

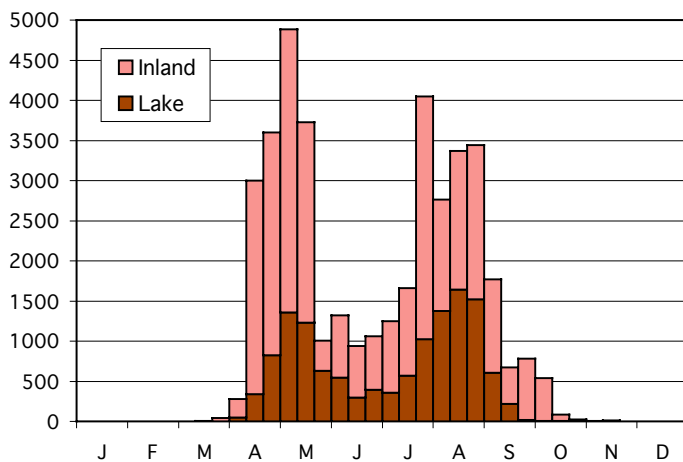
## Barn Swallow

## *Hirundo rustica*

### Historical Information

First Published Record: Without providing a location Butler (1898) reported observing mating birds 21 April 1881. The first record that contained a location occurred at Brookville 30 March 1884 (Butler 1898).

Butler (1898) considered this swallow an abundant summer resident and Keller et al. (1979) concurred with this assessment. Mumford and Keller (1984) described the Barn Swallow as a common migrant and summer resident that nested throughout the state.



### Current Status

The Barn Swallow is a Very Common (3) migrant and summer resident.

### Occurrence

This is surely Indiana's best-known swallow. It has been reported in all 92 of the state's counties and remains quite common, with an average of 1558 birds reported annually over the last 20 years.

### Extreme Records

Some eleven November and one December records exist. The latter consisted of two birds reported by J.H. Campbell at Lake Gibson 15 December 1990. The observation was described as follows: "[they] flew by as we were driving along the dam on south side of lake. Had a good view of both - swallow shape, forked tail, metallic blue back and wings, russet throat, white belly" (Brown 1991).

### Status

Physical Evidence: At least 13 specimens are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list, J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list, and Richards 1987).

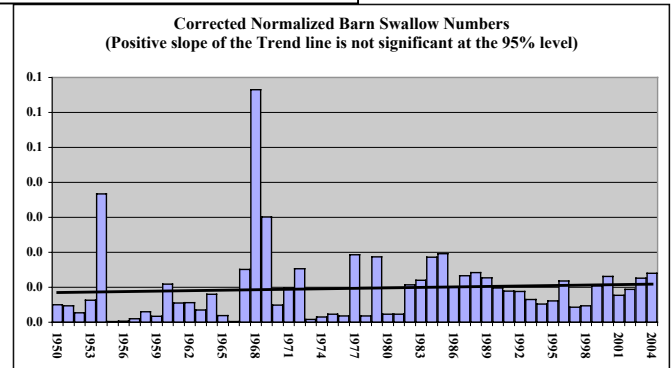
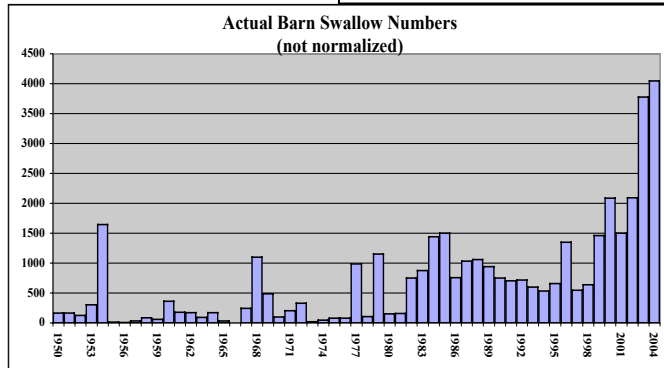
STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Carnegie Museum of Natural History				1
Chicago Field Museum				3
National Museum of Natural History				5**
Indiana State Museum				1
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				8
Univ. of Michigan Museum				3*
*Eggs      **Eggs and nest				
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	3	3	3
Central Tier	n	3	4	3
Southern Tier	8	3	3	3
Entire State	8	3	3	3

## Population Trend

The virtually flat trend line actually has a slight positive slope, which is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level.

### Barn Swallow Population Trend

Positive slope of the trend line is not significant at the 95% level



## Breeding

Castrale et al. (1998) reported breeding evidence in 98 percent of Indiana's 647 priority blocks; these were distributed across every Indiana county. Mumford and Keller (1984) list egg dates from 10 May through 19 July.

### Barn Swallow Data

Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
1370	30-Apr-2005	Brookville Res	W.H. Buskirk	INB
1323	09-May-1954	Marion Co	H.C. West	HCW
1000	20-Apr-1968	Indy Sewage Ponds	C.E. Keller	REM
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
1000	29-Jul-1945	Geist Reservoir	C.E. Keller	REM
345	23-Jul-2003	Multiple Sites	L.W. Sterrenburg	INB
340	24-Aug-1984	Sullivan Co	M.R. Brown	IAQ

Migration Envelopes						
Entire State						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
Spring	7-Mar-2004	15-Apr	9-May	5-Jun	Sum. Res.	1485
Fall	Sum. Res.	24-Jul	20-Aug	22-Sep	23-Nov-1963	1216

## References Cited

Brown, M.R. (1991) Field Notes Winter 1990-91, *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 69:242-250.

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.

Richards, R.L. (1987) The Vertebrate Collection of the Indiana State Museum: "Old" Specimens and Records, *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 97:547-570.