

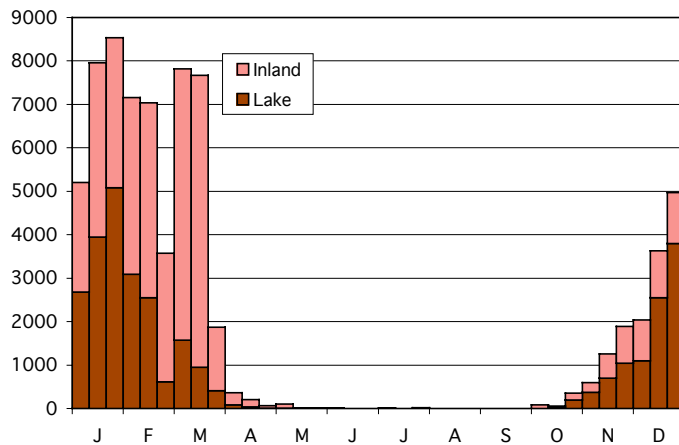
## Common Goldeneye

## *Bucephala clangula*

### Historical Information

First Published Record: The earliest fully dated report consists of a bird found in Franklin County 17 April 1885 by A.W. Butler (Butler 1898).

Butler (1898) described the Goldeneye as a common migrant and winter resident. Keller et al. (1979) classified it as fairly common to uncommon in spring, uncommon to rare in fall, and rare to fairly common in winter. Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed it a fairly common migrant and locally common in winter.



### Current Status

The Common Goldeneye is an Abundant (2) winter resident on Lake Michigan.

### Status

Physical Evidence: Some 14 specimens are preserved as indicated in the Status Table (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Field Museum				4
Univ. of Michigan Museum				3
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				7
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	2	3	9	3
Central Tier	4	6	n	7
Southern Tier	3	3	n	7
Entire State	2	3	9	3

### Occurrence

This common species has been reported in at least 62 Indiana counties. By a ratio of 1.3 to one, this species is more common on Lake Michigan than at inland sites in fall; however, in spring this ratio reverses with corresponding values of one to five. Over the past 20 years more than 1600 winter birds have been logged annually.

### Summer Records

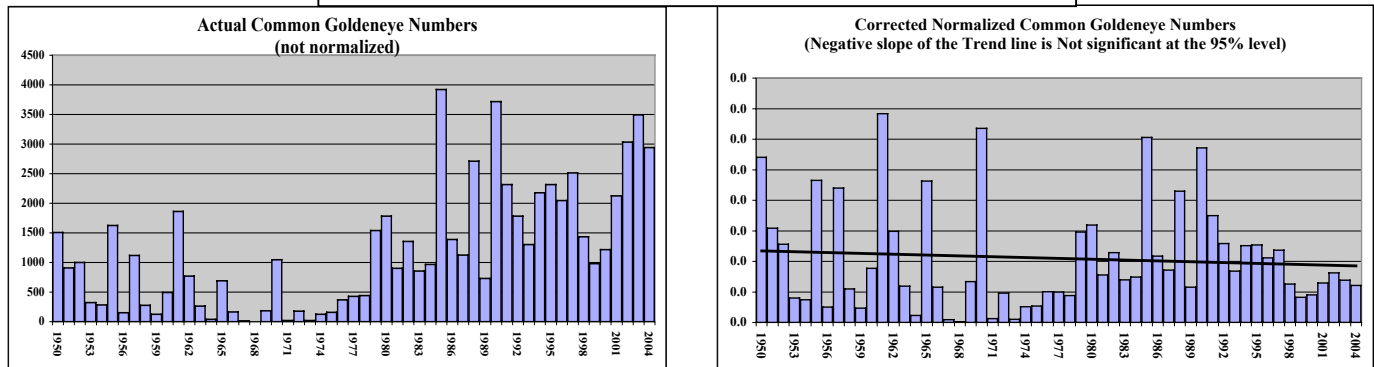
In the northern tier of counties the Common Goldeneye occasionally lingers into summer. Over the past two decades birds tarried on the lakefront in: 1986, 1991, and 1997. There are also three older summer records that include two inland singletons, one in Posey County 6 June 1950 and the other in Kosciusko County 19 June 1950 (DNR files). The only July record involved a female that lingered in the Michigan City Harbor yacht basin from 5 July to 16 August 1997 (Brock notes).

## Population Trend

The slightly negative slope of the trend line is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level, suggesting that Indiana's Common Goldeneye population has been fairly stable over the past 50 years.

### Common Goldeneye Population Trend

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



## Common Goldeneye Data

### Maximum Single Party Counts

Spring/Winter				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
1500	03-Mar-1985	Gibson Co	C.E. Mills	IAQ
1500	04-Mar-1990	L. Gibson	G.& L.Bowman	IAQ
1000	27-Jan-1949	Marshall Co	???	DNR
1000	18-Jan-1970	St Joseph Co	S. Bend Aud. Soc.	IAQ
1000	17-Jan-1988	Lake Gibson	Denny Jones	IAQ
848	19-Feb-1961	Tippecanoe Co	I.W. Burr	DNR

### Migration Envelopes

#### Spring

	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
<b>North</b>	Win. Res.	3-Mar	18-Mar	12-Apr	10-Jun-1983	405
<b>Central</b>	Win. Res.	3-Mar	18-Mar	13-Apr	26-May-1935	77
<b>South</b>	Win. Res.	3-Mar	17-Mar	9-Apr	6-Jun-1950	103

#### Fall

	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
<b>North</b>	26-Jul-1997	29-Oct	15-Nov	28-Nov	Win. Res.	335
<b>Central</b>	13-Oct-1946	17-Oct	24-Nov	30-Nov	Win. Res.	34
<b>South</b>	1-Nov-2002	11-Nov	22-Nov	28-Nov	Win. Res.	33

## References Cited

Brock notes: personal field notes and seasonal summaries beginning in 1972.

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

DNR files, A collection of data compiled on computer disks for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources by C.E. Keller.

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.