

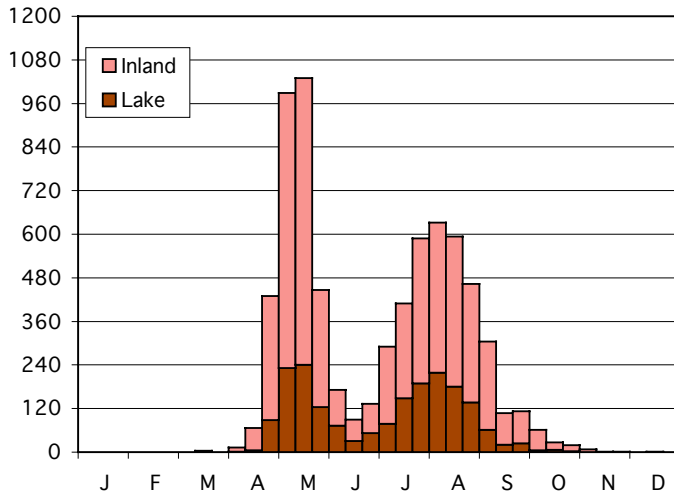
Spotted Sandpiper

Actitis macularia

Historical Information

First Published Record: The first completely dated Spotted Sandpiper record for Indiana was provided by A.W. Butler, who reported one in Franklin County 19 April 1881 (Butler 1898).

Butler (1890) considered the Spotted Sandpiper a common summer resident, which bred. Keller (1958), Keller et al. (1979), and Mumford and Keller (1984) all concurred with this assessment.



Status

Physical Evidence: Eight specimens and eggs are known to be housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Carnegie Museum of Natural History				1*
Chicago Academy of Sciences				2
Chicago Field Museum				1
National Museum of Natural History				2
Univ. of Michigan Museum				2*
* Eggs				
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	4	5	4
Central Tier	n	6	6	6
Southern Tier	10	5	6	5
Entire State	10	4	4	4

Current Status

The Spotted Sandpiper remains Common (4) in all season's except winter.

Occurrence

Records exist for only 81 counties, but this widespread shorebird very likely occurs in all 92 Indiana counties. Although the Spotted Sandpiper is present throughout the summer, distinct spring and fall migrations are evident on the migration histogram. Fall migration age data suggest little temporal separation between adult and juvenile migrations.

Winter Record

On 20 December 1998, G. & L. Bowman observed a lingering Spotted Sandpiper at Lake Gibson (Brock 1999), to provide the state's only winter record.

Extreme Records

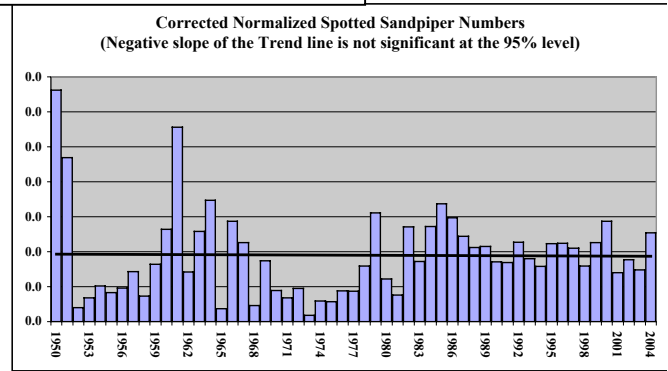
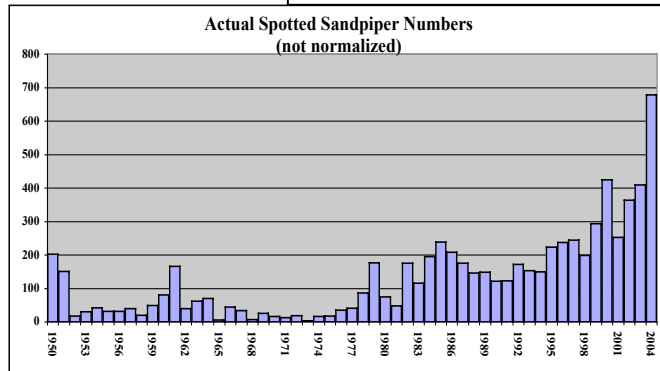
Butler (1898) listed four March records, the earliest of which occurred in DeKalb County 18 March 1897. Based on this, it is surprising that only two March records exist for the twentieth century. The most recent of these involved four birds identified by C.E. Mills at Lake Gibson on 19 March 1986 (Brock 1987).

Population Trend

Slope of the trend line is virtually flat, and not statistically significant at the 95 percent level, suggesting that Indiana's Spotted Sandpiper population is relatively stable.

Spotted Sandpiper Population Trend

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



Breeding

Castrale et al. (1998) reported breeding evidence in 16 percent of the 647 priority blocks. Nesting was distributed throughout the state, but slightly more frequent in southwestern Indiana (Castrale et al. 1998). Eggs, young in the nest, or downy chicks have been reported from 16 May through 22 July.

Spotted Sandpiper Data

Maximum Single Party Counts

Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
64	27-Apr-1950	Morgan Co	R.E. Mumford	REM
52	08-May-1997	Lakefront	K.J. Brock	KJB
41	12-May-1990	Gibson Co	G.& L. Bowman	IQM
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
89	01-Sep-1985	Lake Gibson	C.E. Mills	IAQ
77	05-Aug-2000	Lakefront	J.K. Cassady	KJB
60	13-Aug-1964	Franklin Co	W.H. Buskirk	IAQ

Migration Envelopes

Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	18-Mar-1897	27-Apr	12-May	31-May	Sum. Res.	585
Central	20-Mar-1897	25-Apr	11-May	27-May	Sum. Res.	195
South	19-Mar-1986	18-Apr	4-May	23-May	Sum. Res.	130
Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	Sum. Res.	21-Jul	13-Aug	12-Sep	25-Oct-1989	658
Central	Sum. Res.	26-Jul	24-Aug	5-Oct	14-Nov-2002	195
South	Sum. Res.	24-Jul	25-Aug	5-Oct	29-Nov-1996	129

By Age: Fall flight						
Adult	Sum. Res.	19-Jul	3-Aug	24-Aug	31-Aug-2001	55
Juv.	Sum. Res.	26-Jul	15-Aug	3-Sep	29-Sep-2002	96

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