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*The* **REDSTART**

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JANUARY, 2020



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# The REDSTART

VOLUME 87, NUMBER 1

JANUARY, 2020

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
The 2019 Foray, Camp Pioneer, Randolph County, West Virginia	
The Bird List, 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Ryan Tomazin.....	2
Singing Male Census, 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Martin Tingley .....	9
The 2019 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Ryan Tomazin.....	10
Reptiles and Amphibians, 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Martin Tingley .....	15
Mammals of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Orion Metheny .....	17
Butterflies and Moths of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Janice Emrick .....	19
Fern and Fern Allies 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Thomas R. and Dawn A. Fox .....	20
Fungi of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Ryan Tomazin.....	21
Flowering Plants of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Richard L. Diener.....	22
Foray Participants .....	37
Weather at the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia	
—Mary Murin .....	39
Banding at Prickett’s Fort State Park, Marion County, West Virginia, Spring and Fall 2019	
—Joey Herron.....	40
eBird Notes	
—Michael Slaven.....	43
Field Notes	
—Casey Rucker .....	45

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# The Bird List, 2019 Foray Randolph County, West Virginia

Ryan Tomazin

The 80th annual Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at Camp Pioneer in Beverly, Randolph County, West Virginia, June 7 to 15, 2019. This was the fourth Foray held at Camp Pioneer. See Buckelew (1990) for an area survey. There were 129 bird species found at the 2019 Foray, 121 at the 2014 Foray, 129 at the 2009 Foray, and 126 species in 1989 in the same Randolph County territory. New species for the Randolph County Foray were dramatic, and included Ruddy Duck, Pied-billed Grebe, Sandhill Crane, Double-crested Cormorant, and Osprey. We failed to find Common Nighthawk, American Woodcock, Great Horned Owl, Red-headed Woodpecker, Red Crossbill, Vesper Sparrow, or Summer Tanager, all rare or uncommon species found during some other Randolph County Forays.

On the list breeding evidence is indicated in italics. Abundance terms used in the bird list are as follows:

Very common—Seen in large numbers every day in all appropriate habitats.

Common—Seen in appropriate habitat every day without any special effort.

Uncommon—Seen in appropriate habitat only with a lot of effort.

Rare—Only one or two seen in the entire study region during the study period.

**Canada Goose** — Common, especially in the river valley.

**Wood Duck** — Uncommon to rare. *One female with three young was found in the flood control area, seen by many.*

**Mallard** — Common. *One female with three young was discovered on Ward Road by Ryan Tomazin.*

**Common Merganser** — Uncommon. Seen in three places, with one on BBS.

**Ruddy Duck** — Rare. One was seen by members in the flood control area.

**Ruffed Grouse** — Uncommon. Noted on three days, with one on BBS.

**Wild Turkey** — Uncommon. Three seen on BBS.

**Pied-billed Grebe** — Rare. A juvenile-type bird with facial striping was found in the flood control area by Orion Metheny and R. Tomazin, seen by many all week.

**Rock Pigeon** — Common in habitat.

**Mourning Dove** — Very common. Seventy-eight seen on BBS routes.

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** — Uncommon. Two found on BBS, and another heard at Bowden Cave by Wilma Jarrell.

**Black-billed Cuckoo** — Rare. One found on BBS route on CR 27 by R. Tomazin.

**Eastern Whip-poor-will** — Common. At least four or five birds were had on multiple mornings and evenings on Rich Mountain, with trips led by R. Tomazin to get these life birds for a number of people. Four birds were also seen literally on Rt. 219, south of Dailey, with pairs of males that were courting females half a mile apart seen one morning by O. Metheny, R. Tomazin, and others. A local farmer that we spoke to mentioned a few other places in the valley off of Georgetown Road that had them nightly.

**Chimney Swift** — Common.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird** — Common, but not numerous.

**Sandhill Crane** — Rare. A group of three birds were seen one morning flying to the northeast past Camp Pioneer by Tom and Dawn Fox, Mary Murin and others.

**Killdeer** — Common. O. Metheny found them plentiful around Camp Pioneer.

**Double-crested Cormorant** — Rare. Found on Georgetown Road by Janice Emrick and three carloads of birders.

**Great Blue Heron** — Rare. One seen at Scott Lake south of camp by a number of people, and one other one was noted during the daily bird check-listing.

**Green Heron** — Uncommon. One was sometimes seen at the camp ponds.

**Black Vulture** — Uncommon. Two were seen at camp one day by R. Tomazin and others.

**Turkey Vulture** — Common.

**Osprey** — Rare. One was seen hovering over the ponds at camp by many one morning, and one was seen by the McCulloughs on the BBS.

**Sharp-shinned Hawk** — Uncommon. Seen by R. Tomazin on Barton Knob and a BBS route, while O. Metheny spotted one at the flood control area.

**Cooper's Hawk** — Rare. Noted on two days, with O. Metheny finding one flying over downtown Elkins.

**Bald Eagle** — Rare. Martin Tingley and others saw one feeding near Glady.

**Red-shouldered Hawk** — Surprisingly common. Noted every day of Foray, including a couple near camp in a territorial dispute.

**Broad-winged Hawk** — Uncommon. R. Tomazin had one at Kumbrabow State Forest, and O. Metheny noted one flying above Davis & Elkins College.

**Red-tailed Hawk** — Common.

**Eastern Screech-Owl** — Rare. R. Tomazin had one bird being mobbed on a BBS route on CR 1.

**Barred Owl** — Rare. Noted on two days, including R. Tomazin and others hearing one on Rich Mountain during an evening whip-poor-will trip.

**Belted Kingfisher** — Uncommon. One was seen around camp by many, while R. Tomazin

had two on CR 1 during a BBS route.

**Red-bellied Woodpecker** — Common. Seen daily.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — Common. Sixteen birds seen on BBS, which is half as many as in 2014, but still a respectable number.

**Downy Woodpecker** — Common.

**Hairy Woodpecker** — Common. Outnumbered Downy Woodpeckers on BBS routes.

**Northern Flicker** — Common

**Pileated Woodpecker** — Common. Four seen together near a boat launch off of Ward Road by R. Tomazin.

**American Kestrel** — Common in habitat. Plentiful on Georgetown Road.

**Great Crested Flycatcher** — Uncommon.

**Eastern Kingbird** — Common in habitat, especially in the river valley along Georgetown Road.

**Eastern Wood-Pewee** — Common.

**Acadian Flycatcher** — Common, with thirty-four found on BBS routes, but less than in 2014.

**Alder Flycatcher** — Rare. One found along CR 27 in the same farm field as 2014 by R. Tomazin. Another was noted the next day, with no details given.

**Willow Flycatcher** — Common in habitat.

**Least Flycatcher** — Common, but not plentiful. Noted every day of Foray, but decreased markedly on BBS.

**Eastern Phoebe** — Common. 40 found on BBS.

**White-eyed Vireo** — Uncommon. Noted on three days. During BBS routes, three were found on CR 27 and one in Cassidy area, all by R. Tomazin.

**Yellow-throated Vireo** — Common, including one heard daily at camp.

**Blue-headed Vireo** — Very common in habitat. Twenty-six found on BBS routes, and many were heard and seen on Stuart Knob.

**Warbling Vireo** — Rare. Noted on two days.

**Red-eyed Vireo** — Very common. Most numerous bird on BBS, heard in any and all locations.

**Blue Jay** — Common.

**American Crow** — Common.

**Common Raven** — Common. Seen every day, singly and in groups.

**Tree Swallow** — Common, but not numerous.

**Northern Rough-winged Swallow** — Common, but not numerous.

**Barn Swallow** — Common.

**Cliff Swallow** — Uncommon. O. Metheny and R. Tomazin had two at the flood control area, and O. Metheny had two along Georgetown Road.

**Black-capped Chickadee** — Common.

**Tufted Titmouse** — Common.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** — Common in habitat. Seen or heard four different days on Cheat Mountain and Stuart Knob.

**White-breasted Nuthatch** — Uncommon. Only seven on BBS, marking a steep decline from 2014.

**Brown Creeper** — Uncommon, but only fairly so. The McCulloughs had five on BBS routes, one was seen by everyone on the field trip to Stuart Knob, and they were noted on five separate days for the bird list.

**House Wren** — Common, with 28 found on BBS routes.

**Winter Wren** — Common in habitat. Eight were found on BBS routes, and they were in good numbers on field trips to Stuart Knob and Cheat Mountain.

**Carolina Wren** — Common.

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** — Common.

**Golden-crowned Kinglet** — Common in habitat on Stuart Knob and Cheat Mountain.

**Eastern Bluebird** — Common. *Babies noted in a nest box next to the men's dormitory at camp*, where the parents were always seen.

**Veery** — Quite common on BBS routes, with sixty-four birds found.

**Swainson's Thrush** — Rare. One was found singing on Condon Run by R. Tomazin, and the McCulloughs had one on a BBS route.

**Hermit Thrush** — Common on BBS, but less common otherwise.

**Wood Thrush** — Common.

**American Robin** — Very common, with two-hundred thirty-seven found on BBS routes.

**Gray Catbird** — Common.

**Brown Thrasher** — Common, with twenty-four found on BBS routes, *and one baby noted at a cemetery*.

**Northern Mockingbird** — Common.

**European Starling** — Very common.

**THE REDSTART — JANUARY, 2020**

**Cedar Waxwing** — Quite common, with a marked increase on BBS routes. They were seen everywhere.

**House Sparrow** — Common.

**House Finch** — Uncommon.

**Purple Finch** — Uncommon. One singing individual was noted at Condon Run on two days.

**American Goldfinch** — Common.

**Grasshopper Sparrow** — Rare. R. Tomazin heard one singing in the fields across from camp the first evening.

**Chipping Sparrow** — Common to abundant across the territory.

**Field Sparrow** — Common in habitat, though there was a marked decline on BBS routes.

**Dark-eyed Junco** — Common, especially in higher elevations. *J. Emrick and Cheryl Jennings found a nest with four eggs in the grass next to the Bickle Knob fire tower parking lot.*

**Savannah Sparrow** — Uncommon. Two on BBS routes, and many heard them near camp.

**Song Sparrow** — Very common. One hundred twenty-three found on BBS routes.

**Swamp Sparrow** — Uncommon, with sightings on three days. One was found during a BBS route at a tiny marsh along CR 27 in Gladby by R. Tomazin.

**Eastern Towhee** — Quite common, with 89 found on BBS routes.

**Yellow-breasted Chat** — Uncommon to rare. Three were noted in one general area during a BBS route on CR 27 by R. Tomazin. No other birds were recorded during the week.

**Bobolink** — Fairly common in habitat, including in the fields near camp.

**Eastern Meadowlark** — Common in habitat.

**Orchard Oriole** — Uncommon.

**Baltimore Oriole** — Fairly common on BBS routes, but not numerous in the territory.

**Red-winged Blackbird** — Very common, especially in river valley habitats.

**Brown-headed Cowbird** — Common. *A fledgling was video-recorded in a Black-and-white Warbler nest by R. Tomazin, and he found another fledgling that was chasing an adult Song Sparrow around the sidewalk at the main building at camp.*

**Common Grackle** — Common.

**Ovenbird** — Quite common, with sixty-two birds found on BBS, though that was a notable decrease from 2014.

**Worm-eating Warbler** — Uncommon. Two were found on the Rich Mountain BBS route by O. Metheny and R. Tomazin, and R. Tomazin had two more along Rt. 5/5 near Norton.



**Louisiana Waterthrush** — Uncommon.

**Northern Waterthrush** — Uncommon. Four were heard along Condon Run by R. Tomazin.

**Golden-winged Warbler** — Rare. One seen and heard by Sandra Farkas, O. Metheny and others near Cassidy on a hilltop. The next day, R. Tomazin found one singing along Rt. 53 in a clear cut regeneration area, later to be seen along with two carloads.

**Blue-winged Warbler** — Uncommon. Six found on BBS routes on Rt. 53 and Rt. 5/5 by O. Metheny, Alicia Sidlo and R. Tomazin.

**Black-and-white Warbler** — Common. *A nest of three young with a baby cowbird was found by R. and Yan Tomazin on a hillside near Cassidy.*

**Mourning Warbler** — Uncommon. One found singing at Condon Run and one at Oxley Run in Kumbrow State Forest by R. Tomazin, and everyone got great looks and listens to a singing male at Bickle Knob at the fire tower trail.

**Kentucky Warbler** — Uncommon. Six individuals were found along Rt. 5/5, one male and five females, by R. Tomazin.

**Common Yellowthroat** — Common, with fifty-two found on BBS routes.

**Hooded Warbler** — Common.

**American Redstart** — Quite common, with a marked increase on BBS routes.

**Cerulean Warbler** — Uncommon. Five found on Rich Mountain by O. Metheny and R. Tomazin, with two more found by R. Tomazin on Rt. 5/5. Another was heard along a grazing allotment near Stuart Recreational Area.

**Northern Parula** — Common. One sang daily at camp.

**Magnolia Warbler** — Common, especially along the Stuart Knob road.

**Blackburnian Warbler** — Common in habitat.

**Yellow Warbler** — Common

**Chestnut-sided Warbler** — Quite common in habitat.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler** — Common in habitat.

**Pine Warbler** — Rare. One seen on Cheat Mountain on FSR 92.

**Yellow-rumped Warbler** — Common on Stuart Knob, but not much elsewhere.

**Yellow-throated Warbler** — Common in the river valley.

**Prairie Warbler** — Rare. One heard by R. Tomazin near the end of Rt. 5/5. The other was heard near the airport by O. Metheny.

**Black-throated Green Warbler** — Quite common. Fifty-six found on BBS routes.

**Canada Warbler** — Quite common in habitat. R. Tomazin found five along Condon Run

one morning, and around fifteen males and females were found along Stuart Knob ridge by the field trip group.

**Scarlet Tanager** — Common, though there was a solid decline on BBS routes.

**Northern Cardinal** — Common.

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak** — Uncommon. Only eleven found on BBS routes, and they were difficult to find elsewhere.

**Indigo Bunting** — Quite common. One hundred were found on BBS routes.

Thanks to the many Foray campers who took the time to put their observations in the bird comment books.

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## Singing Male Census, 2019 Foray Randolph County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley

VALLEY BEND WETLAND—Location: Randolph County, West Virginia; 0.75 miles west of Valley Bend on U.S. 219 in the Valley Bend Wetland Wildlife Management Area. West end begins at 38.76830° N, 79.94168° W; Beverly West Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.; west end extends east. Continuity: established 2009. Size: 6.07 ha (15.0 ac) rectangle. Description of plot: the plot is bisected west to east, by an old railroad bed. To the south the plot is a very wet marsh, more open in the western end, consisting of Broadleaf pondlily (*Nuphar advena*), Arrowhead (*Sagittaria* sp.), and Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), and becoming an alder swamp (*Alnus* sp.) about halfway along the plot to the east. Many standing dead trees, providing perches and nesting places for birds, are found in the open marsh and alder swamp. At the most eastern station, the southern half is a wet pasture with elm (*Ulmus* sp.), wild rose and multiflora rose, Japanese Barberry, and willow (*Salix* sp.). The northern half begins at the west end at a shallow pond containing many Broadleaf pondlily plants. To the east, the ponds give way to hayfields about halfway along the railbed center line. Various trees grow from the sides of the old railbed, including Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*), Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), and Wild Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), as well as dead trees. These trees are mostly ½ to 1½ feet DBH.

Topography: Level marsh at elevation of 1,920 ft. Coverage: June 8 to June 14, 2019.

All trips between 0530 and 0730. Total party hours: 10.45. Census: Song Sparrow 6 (99,40); Red-winged Blackbird 3.5 (49, 20); Gray Catbird 3 (58, 23); Willow Flycatcher 1; Carolina Wren 1; Eastern Towhee 1; Visitors: Canada Goose, Mourning Dove, Green Heron, Turkey Vulture, Red-shouldered Hawk, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, American Robin, Brown Thrasher, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, American Goldfinch, Eastern Meadowlark, Ovenbird, Black-and-white Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Indigo Bunting. Totals: 32 species; 15 Territorial males (206/km<sup>2</sup>, 83/100ac).

Census participants: Martin Tingley (compiler), Scott Emrick, Mimi Kibler, Steve Hartman, Don Creamer, Sara Creamer, Brain McMillan, Connor McMillan.

832 Cale Rd  
Bruceton Mills WV 26525

## The 2019 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys Randolph County, West Virginia

Ryan Tomazin

During the 2019 Foray, two teams participated in 11 separate Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes centered at Camp Pioneer, Randolph County, West Virginia. One team was led by Carol and Frederick McCullough, and the other was led by Ryan Tomazin. Each route has 20 stops, with each team starting approximately one-half hour before sunrise; a new route was taken each day stopping every half-mile to record all birds heard or observed for a 3-minute period.

Table 1 gives the number of each species recorded on the 11 Breeding Bird Survey routes and the number of stops where each was found.

Table 1  
Birds Recorded by Species

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Canada Goose	19	3
Mallard	1	1
Common Merganser	1	1
Ruffed Grouse	1	1
Wild Turkey	3	3
Rock Pigeon	21	2
Mourning Dove	78	58
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	2
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	1
Chimney Swift	11	5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	2
Killdeer	3	3
Turkey Vulture	24	15
Osprey	1	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	4	3
Red-tailed Hawk	4	3
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	2	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	10
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	16	13
Downy Woodpecker	14	14
Hairy Woodpecker	17	15
Northern Flicker	10	8
Pileated Woodpecker	13	13
American Kestrel	1	1
Great Crested Flycatcher	3	3
Eastern Kingbird	4	4

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Eastern Wood-Pewee	20	19
Acadian Flycatcher	34	26
Willow Flycatcher	5	5
Least Flycatcher	11	8
Eastern Phoebe	40	39
White-eyed Vireo	4	4
Yellow-throated Vireo	9	9
Blue-headed Vireo	26	22
Red-eyed Vireo	250	141
Blue Jay	27	23
American Crow	110	69
Common Raven	26	13
Tree Swallow	4	3
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1
Barn Swallow	34	18
Black-capped Chickadee	32	28
Tufted Titmouse	36	32
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	7	7
Brown Creeper	5	5
House Wren	28	25
Winter Wren	8	7
Carolina Wren	31	27
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	9	9
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	1
Eastern Bluebird	8	7
Veery	64	44
Swainson's Thrush	1	1
Hermit Thrush	39	20
Wood Thrush	67	49
American Robin	237	102
Gray Catbird	68	54
Brown Thrasher	24	19
Northern Mockingbird	4	3
European Starling	141	34
Cedar Waxwing	101	49
House Sparrow	67	22
Purple Finch	2	2
American Goldfinch	28	23
Chipping Sparrow	71	49
Field Sparrow	37	32
Dark-eyed Junco	26	23
Savannah Sparrow	2	2
Song Sparrow	123	84
Swamp Sparrow	1	1

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Eastern Towhee	89	69
Yellow-breasted Chat	3	2
Bobolink	6	4
Eastern Meadowlark	13	10
Orchard Oriole	3	3
Baltimore Oriole	11	10
Red-winged Blackbird	97	39
Brown-headed Cowbird	22	17
Common Grackle	26	11
Ovenbird	62	55
Worm-eating Warbler	2	1
Louisiana Waterthrush	9	9
Blue-winged Warbler	6	5
Black-and-white Warbler	22	17
Mourning Warbler	1	1
Kentucky Warbler	2	2
Common Yellowthroat	52	46
Hooded Warbler	33	25
American Redstart	56	46
Cerulean Warbler	2	2
Northern Parula	17	16
Magnolia Warbler	26	23
Blackburnian Warbler	14	12
Yellow Warbler	17	16
Chestnut-sided Warbler	35	27
Black-throated Blue Warbler	17	15
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	1
Yellow-throated Warbler	9	8
Black-throated Green Warbler	56	47
Canada Warbler	3	2
Scarlet Tanager	45	41
Northern Cardinal	66	53
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	11	9
Indigo Bunting	100	71
Total	107 species, 3,077 individuals	

Table 2 summarizes data from the 2019 Foray and three previous Randolph County Forays.

Table 2  
Recent Randolph County Foray BBS Results

Date	No. of Individuals	No. of Species	No. of Stops	Notes
June 6-15, 2019*	3,077	107	220	
June 13-20, 2014	3,364	106	298	rain on two routes
June 13-21, 2009	4,305	104	386	
June 8-17, 1989	3,521	101	280	

\*note—one route run the morning before attendees arrived; no routes run on the 15th.

Over the past four Forays at this location, the number of routes has decreased, as have the overall number of individuals as one might expect. However, the average number of species per stop has stayed rather constant, with the highest species per stop occurring in 2019.

1989	12.6
2009	11.2
2014	11.3
2019	14.0

Table 3 lists the 15 most-abundant species recorded on the 11 BBS routes and compares this with the prevalence of these species on the previous three Forays at this site.

Table 3  
Most Abundant Species

Abundance Rank				Species	No. of 2019 Indiv.	Percent of Total			
'89	'09	'14	2019			2019	'14	'09	'89
1	2	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	250	8.1	7.9	9.2	10.6
2	1	2	2	American Robin	237	7.7	7.9	10.9	8.4
12	5	4	3	European Starling	141	4.6	4.1	3.8	1.8
7	3	5	4	Song Sparrow	123	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.2
4	4	3	5	American Crow	110	3.6	4.6	4.2	5.6
32	23	16	5	Cedar Waxwing	101	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.1
3	6	6	7	Indigo Bunting	100	3.2	3.6	3.6	6.0
5	7	9	8	Red-winged Blackbird	97	3.2	2.8	3.0	4.4
9	9	8	9	Eastern Towhee	89	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9
29	15	11	10	Mourning Dove	78	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.1
8	9	9	11	Chipping Sparrow	71	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.2
11	12	7	12	Gray Catbird	68	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.0
6	8	12	13	Wood Thrush	67	2.2	2.3	2.9	4.3
T-23	20	23	14	House Sparrow	67	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
T-13	11	15	15	Northern Cardinal	66	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.7

Table 4 indicates the 10 most widely-distributed species found on the 220 stops on the 11 BBS routes and compares this with the previous three Randolph County Forays where BBS routes were run using the current protocol.

Table 4  
Species Distribution Rank

Stops					Species	Present	Percent of Total			
	'89	'09	'14	2019			2019	'14	'09	'89
1	1	1	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	141	64.1	57.7	60.4	65.7
3	2	2	2	2	American Robin	102	46.4	45.0	51.0	50.0
6	3	5	3	3	Song Sparrow	84	38.2	29.5	33.7	31.4
2	4	4	4	4	Indigo Bunting	71	32.3	32.6	32.1	52.8
4	5	3	5	5	American Crow	69	31.3	34.9	29.8	40.3
7	6	6	5	5	Eastern Towhee	69	31.3	26.5	25.4	30.0
27	13	17	7	7	Mourning Dove	58	26.4	27.2	18.4	11.4
32	25	8	8	8	Ovenbird	55	25.0	21.5	11.1	8.6
12	10	7	9	9	Gray Catbird	54	24.5	23.5	20.5	18.6
T-13	7	13	10	10	Northern Cardinal	53	24.1	18.5	23.6	17.9

We thank the following people who participated in one or more of the survey routes:

Kevin Cade, Sally Egan, Dawn Fox, Thomas Fox, Alice Frick, LeJay Graffious, Mimi Kibler, Twan Leenders, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McMillan, Connor McMillan, Orion Metheny, Mary Murin, Johanna Sholder, Alicia Sidlo, Cynthia Slater, Ryan Tomazin.

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- McCullough, C., and F. McCullough. 2015. The 2014 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys: Randolph County, West Virginia. *Redstart* 82:9–13
- McCullough, C., F. McCullough, B. Triplett, and J. Triplett. 2010. The 2009 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys: Randolph County, West Virginia. *Redstart* 77:11–16
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348 Station Street, Apt. 7  
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# Reptiles and Amphibia of the 2019 Foray Randolph County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley

## CLASS AMPHIBIA

### Order Caudata – Salamanders

Red Spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*)  
Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus monticola*)  
Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)  
Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*)  
Eastern Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)  
Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus*)  
Cheat Mountain Salamander (*Plethodon nettingi*)  
Wehrle's Salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*)  
Northern Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton r. ruber*)  
Four-toed Salamander (*Hemidactylum scutatum*)

### Order Anura – Toads and Frogs

Eastern American Toad (*Anaxyrus a. americanus*)  
Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)  
Green Frog (*Lithobates clamitans*)  
Pickerel Frog (*Lithobates palustris*)  
Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*)  
Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)  
Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*)

## CLASS REPTILIA

### Order Testudines – Turtles

Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)

### Order Serpentes – Snakes

Eastern Ratsnake *Pantherophis alleghaniensis*)  
Northern Water Snake *Nerodia s. sipedon*)  
Northern Ring-necked Snake *Diadophis punctatus edwardsii*)  
Smooth Green Snake *Ophedrys vernalis*)  
Redbelly Snake *Storeria occipitomaculata*)  
Eastern Garter Snake *Thamnophis s. sirtalis*)  
Common Ribbonsnake *Thamnophis s. saurita*)  
Dekay's Brownsnake *Storeria dekayi*)

Thanks to all the campers for their observations. The ribbonsnake was spotted at the ponds near the camp by Yan Tomazin.

## Reference

Green, N., and T. Pauley. 1987 *Amphibians & Reptiles in West Virginia*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, PA.

832 Cale Road  
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

# Mammals of the 2019 Foray Randolph County, West Virginia

Orion Metheny

We are grateful for the many reports of mammals that we received during the Camp Beverly Foray.

## CLASS MAMMALIA

### Order Marsupialia

#### Family Didelphidae—Opossums

Virginia Opossum (*Didelphia virginiana*)

### Order Insectivora

#### Family Talpidae

Eastern Mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*)

### Order Rodentia

#### Family Sciuridae—Squirrels

Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*)

Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*)

Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Fox Squirrel (*S. niger*)

Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)

#### Family Castoridae

Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)

#### Family Muridae—Mice and Rats

Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

### Order Lagomorpha

#### Family Leporidae—Rabbits and Hares

Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridana*)

### Order Carnivora

#### Family Canidae—Wolves, Dogs, and Foxes

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

#### Family Ursidae—Bears

Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)

#### Family Procyonidae—Raccoons

Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

#### Family Mephitidae—Skunks

Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)

Order Artiodactyla

Family Cervidae—Even-toed Ungulates

White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

210 Sumac Circle  
Morgantown, WV 26508

## Lepidoptera of the 2019 Foray

Janice Emrick

### BUTTERFLIES

Pipevine Swallowtail (*Battus philenor*)  
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*)  
Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)  
Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*)  
Spring Azure (*Celastrina neglecta*)  
Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cebele*)  
Aphrodite Fritillary (*Speyeria aphrodite*)  
Meadow Fritillary (*Boloria Bellona*)  
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)  
American Lady (*Vanessa virginienis*)  
Red-spotted Purple (*Limenitis arthemis*)  
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)  
Northern Pearly-eye (*Enodia anhedon*)  
Little Wood-satyr (*Megisto cymela*)  
Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*)  
Hobomok Skipper (*Poanes hobomok*)

MOTHS (numbers following name are Hodges numbers)

Meal Moth (*Pyralis farinalis*) –5510  
Elegant Grass-veneer (*Microcrambus elegans*) –5420  
Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*) –5156  
Twin Red-spot (*Xanthorhoe ferrugata*) –7388  
Unadorned Carpet (*Hydrelia inornata*) –7422  
Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*) –6796  
Faint-spotted Palthis (*Palthis asopialis*) –8398  
Green Cloverworm (*Hypena scabra*) –8465  
Bristly Cutworm (*Lacinipolia renigera*) –10397

I want to thank those that contributed to this list. Thank you to Sue Olcott for her identification of the moths from photos. No special trips were taken just for butterflies.

### References

- Beadle, D. and S. Leckie. 2012. *Peterson Field Guide to Moths of Northeastern North America*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Glassberg, J. 1999. *Butterflies Through Binoculars: A Field Guide To The Butterflies Of Eastern North America*. Oxford University Press, New York, New York.

52713 SR 800  
Jerusalem OH 43747

## Ferns and Fern Allies of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Thomas R. and Dawn A. Fox

This list of ferns and allies was fun to compile. We are always keeping our eyes looking for ferns wherever we venture. At the 2009 Foray, in the same area, we found 39 species. During this foray, we located 37 of the 2009 species. The two ferns, *Woodsia appalachiana*, Allegheny Cliff Fern, and *Phegopteris connectilis*, Long Beech Fern, were not found as in 2009, but we did not hike to the High Falls of Cheat where we had found these two ferns in 2009. We did find two new species, *Lycopodium hickeyi*, Hickey's Tree Clubmoss, and *Polypodium appalachianum*, Polypody Fern, on Cheat Mountain, for a total of 39 species this Foray also. Thanks to all who contributed to this list and who follow us on our fern walks!

The list is in the order and nomenclature as found in "Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia" (Harman et al. 2006).

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Ebony Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium rhizophyllum</i>	Walking Fern
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>angustum</i>	Northeastern Lady Fern
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>asplenioides</i>	Southern Lady Fern
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Rattlesnake Fern
<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	Bulbiferous Bladder Fern
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>	Lowland Brittle Fern
<i>Cystopteris tennesseensis</i>	Brittle Fern
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hay-scented Fern
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	Silvery Athyrium
<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i>	Glade Fern
<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i>	Mountain Wood Fern
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Shield Fern
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Crested Shield Fern
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Goldie's Shield Fern
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	Intermediate Shield Fern
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Shield Fern
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Stiff Clubmoss
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Common Clubmoss
<i>Lycopodium digitatum</i>	Groundpine
<i>Lycopodium hickeyi</i>	Hickey's Tree Clubmoss
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>	Tree Clubmoss
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern

*Osmunda regalis*  
*Phegopteris hexagonoptera*  
*Polypodium appalachianum*  
*Polypodium virginianum*  
*Polystichium acrostichoides*  
*Pteridium aquilinum*  
*Selaginella apoda*  
*Thelypteris noveboracensis*  
*Thelypteris palustris*  
*Woodsia obtuse*

Royal Fern  
Broad Beech Fern  
Polypody Fern  
Common Polypody Fern  
Christmas Fern  
Bracken Fern  
Meadow Spikemoss  
New York Fern  
Marsh Fern  
Blunt-lobed Woodsia

### Reference

Harmon, P. J., D. Ford-Werntz, and W. Grafton. 2006. *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia*. West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Section, Elkins, WV.

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## Fungi of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Ryan Tomazin

Yellow Patches	<i>Amanita flavoconia</i>
Platterful Mushroom, Broad Gill	<i>Tricholomopsis platyphylla</i>
Pinwheel Marasmius	<i>Marasmius rotula</i>
Orange Mycena	<i>Mycena leaiana</i>
Artist Conk	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>
Sulphur Shelf	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>
Crack-capped Polypore	<i>Phellinus robineae</i>
Tinder Polypore	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>
Red-belted Polypore	<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>
Turkey Tail	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
Violet Toothed Polypore	<i>Trichaptum bifforme</i>
Stag's Horn Fungus	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
Common Brown Cup	<i>Peziza phyllogena</i>
Pink Slime Mold	<i>Enteridium splendens</i>

There probably were more species seen but undocumented.

### Reference

Roody, W. C. 2003. *Mushrooms of West Virginia and the Central Appalachians*. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, KY.

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# Flowering Plants of the 2019 Foray Randolph County, West Virginia

Richard L. Diener

The 50<sup>th</sup> annual Foray of the Brooks Bird Club, held in 1989, was sited at Camp Pioneer near Beverly, Randolph County, West Virginia. It was the first time this site was chosen for a Foray. The report of the 1989 plants is titled, “Noteworthy Plants of the 1989 Foray.” This short list of 43 species includes some of the interesting plants observed by the 1989 Foray participants. Twenty years later, in 2009, Randolph County was again selected for the 70<sup>th</sup> annual Foray. Randolph County is the largest county in West Virginia, and much of the county is drained by the Cheat River and its tributaries. A rich description of Randolph County with its wonderful terrain and topography is found on page 2 of the January 1990 Redstart, Volume 57, Number 1. The fertile valleys and rich woodlands, in 2019 provided an abundance of a great variety of plants, which were collected and identified during the eight days of the 80<sup>th</sup> Foray.

The nomenclature used in this report was taken from the most recent Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Virginia, (May 9, 2006). The first column in the listing below is the official scientific name, and the superscript at the end of the scientific name designates the origin of that species. The origin of each species is indicated by the letters N, A, I, or E. The second column lists the common name(s) for each species. The species tracked by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources are designated by the symbols: S1-G1, S2-G3, etc.

## Origin Of Species:

**Native (N)** – A taxon considered to have occurred in WV prior to European settlement, and that still occurs naturally within the state or may be considered extirpated.

**Adventive (A)** – A taxon native elsewhere in North America north of Mexico which is not native to West Virginia, but is now growing in the state, arriving without known intentional introduction.

**Introduced (I)** – A taxon native elsewhere in North America north of Mexico, which has been intentionally planted in West Virginia, and is now escaped and surviving without cultivation.

**Exotic (E)** – A taxon occurring in the state that is not native to North America north of Mexico.

## West Virginia Division of Natural Resources dated January 7, 2016:

**S1, G1** - *Critically imperiled species in the state or globally*

**S2, G2** - *Imperiled species in the state or globally*

**S3, G3** - *Vulnerable species in the state or globally*

**S4, G4** - *Apparently secure – Uncommon but not rare*

**S5, G5** - *Common, widespread and abundant*

*S4 and S5 - Species not tracked by the WV Natural Heritage Program*

Some noteworthy plants of the 2019 Foray are:

***Coreopsis grandiflora*** (LARGE FLOWERED TICKSEED) First time recorded in Randolph County.

***Deutzia scabra*** (FUZZY PRIDE-OF-ROCHESTER) Escaped from cultivation, not in Strausbaugh and Core (1977).

***Gaultheria hispidula*** (CREEPING SNOWBERRY)



All the plants identified in the list below were collected from June 7th through June 14th, 2019. There are 464 plant species listed, with a total number of 87 families. The species are divided with 336 herbaceous, 112 trees and shrubs, and 16 woody vines. The families and species listed in the table below are arranged as Herbaceous Plants, Trees and Shrubs, and Woody Vines. The families are arranged in phylogenetic order, and the species are in alphabetic order under the family name.

The Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection and identification are: Thomas and Dawn Fox, Natalie Diener, Pete Rykert and Dick Diener. Also, I thank the many other Brooks Bird Club members that contributed to the collection of plant specimens.

### Herbaceous Flowering Plants of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

#### TYPHACEAE

*Typha latifolia*<sup>N</sup>

#### CATTAIL FAMILY

Broad-Leaved Cattail

#### SPARGANIACEAE

*Sparganium americanum*<sup>N</sup>

#### BURREED FAMILY

American Burreed

#### ALISMATACEAE

*Sagittaria calycina*<sup>A</sup>

#### WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY

Long-Lobe Arrowhead

#### POACEAE

*Agrostis gigantea*<sup>E</sup>

*Anthoxanthum odoratum*<sup>E</sup>

*Bromus inermis*<sup>E</sup>

*Bromus kalmii*<sup>N</sup>

*Cinna latifolia*<sup>N</sup>

*Dactylis glomerata*<sup>E</sup>

*Dichanthelium clandestinum*<sup>N</sup>

*Dichanthelium dichotomum*<sup>N</sup>

*Elymus hystrix*<sup>N</sup>

*Elymus villosus*<sup>N</sup>

*Festuca rubra*<sup>N</sup>

*Festuca subverticillata*<sup>N</sup>

*Glyceria acutiflora*<sup>N</sup> S2-G5

*Glyceria septentrionalis*<sup>N</sup>

*Glyceria striata*<sup>N</sup>

*Glyceria melicaria*<sup>N</sup>

*Holcus lanatus*<sup>E</sup>

*Leersia virginica*<sup>N</sup>

*Lolium perenne*<sup>E</sup>

*Lolium pretense*<sup>E</sup>

*Microstegium vimineum*<sup>E</sup>

*Milium effusum*<sup>N</sup>

*Phalaris arundinacea*<sup>N</sup>

*Phleum pretense*<sup>E</sup>

*Poa alsodes*<sup>N</sup>

*Poa pratensis*<sup>E</sup>

*Schizachne purpurascens*<sup>N</sup>

*Sphenopholis intermedia*<sup>N</sup>

#### GRASS FAMILY

Redtop

Sweet Vernal Grass

Smooth Bromegrass

Canada Bromegrass

Drooping Wood Reedgrass

Orchard Grass

Deertongue Grass

Bushy Panic Grass

Bottle-Brush Grass

Wild Rye

Red Fescue

Nodding Fescue

Mannagrass

Eastern Mannagrass

Fowl Mannagrass

Mannagrass

Velvet Grass

White Grass

Perennial Rye Grass, Common Darnel

Meadow Fescue

Eulalia, Japanese Stilt Grass

Millet Grass

Reed Canary Grass

Timothy Grass

Bluegrass

Kentucky Bluegrass

False Melic

Slender Wedgegrass

## CYPERACEAE

*Carex annectens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex aquatili*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex atlantica*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex canescens*<sup>N</sup> S3-G5  
*Carex caroliniana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex cephalophora*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex crinita*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex debilis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex echinata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex festucacea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex gracillima*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex gynandra*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex intumescens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex lurida*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex normalis*<sup>N</sup> S3-G5  
*Carex plantaginea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex radiata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex rosea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex torta*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex tribuloides*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex trisperma*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex virescens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carex vulpinoides*<sup>N</sup>  
*Eleocharis tenuis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Eriophorum virginicum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*<sup>N</sup>  
*Scirpus atrocinctus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Scirpus atrocinctus*<sup>N</sup> S3-G5  
*Scirpus cyperinus*<sup>N</sup>

## ARACEAE

*Arisaema triphyllum* ssp. *triphyllum*<sup>N</sup>  
  
*Symplocarpus foetidus*<sup>N</sup>

## ACORACEAE

*Acorus calamus*<sup>N</sup>

## COMMELINACEAE

*Commelina communis*<sup>N</sup>

## JUNCACEAE

*Juncus effusus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Juncus marginatus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Juncus tenuis*<sup>N</sup>

## LILIACEAE

*Allium canadense*<sup>N</sup>  
*Allium tricoccum*<sup>N</sup>

## SEDGE FAMILY

Yellow-Fruit Sedge  
Leafy-Tussock Sedge, Water Sedge  
Prickly Bog Sedge, Eastern Sedge  
Hoary Sedge, Silver Sedge  
Carolina Sedge  
Oval-Leaf Sedge, Oval-Headed Sedge  
Fringed Sedge  
White-Edge Sedge  
Star Sedge  
Fescue Sedge  
Graceful Sedge  
Nodding Sedge  
Greater Bladder Sedge  
Sallow Sedge  
Greater Straw Sedge  
Plantain Sedge  
Eastern Star Sedge  
Rosy Sedge, Stellate Sedge  
Twisted Sedge  
Blunt Broom Sedge  
Three-Seeded Sedge  
Ribbed Sedge  
Foxtail Sedge  
Killcow, Doghair, Slender Spikerush  
Cottongrass  
Great Bulrush  
Woolgrass  
Woolgrass, Blackgirdle Bulrush  
Woolgrass

## ARUM FAMILY

Common Jack-In- The-Pulpit,  
Jack- In-The-Pulpit  
Skunk Cabbage

## CALAMUS FAMILY

Calamus, Sweet Flag

## SPIDERWORT FAMILY

Asiatic Day- Flower

## RUSH FAMILY

Common Rush, Lamp Rush  
Grass-Leaf Rush  
Path Rush, Yard Rush, Wiregrass

## LILY FAMILY

Meadow Garlic  
Ramp, Wild Leek

<i>Allium vineale</i> <sup>E</sup>	Wild Garlic, Crow Garlic
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> <sup>E</sup>	Garden Asparagus
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> <sup>N</sup>	Devil's Bit
<i>Clintonia borealis</i> <sup>N</sup>	Yellow Clintonia, Blue- Bead Lily
<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i> <sup>N</sup>	White Clintonia, Speckled Wood-Lily, Blue Bead-Lily
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> <sup>E</sup>	Common Day Lily
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i> <sup>N</sup>	Yellow Stargrass
<i>Lilium canadense</i> <sup>N</sup>	Canada Lily
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> <sup>N</sup>	Wild Lily-Of-The- Valley, Canada Mayflower
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> <sup>N</sup>	False Solomon's Seal, Plumelily, False Spikenard
<i>Medeola virginiana</i> <sup>N</sup>	Indian Cucumber Root
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> <sup>N</sup>	King Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal
<i>Prosartes lanuginosa</i> <sup>N</sup>	Hairy Disporum, Yellow Fairybells
<i>Trillium undulatum</i> <sup>N</sup>	Painted Trillium
<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i> <sup>N</sup>	Mealy Bellwort
<i>Veratrum viride</i> <sup>N</sup>	White Hellebore, False Hellebore, Elleber
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> <sup>E</sup>	Yellow Iris
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> <sup>N</sup>	Blue-Eyed Grass
ORCHIDACEAE	ORCHIS FAMILY
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> <sup>N</sup>	Pink Lady's Slipper, Moccasin Flower
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i> <sup>N</sup>	Showy Orchis
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i> <sup>N</sup>	Downy Rattlesnake Plantain
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i> <sup>N</sup>	Lily-Leaved Twayblade, Large Twayblade
<i>Platanthera flava</i> <sup>N</sup>	Pale Green Orchid
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i> <sup>N</sup>	Large Purple Fringed Orchid
<i>Platanthera lacera</i> <sup>N</sup>	Ragged Fringed Orchid
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i> <sup>N</sup>	Large Round-Leaved Orchid
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i> <sup>N</sup> SIS2-G5	Wide-Leaved Ladies' Tresses, Shining Ladies' Tresses
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> <sup>N</sup>	False Nettle
<i>Laportea canadensis</i> <sup>N</sup>	Wood Nettle
<i>Pilea pumila</i> <sup>N</sup>	Clearweed, Richweed
SANTALACEAE	SANDALWOOD FAMILY
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> <sup>N</sup>	Bastard Toadflax
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY
<i>Asarum canadense</i> <sup>N</sup>	Wild Ginger
<i>Hexastylis virginica</i> <sup>N</sup>	Coltsfoot

## POLYGONACEAE

*Polygonum aviculare*<sup>E</sup>  
*Polygonum cuspidatum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Polygonum hydropiper*<sup>N</sup>  
*Polygonum persicaria*<sup>E</sup>  
*Polygonum sagittatum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Polygonum scandens* var. *cristatum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Polygonum scandens* var. *dumetorum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Polygonum virginianum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rumex acetosella*<sup>E</sup>  
*Rumex crispus*<sup>E</sup>  
*Rumex obtusifolius*<sup>E</sup>

## CHENOPODIACEAE

*Chenopodium album*<sup>E</sup>

## AMARANTHACEAE

*Amaranthus hybridus*<sup>N</sup>

## PHYTOLACCACEAE

*Phytolacca americana*<sup>N</sup>

## CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Cerastium arvense*<sup>N</sup>  
*Cerastium fontanum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Cerastium glomeratum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Dianthus armeria*<sup>E</sup>  
*Silene vulgaris*<sup>E</sup>  
*Stellaria longifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Stellaria pubera*<sup>N</sup>

## NYMPHAEACEAE

*Nuphar lutea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Nymphaea odorata*<sup>I</sup>

## RANUNCULACEAE

*Actaea pachypoda*<sup>N</sup>  
*Actaea racemosa*<sup>N</sup>  
*Anemone lancifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
  
*Anemone quinquefolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Anemone virginiana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Aquilegia canadensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Caltha palustris*<sup>N</sup>  
*Hepatica nobilis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ranunculus abortivus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ranunculus acris*<sup>E</sup>  
*Ranunculus allegheniensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ranunculus hispidus* var. *hispidus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ranunculus recurvatus*<sup>N</sup>

## BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Knotweed  
Japanese Knotweed  
Common Smartweed, Water Pepper  
Lady's Thumb, Heart's Ease  
Arrowleaf Tearthumb  
Hedge Buckwheat  
Climbing False Buckwheat  
Virginia Knotweed, Rattail  
Sheep Sorrel, Field Sorrel  
Curly Dock, Yellow Dock  
Broadleaf Dock, Bitter Dock

## GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

Lamb's Quarters

## AMARANTH FAMILY

Common Pigweed

## POKEWEED FAMILY

Pokeweed

## PINK FAMILY

Field Chickweed  
Common Mouse-Ear Chickweed  
Sticky Chickweed  
Deptford Pink  
Bladder Campion  
Longleaf Stichwort  
Great Chickweed

## WATERLILY FAMILY

Cowlily  
Fragrant Waterlily

## CROWFOOT FAMILY

White Baneberry, Doll's Eyes  
Black Snakeroot, Black Cohosh, Rattletop  
Mountain Anemone,  
Lance-Leaved Anemone  
Wood Anemone, Windflower  
Thimbleweed  
Wild Columbine  
Marsh Marigold  
Round-Lobed Hepatica  
Kidneyleaf Crowfoot  
Tall Buttercup, Meadow Buttercup  
Allegheny Crowfoot  
Hispid Buttercup  
Hooked Crowfoot

*Ranunculus repens*<sup>E</sup>  
*Ranunculus sceleratus* var. *scleratus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Thalictrum dioicum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Thalictrum pubens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Trautvetteria caroliniensis*<sup>N</sup>

BERBERIDACEAE

*Caulophyllum thalictroides*<sup>N</sup>  
*Podophyllum peltatum*<sup>N</sup>

PAPAVERACEAE

*Sanguinaria canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

BRASSICACEAE

*Alliaria petiolata*<sup>E</sup>  
*Arabis canadensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Barbarea vulgaris*<sup>E</sup>  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*<sup>E</sup>  
*Cardamine diphylla*<sup>N</sup>  
*Hesperis matronalis*<sup>E</sup>  
*Lepidium campestre*<sup>E</sup>  
*Lepidium virginicum*<sup>N</sup>

CRASSULACEAE

*Sedum ternatum*<sup>N</sup>

SAXIFRAGACEAE

*Heuchera* sp.<sup>N</sup>  
*Mitella diphylla*<sup>N</sup>  
*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Saxifraga virginianensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Tiarella cordifolia*<sup>N</sup>

ROSACEAE

*Agrimonia pubescens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Aruncus dioicus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Fragaria virginiana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Geum canadense*<sup>N</sup>  
*Geum vernum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Porteranthus trifolius*<sup>N</sup>  
*Potentilla recta*<sup>E</sup>  
*Potentilla simplex*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rubus hispidus*<sup>N</sup>

*Rubus odoratus*<sup>N</sup>

*Rubus phoenicolasius*<sup>E</sup>

FABACEAE

*Amphicarpaea bracteata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Apios americana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Baptisia tinctoria*<sup>N</sup>

Creeping Crowfoot  
Cursed Crowfoot  
Early Meadowrue  
Late Meadowrue, Tall Meadowrue  
Tasselrue

BARBERRY FAMILY

Blue Cohosh, Pappoose-Root  
May-Apple

POPPY FAMILY

Bloodroot, Puccoon

MUSTARD FAMILY

Garlic Mustard  
Sicklepod  
Winter Cress, Yellow Rocket  
Shepherd's Purse  
Two-Leaved Toothwort  
Dame's Rocket, Mother-Of-The- Evening  
Field Cress  
Wild Peppergrass

ORPINE FAMILY

Wild Stonecrop

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

Heuchera, Alumroot  
Miterwort, Bishop's Cap  
Lettuce Saxifrage  
Early Saxifrage  
Foamflower, False Miterwort

ROSE FAMILY

Soft Agrimony  
Goatsbeard  
Virginia Strawberry  
White Avens  
Spring Avens  
Bowman's Root, Indian Physic  
Upright Cinquefoil  
Common Cinquefoil  
Groundberry, Hispid Dewberry,  
Bristly Dewberry  
Flowering Raspberry  
Wineberry, Wine Raspberry

PEA FAMILY

Hog-Peanut  
Groundnut, Wild Bean  
Wild Indigo

*Coronilla varia*<sup>E</sup>  
*Lathyrus odoratus*<sup>E</sup>  
*Lespedeza sp.*<sup>N</sup>  
*Lotus corniculatus*<sup>E</sup>  
*Medicago lupulina*<sup>E</sup>  
*Medicago sativa*<sup>E</sup>  
*Melilotus officinalis*<sup>E</sup>  
*Trifolium aureum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Trifolium campestre*<sup>E</sup>  
*Trifolium pratense*<sup>E</sup>  
*Trifolium repens*<sup>E</sup>  
*Vicia sativa*<sup>E</sup>

#### OXALIDACEAE

*Oxalis dillenii*<sup>N</sup>  
*Oxalis montana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Oxalis stricta*<sup>N</sup>

#### GERANIACEAE

*Geranium maculatum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Geranium robertianum*<sup>N</sup>

#### EUPHORBIACEAE

*Euphorbia cyparissias*<sup>E</sup>

#### BALSAMINACEAE

*Impatiens capensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Impatiens pallida*<sup>N</sup>

#### MALVACEAE

*Malva moschata*<sup>E</sup>  
*Malva neglecta*<sup>E</sup>

#### CLUSIACEAE

*Hypericum perforatum*<sup>E</sup>  
*Hypericum punctatum*<sup>N</sup>

#### VIOLACEAE

*Viola canadensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Viola cucullata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Viola hastata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Viola rotundifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Viola sagittata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Viola sororia*<sup>N</sup>

*Viola striata*<sup>N</sup>

*Viola xprimulifolia*<sup>N</sup>

#### ONAGRACEAE

*Circaea lutetiana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Gaura biennis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Oenothera perennis*<sup>N</sup>

Crown Vetch

Sweet Pea

Bushclover

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Black Medic

Alfalfa

Yellow Sweetclover, White Sweetclover

Yellow Hop Clover

Low Hop Clover

Red Clover

White Clover

Common Vetch

#### WOOD SORREL FAMILY

Slender Yellow Wood Sorrel

White Wood Sorrel

Yellow Wood Sorrel

#### GERANIUM FAMILY

Wild Cranesbill, Wild Geranium

Herb Robert

#### SPURGE FAMILY

Cypress Spurge, Graveyard Weed

#### TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY

Spotted Touch-Me-Not, Jewelweed

Pale Touch-Me-Not, Jewelweed

#### MALLOW FAMILY

Musk Mallow

Common Mallow, Cheeses

#### ST. JOHN'SWORT FAMILY

Common St. John's-Wort

Dotted St. John's-Wort

#### VIOLET FAMILY

Canada Violet

Marsh Blue Violet

Halberd-Leaf Yellow Violet

Roundleaf Violet

Arrowleaf Violet

Downy Wood Violet,

Common Blue Violet

Striped Violet

Primrose-Leaf Violet

#### EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Intermediate Enchanter's-Nightshade

Gaura

Sundrops

ARALIACEAE

*Aralia nudicaulis*<sup>N</sup>

*Aralia racemosa*<sup>N</sup>

APIACEAE

*Aegopodium podagraria*<sup>E</sup>

*Angelica atropurpurea*<sup>N</sup>

*Cicuta maculata*<sup>N</sup>

*Conium maculatum*<sup>E</sup>

*Cryptotaenia canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

*Daucus carota*<sup>E</sup>

*Heracleum maximum*<sup>N</sup>

*Hydrocotyle sp.*<sup>N</sup>

*Osmorhiza claytonii*<sup>N</sup>

*Osmorhiza longistylis*<sup>N</sup>

*Pastinaca sativa*<sup>E</sup>

*Peucedanum ostruthium*<sup>E</sup>

*Sanicula canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

*Sanicula odorata*<sup>N</sup>

*Sanicula trifoliata*<sup>N</sup>

*Thaspium trifoliatum*<sup>N</sup>

*Zizia aptera*<sup>N</sup>

*Zizia aurea*<sup>N</sup>

MONOTROPACEAE

*Monotropa uniflora*<sup>N</sup>

PRIMULACEAE

*Lysimachia ciliata*<sup>N</sup>

*Lysimachia nummularia*<sup>E</sup>

*Lysimachia quadrifolia*<sup>N</sup>

*Trientalis borealis*<sup>N</sup>

APOCYNACEAE

*Apocynum androsaemifolium*<sup>N</sup>

*Apocynum cannabinum*<sup>N</sup>

*Vinca minor*<sup>E</sup>

ASCLEPIADACEAE

*Asclepias exaltata*<sup>N</sup>

*Asclepias syriaca*<sup>N</sup>

CONVOLVULACEAE

*Calystegia sepium*<sup>E</sup>

CUSCUTACEAE

*Cuscuta sp.*<sup>N</sup>

POLEMONIACEAE

*Phlox maculata*<sup>N</sup>

*Polemonium reptans*<sup>N</sup>

GINSENG FAMILY

Wild Sarsaparilla

American Spikenard

CARROT FAMILY

Goutweed

Purple Angelica

Water Hemlock, Spotted Cowbane,

Beaver Poison

Poison Hemlock

Honewort

Queen Anne's Lace, Wild Carrot

Cow Parsnip

Water-Pennywort

Hairy Sweet Cicely

Smooth Sweet Cicely, Aniseroot

Parsnip

Masterwort

Black Snakeroot

Clustered Snakeroot

Trifoliolate Snakeroot

Woodland Meadow-Parsnip

Golden Alexanders

Golden Alexanders

INDIAN PIPE FAMILY

Indian Pipe, Corpse Plant

PRIMROSE FAMILY

Fringed Loosestrife

Moneywort

Whorled Loosestrife

Star Flower

DOGBANE FAMILY

Spreading Dogbane

Indian Hemp

Periwinkle, Myrtle

MILKWEED FAMILY

Poke Milkweed

Common Milkweed

MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Hedge Bindweed

DODDER FAMILY

Dodder

POLMONIUM FAMILY

Wild Sweet William

Greek Valerian

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

*Hydrophyllum canadense*<sup>N</sup>

*Hydrophyllum virginianum*<sup>N</sup>

BORAGINACEAE

*Cynoglossum virginianum*<sup>N</sup>

*Echium vulgare*<sup>E</sup>

*Myosotis scorpioides*<sup>E</sup>

VERBENACEAE

*Phryma leptostachya*<sup>N</sup>

LAMIACEAE

*Ajuga reptans*<sup>E</sup>

*Blephilia hirsuta*<sup>N</sup>

*Clinopodium vulgare*<sup>N</sup>

*Collinsonia canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

*Glechoma hederacea*<sup>E</sup>

*Hedeoma pulegioides*<sup>N</sup>

*Leonurus cardiaca*<sup>E</sup>

*Lycopus americanus*<sup>N</sup>

*Lycopus uniflorus*<sup>N</sup>

*Meehania cordata*<sup>N</sup>

*Mentha spicata*<sup>E</sup>

*Nepeta cataria*<sup>E</sup>

*Prunella vulgaris*<sup>E</sup>

*Salvia lyrata*<sup>N</sup>

SOLANACEAE

*Physalis heterophylla*<sup>N</sup>

*Solanum carolinense*<sup>N</sup>

SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Melampyrum lineare*<sup>N</sup>

*Pedicularis canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

*Penstemon digitalis*<sup>N</sup>

*Penstemon laevigatus*<sup>N</sup>

*Verbascum blattaria*<sup>E</sup>

*Verbascum thapsus*<sup>E</sup>

*Veronica americana*<sup>N</sup>

*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*<sup>N</sup>

*Veronica arvensis*<sup>E</sup>

*Veronica officinalis*<sup>E</sup>

*Veronica peregrina*<sup>N</sup>

*Veronica persica*<sup>E</sup>

*Veronica polita*<sup>E</sup>

*Veronica serpyllifolia*<sup>E</sup>

WATERLEAF FAMILY

Broad-Leaved Waterleaf

Virginia Waterleaf,

Shawnee Salad Shawny

BORAGE FAMILY

Wild Comfrey

Viper's Bugloss, Bluethistle, Bluedevil

Forget-Me-Not

VERVAIN FAMILY

Lopseed

MINT FAMILY

Blue Bugle

Hairy Woodmint

Field Basil

Richweed, Horse- Balm

Ground-Ivy

American Pennyroyal

Motherwort

Water Horehound

Northern Bugleweed

Meehania

Spearmint

Catnip

European Selfheal, Heal-All,

Bumblebee Weed

Wild Sage, Lyre-Leaved Sage

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Villous Ground-Cherry

Horse Nettle

FIGWORT FAMILY

Cow-Wheat

Common Lousewort, Wood Betony

Foxglove Beardtongue

Smooth Beardtongue

Moth Mullein

Great Mullein

American Brooklime

Water Speedwell

Corn Speedwell

Common Speedwell, Gypsyweed

Purslane Speedwell, Neckweed

Bird's-Eye

Field Speedwell

Thyme-Leaved Speedwell



OROBANCHACEAE

*Conopholis americana*<sup>N</sup>

PLANTAGINACEAE

*Plantago lanceolata*<sup>E</sup>

*Plantago major*<sup>E</sup>

*Plantago rugelii*<sup>N</sup>

RUBIACEAE

*Galium aparine*<sup>N</sup>

*Galium circaezans*<sup>N</sup>

*Galium latifolium*<sup>N</sup>

*Galium mollugo*<sup>E</sup>

*Galium tinctorium*<sup>N</sup>

*Galium triflorum*<sup>N</sup>

*Houstonia caerulea*<sup>N</sup>

*Houstonia serpyllifolia*<sup>N</sup>

DIPSACACEAE

*Dipsacus fullonum*<sup>E</sup>

ASTERACEAE

*Achillea millefolium*<sup>E</sup>

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*<sup>N</sup>

*Ambrosia trifida*<sup>N</sup>

*Antennaria plantaginifolia*<sup>N</sup>

*Arctium minus*<sup>E</sup>

*Bidens bipinnata*<sup>N</sup>

*Centaurea biebersteinii*<sup>N</sup>

*Chichorium intybus*<sup>E</sup>

*Cirsium arvense*<sup>E</sup>

*Cirsium vulgare*<sup>E</sup>

*Coreopsis grandiflora*<sup>I</sup>

*Erigeron annuus*<sup>N</sup>

*Erigeron philadelphicus*<sup>N</sup>

*Erigeron pulchellus*<sup>N</sup>

*Eupatorium fistulosum*<sup>N</sup>

*Eupatorium maculatum*<sup>N</sup>

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*<sup>N</sup>

*Eurybia divaricata*<sup>N</sup>

*Galinsoga quadriradiata*<sup>E</sup>

*Hieracium pilosella*<sup>E</sup>

*Hieracium venosum*<sup>N</sup>

*Hieracium floribundum*<sup>E</sup>

*Hypochaeris radicans*<sup>E</sup>

*Inula helenium*<sup>N</sup>

*Krigia biflora*<sup>N</sup>

BROOMRAPE FAMILY

Cancerroot

PLANTAIN FAMILY

Buckhorn Plantain, English Plantain,

Narrow-Leaf Plantain

Great Plantain

Common Plantain

MADDER FAMILY

Common Bedstraw, Cleavers

Wild Liquorice

Purple Bedstraw

White Bedstraw

Clayton's Bedstraw

Sweet-Scented Bedstraw

Bluets, Quaker Ladies, Innocence

Thyme-Leaved Bluets

TEASEL FAMILY

Common Teasel

ASTER FAMILY

Common Yarrow

Common Ragweed

Giant Ragweed, Hog-Weed

Plantainleaf Everlasting, Pussytoes

Common Burdock

Spanish Needles

Spotted Knapweed

Chicory, Blue Sailors

Canada Thistle

Common Thistle

Large Flowered Tickseed

White-Top

Philadelphia Fleabane

Robin's Plantain

Common Joe-Pye Weed,

Hollow Joe-Pye Weed

Mottled Joe-Pye Weed

Boneset

White Wood Aster

Devil's Delight, Raceweed

Mouse-Ear Hawkweed

Rattlesnake-Weed

Smooth Hawkweed

Cat's-Ear

Elecampane

Cynthia

*Lactuca biennis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Lactuca canadensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Lactuca serriola*<sup>E</sup>  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*<sup>E</sup>  
*Ionactis linariifolius*<sup>N</sup>  
*Matricaria discoidea*<sup>I</sup>  
*Packera aurea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Prenanthes trifoliolata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rudbeckia hirta*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rudbeckia laciniata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Smallanthus uvedalius*<sup>N</sup>  
*Solidago rugosa*<sup>N</sup>  
*Solidago uliginosa*<sup>N</sup>  
*Sonchus asper*<sup>E</sup>  
*Symphotrichum puniceum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Taraxacum officinale*<sup>E</sup>  
*Tussilago farfara*<sup>E</sup>  
*Verbesina alternifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Vernonia noveboracensis*<sup>N</sup>

Tall Blue Lettuce  
 Wild Lettuce, Horse-Weed, Devil Weed  
 Prickly Lettuce, Compass Plant  
 Ox-Eye Daisy  
 Stiff Aster  
 Pineapple Weed  
 Golden Ragwort, Golden Groundsel  
 Lion's Foot  
 Black-Eyed Susan  
 Tall Coneflower  
 Yellow Flowered Leafcup  
 Wrinkled-Leaf Goldenrod  
 Bog Goldenrod  
 Spiny Sow Thistle  
 Purple-Stem Aster  
 Common Dandelion  
 Coltsfoot  
 Wing-Stem, Yellow Ironweed  
 New York Ironweed

### Trees and Shrubs of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

#### PINACEAE

*Picea abies*<sup>I</sup>  
*Picea rubens*<sup>N</sup>  
*Pinus echinata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Pinus resinosa*<sup>N</sup> SI-G5  
*Pinus rigida*<sup>N</sup>  
*Pinus strobes*<sup>N</sup>  
*Pinus virginiana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Tsuga canadensis*<sup>N</sup>

#### PINE FAMILY

Norway Spruce  
 Red Spruce  
 Shortleaf Pine  
 Red Pine  
 Pitch Pine  
 White Pine  
 Scrub Pine  
 hemlock, spruce-pine

#### CUPRESSACEAE

*Juniperus virginiana*<sup>N</sup>

#### RED CEDAR FAMILY

Red Cedar

#### SALICACEAE

*Populus grandidentata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Populus tremuloides*<sup>N</sup>  
*Salix discolor*<sup>N</sup>  
*Salix sericea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Salix xpendulina*<sup>E</sup>

#### WILLOW FAMILY

Bigtooth Aspen  
 Quaking Aspen  
 Glaucous Willow  
 Silky Willow  
 Weeping Willow

#### JUGLANDACEAE

*Carya alba*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carya cordiformis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carya glabra*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carya ovata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Juglans cinerea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Juglans nigra*<sup>N</sup>

#### WALNUT FAMILY

Mockernut Hickory  
 Bitternut Hickory  
 Pignut Hickory  
 Shagbark Hickory  
 Butternut  
 Black Walnut

BETULACEAE

*Alnus glutinosa*<sup>E</sup>  
*Alnus incana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Betula alleghaniensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Betula lenta*<sup>N</sup>  
*Carpinus caroliniana*<sup>N</sup>

*Corylus cornuta*<sup>N</sup>

FAGACEAE

*Castanea dentata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Fagus grandifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus alba*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus coccinea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus palustris*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus prinus*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus rubra*<sup>N</sup>  
*Quercus velutina*<sup>N</sup>

ULMACEAE

*Celtis occidentalis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ulmus rubra*<sup>N</sup>

MAGNOLIACEAE

*Liriodendron tulipifera*<sup>N</sup>  
*Magnolia acuminata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Magnolia fraseri*<sup>N</sup>  
*Magnolia tripetala*<sup>N</sup>

ANNONACEAE

*Asimina triloba*<sup>N</sup>

LAURACEAE

*Lindera benzoin*<sup>N</sup>  
*Sassafras albidum*<sup>N</sup>

HYDRANGEACEAE

*Deutzia scabra*<sup>E</sup>  
*Hydrangea arborescens*<sup>N</sup>

GROSSULARIACEAE

*Ribes cynosbati*<sup>N</sup>

HAMAMELIDACEAE

*Hamamelis virginiana*<sup>N</sup>

PLATANACEAE

*Platanus occidentalis*<sup>N</sup>

ROSACEAE

*Amelanchier arborea*<sup>N</sup>  
*Amelanchier laevis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Crataegus sp.*<sup>N</sup>

HAZEL FAMILY

Black Alder  
Speckled Alder, Hoary Alder  
Yellow Birch  
Black Birch, Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch  
Muscletree, American Hornbeam,  
Blue Beech, Water Beech  
Beaked Hazlenut

BEECH FAMILY

Chestnut  
American Beech  
White Oak  
Scarlet Oak  
Pin Oak  
Chestnut Oak, Rock Oak  
Red Oak  
Black Oak

ELM FAMILY

Hackberry, Nettle-Tree  
Slippery Elm, Red Elm

MAGNOLIA FAMILY

Yellow- Poplar, Tuliptree  
Cucumber Tree, Cucumber Magnolia  
Mountain Magnolia  
Umbrella Magnolia

CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY

Pawpaw, West Virginia Banana

LAUREL FAMILY

Spicebush, Benjamin-Bush  
Sassafras

HYDRANGEA FAMILY

Fuzzy Pride-Of-Rochester, Hydrangea  
Wild Hydrangea

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY

Prickly Gooseberry

WITCH HAZEL FAMILY

Witch-Hazel

PLANETREE FAMILY

Sycamore

ROSE FAMILY

Common Serviceberry  
Smooth Serviceberry, Juneberry  
Hawthorn

*Malus pumila*<sup>E</sup>  
*Prunus pensylvanica*<sup>N</sup>  
*Prunus serotina*<sup>N</sup>  
*Prunus virginiana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rosa carolina*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rosa multiflora*<sup>E</sup>  
*Rosa palustris*<sup>N</sup>  
*Sorbus americana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Spiraea alba*<sup>N</sup>  
*Spiraea japonica*<sup>E</sup>  
*Spiraea tomentosa*<sup>N</sup>

FABACEAE

*Cercis canadensis*<sup>N</sup>  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*<sup>N</sup>

SIMAROUBACEAE

*Ailanthus altissima*<sup>E</sup>

ANACARDIACEAE

*Rhus glabra*<sup>N</sup>  
*Rhus typhina*<sup>N</sup>

AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Ilex montana*<sup>N</sup>  
*Ilex verticillata*<sup>N</sup>  
*Nemopanthus mucronatus*<sup>N</sup>

ACERACEAE

*Acer negundo* var. *negundo*<sup>N</sup>  
*Acer pensylvanicum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Acer platanoides*<sup>E</sup>  
*Acer rubrum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Acer saccharinum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Acer saccharum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Acer spicatum*<sup>N</sup>

HIPPOCASTANACEAE

*Aesculus hippocastanum*<sup>E</sup>

TILIACEAE

*Tilia americana*<sup>N</sup>

CLUSIACEAE

*Hypericum densiflorum*<sup>N</sup>  
*Hypericum prolificum*<sup>N</sup>

ELAEAGNACEAE

*Elaeagnus umbellata*<sup>E</sup>

ARALIACEAE

*Aralia spinosa*<sup>N</sup>

Common Apple  
Pin Cherry, Bird Cherry, Fire Cherry  
Wild Black Cherry  
Choke Cherry  
Pasture Rose  
Rambler Rose, Multiflora Rose  
Swamp Rose  
Mountainash  
Broadleaf Meadowsweet  
Japanese Spiraea  
Hardhack, Steeplebush

PEA FAMILY

Redbud  
Black Locust

QUASSIA FAMILY

Tree Of Heaven

CASHEW FAMILY

Smooth Sumac  
Staghorn Sumac

HOLLY FAMILY

Mountain Holly  
Winterberry Holly  
Wild Holly, Mountain Holly

MAPLE FAMILY

Boxelder  
Striped Maple, Moosewood  
Norway Maple  
Red Maple, Soft Maple  
Silver Maple, River Maple  
Sugar Maple, Hard Maple  
Mountain Maple, Elk Wood

BUCKEYE FAMILY

Horse-Chestnut

LINDEN FAMILY

Basswood, American Linden

ST. JOHN'SWORT FAMILY

Glade St. John's-Wort  
Shrubby St. John's-Wort

OLEASTER FAMILY

Autumn Olive

GINSENG FAMILY

Hercules' Club, Devil's Walking Stick

CORNACEAE

- Cornus alternifolia*<sup>N</sup>
- Cornus amomum*<sup>N</sup>
- Cornus florida*<sup>N</sup>
- Cornus racemosa*<sup>N</sup>
- Nyssa sylvatica*<sup>N</sup>

ERICACEAE

- Epigaea repens*<sup>N</sup>
- Gaultheria hispidula*<sup>N</sup> S3-G5
- Gaultheria procumbens*<sup>N</sup>
- Kalmia latifolia*<sup>N</sup>
- Menziesia pilosa*<sup>N</sup>
- Oxydendrum arboreum*<sup>N</sup>
- Rhododendron calendulaceum*<sup>N</sup>
- Rhododendron maximum*<sup>N</sup>
- Vaccinium pallidum*<sup>N</sup>

- Vaccinium stamineum*<sup>N</sup>

EBENACEAE

- Diospyros virginiana*<sup>N</sup>

OLEACEAE

- Forsythia suspensa*<sup>E</sup>
- Fraxinus americana*<sup>N</sup>

BIGNONIACEAE

- Catalpa bignonioides*<sup>I</sup>

RUBIACEAE

- Mitchella repens*<sup>N</sup>

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

- Lonicera canadensis*<sup>N</sup>
- Lonicera tatarica*<sup>E</sup>
- Sambucus nigra*<sup>N</sup>
- Sambucus racemosa*<sup>N</sup>
- Viburnum acerifolium*<sup>N</sup>
- Viburnum lantanoides*<sup>N</sup>
- Viburnum nudum*<sup>N</sup>
- Viburnum prunifolium*<sup>N</sup>
- Viburnum recognitum*<sup>N</sup>

DOGWOOD FAMILY

- Alternate- Leaved Dogwood
- Silky Cornel, Kinnikinnik
- Flowering Dogwood
- Panicled Dogwood
- Black Gum, Sour Gum

HEATH FAMILY

- Trailing Arbutus
- Creeping Snowberry
- Teaberry, Wintergreen, Mountaintea
- Mountain Laurel
- Allegheny Menziesla, Minnie-Bush
- Sourwood
- Flame Azalea, Yellow Honeysuckle
- Great Laurel, Rhododendron
- Upland Low Blueberry,
- Late Low Blueberry
- Squaw Huckleberry, Buckberry,
- Deerberry

EBONY FAMILY

- Persimmon

OLIVE FAMILY

- Forsythia, Golden Bells
- White Ash, Biltmore Ash

BIGNONIA FAMILY

- Common Catalpa, Indian Bean,
- Cigar Tree

MADDER FAMILY

- Partridge Berry, Checkerberry

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

- Fly Honeysuckle
- Tartarian Honeysuckle
- Black Elderberry, Common Elderberry
- Red Elderberry
- Dockmackie, Maple-Leaf Viburnum,
- Maple-Leaf Arrowwood
- Hobblebush
- Wild Raisin
- Black Haw
- Smooth Arrowwood

**Woody Vines of the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia**

SMILACACEAE

- Smilax herbacea*<sup>N</sup>

GREENBRIER FAMILY

- Carrion Flower

<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> <sup>N</sup>	Common Greenbrier
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i> <sup>N</sup>	Hispid Greenbrier
DIOSCOREACEAE	YAM FAMILY
<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i> <sup>N</sup>	Four-Leaved Wild Yam
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i> <sup>N</sup>	Wild Yam
ARISTOLOCHACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY
<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i> <sup>N</sup>	Dutchman's Pipe, Pipevine
RANUNCULACEAE	CROWFOOT FAMILY
<i>Clematis virginiana</i> <sup>N</sup>	Virgin's Bower
MENISPERMACEAE	MOONSEED FAMILY
<i>Menispermum canadense</i> <sup>N</sup>	Canada Moonseed
ANACARDIACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> <sup>N</sup>	Eastern Poison Ivy
CELASTRACEAE	STAFFTREE FAMILY
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> <sup>N</sup>	Climbing Bittersweet
VITACEAE	VINE FAMILY
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> <sup>N</sup>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> <sup>N</sup>	Summer Grape
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> <sup>A</sup>	Muscadine
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY
<i>Hedera helix</i> <sup>E</sup>	English Ivy
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> <sup>E</sup>	Bittersweet Nightshade
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> <sup>E</sup>	Japanese Honeysuckle

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## 2019 FORAY PARTICIPANTS

Kevin Cade, Laura Ceperley, Norm Corrin, Don Creamer, Sara Creamer, Dick Diener, Natalie Diener, Sally Egan, Janice Emrick, Scott Emrick, Dawn Fox, Thomas Fox, Alice Frick, LeJay Graffious, Ron Hammersley, Steve Hartmann, Bruni Haydl, Diane Holsinger, Wilma Jarrell, Cheryl Jennings, Michael Jones, Mimi Kibler, Carol McCullough, Fred McCullough, Brian McMillan, Connor McMillan, Orion Metheny\*, Mary Murin, Bob Rine, Susan Rine, Jane Robbins, Pete Rykert\*, Larry Schwab, Johanna Sholder, Alicia Sidlo, Auggie Sidlo, Maya Sidlo, Claudette Simard, Cindy Slater#, Chris Tingley, Deb Tingley, Martin Tingley, Ryan Tomazin#, Yan Tomazin, Bev Triplett, Jim Triplett, Jim White.

Speakers also included Rodney Bartgis, Ashton Berdine, Elizabeth Byers, Hannah Clipp, Jim Fregonara, Wil Hershberger, Twan Leenders, Greg Miller, Rob Tallman, and Anne Wakeford.

# – Director

\* – Scholarship recipient





Foray Participants. Photo by Jim Triplett



## Weather at the 2019 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Mary Murin

**Sat. June 8<sup>th</sup>** – 8:30 am 67°, 12:30 pm 71°, and 5:30 pm 72°. There was no precipitation though it was partly cloudy. There was a spectacular sunset later that evening!

**Sun. June 9<sup>th</sup>** – 8:30 am 69°, 12:30 pm 72°, 5:30 pm 73°. It was partly cloudy today, but still no rain.

**Mon. June 10<sup>th</sup>** – 8:30 am 70° and 6:45 pm 69°. There was rain after 6:00 pm with an accumulation of .10 of an inch. We had no rain, however, for our field trip to Bickle Knob!

**Tue. June 11<sup>th</sup>** – 8:30 am 54°, 3:30 pm 82°, and 6:45 pm 69°. It was partly sunny, bright and crisp. We did have an accumulation of .25 of an inch of rain during some brief showers, but most of the day saw beautiful blue skies with little humidity.

**Wed. June 12<sup>th</sup>** – 7:00 am 48°, 12:30 pm 76°, and 6:30 pm 66°. It started out foggy, but once it burned off the day was clear and beautiful.

**Thur. June 13<sup>th</sup>** – 11:00 am 66° and 6:00 pm 70°. There were scattered showers throughout the day, but we also had periods of bright sunshine. There was a total accumulation of .35 of an inch of rain. By evening there were high winds which continued throughout the night.

**Fri June 14<sup>th</sup>** – 8:30 am 53°, 2:30 pm 70°, and 7:00 pm 68°. It was partly sunny and breezy all day, but by evening it had calmed down considerably. It turned out to be quite a beautiful day!

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# Banding at Prickett's Fort State Park Marion County, West Virginia Spring and Fall 2019

Joey Herron

A record for overall captures was set for 2019, along with record numbers for a couple of species as well. During the spring and fall 2019 season, 184 birds of 36 species were banded, making 2019 the best year for total bandings in the twelve-year period. Eight birds from previous bandings were also recaptured: a male Northern Cardinal, a Song Sparrow, and 2 Tufted Titmice were returns from 2018; a Carolina Chickadee from September 2017; a female Northern Cardinal from October 2016; and a male Northern Cardinal from October 2015. Also recaptured was a Carolina Wren from the previous month in September. Three new species were added to the species list this year, including 2 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, a Blue-headed Vireo, and 2 Palm Warblers, bringing the species total to 75. Records were set for captures of American Goldfinch (39 captures) and Indigo Buntings (15 captures).

Since 2008, I have been conducting a birding class for the Lifelong Learners group of Pierpont Community and Technical College in Fairmont, West Virginia. The spring and fall classes usually consist of one classroom session and three or four field sessions at Prickett's Fort State Park during early May and mid-to-late September into mid-to-late October. Other banding takes place as weather permits and as other groups want demonstrations.

Prickett's Fort State Park is located along the Monongahela River in Marion County and has a diverse habitat including a large riparian area and many wooded areas with trails and openings. The various habitats support a wide variety of species and provide many good opportunities for observing and banding birds. Nets were set above the main trail area, next to the trail parking lot, which is located west of the visitor's center. Four to five nets are used along an abandoned railroad bed running across a power line right of way. The banding has taken place in this same area every spring and fall since starting in 2008.

Of this total of 75 species, 856 birds have been banded from the spring of 2008 to the fall of 2019. Over half the bandings, fifty-three percent, are made up of nine species: Northern Cardinal (75), Carolina Chickadee (63), American Goldfinch (63), Yellow-rumped Warbler (50), Song Sparrow (45), Gray Catbird (42), Baltimore Oriole (41), White-eyed Vireo (39), and Carolina Wren (37). The following chart shows numbers and species banded.

Species	Number Banded 2019	Banded 2008–2019
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2 (not banded)	4 (captured)
Killdeer	0	1
Downy Woodpecker	1	5
Northern Flicker	0	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker (new)	2	2
Acadian Flycatcher	0	3
Least Flycatcher	0	1

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number Banded 2019</b>	<b>Banded 2008–2019</b>
Willow Flycatcher	0	1
Eastern Phoebe	4	5
Flycatcher Sp.	1	1
White-eyed Vireo	3	39
Warbling Vireo	0	5
Red-eyed Vireo	0	18
Blue-headed Vireo (new)	1	1
Blue Jay	0	7
Carolina Chickadee	8	63
Black-capped Chickadee	0	1
Eastern Tufted Titmouse	3	15
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	0	1
House Wren	4	5
Winter Wren	0	1
Carolina Wren	6	37
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0	9
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	9
Eastern Bluebird	0	2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	0	1
Swainson's Thrush	1	5
Wood Thrush	2	7
American Robin	0	5
Gray Catbird	8	42
Brown Thrasher	1	7
Northern Mockingbird	1	11
Cedar Waxwing	1	6
American Goldfinch	39	63
Chipping Sparrow	3	19
Field Sparrow	4	7
Dark-eyed Junco	0	1
White-crowned Sparrow	0	1
White-throated Sparrow	5	12
Song Sparrow	14	45
Lincoln's Sparrow	0	2
Swamp Sparrow	0	1
Eastern Towhee	9	38
Yellow-breasted Chat	0	4
Orchard Oriole	0	14
Baltimore Oriole	8	41
Blue-winged Warbler	1	6
Swainson's Warbler	0	1
Tennessee Warbler	2	10
Orange-crowned Warbler	0	2

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number Banded 2019</b>	<b>Banded 2008–2019</b>
Nashville Warbler	0	3
Connecticut Warbler	0	1
Kentucky Warbler	0	4
Common Yellowthroat	5	16
Hooded Warbler	4	5
American Redstart	0	9
Cape May Warbler	0	3
Northern Parula	1	5
Magnolia Warbler	4	25
Bay-breasted Warbler	0	2
Yellow Warbler	0	11
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	1
Blackpoll Warbler	0	1
Black-throated Blue Warbler	0	1
Palm Warbler (new)	2	2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	13	50
Yellow-throated Warbler	1	2
Prairie Warbler	0	1
Black-throated Green Warbler	0	6
Canada Warbler	0	1
Wilson's Warbler	0	4
Scarlet Tanager	1	3
Northern Cardinal	5	75
Indigo Bunting	15	32
<b>Totals</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>856</b>

511 Ohio Ave  
Fairmont WV

## eBird Notes June–August 2019

Michael Slaven

Hello fellow birders,

I hope that you have had a good season birding and enjoying life. In this issue, I would like to examine the reported sightings found in eBird from Summer 2019 from June through August, giving a little extra emphasis to shorebird and waterfowl sightings. Summer can be the height of the doldrums in some respects for a birder. No massive waves of warblers and thrushes, quiet birds hiding in the foliage, and sometimes uncomfortably hot days afield. Sunburn and mosquitoes are common features of warm weather birding, and hydration afield can seem more vital than field identifications.

While a few of us take consolation in butterflies and other species during these months, the field can sometimes seem a little desolate in the summer. I usually take some comfort in trips to the higher elevations where the birds still sing at times, or travel to places where the seasons have less effect on birding. Seneca Rocks and Dolly Sods and some forest roads remain productive for warblers and vireos in the summer, and travel to exotic locations is appealing for those with the resources to travel (Puerto Rico, Texas, Arizona, or Brazil anyone?) Of course, another alternative is to take advantage of shorebird species within the state. West Virginia is not the most obvious choice for a bonanza of shorebirds, but there is a solid (and slowly increasing) number and variety of shorebirds that are being reported in the state in the summer.

In summer months, shorebirds are beginning to head south after spending time in the Arctic Tundra on their breeding grounds. The first of these arrivals usually are seen around the beginning of June. I must admit I feel a little bit sorry for these birds, for they tend to be those whose attempts to breed have failed. In the short breeding season in the north, there is no time for repeated courtships and the raising of broods. And so, these birds make their way south, perhaps to try again in the next year. The next arrivals come a little later in most years, from mid-July to early and mid-August. These tend to be successful breeders, slowing making their way south and fattening up along the way at stopover points to rest and feed on their way to their non-breeding grounds. Finally, the young of the year, who migrate later as they build weight and prepare for their first migration, begin to show up along migratory routes, first in the second half of August, and sometimes still arriving into October.

In West Virginia, these migrants are a special treat. They tend not to stay here very long. In some stopover zones, these birds might linger for some time, feeding in tidal flats at low tide. There they find mollusks, polychaete-type worms, and small crustaceans. West Virginia obviously does not have any of the saltwater-specific species, and there is very little of the tidal turnover that helps birds find food sources easily. The type of shorelines along our rivers, streams, and impoundments is less rich in the nutrient sources that cause these birds to remain. Tides do not scrub shorelines and expose new food as readily, and so the birds eat what they can and move on to more productive waters. This does not mean the birds do not stop here, but it means that birders have to be vigilant if they wish to record sightings of many of these short-term visitors.

In 2019, summer shorebird migration began with a whimper, not a bang. In June, the earliest migrants were few and far between. It was a little frustrating for those of us with spotting scopes and sunscreen, but it may have meant a relatively successful breeding season for the peeps and their allies, with few failed breeders returning early. **White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*), **Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*), and **Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) were the only three really early arrivals that month. In July, the month also started slowly, but things gradually began to pick up during the middle and last part of the month as more species began to appear. **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra Americana*), **Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*), **Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*), and **Red Phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) were reported by the end of the month. August was the peak month for numbers, with a few uncommon sightings such as **Black-Bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*), **Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*), and **Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*) reported. This is quite a list when one considers how far West Virginia is from coastal areas.

In looking back at data drawn from the last decade, it is possible to see a clear pattern in the reporting of these migratory birds on eBird. In 2009, there were a few reports from the first week or so of June. After that, there is a gap in reports until near the middle of July. Finally larger numbers appeared during August. In 2010, the second week in June began the first shorebird sightings, with the second week in July beginning the second wave, and a peak again in August. 2011 followed the same pattern as 2010. In 2012, a **Black Rail** was the star of early migration, but it was otherwise a typical year. The next several years more or less repeat this pattern—an early (small) number of sightings in the first or second week of June, a lull in arrivals until the second week of July, and then increasing numbers through the end of July and August. In many years, there were one or two birds that were local rarities.

A final trend of note is that there is a steady increase in the number of reports in this summer season over the last decade. That is very good news for the eBird team, because the more data they receive, the better the scientific usefulness of the information. It also means that fewer of the birds that make quick stopovers are unobserved. Every year it seems that at least one or two really notable birds appear. The summer has proven to be a consistently reliable time for shorebird arrivals, at least according to the dates. While it is true that spring and fall migrations are fairly regular, June, July, and August have a similar sense of regularity, plus the potential for the occasional very special sighting. I hope that all of you enjoy your birding, and keep in mind that there is always something valuable to see in the field.

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**Field Notes**  
**Summer Season**  
June 1 – August 31, 2019

Casey Rucker

June was slightly cooler and wetter than average in West Virginia, according to the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell University, and was marked by flooding in eastern counties for the second year in a row. July was the twelfth warmest on record and slightly drier than usual, while August brought slightly warmer temperatures and average precipitation.

These notes were gathered from the West Virginia Birds Listserv, sponsored by the National Audubon Society, from bird-count results, and from field notes submitted to the editor by email and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors to the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following website: <http://list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html>. Sightings from the Brooks Bird Club Foray held from June 7 to 15 at Camp Pioneer, Randolph County, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

It was a notable summer for **kites** in West Virginia. The season brought a new breeding species to the state, when a family of **Mississippi Kites** was seen and photographed by many in Putnam County in late August (Holland 2019). James and Judy Phillips observed a state review list **Swallow-tailed Kite** near Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, on July 5. There were 180 species reported in 41 West Virginia counties this season; it should be noted that many breeding birds are not reported in summer.

**Ducks, Swans, and Geese** – **Canada Geese** were as usual widely reported. **Mute Swans** made appearances in Grant (DH) and Tucker (AD) Counties. Joshua Holland discovered a **Trumpeter Swan** of uncertain origin at the Milton Water Treatment Plant ponds in Cabell County on July 10, and the bird remained through the end of the season (BBo, RG, RB). **Wood Ducks** and **Mallards** made their customary appearances on breeding grounds throughout the state. A **Green-winged Teal** lingered at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County, through June 2, as observed by Joshua Holland. Hullet Good found a **Ring-necked Duck** at Coonskin Lake, Kanawha County, on June 2; the bird remained through June 8. Richard Gregg spotted a **Hooded Merganser** at Belle, Kanawha County, on June 7, and on June 16 David Patick saw and photographed a **Hooded Merganser** at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County. **Common Mergansers** appeared in Pocahontas County (JJP), Randolph County (RB), and Summers County (JP).

**Bobwhites** – On June 21, Randy Bodkins saw and heard a **Northern Bobwhite** calling near Hogueland Lane, Grant County, near the same location where the species was found the previous year.

**Grouse and Turkeys** – **Ruffed Grouse** reports were up a bit this summer, coming from Pendleton (RB), Pocahontas (DP), Randolph (RB), Tucker (CR), and Wyoming (SWi) Counties. Observers reported **Wild Turkeys** in at least seven counties (reports on Breeding Bird Survey routes often do not specify county locations of sightings). On August 10, N. Wade Snyder saw two hen **Wild Turkeys** and *seven poults* in Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson County.

**Grebes** – On June 8, during the 2019 Foray Ryan Tomazin and Orion Metheny saw a juvenile **Pied-billed Grebe** in Georgetown, Randolph County, and on August 29 Richard Gregg spotted two **Pied-billed Grebes** at Milton Water Treatment Plant, Cabell County.

**Pigeons and Doves** – **Rock Pigeons** and **Mourning Doves** continue to reside throughout the state, as reported sporadically.

**Cuckoos** – Reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** continued a strong pattern from last summer, with observations in thirteen counties, while contributors reported **Black-billed Cuckoos** in only five counties: Grant (FA), Mason (DP), Roane (DG), Summers (JJP), and Tucker (CR).

**Goatsuckers and Swifts** – Reports of **Common Nighthawks** began in late July, from Barbour (DM), Hardy (DaG), Jefferson (JBz), Mercer (JP), Nicholas (JS), Putnam (KK), Randolph (RBi), Summers (JJP), and Tucker (JTr, SF) Counties. Darrell Good counted 330 **Common Nighthawks** from his home in Baker, Hardy County, on August 31. Kevin Campbell once again enjoyed one or more **Chuck-will's-widows** during early June near Parkersburg, Wood County. **Eastern Whip-poor-wills** inspired reports from only Randolph (RTo), Tucker (CR), Upshur (CR), and Wood (KCa) Counties. **Chimney Swift** reports were down, coming from ten counties this summer: Fayette (KK), Hardy (RB), Jefferson (JBz), Kanawha (RG), Logan (RB), Monroe (SWi), Ohio (PM), Raleigh (SWi), Randolph (RB), and Summers (JP).



Photograph by David Patick.

**Hummingbirds** – Birders in eleven counties reported sightings of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**.

**Rails and Coots** – On June 22, David Patick saw and photographed a **Virginia Rail** at Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, Cabell County.

**Cranes** – **Sandhill Cranes** made more appearances than usual, with reports coming from Berkeley (KA), Randolph (RTo), and Tucker (RBo, SKi, MK) Counties.

**Avocets** – Joshua Holland observed an **American Avocet** on July 21 at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County, another at Harris Riverfront Park in Huntington, Cabell County, on July 31, where Ben Borda saw the bird on August 1, and nine **American Avocets** at the fish hatchery at Apple Grove, Mason County, on August 16. Terry Bronson found an **American Avocet** in Ravenswood, Jackson County, on August 28.

**Plovers** – **Killdeer** appeared in reports from eight counties. Gary Rankin, David Patick, and Janet Keating found a **Semipalmated Plover** at Gallipolis Ferry on July 28, and Michael Griffith and Janet Keating spotted a **Semipalmated Plover** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam on August 28; both locations are in Mason County.

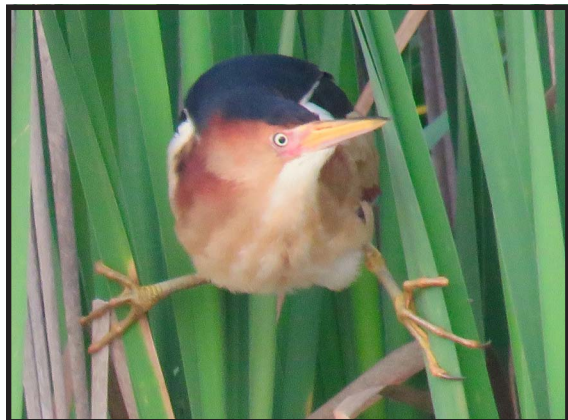
**Sandpipers** – **Sandpiper** diversity was a bit down this summer in West Virginia, with eleven species reported. An **Upland Sandpiper** was discovered by Joshua Holland and Michael Griffith at the fish hatchery at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, on August 27. Other **sandpipers** were reported in the following counties by the contributors listed: **Baird's Sandpipers**: Mason (JsH, JHu, MG, JK), **Least Sandpipers**: Jefferson (WS) and Mason (TB, MG), **Pectoral Sandpipers**: Jefferson (JBz, WS) and Mason (JsH, JHu), **Short-billed Dowitcher**: Cabell (JsH, ReT), **American Wood-**



**cocks:** Barbour (DM), Mason (GR, MG, JK), and Randolph (RBi), **Spotted Sandpipers:** Cabell (RG), Hardy (RB), Mason (GR, MG, JK, JsH, TB), Morgan (RB), Nicholas (JS), Randolph (RB, HMy), and Tucker (HMy), **Solitary Sandpipers:** Jefferson (WS) and Taylor (RBo), **Lesser Yellowlegs:** Jefferson (WS) and Mason (MG, JK), **Greater Yellowlegs:** Jefferson (WS) and Summers (JJP), and **Red Phalarope:** Mason (JsH).

**Gulls and Terns** – Sightings were particularly sparse this season. **Herring Gulls** were reported only at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, from July 1 to August 4 (GR, MG, JK, DP, JsH). On August 5, Joshua Holland spotted two **Forster's Terns** at Point Pleasant, Mason County, and Randy Bodkins saw two **Forster's Terns** at the boat ramp at Tygart Lake, Taylor County.

**Loons** – Michael Griffith, Gary Rankin, Janet Keating, and David Patick spotted a **Common Loon** in breeding plumage at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County, on July 16.



Photograph by David Patick.

**Bitterns, Herons, and Egrets** – The editor of these notes enjoyed a sighting of **American Bittern** in Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Tucker County, on June 3. A pair of **Least Bitterns** nested at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County; one individual was observed first by Bryan Smith on June 3, who along with Joshua Holland saw a pair on June 6, followed by a *fledgling* seen by Joshua Holland on June 21. **Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, and Green Herons** appeared throughout

much of the state. On July 5, John Snyder saw his first **Green Heron** in several years at his farm in Nicholas County. Single **Little Blue Herons** were observed by Frederick Atwood on July 8 at South Mill Creek Lake Park in Grant County, by Kim Kazmierski on July 9 at the fish hatchery at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, and by Richard Gregg on July 10 at Marmet Locks, Kanawha County. On August 4, Gary Rankin, Michael Griffith, Janet Keating, and Joshua Holland saw an immature **Black-crowned Night-Heron** at Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, Cabell County. Derek Courtney reported a **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** at Reedsville, Preston County, on August 10.

**Vultures** – Birders in only four counties reported **Black Vultures**, while seventeen counties boasted **Turkey Vulture** reports.

**Hawks and Eagles** – Observations of **Swallow-tailed Kite** in Monroe County in early July, and **Mississippi Kite** in Putnam County in late August are described near the beginning of these notes. **Osprey** reports were down a bit, coming from only seven counties. Herb Myers reported the only **Northern Harrier** of the season, a Gray Ghost observed flying over Canaan Valley State Park in Tucker County on June 10. Once again, **accipiters** inspired little interest this summer, with Hullet Good making the summer's only report of **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, an individual that had caught a bird in his yard in Milliken, Kanawha County, on August 31. There were observations of **Cooper's Hawks** in Cabell (RG), Kanawha (HG), Randolph (HMy), and Summers (JP) Counties. Barbara Smith saw a **Northern Goshawk** at the Cranberry Mountain Nature Center, Pocahontas County,

on June 5, and the editor of these notes watched three calling **Northern Goshawks**, including a juvenile, circling above his house in Dry Fork, Tucker County, on August 11. Birders in many parts of the state reported **Bald Eagles**, **Red-shouldered Hawks**, and **Red-tailed Hawks**. **Broad-winged Hawks**, however, were reported only in Fayette County (KK), Hardy County (RB), Harrison County (RB), Kanawha County (HG), and Summers County (JJP).

**Owls** – **Owl** reports were scanty as usual this summer. Terry Bronson saw one or more of the *nesting* **Barn Owls** in Belleville, Wood County, in early June. Donna Mitchell reported *nesting* **Barn Owls** in a neighbor's silo in Barbour County during July and August. **Eastern Screech-Owls** were noted only in Jefferson (JBz), Ohio (PM), Randolph (RB), Roane (DG), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties. Joette Borzik reported the season's only **Great Horned Owl**, found near Charles Town, Jefferson County, on August 19. **Barred Owls** were observed in Raleigh (SWi), Randolph (RB), Ritchie (CB), Roane (DG), Tucker (CR), JTr, SF), and Webster (HMy) Counties.

**Kingfishers** – There were reports of **Belted Kingfisher** from eight West Virginia counties this summer.

**Woodpeckers** – **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were reported only in Grant (RBo), Hampshire (SWi, SC), Mercer (JJP), and Monroe (JJP) Counties. **Red-bellied Woodpeckers**, **Downy Woodpeckers**, **Hairy Woodpeckers**, **Northern Flickers**, and **Pileated Woodpeckers** all appeared in their usual haunts. Once again, the most sparsely reported woodpecker was **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, with reports only from Randolph County (RBi) and Tucker County (WH, HMy, CR). Wil Hershberger found a **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker nest** in Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge on June 22.

**Falcons** – Donna Mitchell enjoyed **American Kestrels** *fledging young* at her home in Barbour County this summer. **American Kestrels** also inspired reports in Kanawha (HG), Mason (TB), and Randolph (RB) Counties this summer. Records of breeding **Merlins** continue from Elkins, Randolph County, with an observation by Randy Bodkins of a **Merlin** on June 3 and a report from Richard Bailey of two *breeding pairs* of **Merlins** during the summer. James and Judy Phillips spotted a **Merlin** from the Cranberry Glades boardwalk, Pocahontas County, on June 11. Joshua Holland saw a juvenile **Merlin** at Apple Grove Fish Hatchery, Mason County, on August 27. Richard Gregg saw a **Peregrine Falcon** at Belle on July 15 and James Triplett reported a **Peregrine Falcon** on August 13 in downtown Charleston; both locations are in Kanawha County. Michael Griffith and Janet Keating saw another **Peregrine Falcon** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County (TB), on August 28.

**Flycatchers** – **Great Crested Flycatchers** and **Eastern Kingbirds** were widely reported in West Virginia. On June 1, Frederick Atwood found an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** near Mount Storm, Grant County, and P. J. Harmon saw a migrating **Olive-sided Flycatcher** at Castleman Run Wildlife Management Area, Ohio County. **Eastern Wood-Pee-wees**, **Acadian Flycatchers**, and **Eastern Phoebes** were all widely reported in the state. The following *Empidonax* species were reported in the counties and by the contributors listed: **Alder Flycatchers**: Grant (FA), Hampshire (RB), Pocahontas (DP, JJP, JBT), Randolph (RBi), and Tucker (HMy, CR), **Willow Flycatchers**: Cabell (GR, MG, JK, JsH), Grant (FA), Mason (DP), Randolph (RBi, RBo, SKi), and Tucker (CR), and **Least Flycatchers**: Grant (FA), Pendleton (RB), Pocahontas (DP, JJP), and Randolph (RBi).

**Vireos** – **White-eyed**, **Yellow-throated**, **Blue-headed**, and **Red-eyed vireos** appeared in nesting grounds throughout the state. **Warbling Vireo** reports were scarce this summer,

coming from Hardy (RB), Mason (DP, MG, JK, DP), and Summers (JP) Counties.

**Crows, Jays, and Ravens – Blue Jays, American Crows, and Common Ravens** were reported in their usual territories. Shannon Burner saw a pair of adult **Common Ravens** with *five fledglings* fly over her home in Keyser, Mineral County, on June 16. **Fish Crows** were observed in Hardy County (RB), Jefferson County (DHa, WS), and Morgan County (RB).

**Swallows** – Few reports of **swallows** appeared this summer. **Bank Swallows** were only seen in Mason County (GR, MG, JK, JsH) and Randolph County (RB). **Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, and Barn Swallows** were the subject of summer reports from many areas of West Virginia. On July 23, Cynthia Burkhart found a *nest with Tree Swallow young* at her home in Ritchie County, seemingly a very late date for a second clutch. **Purple Martins** prompted reports from Kanawha County (RG), Mason County (GR, MG, JK, DP), Raleigh County (SWi), Summers County (JP), and Wayne County (GR). **Cliff Swallows** were reported in Hardy County (RB), Kanawha County (HG), Mason County (GR, MG, JK, TB), Pocahontas County (JJP), Randolph County (RB), Summers County (JP), and Tucker County (RBo).

**Chickadees and Titmice – Carolina and Black-capped chickadees** occasioned reports in their respective territories in West Virginia. **Tufted Titmice** were widely reported throughout the state.

**Nuthatches – Red-breasted Nuthatches** appeared in reports from Hardy (RB), Pocahontas (DP, JJP), Randolph (RBi, RTo, HMy), and Tucker (CR) Counties. **White-breasted Nuthatches** were the subject of many reports statewide this season.

**Creepers** – Reports of **Brown Creeper** this summer were from Pocahontas County (DP, JJP), Randolph County (RBi), Summers County (JP), and Upshur County (CR).

**Wrens – House and Carolina wrens** appeared in reports from many parts of the state. **Winter Wrens** were reported in Pendleton (RB), Pocahontas (JJP), Randolph (RB), and Tucker (RB) Counties.

**Gnatcatchers** – Reports of **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** in their usual breeding grounds came from locations throughout the state.

**Kinglets – Golden-crowned Kinglets** were reported in Pendleton County (RB), Randolph County (RBi, RB), and Webster County (HMy).

**Thrushes** – Six breeding species of **thrush** appeared in West Virginia reports this summer. **Eastern Bluebirds, Wood Thrushes, and American Robins** were again seen throughout the state. Reports of **Veery** came from Pocahontas (DP, JBT), Randolph (RBi, RTo), and Tucker (RBi) Counties, of **Swainson's Thrush** from Randolph County (RBi, RTo), and of **Hermit Thrush** from Grant (FA), Greenbrier (DG), Randolph (RBi, RB), and Tucker (HMy, SKi, CR) Counties.

**Catbirds, Thrashers, and Mockingbirds – Gray Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, and Northern Mockingbirds** prompted reports from breeding grounds throughout the state.

**Starlings – European Starlings** continued to occupy widespread habitats throughout our state.

**Waxwings – Cedar Waxwings** inspired many West Virginia birders this summer, with reports from thirteen counties.

**Weaver Finches** – The **House Sparrow** continues throughout the state, with reports from six counties.

**Finches and Allies** – Reports of **finches** were relatively scarce this summer. **House Finches** were reported from Cabell (RG), Jefferson (JBz), Kanawha (RG), Putnam (RG),

Raleigh (SWi), Randolph (SKi), and Summers (JP) Counties; **Purple Finches** from Pocahontas (DP), Randolph (RBi, RTo), and Tucker (CR, SKi) Counties; and **Red Crossbills** from Pendleton County (RBi) and Pocahontas County (DP). On June 12, Matthew Orsie discovered a **Pine Siskin** at his feeders in Hedgesville, Berkeley County. **American Goldfinches** inspired reports from many areas of the state.

**Sparrows, Juncos, and Towhees – Chipping Sparrows, Field Sparrows, Song Sparrows, and Eastern Towhees** were all widely reported in West Virginia this summer. William Telfair found a **Clay-colored Sparrow** on Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Tucker County, on June 2. Rodney Bartgis found the only reported **Vesper Sparrows** of the season, in Hampshire, Morgan, Pendleton, and Randolph Counties. The following **sparrows** were reported only in the counties listed: **Grasshopper** in Grant (FA), Hampshire (SWi), Jefferson (WS), and Mason (DP), **Dark-eyed Junco** in Pendleton (RBi), Pocahontas (LC, TB), Randolph (RBi, RB), Tucker (HMy), and Upshur (CR), **Savannah** in Kanawha (HG), Mason (GR, MG, JK), Randolph (RBi, RB), and Tucker (SKi), and **Swamp** in Grant (FA), Pocahontas (JJP), Randolph (RB), and Tucker (HMy, CR, SKi).

**Chats** – Steven Wilson found the only reported **Yellow-breasted Chat** this summer, on the Ghent Breeding Bird Survey route in Raleigh and Wyoming Counties.

**Blackbirds and Allies – Bobolinks** inspired reports only from Randolph (RBi) and Tucker (JBT, SKi) Counties this summer. and **Eastern Meadowlarks** only from Jefferson (JBz), Mason (GR, MG, JK), and Randolph (RBi) Counties. **Orchard** and **Baltimore orioles, Red-winged Blackbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, and Common Grackles** were reported widely this summer. On July 14, Mimi Kibler watched a family of two adult **Orchard Orioles** and *three fledglings* foraging in Parsons, Tucker County.

**Warblers** – It was a fair summer for **warbler** reports, thanks in large part to runners of Breeding Bird Survey routes, with 26 species of breeding **warbler** observed in West Virginia. **Warbler** species reported in five or fewer counties are listed below with the counties and contributors. Species simply listed were reported in at least six counties. Our summer **warblers** included **Ovenbird, Worm-eating, Louisiana Waterthrush, Northern Waterthrush** – Jefferson (JN), Pocahontas (DP, JBT), and Randolph (RTo), **Golden-winged** – Randolph (RTo, RBo), **Blue-winged** – Raleigh (SWi) and Randolph (RTo), **Black-and-white, Swainson's** – Raleigh (SWi), **Mourning** – Pocahontas (DP) and Randolph (RTo), **Kentucky** – Raleigh (SWi) and Randolph (RTo), **Common Yellowthroat, Hooded, American Redstart, Cerulean** – Logan (RB), Pendleton (RB), and Raleigh (SWi), **Northern Parula, Magnolia** – Pocahontas (JJP), Randolph (RBi, RB), and Tucker (HMy, SKi), **Blackburnian** – Fayette (KK), Pocahontas (DP, JBT), and Randolph (RBi), **Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Blue** – Fayette (KK), Grant (DH), Hardy (RB), Randolph (RBi, RB), and Tucker (HMy), **Pine** – Tucker (HMy, CR), **Yellow-rumped** – Pendleton (RBi), Randolph (RBi), and Tucker (RB), **Yellow-throated, Prairie** – Grant (FA) and Summers (SWi), **Black-throated Green, and Canada** – Grant (DH), Pendleton (RB), Pocahontas (DP, JJP, JBT), Randolph (RBi, RTo), and Tucker (HMy).

**Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Buntings – Summer Tanager** reports were down again this summer, coming only from Kanawha (RG), Lincoln (JTr), and Wood (TB) Counties. **Scarlet Tanagers, Northern Cardinals, and Indigo Buntings** prompted numerous reports from birders in most parts of the state. Hullet Good listened to the song of the **Indigo Bunting** for the seventy-second consecutive year at his home in Milliken, Kanawha County, this summer. **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** appeared in reports from Grant (FA), Pendleton (RB), Raleigh (SWi), Randolph (RBi, RB), Summers (JP), and

Tucker (CR, HMy, SKi) Counties. **Blue Grosbeaks** were seen in Hampshire (SWi), Hardy (DH), Jefferson (BH), and Mason (DP) Counties: a **Blue Grosbeak** was a new yard bird for Bruni Haydl on June 29 in Charles Town, Jefferson County, and on July 19 three **Blue Grosbeaks** gave Steven Wilson a new species for Hampshire County. On June 7 a **Dickcissel** was observed by Terry Bronson at Belleville, Wood County, where David Patick saw two **Dickcissels** on June 15.

Contributors to the Summer Field Notes: Kyle Aldinger (KA), Frederick Atwood (FA), Rodney Bartgis (RB), Richard Bailey (RBi), Randy Bodkins (RBo), Ben Borda (BBo), Jette Borzik (JBz), Terry Bronson (TB), Cynthia Burkhardt (CB), Kevin Campbell (KCa), Sam Chapman (SC), Andrea Dalton (AD), Sandra Farkas (SF), Darrell Good (DaG), Donny Good (DG), Hullet Good (HG), Richard Gregg (RG), Michael Griffith (MG), Deborah Hale (DHa), Bruni Haydl (BH), Wil Hershberger (WH), Joshua Holland (JsH), Diane Holsinger (DH), John Hubbard (JHu), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Kim Kazmierski (KK), Janet Keating (JK), Mimi Kibler (MK), Stephen Kimbrell (SKi), Paul McKay (PM), Donna Mitchell (DM), Herb Myers (HMy), David Patick (DP), James Phillips (JP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), Casey Rucker (CR), Jon Snyder (JS), N. Wade Snyder (WS), Rennie and Amy Talbert (ReT), Ryan Tomazin (RTo), James Triplett (JTr), James and Beverly Triplett (JBT), and Steven Wilson (SWi).

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Holland, J. 2019. West Virginia's first record of nesting Mississippi Kites. *Redstart* 86:86–88.

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Date	Activity	Place
Jan. 29–31	Trip to Lake Erie area (Contact Dick Esker)	
February	Write an article for <i>The Redstart</i> and <i>Mail Bag</i>	
Feb. 27–28	Funk/Killbuck trip (Contact Dick Esker)	
Mar. 6–8	Early Spring Meeting (Contact Dick Esker) .....	North Bend State Park
Mar. 15	Seneca Lake Trip	
Apr. 18	Raccoon Creek Outing, 3 Rivers Bird Club and Headquarters' Chapter .....	Raccoon Creek State Park, PA (Contact Ryan Tomazin)
May 7–10	Wildflower Pilgrimage .....	Blackwater Falls State Park
May 9	Migratory Bird Day	
June 5–13	Foray – Camp Galilee.....	Terra Alta, WV (contact Janice Emrick or Ryan Tomazin)
July 29–31	Howard Marsh area .....	Curtice, OH (Contact Terry Bronson)
Aug.–Oct.	Bird Banding .....	Dolly Sods Dates to be announced
October	Fall Reunion Meeting, Date and place to be announced	
Nov. 11–15	Eastern Shore Trip (Contact Cindy Slater)	
Dec. 14–Jan. 5, 2021	Christmas Bird Count.....	Statewide

### BBC FORAYS

2020 Camp Galilee, Terra Alta, WV  
 2021 Camp Kidd 4-H Camp, Tucker County, WV  
 2022 Foray TBD

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Winter: March 15      Spring: June 15      Summer: September 15      Fall: December 15  
 MAIL TO: Casey Rucker, P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884, [autoblock@frontiernet.net](mailto:autoblock@frontiernet.net)

### ARTICLES FOR THE MAIL BAG DUE

February 15      May 15      August 15      November 15  
 MAIL TO: Ryan Tomazin, 348 Station St., Apt. 7, Bridgeville, PA 15017, [wvwarblers@hotmail.com](mailto:wvwarblers@hotmail.com)

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The dates for the 2020 BBC programs may be changed if necessary. Changes will be announced on the web page or in The Mail Bag.

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