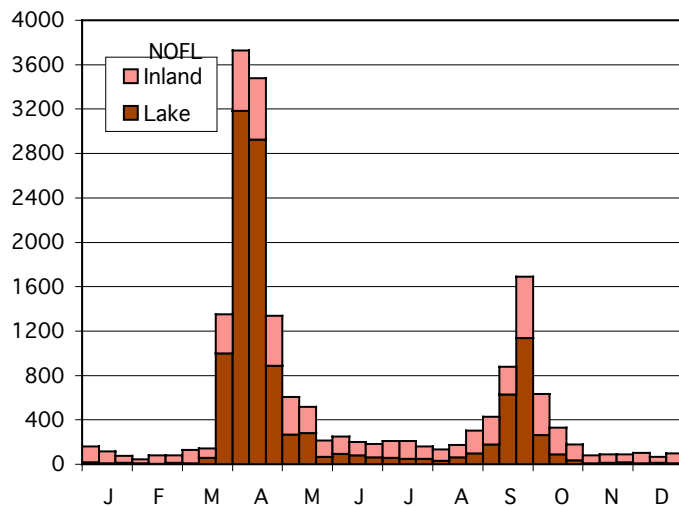
## Northern Flicker

## *Colaptes auratus*

### Historical Information

First Published Record: Butler (1898) provided the state's earliest record in Franklin County on 7 March 1882.

Butler (1898) deemed the "Golden-winged Woodpecker" a resident, which was very common in the south. Keller et al. (1979) considered it an abundant summer resident, which was uncommon to rare in winter. Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed it fairly common, especially during summer and migration.



### Status

Physical Evidence: Some 42 specimens, plus eggs, are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Carnegie Museum of Natural History				1
Chicago Academy of Sciences				3
Chicago Field Museum				9
National Museum of Natural History				16
Milwaukee Public Museum				1
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				9
Univ. of Michigan Museum				5*
*Includes eggs				
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	6	3	5	4
Central Tier	6	5	6	5
Southern Tier	6	5	6	5
Entire State	6	3	5	4

### Current Status

The Northern Flicker is a permanent resident, which is most frequently encountered in spring when it is Very Common (3).

### Occurrence

The Flicker is widespread in Indiana and has been reported in every county. Over the past two decades an average of 667 birds per year has been recorded. The largest numbers and a majority of the greatest daily counts come from spring flights along the shores of Lake Michigan.

### Migration

Spectacular longshore flights occur along Lake Michigan during the spring migration. All three spring records in the maximum count table involved longshore flights and many other triple-digit daily counts have been logged.

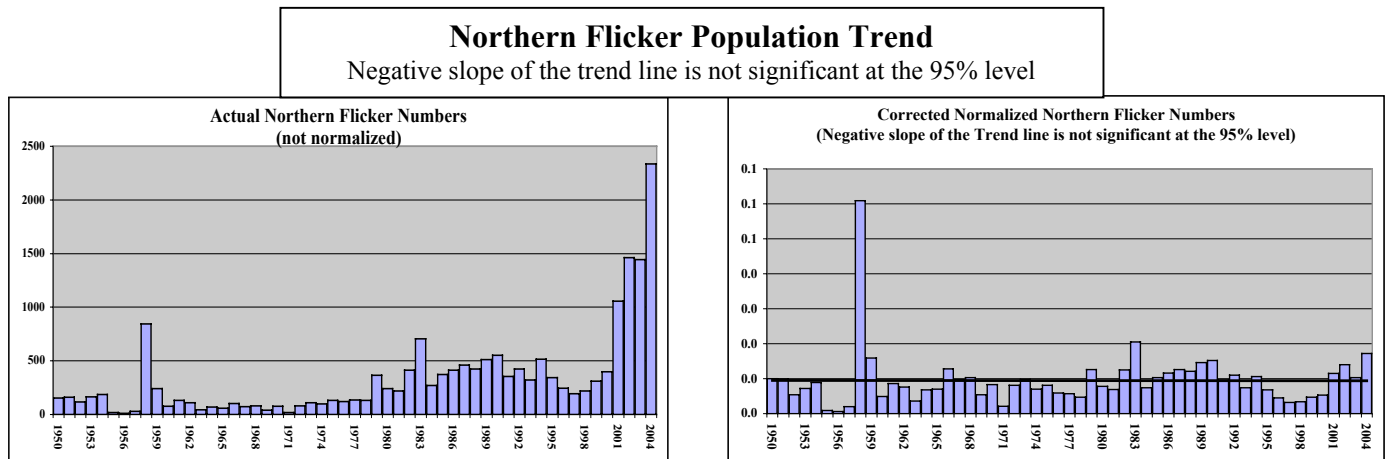
### Hybrids/Intergrades

K.P. Able observed a hybrid at Kankakee FWA on 6 April 1962. The bird was described as "obviously one of the hybrids of Red-shafted and Yellow-shafted Flickers. When seen sitting the primary and rectrice (sic) shafts were yellow. When it flew, however, a definite salmon red could

be seen in addition to the yellow. Therefore this color was probably in the secondary which would not be visible in the sitting bird. The head was of yellow-shafted pattern" (Buskirk 1962).

### Population Trend

The very slight negative slope of the 50-year trend line, which is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level, suggests a stable Flicker population.



### Breeding

Castrale et al. (1998) report that breeding evidence was obtained in an amazing 98 percent of the state's 647 priority blocks. Mumford and Keller (1984) indicated that nesting activity begins in early May and extends into early July. The latest report occurred in Clark County where L. Rauth observed three young in a nest hole on 14 July 1980 (Rauth records).

### Northern Flicker Data

Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
600	08-Apr-2001	Johnson B. hawksite	B.J. Grube	KJB
577	11-Apr-2002	Johnson B. hawksite	J.J. McCoy	KJB
500	06-Apr-1958	Lakefront	J.E. Landing	JEL
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
184	28-Sep-2002	Lakefront	K.J. Brock	KJB
150	26-Sep-1958	Willow Slough	DNR- staff	REM
50	23-Sep-1984	Lakefront	K.J. Brock	KJB

Migration Envelopes						
Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	Win. Res.	28-Mar	18-Apr	21-May	Sum. Res.	1144
Central	Win. Res.	25-Mar	26-Apr	26-May	Sum. Res.	333
South	Win. Res.	11-Mar	16-Apr	26-May	Sum. Res.	176

Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
<b>North</b>	Sum. Res.	14-Aug	22-Sep	15-Oct	Win. Res.	1127
<b>Central</b>	Sum. Res.	30-Jul	16-Sep	6-Nov	Win. Res.	301
<b>South</b>	Sum. Res.	30-Jul	6-Oct	6-Nov	Win. Res.	188

### References Cited

Buskirk, W.H. (1962) Regional Reports, Northern Region Spring 1962 *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 40:14-17.

Butler, A. W. (1898) The Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Annual Report, 22:575-1187.

Castrale, J.S., E.M. Hopkins, and C.E. Keller (1998) Atlas of breeding Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 388 pp.

Keller, C.E., S.A. Keller, and T.C. Keller (1979) *Indiana Birds and Their Haunts*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 214 pp.

Mumford, R.E. and C.E. Keller (1984) *The Birds of Indiana*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 376 pp.

Rauth records. The personal notes of L. Rauth, which were recorded in southern Indiana during the interval 1972 to 1988.