

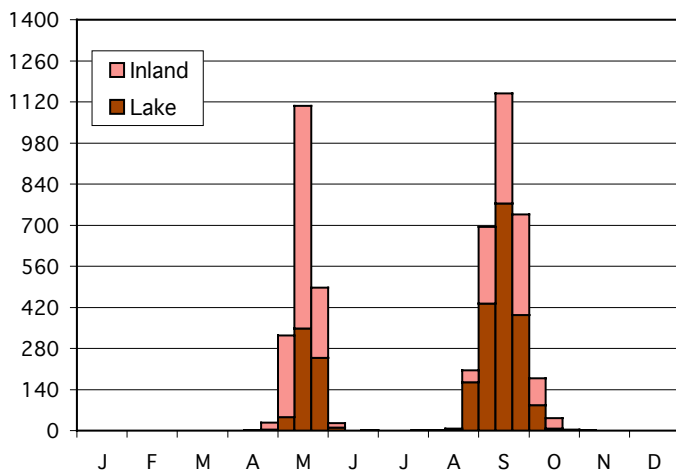
Blackpoll Warbler

Dendroica striata

Historical Information

First Published Record: A Blackpoll Warbler collected 11 May 1882 (Mumford files) constitutes the state's earliest record.

Butler (1898) described this species as, "generally rather rare, but some years common." Keller et al. (1979) considered it a fairly common migrant. Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed the Blackpoll Warbler a fairly common to common migrant.

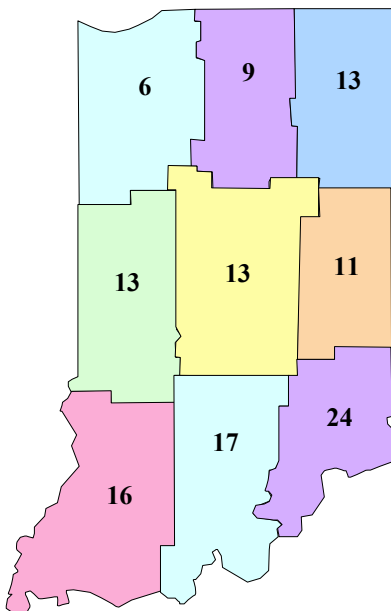


Status

Physical Evidence: At least 19 specimens are preserved in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Academy of Sciences				1
Chicago Field Museum				1
National Museum of Natural History				9
Milwaukee Public Museum				1
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				3
Univ. of Michigan Museum				4
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	5	9	4
Central Tier	n	5	7	5
Southern Tier	n	5	9	6
Entire State	n	5	7	4

Fall Abundance Rankings of the Blackpoll Warbler in Nine Indiana Regions



Current Status

The Blackpoll Warbler is a Common (4) fall and Fairly Common (5) spring migrant.

Occurrence

This widespread migrant has been recorded in at least 77 Indiana counties and, like its close relative the Bay-breasted, it is more common in fall (ranks 9th) than spring (ranks 16th).

Curiously, during the fall flight abundance rankings indicate that Blackpoll Warblers are far more frequently encountered in northwestern Indiana (ranks 6th, which is ahead of Black-throated Green), than elsewhere in the state (see map). Also in fall, it is considerably more abundant in northern reaches of the state than farther south.

Summer Records

At least two-dozen late spring migrants have been recorded during the first week of June. One was also reported by Noel Cutright at Cowles Bog (Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore) 26 June 1974 (Cutright 1976). In addition, K.J. Brock observed an early fall migrant at Beverly Shores 31 July 1988 (Peterjohn 1988).

Blackpoll Warbler Data

Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
50	13-May-1951	Owen Co	Val Nolan	REM
30	21-May-1947	Tippecanoe Co	I.W. Burr	IAQ
30	15-May-1979	Willow Slough area	T.T. Cable	IAQ
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
57	22-Sep-2001	Lakefront traps	K.J. Brock	KJB
35	26-Sep-2004	Hammond	C.A. Marsh	IAQ
32	16-Sep-2000	Lakefront traps	J.K. Cassady	KJB

Migration Envelopes						
Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	21-Apr-2003	10-May	18-May	27-May	7-Jun-1982	486
Central	26-Apr-1969	6-May	16-May	25-May	4-Jun-1989	248
South	15-Apr-1995	3-May	11-May	20-May	3-Jun-1993	146
Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	31-Jul-1988	1-Sep	15-Sep	29-Sep	26-Oct-1996	1047
Central	22-Aug-1986	6-Sep	22-Sep	10-Oct	3-Nov-1987	265
South	31-Aug-1952	7-Sep	20-Sep	6-Oct	22-Oct-1996	81

References Cited

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

Cutright, N. (1976) 1975-1976 Annual Report Bailly Nuclear-1 Site. Reported by Texas Instruments, Inc.

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.

Peterjohn, B.G. (1988) Field Notes Summer 1988, *American Birds* 42:1293-1298.

Last modified: 12 Oct 2005