

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
The 2009 Christmas Bird Count	
—Jane Whitaker . . . . .	68
The Passenger Pigeon as a Keystone Species for the Eastern Bluebird	
—Gregory Park . . . . .	75
Possible Eastern Screech-Owl as Prey of a Red-tailed Hawk	
—Erin DiBacco . . . . .	77
Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: Fall Migration, 2009	
—Ralph K. Bell and Joan Bell Pattison . . . . .	78
Allegheny Front Migration Observatory 2009 Fall Flyover Count	
—Ralph K. Bell . . . . .	85
The Floyd Bartley Award . . . . .	87
Book Review . . . . .	88
Field Notes	
—James Triplett and Beverly Triplett . . . . .	90
Index for Volume 76 . . . . .	97

**Editorial Staff**

Editor • Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Department of Biology, Bethany College, Bethany, WV 26032  
Associate Editor • Marjorie Keatley, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Huntington, WV 25755  
Field Notes Editor • James Triplett and Beverly Triplett, 1198 Fledderjohn Road, Charleston, WV 25314  
Advisory Editorial Board • Greg E. Eddy, Joey Herron, Matthew Orsie,  
James D. Phillips, Patricia Temple

*The Redstart* is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October at P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003. The journal of the Brooks Bird Club, it is mailed to all members in good standing. Nonmember subscription price is \$17. Individual copies are \$4, except the Foray issue, which is \$8. Changes of address and requests for back issues should be mailed to P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003. Articles for publication and books for review should be mailed to the editor. Printed on recycled paper by PrinTech, Wheeling, WV. ISSN: 0034-2165

## The 2009 Christmas Bird Count

Jane J. Whitaker

The 2009 Christmas Bird Count was held from December 14, 2009, to January 4, 2010. There were 21 counts with one new one, Pendleton County. There was no report from Buffalo Creek, Pennsylvania. Allegheny and Garrett Counties in Maryland were included in the count from Mineral County this year.

The Pendleton County count was held on December 14 and was the only count not affected by the heavy snow that began on December 19 and continued into the new year. Four counts were cancelled on December 19 and 20 due to the snow and had to be rescheduled. Charleston, Morgantown, and Wheeling proceeded on December 19 but reported limited participation, adverse weather conditions, and some impassible roads. Some counts reported limited access to areas of water due to ice.

Table 1 shows the species and numbers counted. Comparing the 2008 and 2009 counts illustrate the consequences of the adverse weather. Seventeen counts had fewer participants and reported fewer total species observed. Only Elkins and Ona bettered their results from 2008, and those counts were not held until January 4 and 3, respectively. The total number of birds observed was also lower than in 2008.

Table 2, The Most Abundant Species in Descending Order, included Mallards and the Common Grackle, which were absent from the list in 2008. American Robins and American Goldfinches were not on the list this year. Table 3 gives the 13 species found on only one count. Table 4 shows the 19 species found on all counts. Table 5 lists the individual counts, the number of species observed, numbers of birds, and the party hours.

Eleven counts recorded low temperatures in the teens. Elkins recorded 9 degrees. Pendleton reported a high of 60 degrees, Athens/Princeton 42 degrees, McDowell 40, and Charles Town 49 degrees. The rest of the counts reported high temperature as follows: 5 in the teens, 6 in the twenties, and 7 in the 30s. Eleven counts reported snow.

The total species count for 2009 was 120. It was 136 in 2008. If crows are eliminated from the totals, there were 22,309 fewer birds seen in 2009 than in 2008. In the following critique, I am comparing only those species that increased or had decidedly smaller numbers reported. If a species is not mentioned it may be assumed that its numbers were down.

Canada Goose numbers were up from 7,024 to 7,749. Green-winged Teal were up from 31 to 54, and Bufflehead increased from 90 to 108. All other duck species decreased. Mergansers were fairly constant, and a Red-breasted Merganser was reported by both Charles Town and Pipestem.

Wild Turkeys increased from 336 to 450 as did Black Vultures from 336 to 483. Red-

tailed Hawks were down from 395 to 243. A Broad-winged Hawk was observed on the Elkins Count. The following counts saw Golden Eagles: Hampshire, Mineral, Moorefield, Pendleton (5), and Pipestem (2).

A Bonaparte’s Gull was seen during count week by Morgantown observers. Herring Gulls (19) and Ring-billed Gulls (860) were seen in the Ohio Valley.

A Barn Owl was reported by both Moorefield and Pocahontas. Ona reported the only Short-eared Owl. Among the woodpeckers only Flickers showed an increase, 305 to 489. All of the Horned Larks were seen on counts in the eastern counties: Hampshire, Mineral, Inwood, and Moorefield.

Tufted Titmice remained constant. Chickadees, Nuthatches, Brown Creepers, Wrens, and Kinglets were down in numbers. The Thrushes were likewise less frequently reported.

European Starlings were down from 28,323 to 20,312 but American Pipits were up from 10 to 243 thanks to large counts from Huntington (130), Moorefield (79), and Ona (93). Only about half the number of Yellow-rumped Warblers 251 in 2009, compared with 427 in 2008, were seen. The same held true for Eastern Towhees—170 in 2009 compared with 425 in 2008.

Sparrows held their own with the exception of Song Sparrows 771(08) vs. 121(09). Both a Lark and Vesper Sparrow were reported by the Inwood count. There was an increase in White-throated Sparrows from 1,484 to 1,963. Ona reported a Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco. Charles Town reported 93 Red-winged Blackbirds and Huntington 89. These accounted for most of the 189 seen. In 2008 1,108 Red-winged Blackbirds were observed.

Large numbers of Common Grackles (2,906) in Charles Town accounted for most of the 3,135 seen. Only 84 were observed during the 2008 count. Charles Town also reported 279 of the 295 Brown-headed Cowbirds seen. Last year only 45 cowbirds were reported. American Goldfinches numbers reported were less than half of last year’s totals, 1,347 compared with 3,112 in 2008.

Table 1  
Species List

Species	Number
Canada Goose	7,749
Mute Swan	2
Wood Duck	3
Gadwall	12
American Wigeon	12
American Black Duck	244
Mallard	2,554

Species	Number
Northern Pintail	2
Green-winged Teal	54
Canvasback	5
Redhead	3
Ring-necked Duck	69
Lesser Scaup	4
Scaup sp.	5
Bufflehead	108
Common Goldeneye	2
Duck sp.	4
Hooded Merganser	182
Common Merganser	41
Red-breasted Merganser*	2cw
Ruddy Duck	18
Ruffed Grouse	6
Wild Turkey	450
Common Loon	2
Pied-billed Grebe	34
Double-crested Cormorant	2
Great Blue Heron	93
Black Vulture	483
Turkey Vulture	510
Osprey*	1
Bald Eagle	30
Northern Harrier	9
Sharp-shinned Hawk	27
Cooper's Hawk	47
Accipiter sp.	1
Buteo sp.	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	82
Red-tailed Hawk	243
Rough-legged Hawk	7
Broad-winged Hawk*	1
Golden Eagle	10
American Kestrel	135
Peregrine Falcon	2
Virginia Rail	2
American Coot	21
Killdeer	64

Species	Number
Wilson's Snipe	10
Bonaparte's Gull	1cw
Ring-billed Gull	860
Herring Gull	19
Rock Pigeon	4,195
Mourning Dove	2,175
Barn Owl	3
Eastern Screech-Owl	48
Great Horned Owl	19
Barred Owl	15
Short-eared Owl	1cw
Belted Kingfisher	69
Red-headed Woodpecker	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker	461
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	93
Downy Woodpecker	631
Hairy Woodpecker	126
Northern Flicker	305
Pileated Woodpecker	181
Eastern Phoebe	26
Blue Jay	1,195
American Crow	54,104
Fish Crow	8
Common Raven	133
Horned Lark	180
Carolina Chickadee	1,183
Black-capped Chickadee	474
Chickadee sp.	158
Tufted Titmouse	1,821
Red-breasted Nuthatch	29
White-breasted Nuthatch	668
Brown Creeper	39
Carolina Wren	766
House Wren	1
Winter Wren	33
Golden-crowned Kinglet	298
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	19
Kinglet spp.	10
Eastern Bluebird	1,024

Species	Number
Hermit Thrush	64
American Robin	1227
Gray Catbird	1
Northern Mockingbird	529
Brown Thrasher	3
European Starling	20,312
American Pipit	243
Cedar Waxwing	500
Yellow-rumped Warbler	251
Eastern Towhee	170
American Tree Sparrow	96
Chipping Sparrow	61
Field Sparrow	162
Vesper Sparrow*	1
Lark Sparrow*	1
Savannah Sparrow	2
Fox Sparrow	30
Song Sparrow	1,473
Swamp Sparrow	77
White-throated Sparrow	1,963
White-crowned Sparrow	338
Sparrow sp.	2
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco*	1
Dark-eyed Junco	5,171
Northern Cardinal	3,432
Red-winged Blackbird	189
Eastern Meadowlark	91
Rusty Blackbird	2
Common Grackle	3,135
Brown-headed Cowbird	295
Purple Finch	37
House Finch	768
Pine Siskin	14
American Goldfinch	1,347
House Sparrow	2,689
Total	129,400

\*denotes species not observed on the 2008 count.

Table 2  
Ten Most Abundant Species in Descending Order

American Crow	Northern Cardinal
European Starling	Common Grackle
Canada Goose	House Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco	Mallard
Rock Pigeon	Mourning Dove

Table 3  
Species Observed on One Count Only

Species	Number	Count	Location
American Wigeon	12		Charles Town
Canvasback	5		Ona
Common Goldeneye	2		Morgantown
Double-crested Cormorant	2		Morgantown
Osprey	1		Hampshire
Broad-winged Hawk	1		Elkins
Bonaparte's Gull	1	cw	Morgantown
Short-eared Owl	1	cw	Ona
House Wren	1		Charleston
Gray Catbird	1		Mineral/Allegheny
Vesper Sparrow	1		Inwood
Lark Sparrow	1		Inwood
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	1		Ona

cw denotes species seen during count week, but not on count day.

Table 4  
Species Observed on All Counts

Mallard	Blue Jay
Rock Pigeon	American Crow
Mourning Dove	Tufted Titmouse
Red-bellied Woodpecker	White-breasted Nuthatch
Downy Woodpecker	Carolina Wren
Hairy Woodpecker	European Starling

Song Sparrow  
 White-throated Sparrow  
 Dark-eyed Junco  
 Northern Cardinal

House Finch  
 American Goldfinch  
 House Sparrow

Table 5  
 Location of Participating Counts, Species, Number of Birds,  
 Observers and Party Hours

Count Location	Species	Number	Observers	Hours
Athens-Princeton, WV	49	1,367	5	
Canaan, WV	33	388	4	16
Charles Town, WV	76	12,001	19	57
Charleston, WV	42	8,990	7	18
Elkins, WV	54	5,884	11	10
Hampshire County, WV	61	4,029	46	93
Huntington, WV	65	7,419	11	39
Inwood, WV	64	8,072	21	50
Lewisburg, WV	53	4,212	16	49
McDowell County, WV	45	1,403	4	18
Mineral/Allegheny, MD	63	3,865	12	38
Moorefield, WV	56	2,685	10	57
Morgantown, WV	60	3,762	18	42
Oak Hill, WV	43	808	5	20
Ona, WV	79	6,764	20	64
Parkersburg, WV	62	7,900	23	51
Pendleton, WV	60	3,008	7	33
Pipestem, WV	61	1,795	8	27
Pocahontas, WV	53	1,326	10	12
Raleigh County, WV	47	2,868	3	11
Wheeling, WV	37	40,847	5	14

3817 Windom Pl. N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20016  
 rj.whitaker@earthlink.net



# The Passenger Pigeon as a Keystone Species for the Eastern Bluebird

Greg A. Park

When one is building and maintaining a bluebird trail, one has a lot of time to contemplate bluebird biology, behavior, and habitat requirements. We are very specific about placing our nest boxes in the correct habitat to attract the desired species and discourage invasive species. We place bluebird trails in open and semi-open grasslands, mowed parks, farm pastures, power line right-of-ways, orchards, camps, cemeteries, and even roadway berms. As long as the nest box is more than 40 feet from the edge of a forest, the Eastern Bluebird will tolerate the placement and the English Sparrow will be discouraged. Did Eastern Bluebirds have similar habitat requirements 50,000 years ago? If so, where and how did these openings occur?

Geologic evidence and descriptions written by the first European explorers indicate the entire eastern half of the North American continent was covered by an extensive uninterrupted deciduous forest. We have all heard the story about the squirrel going from tree to tree without touching the ground from the Atlantic to the Midwestern prairies. The presence of edge dwelling animals indicates that the forest was not as continuous as once thought and did have breaks and openings with early and intermediate successional stages of forest growth throughout. An example is the natural meadow around Fort Necessity in Pennsylvania. The soil is wet and heavy clay with a low pH and does not support forest growth. Other temporary openings could be created by flooding, ice storms, disease, fire, glaciers, drought, Beaver meadows, and nesting colonies of Passenger Pigeon.

John James Audubon left written descriptions witnessing first hand a nesting colony of Passenger Pigeons. The birds were so numerous and densely packed that men in close proximity of each other could yell at their mightiest persuasion and be unable to hear each other over the sound of their wings (Weiss, 2002). Population estimates range from 3 to 5 billion birds, as much as 25–40% of the entire bird population (Sullivan, 2004). The Passenger Pigeon's solution to breeding success was to overwhelm predators by nesting in huge dense colonies with as many as 100 nests in every tree throughout a 30- to 850-square-mile area. The parent birds would make daily foraging flights eating soft mast including nuts of oak, beech, and American Chestnut (prior to the chestnut blight one out of every five trees in the eastern deciduous forest was an American Chestnut), and wild grapes and cherries. After incubation, these daily flights of the parents would leave the young squabs vulnerable to predators. Every raccoon, opossum, weasel, hawk, bobcat, mountain lion, eagle, vulture, wolf, bear, snake, and skunk in the area around the colony would have his belly so full of pigeon meat that he couldn't hold another bite. This would

allow millions of nests in the less marginal areas of the colony to successfully fledge their young. Examples of this kind of massive reproduction timed to satiate predators in the invertebrate world would be mayfly hatches, Paolo Worms, and Periodic Cicadas. Birds and fish just can't eat them all and the survivors pass on shared DNA to the next generation. The name "Passenger" to the Passenger Pigeon was given because the nesting and winter colonies would occur in different locations every year. Colonies occurred as far north as the Great Lakes and wintering grounds were in the Gulf Coast states (Sullivan, 2004).

After the pigeon colony moved on, the ground would be covered with tons of guano. Some of the trees that were already stressed by disease or age could not survive the sudden load of nitrogen in the soil or the sheer weight of birds and bird nests. I know that if I put too much fresh chicken manure on my garden this year it will burn up my plants, but the next year plants in that area will thrive. Composting the manure alleviates the problem. This is not the same as stationary guano islands or dry caves because Passenger Pigeon colonies moved around the range of the species. Thus some areas of the continuous forest canopy would be opened up. The sunlight would reach the ground where the guano would decay and a rich meadow with standing dead trees dispersed throughout would be perfect habitat for woodpeckers to move in and start drilling out their nest cavities. The years following would have the usual cavity nesting birds including Eastern Bluebirds. The meadow would support herds of Woodland Bison, Eastern Elk, and White-tailed Deer. The browsing of young trees by these herding mammals would slow the progress of the successional stages of a young forest, thus keeping the meadow open for more than a decade.

The community of mammals, plants, birds, insects, and fungi that were dependent on the aftermath of the Passenger Pigeon colonies is now found in our parks, farms, and orchards; thus humans have become the keystone species for the Eastern Bluebird. During the past 10,000 years, Native American cultures and then European farmers manipulated their environment by setting fires and clearing forest for the development of agriculture, providing openings in the forest.

## References

- Sullivan, J. (2004). *Hunting for frogs and other tales from Field & Stream*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Weiss, D. (2002). *The Passenger Pigeon*. October 8, 2008 <http://www.ecotopia.org/about/pigeon.html>.

Director of Interpretation  
Schrader Environmental Education Center  
Oglebay, Wheeling, WV 26003

## Possible Eastern Screech-Owl as Prey of a Red-tailed Hawk

Erin DiBacco

Over the course of the week of February 14, 2010, a pair of Red-tailed Hawks was very active in the morning near my house, appearing to be courting and flying over woods and pasture nearby. On February 20, I was awakened by the cries of this pair. By the time I had my binoculars and shoes on and got out the front door, I did not see them. I heard again the calls of the hawks, as I have never heard them before. They seemed very distressed. This time the calls were coming from the rear of my house. As I got to the back, I saw one of the hawks chasing an American Crow. Another 5-7 crows were in the trees near the back edge of my yard. As they went out of sight and I scanned the area, I noticed a freshly killed, gray phase Eastern Screech-Owl lying in the yard. Perhaps the owl had been dropped by one of the hawks as they were being harassed by the crows.

Red-tailed Hawks eat a very varied diet of small to medium size mammals and birds (Preston & Beane, 1993). According to Bent (1961), the list of birds in the Red-tailed Hawk diet includes the Eastern Screech-Owl.

### References

- Bent, A.C. (1961). *Life histories of North American birds of prey*. Part One. New York: Dover Publications, Inc. Originally published in 1937 as Smithsonian Institution United States National Museum *Bulletin 167*.
- Preston, C.R., & Beane, R.D. (1993). Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). In *The birds of North America*, No. 52. (A. Poole and F. Gill, Editors). Philadelphia: The Academy of Natural Sciences; Washington, DC: The American Ornithologists' Union.

2545 Wylie Ridge Road  
Weirton, WV 26062

## Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: Fall Migration, 2009

Ralph K. Bell and Joan Bell Pattison

Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (AFMO) conducted its 52<sup>nd</sup> year of Bird Banding at Dolly Sods, West Virginia this fall. AFMO is located 10 miles southeast of Davis, West Virginia. Banding began on August 15 and ended on October 14, 2009. A total of 4,428 birds of 80 species were banded with a station effort of 66.8 birds per 100 net hours. Mourning Dove is a new species for the station this fall, which brings the AFMO total species banded to 121. The Mourning Dove was a hatch year bird. The overall percentage of hatch year (HY) birds (using known age birds only) was 72.15%. A total of 230,478 birds have been banded since 1958, when the writer (Bell) founded AFMO. The station was open for 48 days and closed for 13 days due to high winds, fog, or rain. There were seven days when over 100 birds were banded, two days over 200, two days over 300, and the best day of the season was October 1 when 471 birds were banded. The most dominant species banded on October 1 were the Blackpoll Warbler (220), the Black-throated Blue Warbler (52), and the Blue Jay (40).

The Black-throated Blue Warbler was the most numerous species this year with 1,048 banded, which is 0.01% over the 10-year average (including 2008). It has been the leader for the past 8 out of 10 years. The Blackpoll Warbler was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest with 894 banded (29.5% above the 10-year average), the Black-throated Green Warbler was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest with 492 banded (11.3% under the 10-year average), the Cape May Warbler was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest with 182 banded (44.2% over the 10-year average), and the Swainson's Thrush was the 5<sup>th</sup> highest with 171 banded (21.7% under the 10-year average). The total of the top five species banded was 3,139, which was 70.9% of the total birds banded this season. The next highest banded were Tennessee Warbler (167), Magnolia Warbler (141), Dark-eyed Junco (130), Blue Jay (126), and Ruby-crowned Kinglet (109).

Compared to birds banded at AFMO in 2008, there was an increase in Blackpoll Warblers banded this fall and a decrease in Tennessee, Black-throated Blue, and Black-throated Green Warblers, which could possibly be related to weather at nesting time. An article in the Fall, 2009, *Purple Martin Update* (Vol. 18, pp. 4–5) stated that in late June and early July this year there was an extensive low pressure system that moved very slowly across the Great Lakes bringing cold, wet, and windy weather, and as a result, thousands of nestling Purple Martins died because their parents could not bring them enough food.

We received notice of a foreign recovery of a bird banded at AFMO. A HY Blackpoll Warbler banded by Robert Dean at AFMO on September 25, 2006, was recaptured by Ralf Strewé, Magdalena University, 1 mile southeast of Santa Marta, Colombia, on October 24, 2008. Jo Anna Lutmerding, Biologist/Encounter Data

Manager for the Bird Banding Laboratory at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, stated to the writer (Pattison), “This is the only encounter record we have of a Blackpoll Warbler in South America.”

Recoveries of banded Blackpoll Warblers indicates that they are from northwestern United States, western Canada, and Alaska and are migrating to northern South America for the winter, but those caught in the nets at AFMO on Dolly Sods are migrating southwestward. A possible answer to this could be found in a study by Sidney A. Gauthreaux, Jr., a professor of zoology at Clemson University and a pioneer in the use of radar to study bird movements in the atmosphere. Gauthreaux contends that when birds are blown off their migratory path by strong winds, they apparently compensate to get back on the original route, and that is why they are going southwestward at AFMO. However, how far they go before turning southeastward again is not known. George Mayfield, who lived in Tennessee, would fly up to West Virginia in the 1980s to help with the banding at AFMO. Mayfield also had a banding operation in the mountains of western Tennessee, and often remarked about how rare Blackpoll Warblers were at his banding station in Tennessee. Evidently, Blackpoll Warblers change course back to southeast again before getting as far as western Tennessee.

Mike Lanzone from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Powdermill Avian Research Center, Rector, Pennsylvania, and his research assistant, Amy Amones, returned to AFMO this fall to continue his research on nocturnal flight calls. See Bell, R.K. and J. Pattison, *The Redstart*, 76(2), p. 64, April 2009; and Lanzone, M., *The Auk*, 126(3), p. 511, July 2009. Results of the Flyover Count are summarized by Ralph K. Bell elsewhere in this issue of *The Redstart*.

This fall, 934 people signed our visitor’s book. These visitors came from 22 states; Washington, DC; and six foreign countries—Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Philippines, and The United Kingdom. Groups from several elementary and middle schools and colleges visited AFMO, including The Highland Adventist School from Elkins; a Glenville State College Ecology class; a Georgetown University freshman group; Mountaineer Montessori School, Charleston; Mountaineer Audubon, Morgantown; Tidewater Appalachian Trail Club, Norfolk, Virginia; Mountwood Bird Club, Parkersburg; and the Ralph K. Bell Bird Club, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

We thank the personnel of Monongahela National Forest Supervisor Clyde Thompson, Special Use Manager Laura Hise, Forestry Technician John Waggy, and all others for their cooperation and help. We thank the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources for the use of their building for storage of our banding shed. We also want to thank the Ralph K. Bell Bird Club, The Brooks Bird Club, and many visitors and volunteers for their financial support, which is our only means of replacing our mist nets.

The banders who participated this year were Robert Dean, LeJay Graffious, Kenneth and Susan Heselton, Frederick and Carol McCullough, Randy and Elizabeth Ritter (also Campground Hosts), Todd & Kimberly Schnopp, Charles Ziegenfus, and station leaders Ralph K. Bell and Joan Bell Pattison. The scheduled volunteers, in addition to the banders, who helped for extended periods of time were William Beatty, Thomas Fox, Timothy Newlin, Donald Pattison, Maggi Perl, Jan Runyan, and Stephen Sushinski. LeJay Graffious and Todd Schnopp and other volunteers erected and took down the shed for the season. We want to thank all of the volunteers who helped in many ways this year.

Donald Pattison holding a Merlin banded at AFMO, September 23, 2009. Photo by Chip Chase.

AFMO 2009 Bandings

Species	Total Banded	First Day	Last Day	Peak Number	Peak Date(s)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	Aug 18	Aug 21		
Merlin	1	Sep 23			
American Woodcock	1	Aug 15			
Mourning Dove	1	Aug 27			
Northern Saw-whet Owl	2	Oct 03			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	Oct 01	Oct 08	3	Oct 01
Downy Woodpecker	6	Aug 20	Oct 05	2	Oct 05
Hairy Woodpecker	2	Aug 15	Oct 05		
Northern Flicker	4	Oct 11			
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	Sep 14			
Acadian Flycatcher	1	Aug 25			
Trail's Flycatcher	1	Aug 15			
Least Flycatcher	2	Aug 22	Aug 25		
White-eyed Vireo	2	Oct 01	Oct 02		
Blue-headed Vireo	60	Aug 15	Oct 11	20	Oct 11
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	Sep 13			
Philadelphia Vireo	5	Sep 21	Oct 03		
Red-eyed Vireo	18	Aug 20	Oct 08	3	Aug 20, Aug 25
Blue Jay	126	Sep 15	Oct 11	40	Oct 01
Black-capped Chickadee	18	Aug 16	Oct 08	6	Aug 25
Tufted Titmouse	33	Sep 18	Oct 09	10	Oct 08
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	Oct 04			

Species	Total Banded	First Day	Last Day	Last Day	Peak Number	Peak Date(s)
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	Sep 15				
Brown Creeper	5	Oct 04	Oct 05		3	Oct 05
Winter Wren	6	Oct 03	Oct 09		2	Oct 05
Golden-crowned Kinglet	36	Sep 15	Oct 12		8	Oct 12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	109	Sep 20	Oct 12		31	Oct 02
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	Aug 31	Sep 28			
Veery	13	Aug 18	Sep 16		2	Aug 18
Gray-cheeked Thrush	2	Oct 01	Oct 02			
Swainson's Thrush	171	Aug 24	Oct 11		26	Sep 28
Hermit Thrush	36	Aug 15	Oct 11		4	Sep 16
Wood Thrush	18	Aug 16	Oct 11		3	Oct 06
American Robin	19	Aug 15	Oct 11		3	Aug 23
Gray Catbird	17	Aug 18	Oct 09		3	Oct 01
Brown Thrasher	5	Sep 04	Sep 18		2	Sep 11
Cedar Waxwing	4	Aug 15	Sep 22			
Blue-winged Warbler	1	Aug 30				
Tennessee Warbler	167	Aug 20	Oct 12		20	Sep 15
Orange-crowned Warbler	3	Oct 05	Oct 06		2	Oct 06
Nashville Warbler	25	Aug 25	Oct 11		5	Oct 02
Northern Parula	4	Sep 18	Oct 05			
Chestnut-sided Warbler	37	Aug 15	Sep 28		4	Aug 18, Aug 20
Magnolia Warbler	141	Aug 16	Oct 11		12	Sep 15, Sep 24
Cape May Warbler	182	Aug 20	Oct 09		19	Sep 15
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1048	Aug 15	Oct 11		90	Sep 14



Species	Total Banded	First Day	Last Day	Peak Number	Peak Date(s)
Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle)	21	Aug 15	Oct 11	4	Aug 15
Black-throated Green Warbler	492	Aug 15	Oct 12	41	Sep 20
Blackburnian Warbler	87	Aug 16	Oct 01	13	Aug 25
Pine Warbler	1	Oct 11			
Prairie Warbler	1	Aug 15			
Western Palm Warbler	11	Sep 24	Oct 05	3	Oct 05
Yellow Palm Warbler	10	Sep 16	Oct 11	2	Sep 28, Oct 05
Bay-breasted Warbler	24	Sep 05	Oct 09	3	Sep 28
Blackpoll Warbler	894	Aug 20	Oct 12	130	Oct 04
Cerulean Warbler	1	Aug 20			
Black-and-white Warbler	22	Aug 15	Oct 01	3	Aug 20
American Redstart	39	Aug 15	Oct 04	4	Aug 20, Sep 05
Worm-eating Warbler	9	Aug 15	Sep 05	3	Sep 05
Ovenbird	73	Aug 15	Oct 04	9	Sep 05
Northern Waterthrush	1	Sep 13			
Connecticut Warbler	3	Aug 26	Sep 14		
Common Yellowthroat	107	Aug 15	Oct 05	10	Aug 30
Hooded Warbler	10	Aug 20	Oct 01	2	Aug 20, Oct 01
Wilson's Warbler	4	Aug 25	Sep 15	2	Sep 15
Canada Warbler	10	Aug 15	Aug 27	3	Aug 16
Scarlet Tanager	8	Aug 23	Sep 22		
Eastern Towhee	34	Aug 15	Oct 12	4	Oct 05, Oct 12
Chipping Sparrow	3	Aug 20	Sep 21		
Field Sparrow	7	Aug 24	Oct 12	2	Aug 24

Species	Total Banded	First Day	Last Day	Peak Number	Peak Date(s)
Savannah Sparrow	2	Aug 23	Aug 31		
Song Sparrow	13	Aug 15	Oct 11	3	Aug 15
Lincoln's Sparrow	11	Sep 13	Oct 11	2	Sep 13, Oct 06, Oct 09
Swamp Sparrow	13	Sep 15	Oct 09	3	Oct 03
White-throated Sparrow	10	Oct 01	Oct 12		Oct 03
White-crowned Sparrow	2	Oct 09	Oct 11		
Dark-eyed Junco	130	Aug 15	Oct 12	15	Oct 04
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	8	Aug 18	Oct 08	2	Aug 30
Indigo Bunting	3	Aug 26	Oct 01		
Purple Finch	5	Aug 23	Oct 11		
American Goldfinch	13	Aug 15	Oct 05	3	Sep 14

Total Banded 4,428

179 Pollock Mill Road  
Clarksville, PA 15322

10391 Glastonbury Circle, #202  
Fort Myers, FL 33913  
pattison914@gmail.com

## AFMO 2009 Fall Flyover Count

Ralph K. Bell

The 20<sup>th</sup> annual Fall Flyover Count at Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (AFMO) on Dolly Sods, West Virginia, was conducted from August 15 to October 12, 2009. Donald Pattison coordinated the Flyover Count. Robert Dean, Thomas Fox, Marjorie Howard, Kathy Kern, Joan Pattison, Maggi Perl, Elizabeth Ritter, Joan and Carl Rowe, Kimberly and Todd Schnopp, Stephen Sushinski, and other dedicated volunteers assisted him.

The Flyover Count's major emphasis is on Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, Blue Jays, Goldfinches, and Monarch Butterflies. The counts are listed below with the AFMO 2008 fall season totals in parentheses. All four species showed a decline in numbers from last fall, with hummingbirds having the lowest numbers since the count was started in 1990. Part of the decline could have been caused by fewer days suitable for counting due to high winds or rain, as there were only 47 counting days compared to 60 last year. Unusual weather conditions in some areas in the United States may have also contributed to part of the decline. An article in the Fall 2009 Purple Martin Conservation Association magazine (Vol. 18, pp. 4, 5) said 2009 recorded the worst draught along portions of the Gulf Coast and central Texas in the past 75 years. The article also stated that in late June and early July, there was an extensive low-pressure system that moved very slowly across the Great Lakes, bringing prolonged cold, wet, and windy weather. It stated that thousands of nestling Purple Martins died because their parents could not bring them enough food.

Species	Count	Peak Day	19-year Average
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	153 (325)	26 on Aug. 30	435
Blue Jay	2,922 (4,086)	594 on Oct. 2	5,800
American Goldfinch	1,862 (493)	227 on Sept. 11	2,901
Monarch Butterfly	68 (172)	13 on Sept. 20	1,176

Other flyovers counted this fall are listed below, with the 2008 Fall Flyover totals listed in parentheses:

Black Vulture 2 (6)  
Turkey Vulture 19 (44)  
Osprey 3 (8)  
Golden Eagle 2 (2)

Bald Eagle 2 (9)  
Northern Harrier 6 (1)  
Sharp-shinned Hawk 16 (44)  
Cooper's Hawk 7 (15)  
Red-tailed Hawk 3 (3)  
Broad-winged Hawk 2,490 (1,254)  
American Kestrel 8 (3)  
Merlin 3 (9)  
Peregrine Falcon 2 (0)  
Northern Flicker 132 (89)  
Tree Swallow 2,086 (396)  
Barn Swallow 9 (54)  
Red-breasted Nuthatch 13 (22)  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 2 (2)  
Eastern Bluebird 7 (1)  
Cedar Waxwing 877 (1529)  
Scarlet Tanager 21 (7)  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak 53 (48)  
Dragonflies 81 (28)

On September 19 there was an east wind and 1,815 migrating Broad-winged Hawks were counted, making this their peak day at AFMO for the 2009 fall season. In the pre-dawn hours, while opening up the mist nets, a Barred Owl, Great Horned Owl, and Coyotes were sometimes heard. Whip-poor-wills were reported being seen or heard in the early morning on August 24, 31, and September 16. There was a large flight of 146 Tree Swallows on August 18 between 8:35 and 8:45 a.m.

179 Pollock Mill Rd.  
Clarksville, PA 15322

## The Floyd Bartley Award for 2009

The 2009 Floyd Barley Award was awarded to Jane Whitaker and Reba Hutton for their article, “Some Unusual and Rare Botanical Finds in 2008,” which was published in the April 2009 *Redstart*, volume 76, issue 2, pages 75–79. Editor Albert R. Buckelew Jr. made the award announcement at the business meeting at the BBC midwinter meeting in North Bend State Park on March 7, 2010.

Previous Bartley Award winners are:

1976	Ray and Jo Ashworth
1979	Harry Slack
1980	James D. Phillips
1981	J. Lawrence Smith
1982	Eugene E. Hutton
1983	Linnie Coon
1984	Patricia Temple
1985	Melvin Hooker
1987	Jonathan Minear
1988	Julie Beatty
1989	Lorraine Rollefson
1993	Ralph K. Bell
1994	Wendell Argabrite
1995	Greg Eddy
1997	Ann Pyle
1998	John Northeimer
1999	Joey Herron
2000	Anna M. McRae
2001	Gary Felton
2002	William Beatty
2003	Matthew Orsie
2004	George E. Hall
2005	Jane J. Whitaker
2006	Matthew Orsie
2008	Rosie Campbell

## Book Review

**The Birdwatching Answer Book: Everything you Need to Know to Enjoy Birds in Your Backyard and Beyond** by Laura Erickson. 2009. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey Publishing, line illustrations, \$14.95, flexibound.

For 30 years Laura Erickson, of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, has been speaking and writing about birds. Now she has written a small book that is bursting with the answers to questions she must have been asked over and over again. If you are a beginning birder, you may see your question answered here. Experienced birders may find this just the source to help respond to questions that are repeatedly asked.

Using “Q and A” format, Erickson covers topics as diverse as migration, feeders, reproduction, vocalization, binoculars, and environmental effects. With the high level of skill among BBC members, some may find that the section labeled “The Sport of Birdwatching” to offer only a little new information, but that is more than made up for elsewhere. This answer book is like a mini-course on a wide variety of topics. The author has liberally included sidebar pieces, which provide much to add to anyone’s current activity and research and may prompt you to do more. As Erickson points out, “Joseph Hickey once defined birdwatching as a disease ‘which can be cured only by rising at dawn and sitting in a bog.’ “

Erickson also later adds, “...you should spend at least as much time birding alone as you do on organized field trips,” and “Ideal birding buddies are hard to find!”

Examples of the many, many questions posed are: “Is wedding rice bad for birds?”, “Is it illegal to care for baby birds?”, “Why don’t cowbirds imprint on host species?”, “When Robins cock their heads, are they listening?” “Do birds play?”, “Why do Blue-footed Boobies have blue feet?”, and “Why are bird lovers so paranoid about cats?”

And here are some examples of the multitudinous sidebar topics and some quotations from them.

Under “Attracting birds to Your Backyard,” the author cites the importance of use of native plants and adds that, “Fostering lichens and spiders will encourage tiny birds such as gnatcatchers and hummingbirds to nest nearby...” Later she notes, “Red-tailed Hawks have been seen hunting as a pair, guarding opposite sides of the same tree to catch tree squirrels.”

The title, “Birds Don’t Need Hot Tubs” will give food for winter thought. Club members who have seen Albert Buckelew’s presentation on Grackles and moth balls will be interested in the piece on “Bad Tasting Medicine,” too. Did you know that most older Americans cannot hear the songs of Cedar Waxwings, Cape May Warblers, and Blackburnian Warblers? And that White-throated Sparrow pairs usually contain one each of the white and tan color forms?

*The Bird Watching Answer Book* is written in an engaging style that, like the content, will suit birders of many skill levels. Line illustrations are used; one shows a Cackling Goose among Canada Geese. Although there is a puzzling inclusion of scientific names in the appendix - and resources there are somewhat limited - helpful internet sites are generously scattered throughout the text. In summation, this book is a great value for the price, would make a thoughtful gift for nearly any birder, and could be a welcome addition to the shelf of any BBC member.

Cynthia D. Ellis  
RR 1, Box 163  
RedHouse, WV 25168

## Field Notes Fall Season

September–November, 2009

James Triplett and Beverly Triplett

The fall weather was average, according to the data from the Cornell University Climate Center. The average temperature for the state for the fall period was 54.1°F, and the average precipitation was 8.39 in. The precipitation amounts were 83% of normal and the temperature was 0.8° below normal. November brought a huge “nor’easter,” the remnants of Hurricane Ida, to the East coast and the Delmarva Peninsula. The fall “Field Notes” reflect an influx of many birds as a result of this weather. Led by Carl and Juanita Slater, some members of the Brooks Bird Club, on their annual pilgrimage to see the East Coast fall migration, watched as ducks floated through the parking lot of their motel and down the main street in Chincoteague, Virginia. Many exciting stories evolved from this trip.

These notes were gathered from the National Audubon Society sponsored West Virginia Bird Listserv and from field notes submitted to the editor by e-mail and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors of the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following web site: [www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html](http://www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html). Thirty-six counties reported sightings during the fall period. Please contact the editors personally if any corrections should be noted in the “Field Notes.” E-mail to [jtrippy@suddenlinkmail.com](mailto:jtrippy@suddenlinkmail.com), [bevtrippy@suddenlink.net](mailto:bevtrippy@suddenlink.net), or phone us at 304-345-3336.

Beginning with the winter notes of 2009-2010, the new editor of the “Field Notes” for *The Redstart* will be Casey Rucker of Dry Fork, in Tucker County, West Virginia. His e-mail address is [autoblock@frontiernet.net](mailto:autoblock@frontiernet.net). Casey’s postal address is P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884. Casey is a regular observer and correspondent on the WV Listserv.

**Ducks, Swans, and Geese**—**Snow Geese** were observed in November in Monroe County (JA), Tucker County (CR), and Wetzel County (WJ). Wilma Jarrell spotted a **Brant** with a group of about 100 **Canada Geese** and a **Mute Swan** at Hannibal Dam in Wetzel County on November 20. On November 21, David Patick and Michael Griffith went to the same area that Wilma described and saw the **Brant**. The **Brant** was a new WV bird for Patick. **Canada Geese** were numerous throughout the state. Large numbers of **Tundra Swans** were a “gift” of Hurricane Ida in November. Casey Rucker counted 169 **Tundra Swans** on a private lake in Canaan Valley, Tucker County, on November 11. Donna Mitchell saw a wedge of about 140 **Tundra Swans** over Laurel Mountain in Barbour County, on November 16 and Terry Bronson counted 248 **Tundra Swans** over Cheat Lake, Monongalia County, on November 28.



The following ducks were noted during the fall period: **Wood Ducks, Gadwalls, American Wigeons, American Black Ducks, Mallards, Blue-winged Teals, Northern Shovelers, Northern Pintails, Green-winged Teals, Ring-necked Ducks, Greater Scaups, Lesser Scaups, Black Scoters, Buffleheads, Common Goldeneyes, Hooded Mergansers, Common Mergansers, Red-breasted Mergansers, and Ruddy Ducks.** Wendell Argabrite found two Northern Pintails at Apple Grove Fish Hatchery on October 15. Gary Felton observed a **Ring-necked Duck** at the same location from July through November in Preston County. On November 27, Michael Griffith and David Patick saw 27 **Greater Scaup** at Beech Fork Dam. On November 11, Matthew Orsie saw two female **Black Scoters** and seven **Surf Scoters** in two different locations in Jefferson County. “This is by far the most Scoters I’ve seen in the state on one day. The **Surf Scoters** were the first of the year for me and made 2009 the first time I’ve seen all 24 species of the most expected ducks in West Virginia during one year,” said Orsie. On November 30, Kim Kazmierski, Cynthia Ellis et al. found a **Black Scoter** in Putnam County on the Kanawha River.

**Pheasants, Grouse, Turkeys**—Gary Rankin, Wendell Argabrite, and Mike Griffith noted a **Ring-necked Pheasant** at the Hillcrest Wildlife Management Area in Hancock County on October 18. A **Ruffed Grouse** flew into and cracked the window at the home of Jerry Payne in Sherwood Forest, Kanawha County in November. **Wild Turkeys** were numerous around the state during the fall period.

**Loons, Grebes, Cormorants**—**Red-throated Loons** were reported in Jefferson County (MO, 11/25, CD, 11/17), Preston County (GF, 11/22), and Summers County (JJP, 11/12). On November 28, Terry Bronson saw 78 **Common Loons** on Cheat Lake, Monongalia County. **Pied-billed Grebes** were abundant throughout the state during the fall period. **Horned Grebes** were noted in the following counties: Jefferson (MO, 11/12), Monongalia (TB, 11/12), Monroe (JA, 11/12), Summers (JJP/11/12), and Wetzel (WJ, 11/12). **Double-crested Cormorants** were sited in large numbers throughout the state during the fall.

**Bitterns, Herons, Egrets**—Gary Felton noted an **American Bittern** in Preston County in September. **Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, and Green Herons** were commonly noted during the fall.

**Ibis**—William Hilton, Jr. and David Pollard spotted an adult **White Ibis** taking flight over Gauley River at Kanawha Falls on October 7.

**Vultures**—**Black Vultures** and **Turkey Vultures** were noted throughout the state during the fall. On September 20, Terry Bronson counted 37 **Black Vultures** feeding on a deer carcass on the side of Jordan Run Road in Tucker County.

**Accipitridae**—The following birds were reported during the fall period: **Ospreys, Bald Eagles, Northern Harriers, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Cooper’s Hawks, Northern Goshawks, Red-shouldered Hawks, Broad-winged Hawks, a Swainson’s Hawk, Red-tailed Hawks, Rough-legged Hawks, and Golden Eagles.** John Fichtner saw two adult **Bald Eagles** at Mile Post 23 on the Greenbrier River Trail on September 26. Barry

Williams reported an immature **Bald Eagle** on October 29 in Monroe County on WV Route 122. Gary Felton saw an intermediate-morph juvenile **Swainson's Hawk** on September 19. Felton said it "was the first I have seen in the state, and I believe it is still on the review list." William Tolin had a good look at a light phase **Rough-legged Hawk** on Route 33 near Elkins on October 12. The number of **Broad-Winged Hawks** at Hanging Rock Observation Tower for the season was 1,977, and all together 2,837 raptors were documented during the season. They also had a record season for eagles with 71 **Bald Eagles** and 28 **Golden Eagles**. November 16 was a record day with nine **Golden Eagles** reported at Hanging Rock.

**Falcons**—**American Kestrels** were seen in most areas of the state in the fall. **Merlins** were seen in Grant County (MO, 9/19), Preston County (GF, September), and Richie County (JW, 9/11). **Peregrine Falcons** were seen in several areas and are increasing in numbers. James Phillips reported that on October 3, the Hanging Rock Tower had six **Peregrine Falcons** and a record number of 15 for the season ending in November.

**Rails and Coots**—Terry Bronson found a **King Rail** in Monongalia County on October 4. Matthew Orsie noted a **Yellow Rail** on November 23 in Jefferson County. Gary Rankin and Wendell Argabrite found a **Common Moorhen** at Greenbottom Wildlife Management Area on October 10. **American Coots** were noted in many areas of the state in the fall period.

**Cranes**—On November 30 Thomas Fox said, "This afternoon while I was deer hunting on my farm, five **Sandhill Cranes** flew over heading South. This is the first time I have seen **Sandhill Cranes** in Calhoun County, West Virginia."

**Plovers**—Wendell Argabrite saw two **American Golden-Plovers** in the picnic area on the island at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam on September 28. **Killdeer** were reported throughout the state. David Patick saw two **Killdeer** on November 29 at Beech Fork Campground, the last date reported during the fall period.

**Sandpipers**—The following Sandpipers were observed during the fall period: **Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Solitary Sandpipers, Spotted Sandpipers, Sanderlings, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Least Sandpipers, Baird's Sandpipers, Pectoral Sandpipers, Dunlins, Stilt Sandpipers, Buff-breasted Sandpipers, Wilson's Snipes, America Woodcocks, and Red Phalaropes**. Many of the birds seen along the Ohio River in Mason and Cabell Counties were noted by Wendell Argabrite, Michael Griffith et al. at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam and the Apple Grove Fish Hatchery at the Dam site. Matthew Orsie reported those seen at various ponds around Charles Town in Jefferson County and in Berkley County. **Greater Yellowlegs** were spotted by David Patick in Pocahontas County near the Scenic Highway on September 27 and by Gary Felton in Preston County on November 14. Felton said he believed that might be the latest date ever recorded for Greater Yellowlegs in Preston County. Wilma Jarrell, Wetzel County, and Mindy and Alan Waldron, Raleigh County,

reported **Greater Yellowlegs** in October. Hullet Good noted a **Semipalmated Sandpiper** on a sandbar in Elk River, Kanawha County, on September 23. Susan Olcott flushed an **American Woodcock** from her yard in southern Monongalia County on September 19. Wilma Jarrell flushed out an **American Woodcock** while walking along Fairview Ridge in Wetzel County on October 25.

**Gulls and Terns**—**Ring-billed Gulls** and **Herring Gulls** were seen in many areas of the state during the fall period. Gary Felton saw three **Bonaparte's Gulls** in Preston County on November 23. Susan Olcott received a call about an injured gull on November 25. Upon arrival at the home in Fairview, Marion County, she discovered it was an injured **Bonaparte's Gull**. Olcott transported the bird to the Oglebay Good Zoo in Wheeling for evaluation and rehabilitation.

**Rock Pigeons** and **Mourning Doves** were common throughout the state.

**Cuckoos**—Terry Bronson (Monongalia County, 9/16), James and Judy Phillips (Summers County, 9/19), and Jon Benedetti (Wood County, 9/24) observed **Yellow-billed Cuckoos**. **Black-billed Cuckoos** were spotted in Cabell County (R2B, 10/11), Tucker County (TB, 9/14), and Wood County (JT, 9/24).

**Owls**—**Eastern Screech-Owls**, **Great Horned Owls**, and **Barred Owls** were noted in several areas during the fall period. Wendell Argabrite heard a **Long-eared owl** call three times from his backyard in Huntington, Cabell County on October 16. On Sunday November 22, an article by Scott Shalaway, including a great photo, was published in the *Gazette-Mail* on page 3B, about watching Joey Herron band two **Saw-whet Owls** on November 12 at Valley Falls State Park, just east of Fairmont, Marion County. Herron had told Shalaway that the nor'easter storm that hit the East Coast should push birds inland, which it did indeed. See Shalaway's Web site at <http://scottshalaway.googlepages.com> or [www.projectowl.net](http://www.projectowl.net).

**Common Nighthawks** and **Chimney Swifts** were reported in most areas of the state. Gary Felton noted that he had a very low number of **Common Nighthawks** in his area of Preston County in September.

**Hummingbirds**—**Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** were sighted throughout the area until mid-October.

**Belted Kingfishers** were very commonly reported throughout the state during the fall period until the end of November.

**Woodpeckers**—All seven species on the Brooks Bird Club *Birds of West Virginia Field Checklist* were seen around the state during the fall months. **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were seen in the following counties in the fall: Grant (FA, 10/2), Hardy (DH, 11/10), Preston (GF, Oct.), Putnam (CE, 9/21), Randolph (WT, 9/23), Summers (JJP, 9/26), Wetzel (WJ, 9/30), and Wood (JB, 9/24).

**Flycatchers**—On September 2, Wilma Jarrell watched as an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** caught insects and returned to nearby power lines to eat its catch. **Eastern Wood-Pewees** were commonly reported in the state. **Yellow-bellied Flycatchers** were noted in the following counties: Barbour (TB, 9/15), Berkley (MO, 9/1), and Wood (JT,

9/21). John Tharp II watched an **Acadian Flycatcher** calling at McDonough Wildlife area in Wood County on September 15. Jon Benedetti noted **Least Flycatchers** and **Great Crested Flycatchers** at the McDonough area in Vienna, Wood County, during September. **Eastern Phoebes** were noted in all areas of the state during the fall. Wilma Jarrell observed an **Eastern Kingbird** on October 2 in Wetzel County.

**Vireos**—All six species of vireos from the Brooks Bird Club checklist were reported during September and October.

**Crows, Jays, and Ravens**—**Blue Jays, American Crows, and Common Ravens** were often seen throughout the state during the fall period.

**Larks**—Frederick Atwood of Oakton, Virginia, reported two **Horned Larks** in Grant County on October 25.

**Swallows**—**Tree Swallows** were observed in eight counties. Gary Felton noted October 25 as the last date that he observed **Tree Swallows** in Preston County. Wilma Jarrell, Wetzel County, counted two **Cliff Swallows** and three **Barn Swallows** on September 2.

**Chickadees, Titmice, Nuthatches, and Creepers**—Chickadee species and **Tufted Titmice** were commonly observed throughout the reporting areas for the fall period. **Red-breasted Nuthatches** and **White-breasted Nuthatches** were seen in their regular habitats during the fall. **Brown Creepers** were noted in nine counties.

**Wrens**—**Carolina, House, and Winter Wrens** were common in most areas. **Marsh Wrens** were observed in four counties: Mason (GR, 10/10), Preston (GF, September, TB, 10/2), Tucker (TB, 9/14), and Wood (JB, 10/1). Gary Felton said that the **Marsh Wren** that he saw in September was only his third record for Preston County.

**Kinglets and Gnatcatchers**—Both **Golden-crowned Kinglets** and **Ruby-crowned Kinglets** were seen in good numbers in most areas reporting in the fall. **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** were reported in four counties: Kanawha (HG, 9/1), Preston (TB, 9/23), Summers (JJP, 9/16), and Wood (JB, 9/7).

**Thrushes**—**Eastern Bluebirds, Gray-cheeked Thrushes, Swainson's Thrushes, Hermit Thrushes, Wood Thrushes, and American Robins** were all noted during the fall period. **Veerys** were observed in three counties: Jefferson (MO, 9/2), Summers (JJP/9/21), and Wood (JT, 9/25).

**Mockingbirds and Thrashers**—**Gray Catbirds, Northern Mockingbirds, and Brown Thrashers** were noted in several counties in the fall.

**European Starlings** were abundant in every area.

**Pipets**—**American Pipits** were spotted in four counties: Grant (TB, 9/20), Jefferson (MO, 10/29), Mason (GR, 11/29), and Putnam (KK, 10/19). Matthew Orsie counted 37 flying over a pond area in Jefferson County.

**Cedar Waxwings**—Benjamin Borda noted a large flock of **Cedar Waxwings** at Greenbottom Wildlife Management Area on October 27. Most areas of the state reported good numbers of **Cedar Waxwings** during the fall.

**Warblers**—Warblers with *no asterisk* were noted in most areas of West Virginia. Those *with an asterisk* were reported in five or fewer areas. **\*Blue-winged Warblers** Wayne County (DP,9/6), Wood County (JB,9/16); **Tennessee Warblers**; **\*Orange-crowned Warblers** (Cabell County (WA,9/20), Pocahontas County (DP, 9/28), Wood County (WT,9/25); **Nashville Warblers**; **Northern Parula Warblers**; **\*Yellow Warblers** Jefferson County (BH,10/12), Tucker County (TB,9/14); **Chestnut-sided Warblers**; **Magnolia Warblers**; **Cape May Warblers**; **Black-throated Blue Warblers**; **Yellow-rumped Warblers**; **Black-throated Green Warblers**; **Blackburnian Warblers**; **Yellow-throated Warblers**; **Pine Warblers**; **\*Prairie Warblers** Kanawha County (HG,9/17), Monongalia County (KA,9/25); and **Palm Warblers**, **Bay-Breasted Warblers**, **Blackpoll Warblers**, **\*Cerulean Warblers** Monongalia County (KA,9/25), Wood County (JT,9/15); **Black-and-white Warblers**, **American Redstarts**, **\*Worm-eating Warblers** Summers County (JJP, 9/21), Wood County (JB,9/7); **Ovenbirds**, **\*Northern Waterthrushes** Monongalia County (TB,9/17), Pocahontas County (DP, 9/28); and **\*Louisiana Waterthrushes** Barbour County (TB,9/15), Summers County (JJP,9/19); **\*Mourning Warblers** Greenbrier County (BW,9/8), Wood County (JB,9/7); **Common Yellowthroat Warblers**, **Hooded Warblers**, **\*Wilson’s Warblers** Cabell County (DP, 9/20), Pocahontas County (DP,9/27), Preston County (GF, September); **\*Canada Warblers** Berkley County (MO,9/1), Brooke County (JBo,9/7), Wood County (JB, 9/18); **\*Yellow-breasted Chat** Preston County (GF,10/11).

**Tanagers**—**Summer Tanagers** were observed in three counties: Kanawha, Hullet Good 10/4; Putnam, Cynthia Ellis 9/21; and Wood, John Tharp II on 9/15. Many areas reported **Scarlet Tanagers** during the fall period.

**Towhees, Sparrows, Juncos, Longspurs**—Commonly observed during the fall were **Eastern Towhees**, **Chipping Sparrows**, **Field Sparrows**, **Savannah Sparrows**, **Fox Sparrows**, **Song Sparrows**, **Lincoln Sparrows**, **Swamp Sparrows**, **White-throated Sparrows**, **White-crowned Sparrows**, and **Dark-eyed Juncos**. Those noted in only a few areas include **American Tree Sparrows** Cabell County (R2B, 11/22), Preston County (TB, 11/21); and **Vesper Sparrows** Grant County (FA, 10/27), Wood County (JB, 10/15). On October 4, David Patick found an adult **Nelson’s Sparrow** in Mason County in the same vicinity that it has been seen for the past couple of years, near the Ashton Elementary School area. Matthew Orsie said that the **Lark Sparrow** that he spotted in Jefferson County, south of Charles Town, on October 29 was the first he had seen in that county.

**Cardinals and Buntings**—**Northern Cardinals** were common throughout the area during the entire fall period. Common during September and very early October were **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** and **Indigo Buntings**. Hullet Good remarked that a male **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** landed on his sunflower feeder and was seen daily from November 22 to December 12. On October 19, the day after the Allegheny Highlands first snowfall of the year, Casey Rucker noted that “an unexpected juvenile

**Indigo Bunting** appeared on my porch railing and hung around most of the day. According to George Hall's *Birds of West Virginia*, the last seen date for this species is October 9, so this is a very late bird. September 15 is the latest I've recorded this bird in the last five years."

**Blackbirds, Grackles, Orioles, Meadowlarks—Bobolinks** were seen in early October in Mason County (GR, 10/10) and in Wood County (JB, 10/1). **Red-winged Blackbirds,**

**Eastern Meadowlarks, Rusty Blackbirds, and Common Grackles** were observed in many areas of the state during the fall. **Brown-headed Cowbirds** were noted in Brooke County by Albert Buckelew on October 25 and David Patick in Mason County on November 27.

**Siskins, Crossbills, and Allies—Purple Finches, House Finches, Pine Siskins,** and

**American Goldfinches** were reported in many areas during the fall. David Patick saw a **Red Crossbill** in Pocahontas County on November 7.

As usual, the **House Sparrow** was a resident statewide.

Contributors—Kyle Aldinger (KA), Jesse Anderson (JA), Wendell Argabrite (WA), Frederick Atwood (FA), Jon Benedetti (JB), John Boback (JBo), Ben Borda (BB), Terry Bronson (TB), Albert Buckelew, Jr. (AB), Shannon Burner (SB), Ronald Canterbury (RC), David Carr (DC), Derek Courtney (DC), Robert Dean (RD), Carol Del-Colle (CD), Cynthia Ellis (CE), Gary Felton (GF), Thomas Fox (TF), Hullet Good (HG), Steve Gillespie (SG), Michael Griffith (MG), Bruni Haydl (BH), Joey Herron (JOH), Joe Hildreth (JH), Diane Holsinger (DH), Tom Igou (TI), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Kimberly Kazmierski (KK), Elliot Kirschbaum (EK), Beth Mankins (BM), Donna Mitchell (DM), Mountwood Bird Club (MBC), Susan Olcott (SO), Matthew Orsie (MO), David Patick (DP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), David Patick, Wendell Argabrite, Michael Griffith, Gary Rankin, the Rt. 2 Birders (R2B), Casey Rucker (CR), Barbara Sargent (BS), Scott Shalaway, James and Barbara Smith (JBS), Robert Tallman (RT), John Tharp II (JT), William Tolin (WT), James Triplett and Beverly Triplett (JBT), Mindy and Allen Waldron (MAW), Barry Williams (BW), Jane Whitaker (JW).

1198 Fledderjohn Rd.  
Charleston, WV 25314  
jtrippy@suddenlinkmail.com

## Index for Volume 76

Prepared by Angela Tipton

- Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: Fall migration 2008 fall fly over count, 70
- Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: Fall migration 2008, 63
- Avocet, American, 48
- Bell, Ralph K., 63, 70
- Bird population trends in the central Appalachian mountains of West Virginia, recent, 123
- Bittern, American, 82, 134
- Least, 47, 134
- Blackbird, Brewer's, 115
- Red-winged, 9, 16, 17, 52, 56, 60, 89, 99, 114, 139
- Rusty, 56, 60, 89, 115, 139
- Bluebird, Eastern, 6, 15, 59, 70, 87, 98, 101, 113, 129, 137
- Bobolink, 9, 10, 16, 52, 64, 89, 139
- Bobwhite, Northern, 46, 82, 131, 133
- Book reviews, 43
- Botanical finds, some unusual and rare, in 2008, 75
- Buckelew, Albert R. Jr., 131, 141
- Bufflehead, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Bunting, Indigo, 9, 16, 17, 18, 52, 69, 74, 89, 97, 98, 99, 103, 114, 130, 138
- Snow, 89, 114
- Burrell, Robert, 106
- Buteo, 58
- Canterbury, Ronald A., 71, 100
- Canvasback, 57, 111, 133
- Cardinal, Northern, 9, 16, 52, 56, 57, 60, 62, 74, 89, 97, 98, 103, 114, 129, 138
- Catbird, Gray, 7, 15, 17, 50, 59, 61, 64, 67, 72, 87, 98, 102, 137
- Chat, Yellow-breasted, 64, 73, 97, 98, 138
- Chickadee, Black-capped, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 50, 56, 59, 66, 71, 72, 100, 101, 137
- Carolina, 50, 56, 59, 72, 98, 101, 130, 137
- Sp., 113
- Christmas Bird Count, 2008, 55
- Chuck-will's-widow, 136
- Coot, American, 4, 48, 58, 84, 112, 135
- Cormorant, Double-crested, 47, 58, 82, 111, 134
- Cowbird, Brown-headed, 10, 16, 52, 56, 57, 60, 89, 99, 115, 134, 139
- Crane, Sandhill, 84, 135
- Creepers, Brown, 6, 12, 13, 15, 50, 56, 59, 66, 72, 87, 101, 113, 137
- Crossbill, Red, 10, 13, 52, 56, 60, 115, 139
- White-winged, 56, 60, 115, 139
- Crow, American, 5, 12, 15, 17, 18, 49, 59, 60, 61, 70, 86, 98, 113, 132, 137
- Fish, 59, 61, 86, 137
- Cuckoo, Black-billed, 4, 48, 72, 85, 136
- Yellow-billed, 4, 14, 48, 64, 66, 72, 85, 98, 101, 136
- Dickcissel, 52
- Diener, Richard L., 24
- Dove, Mourning, 4, 14, 48, 58, 60, 61, 72, 85, 98, 112, 136
- Dowitcher, Long-billed, 135
- Short-billed, 48, 135
- Duck, American Black, 56, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Long-tailed, 57, 61, 133
- Ring-necked, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Ruddy, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Wood, 2, 46, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Dunlin, 135
- Eagle, Bald, 47, 58, 70, 84, 111, 134
- Golden, 47, 58, 70, 84, 111, 134
- Eddy, Greg, 12, 123
- Egret, Cattle, 134
- Great, 47, 82, 134
- Snowy, 134
- Emrick, Janice K., 21
- Erratum, 117, 132
- Falcon, Peregrine, 47, 56, 58, 84, 112, 134
- Field Notes, Fall Season, 81
- New editor announced, 141
- Spring Season, 133
- Summer Season, 46
- Winter Season, 110
- Finch, House, 10, 52, 60, 74, 89, 99, 103, 115, 130, 139
- Purple, 10, 13, 16, 52, 56, 60, 74, 89, 103, 115, 129, 139
- Flicker, Northern, 5, 12, 14, 49, 56, 59, 70, 98
- Floyd, Bartley Award, 80
- Flycatcher, Acadian, 5, 15, 49, 66, 72, 97, 98, 101, 136
- Alder, 5, 15, 49, 136
- Great Crested, 5, 15, 49, 86, 98, 136
- Least, 5, 12, 15, 49, 86, 98, 136
- Olive-sided, 70, 86, 136
- Trail's, 72, 101
- Willow, 5, 15, 49, 86, 98, 136
- Yellow-bellied, 49, 66, 72, 86, 101, 136
- Foray, 2008, Pocahontas County, West Virginia
- Bird list, 2
- Breeding bird surveys, 14
- Flowering plants, 24
- Lepidoptera, 21
- Mammals, 22
- Participants, 42
- Reptiles and amphibians, 20
- Singing male census, 12
- Weather, 41
- Gadwall, 57, 81, 111, 134
- Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 6, 15, 50, 67, 70, 71, 72, 87, 98, 101, 137
- Golden-Plover, American, 48, 84
- Goldeneye, Common, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Goldfinch, American, 11, 16, 52, 57, 60, 62, 69, 70, 74, 89, 99, 103, 115, 130, 131, 139
- Goose, Bar-headed, 110
- Cackling, 57, 104, 110
- Canada, 2, 14, 46, 56, 57, 60, 80, 81, 110, 133
- Greater White-fronted, 57, 61, 110
- Ross's, 110
- Snow, 57, 61, 81, 110, 133

- Goshawk, Northern, 58, 61, 111, 134
- Grackle, Common, 9, 16, 52, 56, 57, 60, 74, 89, 99, 115, 139
- Grebe, Eared, 111
- Horned, 58, 61, 82, 111, 134
- Pied-billed, 3, 46, 58, 82, 111, 134
- Red-necked, 58, 61, 111, 134
- Grosbeak, Blue, 52, 89, 103, 138
- Rose-breasted, 9, 16, 69, 70, 74, 89, 103, 138
- Grouse, Ruffed, 3, 13, 46, 57, 64, 82, 111, 133
- Gull, Bonaparte's, 48, 85, 112, 135
- Glaucous, 104, 112
- Great Black-backed, 81, 104, 112
- Iceland, 105, 112
- Lesser Black-backed, 81, 104, 112
- Herring, 48, 58, 85, 104, 105, 112, 135
- Laughing, 85
- Ring-billed, 58, 85, 104, 105, 112, 135
- Harrier, Northern, 47, 58, 70, 84, 111, 134
- Hawk, Broad-winged, 3, 47, 70, 84, 98, 134
- Cooper's, 3, 47, 58, 70, 84, 98, 134
- Red-shouldered, 3, 13, 14, 47, 58, 84, 98, 111, 134
- Red-tailed, 3, 14, 47, 56, 58, 61, 70, 84, 98, 111, 134
- Rough-legged, 58, 111
- Sharp-shinned, 3, 47, 58, 66, 70, 71, 84, 111, 134
- Heizer Creek bird counts; Forty years of observation, 97
- Heron, Great Blue, 3, 47, 58, 82, 111, 134
- Green, 3, 14, 47, 82, 134
- Herron, Joey, 127, 128
- Hummingbird, Ruby-throated, 4, 14, 49, 70, 71, 72, 85, 98, 100, 101, 136
- Hutton, Reba, 75
- Ibis, Glossy, 82, 83
- Index for volume, 75, 92
- Jackson Mill Migration Observatory: Fall migration 2008, 129
- Jay, Blue, 5, 13, 15, 49, 57, 59, 61, 66, 70, 72, 86, 98, 101, 113, 129, 130, 137
- Junco, Dark-eyed, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 52, 56, 60, 62, 63, 69, 71, 74, 89, 103, 114, 123, 129, 138
- Kestrel, American, 3, 47, 56, 58, 70, 84, 112, 134
- Killdeer, 4, 14, 48, 58, 84, 98, 112, 135
- Kingbird, Eastern, 5, 15, 49, 98, 136
- Western, 81
- Kingfisher, Belted, 4, 14, 49, 58, 85, 98, 112, 136
- Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 6, 12, 13, 15, 50, 56, 59, 61, 67, 72, 87, 101, 113, 137
- Ruby-crowned, 59, 67, 72, 87, 101, 113, 130, 137
- Lark, Horned, 59, 87, 113, 114, 137
- Loon, Common, 57, 61, 81, 111, 134
- Longspur, Lapland, 114
- Mallard, 3, 14, 46, 57, 61, 81, 111, 133
- Martin, Purple, 50
- McCullough, Carol, 14
- Frederick, 14
- Meadowlark, Eastern, 9, 16, 52, 60, 89, 114, 139
- Merganser, Common, 3, 46, 57, 82, 111, 119, 120, 133
- Photographic evidence of breeding in West Virginia, 119
- Hooded, 57, 82, 111, 133
- Red-breasted, 82, 111, 133
- Merlin, 47, 58, 66, 70, 84, 112, 121, 134
- Possible breeding record in West Virginia, 121
- Mockingbird, Northern, 7, 15, 50, 59, 71, 73, 87, 98, 113, 137
- Night-Heron, Black-crowned, 47, 82, 134
- Nighthawk, Common, 49, 85, 136
- Nuthatch, Red-breasted, 6, 12, 13, 15, 50, 56, 59, 66, 70, 71, 72, 87, 113, 137
- White-breasted, 6, 12, 15, 50, 56, 59, 66, 72, 87, 98, 101, 113, 137
- Oriole, Baltimore, 10, 16, 52, 69, 99, 103, 139
- Orchard, 10, 16, 52, 99, 134
- Osprey, 47, 61, 70, 84, 111, 134
- Ovenbird, 8, 12, 16, 18, 51, 63, 68, 73, 88, 98, 102, 123
- Owl, Barn, 58, 61
- Barred, 4, 14, 48, 49, 56, 58, 85, 112, 136
- Great Horned, 4, 48, 56, 58, 85, 112, 136
- Long-eared, 58, 85
- Northern Saw-whet, 48, 49, 66, 127, 136
- Banding station, Valley Falls State Park, 2008, 123
- Short-eared, 48, 58, 61, 112
- Paula, Northern, 7, 16, 51, 64, 67, 73, 88, 98, 102, 138
- Pattison, Joan Bell, 63
- Phalarope, Red-necked, 85, 86, 104, 135
- Wilson's, 48
- Pheasant, Ring-necked, 57, 61, 131, 133
- Phoebe, Eastern, 5, 15, 49, 59, 66, 72, 98, 101, 113, 136
- Pigeon, Rock, 4, 14, 48, 56, 58, 60, 61, 85, 112, 136
- Pintail, Northern, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Pipit, American, 59, 87, 114, 137
- Plants, learning about primitive, 106
- Plover, Black-bellied, 135
- Semipalmated, 48, 135
- Rail, King, 84, 135
- Virginia, 58, 61, 112, 135
- Yellow, 84
- Raven Common, 6, 15, 50, 59, 70, 86, 113
- Redhead, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Redpoll, Common, 115, 131
- Hoary, 131
- Redstart, American, 8, 12, 16, 51, 63, 68, 73, 88, 97, 98, 138
- Robin, American, 7, 12, 15, 17, 18, 59, 60, 67, 70, 72, 87, 98, 102, 113, 117, 137
- Rucker, Casey, 119, 121
- Sanderling, 86
- Sandpiper, Baird's, 48
- Buff-breasted, 85
- Least, 48, 85, 135
- Pectoral, 48, 85, 135
- Semipalmated, 48, 135
- Solitary, 48, 84, 135
- Spotted, 4, 48, 84, 135
- Stilt, 48
- Upland, 135
- Western, 48
- White-rumped, 85, 135
- Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, 4, 12, 13, 14, 49, 56, 58,



- 66, 101, 112
- Scaup, Greater, 57, 61, 133  
 Lesser, 57, 61, 133  
 Sp. 111
- Scoter, Black, 133  
 Surf, 57, 61, 111, 133  
 White-winged, 57, 61, 111, 133
- Screech-Owl, Eastern, 56, 58, 85, 101, 112, 127, 136
- Shoveler, Northern, 57, 61, 81, 111, 133
- Shrike, Northern, 113  
 Loggerhead, 59, 86, 113
- Siskin, Pine, 11, 13, 52, 56, 60, 69, 70, 89, 103, 114, 115, 131, 139
- Smith, J. Lawrence, 97
- Snipe, Wilson's, 58, 85, 112, 135
- Sora, 64, 84, 135
- Sparrow, American Tree, 60, 89, 114, 138  
 Chipping, 9, 16, 17, 18, 51, 56, 60, 68, 71, 73, 89, 99, 102, 114, 138  
 Clay-colored, 138  
 Field, 9, 12, 16, 51, 56, 60, 68, 73, 89, 97, 99, 102, 114, 130, 138  
 Fox, 60, 69, 89, 114  
 Grasshopper, 9, 16, 51, 64, 89  
 Harris's, 89, 114  
 Henslow's, 51  
 House, 11, 16, 52, 57, 60, 62, 90, 99, 115, 139  
 Lark, 114, 138  
 Lincoln's, 60, 61, 69, 73, 89, 103, 114, 138  
 Nelson's, 89, 90, 131  
 Saltmarsh, 131  
 Savannah, 8, 9, 51, 60, 64, 69, 89, 100, 102, 114  
 Song, 9, 12, 16, 18, 56, 60, 61, 69, 73, 89, 97, 98, 99, 102, 114, 130, 138  
 Swamp, 9, 52, 60, 69, 71, 73, 89, 103, 114, 138  
 Vesper, 9, 89  
 White-crowned, 60, 69, 89, 114, 138  
 White-throated, 60, 61, 69, 73, 89, 103, 114, 129, 130, 138
- Starling, European, 7, 15, 50, 56, 59, 60, 61, 87, 98, 113, 137
- Swallow, Barn, 6, 15, 50, 85, 98  
 Cave, 87  
 Cliff, 6, 15, 50  
 Northern Rough-winged, 6, 15, 50, 98, 137  
 Tree, 6, 15, 50, 70, 87, 113
- Swan, Mute, 57, 61, 110, 133  
 Trumpeter, 104  
 Tundra, 57, 81, 110, 133
- Swift, Chimney, 4, 13, 49, 70, 85, 98, 136
- Tanager, Scarlet, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 51, 64, 68, 70, 73, 89, 98, 100, 102, 138  
 Summer, 89, 98, 138
- Teal, Blue-winged, 81, 133  
 Green-winged, 57, 81, 111, 133
- Tern, Caspian, 48, 135  
 Common, 135  
 Forster's, 135
- Thrasher, Brown, 7, 15, 50, 59, 67, 73, 87, 98, 113, 137
- Three Rivers Migration Observatory: Fall migration, 2007, 71
- Three Rivers Migration Observatory: Fall migration, 2008, 100
- Thrush, Gray-cheeked, 64, 67, 72, 87, 100, 101, 129, 137  
 Hermit, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 50, 59, 67, 72, 87, 102, 113, 123, 124, 129, 130, 137  
 Swainson's, 6, 12, 13, 15, 50, 64, 67, 72, 87, 102, 113, 137  
 Wood, 6, 15, 17, 18, 50, 67, 71, 72, 87, 97, 98, 102, 113, 137
- Tingley, Martin, 20
- Titmouse, Tufted, 6, 15, 50, 56, 59, 66, 71, 72, 87, 98, 100, 101, 130, 137
- Towhee, Eastern, 9, 16, 17, 18, 51, 56, 60, 68, 73, 89, 99, 102, 114, 129, 138
- Triplett, Beverly, 2, 14, 41, 46, 81, 110, 133  
 James, 2, 14, 46, 81, 110, 133
- Turkey, Wild, 3, 14, 46, 57, 82, 111, 133
- Turnstone, Ruddy, 135
- Valley Falls State Park Saw-Whet Owl Banding Station, 2008, 127
- Veery, 6, 12, 15, 17, 18, 50, 67, 72, 87, 100, 101, 137
- Viero, Blue-headed, 5, 12, 13, 15, 18, 49, 59, 61, 66, 72, 101, 113, 123, 130, 137  
 Philadelphia, 66, 72, 86, 101, 137  
 Red-eyed, 5, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 49, 63, 66, 72, 98, 100, 101, 124, 137  
 Warbling, 49, 98, 137  
 White-eyed, 5, 15, 49, 66, 72, 97, 98, 101, 130, 137  
 Yellow-throated, 5, 15, 49, 72, 98, 100, 101, 137
- Vulture, Black, 3, 47, 56, 58, 70, 82, 84, 111, 134  
 Turkey, 3, 14, 47, 58, 70, 82, 84, 98, 111, 134
- Warbler, Bay-breasted, 64, 68, 73, 88, 100, 102, 138  
 Black-and-white, 8, 12, 16, 51, 64, 68, 73, 88, 98, 100, 102, 138  
 Black-throated Blue, 7, 12, 13, 16, 51, 63, 67, 71, 73, 88, 102, 138  
 Black-throated Green, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 51, 63, 64, 68, 71, 73, 88, 100, 102, 123, 138  
 Blackburnian, 7, 12, 13, 16, 51, 64, 68, 73, 88, 102, 123, 138  
 Blackpoll, 64, 68, 73, 88, 102, 138  
 Blue-winged, 51, 67, 73, 88, 97, 98, 100, 102, 137, 138  
 Brewster's, 51, 88, 137  
 Canada, 9, 12, 51, 68, 102, 138  
 Cape May, 63, 67, 73, 88, 102, 138  
 Cerulean, 51, 68, 98, 100, 102, 138  
 Chestnut-sided, 7, 16, 51, 64, 67, 73, 88, 102, 138  
 Connecticut, 64, 68, 88, 102  
 Golden-winged, 7, 51, 73, 88, 137, 138  
 Hooded, 51, 68, 73, 89, 98, 100, 102, 138  
 Kentucky, 88, 98, 102, 138  
 Lawrence's, 88  
 Magnolia, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 51, 64, 67, 73, 88, 102, 123, 129, 138  
 Mourning, 9, 16, 51, 64, 138  
 Nashville, 7, 51, 67, 73, 88, 102, 138  
 Orange-crowned, 67, 73, 88, 102  
 Palm, 59, 61, 64, 73, 88, 102, 114, 138

- Yellow, 68  
     Western, 68  
 Pine, 8, 51, 59, 68, 88, 114, 138  
 Prairie, 8, 51, 68, 88, 98, 138  
 Prothonotary, 51, 88, 138  
 Swainson's, 51, 138  
 Tennessee, 51, 63, 64, 67, 71, 73, 88, 100, 102, 138  
 Wilson's, 68, 73, 89, 138  
 Worm-eating, 51, 68, 73, 98, 102, 138  
 Yellow, 7, 16, 51, 67, 73, 88, 97, 98, 138  
 Yellow-rumped, 7, 12, 13, 16, 51, 56, 59, 64, 68, 73, 88, 102, 114, 130, 138  
 Yellow-throated, 7, 16, 51, 73, 88, 98, 102, 114, 138  
 Waterthrush, Louisiana, 9, 16, 73, 98, 138  
     Northern, 8, 12, 64, 68, 71, 73, 102, 138  
 Waxwing, Cedar, 7, 12, 13, 16, 50, 59, 67, 70, 73, 88, 100, 102, 114, 129, 137  
 West Virginia Bird Records Committee, thirteenth report of, 2009, 104  
 Whip-poor-will, 4, 14, 49, 70, 71, 72, 85, 136  
 Whitaker, Jane, 22, 55, 75  
 Wigeon, American, 57, 61, 81, 111, 133  
 Wood-Pewee, Eastern, 5, 15, 49, 72, 86, 97, 98, 101, 136  
 Woodcock, American, 4, 14, 48, 71, 85, 112, 135  
 Woodpecker, Downy, 5, 14, 49, 56, 59, 61, 66, 71, 72, 98, 101, 129, 130  
     Hairy, 5, 13, 14, 49, 56, 59, 72, 101, 129  
     Pileated, 5, 12, 13, 14, 49, 56, 59, 61, 98  
     Red-bellied, 4, 12, 14, 49, 56, 58, 72, 98, 129  
     Red-headed, 56, 58, 85, 112, 136  
 Wren, Carolina, 6, 15, 50, 56, 59, 66, 72, 87, 97, 98, 101, 113, 130, 137  
     House, 6, 15, 50, 59, 67, 72, 101, 113, 137  
     Marsh, 87, 137  
     Sedge, 87, 137  
     Winter, 6, 12, 13, 15, 50, 59, 67, 72, 87, 101, 113, 137  
 Yellowlegs, Greater, 48, 84, 135  
     Lesser, 48, 85, 135  
 Yellowthroat, Common, 9, 12, 16, 51, 59, 61, 63, 68, 73, 88, 97, 98, 102, 138