

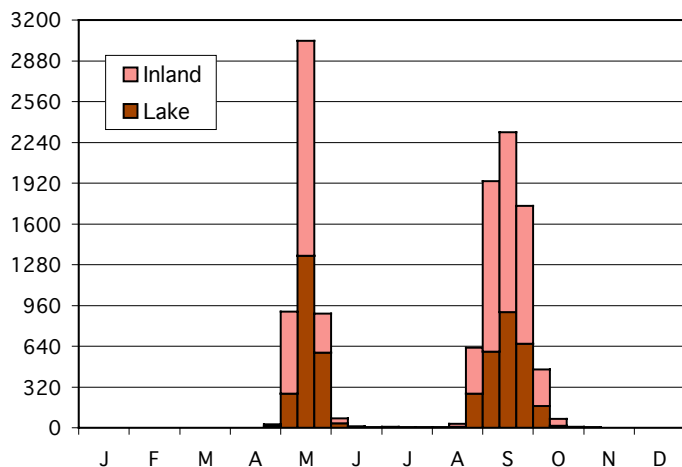
Magnolia Warbler

Dendroica magnolia

Historical Information

First Published Record: According to Butler (1898) a Magnolia Warbler was reported in Carroll County 4 May 1878. This appears to constitute Indiana's earliest published record.

Butler (1898) considered the "Black and Yellow Warbler" a common migrant. Both Keller et al. (1979) and Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed it a common migrant.



Current Status

The Magnolia Warbler is a Very Common (3) migrant. It is a Rare (7) summer visitor in the northern two-thirds of the state.



Adult male Magnolia Warbler temporarily stunned after a window strike, Chesterton. Photo taken 22 May 2004 by K.J. Brock.

Status

Physical Evidence: Almost two-dozen skins are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and Richards 1987).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum	No.			
Carnegie Museum of Natural History	2			
Chicago Academy of Sciences	2			
Chicago Field Museum	5			
National Museum of Natural History	8			
Indiana State Museum	1			
Univ. of Michigan Museum	3			
Milwaukee Public Museum	2			
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	3	7	3
Central Tier	n	5	7	4
Southern Tier	n	5	n	4
Entire State	n	3	7	3

Occurrence

This attractive warbler is among the most numerous migrant warblers and ranks in the top ten of the most abundant warblers in both spring and fall (see ranking table in Warbler Overview). It has been reported in at least 78 counties. By a ratio of three to two migrating Magnolia Warblers are more common in fall than spring.

Summer Records

At least 66 June records exist; however, more than 90 percent of these occurred in the first half of the month and were

almost certainly late migrants. However, there are also some ten July records spanning dates from 3 to 29 July.

Winter Reports

Mumford and Keller (1984) discredit two winter reports. There are no other winter records; indeed the latest fall report occurred on 4 November (see migration envelopes). One additional November record also exists.

Breeding

The only breeding evidence for the state was obtained 25 June 1995 when R.L. Hedge and L.A. Casebere observed a pair of Magnolia Warblers feeding a fledgling cowbird in Shades State Park (Hedge et al. 1996).

Magnolia Warbler Data				
Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
63	20-May-2004	Lakefront traps	J.K. Cassady	KJB
60	17-May-1945	Tippecanoe Co	I.W. Burr	REM
55	20-May-2003	Lakefront traps	J.J. McCoy	KJB
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
60	13-Sep-2000	Lake Monroe	C.L. Wood	INB
44	11-Sep-1999	Lakefront traps	S.R. Bagby	KJB
40	16-Sep-2000	Lakefront traps	J.K. Cassady	KJB

Migration Envelopes						
Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	8-Apr-1949	8-May	16-May	26-May	10-Jun-1975	1006
Central	20-Apr-1971	9-May	16-May	25-May	7-Jun-1994	377
South	21-Apr-1979	4-May	12-May	20-May	28-May-1978	125
Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	19-Jul-1997	31-Aug	15-Sep	30-Sep	4-Nov-1961	1639
Central	10-Aug-2000	4-Sep	20-Sep	5-Oct	1-Nov-1989	782
South	20-Aug-1977	5-Sep	20-Sep	4-Oct	18-Oct-1969	317

References Cited

- Butler, A. W. (1898) The Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Annual Report, 22:575-1187.
- Hedge, R.L., A.W. Bruner, and L.A. Casebere (1996) Magnolia Warbler Observed Feeding Brown-headed Cowbird Fledgling: Indiana's First Breeding Record, *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 74:135-137.

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

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