

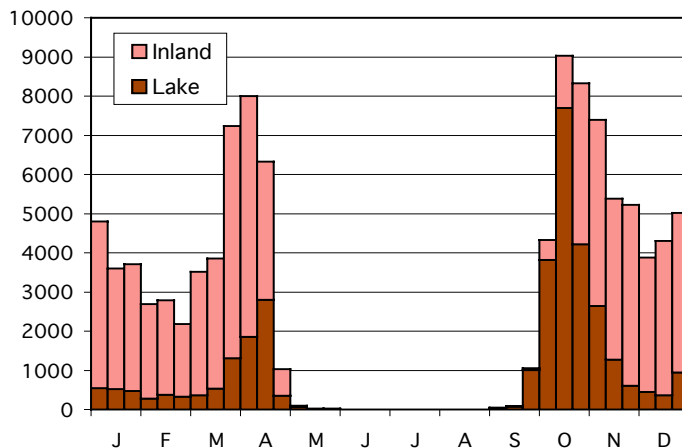
Dark-eyed Junco

Junco hyemalis

Historical Information

First Published Record: Though no doubt present long before this time, Indiana's earliest formal Dark-eyed Junco record originated in Franklin County on 11 April 1883 (Butler 1898).

Butler (1898) suggested that the "Slate-colored Junco" was both common and widespread. Keller et al. (1979) considered the "Northern Junco" an abundant migrant and winter resident. Mumford and Keller (1984) also deemed the "Dark-eyed Junco" an abundant migrant and winter resident.



Status

Physical Evidence: At least 50 specimens are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).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				3
Chicago Academy of Sciences				3
Chicago Field Museum				21
National Museum of Natural History				13
Milwaukee Public Museum				1
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				3
Univ. of Michigan Museum				6
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	3	3	10	3
Central Tier	3	3	n	3
Southern Tier	3	3	n	3
Entire State	3	3	10	3

Current Status

The Dark-eyed Junco is a Very Common (3) migrant and winter resident.

Occurrence

Based on ranking numbers the Junco is Indiana's most abundant sparrow (see Sparrow Overview); it has been recorded in at least 83 counties and almost certainly occurs in all 92. Most of the largest counts occur along the lakefront (see maximum count table).

Summer Records

Four summer records exist; all occurred in the first two-thirds of June. The latest of these tardy migrants was reported at a Marion County feeder 21 June 1971 (Mumford and Keller 1984).

Subspecies

About six-dozen records of the "Oregon Junco" exist and at least four of these are believed to belong to the race *J.h. cismontanus* (note in Mumford file). There are also a handful of "Pink-sided Junco" reports, but the only confirmed record was photographed by C.C. Murray in Montgomery County on 28 October 2004 (pers. comm.).

Dark-eyed Junco Data				
Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
1000*	16-Apr-1960	Lakefront	Simon Segal	IQA
1000	12-Apr-1957	St Joseph Co	South Bend Aud. Soc.	REM
506	09-Apr-1953	Multiple Sites	R.E. Mumford	REM
*Storm killed birds on Lake Michigan beaches (Segal 1960)				
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
1000	13-Oct-1941	Indiana Dunes	D.H. Boyd	DBo
1000	20-Oct-1941	Lakefront	D.H. Boyd	DBo
560	15-Oct-2003	Lake Co traps	C.A. Marsh	INB

Migration Envelopes						
Winter						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	5-Sep-1957	3-Oct	Win. Res.	20-Apr	10-Jun-1956	2995
Central	10-Sep-1963	21-Oct	Win. Res.	11-Apr	21-Jun-1971	2680
South	20-Sep-1961	30-Oct	Win. Res.	6-Apr	10-Jun-1984	3649

References Cited

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

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

Mumford files: An extensive accumulation of Indiana bird data on 5x7 file cards compiled by Professor R.E. Mumford of Purdue University, West Lafayette.

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

Segal, S. (1960) Bird Tragedy in the Dunes, *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 38:23-25.