January, 1970

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1969 FORAY REPORT
THE 1969 FORAY BIRD LIST
Carol Rudy

The Brooks Bird Club held its second two-week Foray, June 7-22, and its second in Pendleton County. From the Foray headquarters at Thorn Springs Park near Franklin, West Virginia, the participants made an intensive study of the bird life in all of surrounding Pendleton County except the parrying west of the valley of the North Fork South Branch of the Potomac River, that portion of the county having been covered during last year's Foray. Instead, part of Grant County was added to the area under study. Since in 1963, the Foray area included all of Pendleton County, and none of Grant County, the change complicated the comparison of bird populations, which is one of the long range goals of the Foray, and one reason for returning to Pendleton County. Spruce Knob and the complications of estimating abundance and to provide future compilers with a basis for comparison, as many statistics were included as seem relevant for each species. The six Breeding Bird Surveys (hereafter referred to as BBS routes) run this year were an invaluable aid especially for common species, but it must always be kept in mind that they tend to emphasize the conspicuous or noisy birds, and "edge" birds of the roadsides, while their thoughts on the status of each. Without them this paper could never have been written.

1. Green Heron—Common. Regularly seen along streams and about farm ponds. G. Koch and M. Cather reported as many as 6 on the highway between Franklin and Upper Tract. Some observers felt it had increased since '63.

2. Wood Duck—Occasional. Regarded as rare in '63 with only one record, this species has certainly increased. Most campers saw the 2 families at Ruddle, while 5 adults and a young one were counted at the setting basin in Franklin by P. Temple. Another family was reported by G. Phillips on Westside Road, while G. Hurley and C. Rudy found 2 families between Sugar Grove and Brandywine.

3. Bufflehead—Accidental. H. Cernick, A. Kraynik and J. Linehan reported an adult male on a small farm pond 2 miles south of camp on State Route 20. Although originally presumed to be an injured bird, the duck had disappeared when later sought.

4. Turkey Vulture—Common. Several could usually be seen over any ridge when the air currents were rising. R. Bell felt that they had increased since '63.

5. Black Vulture—Occasional. Listed as rare in '63, this species was observed by most campers this year. Usually they appeared in pairs with a flock of Turkey Vultures. On the Upper Tract BBS, 7 were seen in 5 stops.

6. Sharp-shinned Hawk—Rare. The only one reported was one that N. Laitshch and V. Olsen observed on Snowy Mt. Road. Also rare in '63.

7. Cooper's Hawk—Uncommon. The Kochs and G. Murray reported 2 on Dry Run Road. A. Kraynik saw one near Sugar Grove. This species was not listed in '63.

8. Red-tailed Hawk—Occasional. Only 8 different sightings were made; all were singles except for a pair seen near upper Tract. There has probably been some decrease since '63.

9. Red-shouldered Hawk—Uncommon. There were only scattered reports of this hawk. V. Olsen reported a pair over camp every day, P. Temple saw one at Reddish Knob, while A. Kraynik sighted a pair near Sugar Grove. A group of campers also found one near the Virginia state line south of Sugar Grove. There were no reports in '63.

10. Broad-winged Hawk—Fairly Common. This was the most common hawk in the Foray area with over 20 reported. G. Koch listed 5 in one day. Probably little change from '63.

11. Golden Eagle—On the afternoon of June 16, A. Kraynik and J. Yoder sighted a very large hawk from the Pike Knob fire tower on North Fork Mt. about one-third mile from them. Noticing it was larger than a nearby Turkey Vulture, the two watched the bird with 7X binoculars for fully 10 minutes as it was being harassed by crows, carefully observing the dark body coloration, light tail with a dark terminal band, small light patches on the upper wing at the bend, white bases of the wing feathers, and the heavily feathered legs, thus identifying it as an immature Golden Eagle. The actions while soaring and its sitting posture when it landed were unmistakably those of an eagle. The next day, several observers ascended the mountain to look for the bird, and again saw a large hawk soaring very high in an unmistakably eagle-like fashion, but it was not the same bird, being instead entirely dark with only a small amount of light coloration at the base of the primary innames. After observing the bird carefully for several minutes, R. Bell, A. Kraynik, and C. Rudy believed it was a raul Golden Eagle. The writer, having made a sketch of the bird, submitted it to Dr. Frances Hamerstrom, an authority on raptors who verified that it was indeed an adult Golden Eagle. These observations raise the possibility that the bird listed as a Rough-legged Hawk during the '63 Foray may actually have been a Golden Eagle, as the 2 species often hear a superficial resemblance at a distance.

12. Sparrow Hawk—Occasional. Several reports from various locations all over the county indicate an increase since '63 when only one was found. G. Koch and M. Cather sighted a family of Sparrow Hawks on the roadside near the Wick Farm. There was only one observation during the '63 Foray.

13. Ruffed Grouse—Common. Many campers saw hens with young along the roads. A. Kraynik listed 6 families. Found on 3 study areas as compared with only one in '63, it was probably somewhat more numerous this year.

14. Bobwhite—Common in Pastures. No two reportes agreed on the abundance of this bird; however, it could be heard in all suitable habitat and was especially plentiful in the farm land along North and South Mill Creek Valleys north of Kline. Many of us probably err in our estimate of numbers because we base our judgement mostly on those we hear, and there is the possibility that most of them are unmated males. No change indicated.

15. Wild Turkey—Occasional, with several reports. The Fords and Temples saw one on Dickenson Mt; there was a family with 7 chicks in the Sandy Ridge study area, reported by V. Olsen; a gobbler and hen with 13 chicks were seen on Snowy Mt. Road by R. Bell, C. Conrad and company, while 2 hens and a male were sighted near Reddish Knob by R. Bell, C. Ruddle, C. Rudy and J. Yoder. Another pair was reported on the road up to the Evick Farm. There was only one observation during the '63 Foray.


31. Pileated Woodpecker. Fairly common in the opinion of most. A. Kraynik reported routes. May be slightly increased. 

29. Belted Kingfisher—Fairly common and regularly seen along streams; several families were reported. Y. Olsen and G. Hurley each reported seeing one on Reed's Run Road, and G. Koch found one on North Fork Mt. 

28. Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Occasional with some observers reporting only 1 or 2. 

27. Wood Thrush—Regularly reported by campers. The Koch family and G. Murray saw an adult and 2 young on the North Fork Mt. study area, and A. Kraynik reported 2 along the road to Evick's Farm. 


25. Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Regularly seen by the breeding bird census takers on the roads between 4 and 4:30 a.m. Several people felt this species has declined in numbers since '63. 

24. Nightjar—Rare and local. The only reports were turned in by G. Hurley and the Rudys after a diligent search. Their combined total was 3 in Petersburg and one in Franklin. 

23. Screech Owl—Many more reports than in '63. Most campers heard one nightly behind headquarters. 

22. Black-billed Cuckoo—Regular and in somewhat greater numbers than in '63. All reporters agreed the Yellow-billed outnumbered the Black. J. Linehan reported it outnumbered 40 to 16 on the BBS, and the Yellow-billed was found on all 4 study areas while the Black-billed was present on only one. 

21. Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Fairly common and increased from '63 when it was considered uncommon. A. Kraynik observed that it is associated with open areas whereas the Black-billed Cuckoo is a woodland bird, an observation that is corroborated by authorities, so we are more likely to see the former. 

20. Mourning Dove—Fairly common in the opinion of most observers. They were quiet throughout the period and not likely to be noticed unless flushed. Certainly more numerous than in '63 when it was listed as uncommon. 

19. Rock Dove—Fairly common in this writer's opinion. No other campers registered their opinions on this bird, although J. Linehan reported that 22 were seen on BBS trips. 

18. Spotted Sandpiper—Uncommon. P. Temple found 2 adults with 3 young on a small conservation lake near Sugar Grove. H. Cernieck, A. Kraynik and J. Linehan also had one southwest of Sugar Grove, and G. Koch noted one south of Brandywine. Only one was found in '63. 

17. American Robin—Common throughout the area. 99 were reported on 6 BBS routes. No change indicated. 

16. Yellow-throated Warbler—Fairly common in the opinion of most. A. Kraynik reported 4 in one day. Probably no change. 

15. Red-breasted Nuthatch—Fairly common and regularly seen among the trees. 22 were observed. 

14. American Redstart—Uncommon. More widespread in distribution than in '63 when it was found only at Evick's Farm. However, for the sake of record, it was seen on 3 study areas as compared to 1 for '63. 

13. Eastern Phoebe—Uncommon. In '63, 8 were seen on the surveys, but it should be remembered that this species tends to be most common along roads. 

12. Least Flycatcher—Uncommon with scattered reports; it seemed to be located in small colonies. The 2 best locations were along the road to Smoke Hole Campground where C. Katholi counted several nest sites, and a small laurel field west of Franklin where at least 7 were nesting at once, located by G. Koch, K. Bush, E. Hutton, and L. Wilson. 

11. Great Crested Flycatcher—Common in most woodlands. 2 were counted on survey routes. 

10. Eastern Wood Pewee—Common. This was the most common flycatcher listed on all the surveys, but it should be remembered that this species tends to be most common along roads. 

9. Acadian Flycatcher—Abundant. This species has increased remarkably since '63 when it was considered only fairly common. Cashe-pot is the Dry Run study area. There is no record from '63. 

8. Brown Thrasher—Uncommon and restricted to wooded areas where houses have been put up for them. There are now several more new houses in Franklin and Petersburg so the species has increased correspondingly. 

7. Blue Jay—Fairly common, but not in numbers expected by observers. Only 8 were found on the BBS routes and some reporters listed less than one a day. They seemed the previous year. 

6. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Rare. The Kochs, D. Bell, and D. Ross found the only one reported about a mile below the top of Camp Run Road on Shenandoah Mt. None were reported in '63. 

5. Hairy Woodpecker—Occasional. Although reported from several locations, many observers did not list one. Probably no change. 

4. Downy Woodpecker—Scarcey more common than Hairy; there were 7 on BBS routes as compared with 3 Hairs and it was found on 3 study areas as compared to 1 for Hairy. Listed as common in '63, this species has decreased. 

3. Eastern Kingbird—Common in suitable habitat throughout the county. A total of 23 were found on the BBS routes. No change indicated. 

2. Great Crested Flycatcher—Common in most woodlands. 2 were counted on survey routes. No change since '63. 

1. Eastern Phoebe—Common, and found wherever there were suitable nesting sites. 58 were found on the surveys, but it should be remembered that this species tends to be most common along roads. 

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rather quiet when located and perhaps some were unnoticed. They were considered common in '63.

50. Common Raven—Occasional along the high ridges. H. Cernecke and J. Linehan found 2 on Snowy Mt. and 6 south of Sugar Grove. A. Kraynik listed more than a dozen in 5 locations, N. Laitisch and V. Olsen found them in 4 locations and 8 were reported on BBS routes. Little change from '63.

51. Common Crow—Common. 271 were found on the survey routes. No change since last Foray.

52. Black-capped Chickadee—Fairly common with only 30 observed on BBS routes. Probably no change from previous Foray.

53. Carolina Chickadee—Rare. The only report came from N. Laitisch and V. Olsen who heard and saw one about 3 miles south of Circleville. No change.

54. Tufted Titmouse—Common. Much more in evidence than chickadees. There were 79 counted on BBS routes, however the singing male censuses showed them in equal numbers with chickadees. In the writer's opinion the titmice were more actively singing during the period than chickadees and more obvious. There has been an increase since '63 when they were listed as uncommon.

55. White-breasted Nuthatch—Fairly common. Although most individuals found them quite scarce, 18 were found by BBS teams, and they were present on all study areas. They were so quiet during the Foray period they were easily overlooked. No change indicated.

56. Red-breasted Nuthatch—Rare. F. Temple saw and heard one at Reddish Knob, and D. Conrad and E. Worthington reported one at the spring at Reddish Knob. None were reported in '63.

57. House Wren—Uncommon. Most observers reported only from one of 4 birds. C. Rudy listed them in Franklin and a few at Sugar Grove. Apparently in this area they are mostly dependent on man-made houses. Probably little change from '63 except in Franklin where a great many bluebird houses have been put up since the last foray.

58. Winter Wren—Rare. One report came from D. Conrad and E. Hutton who heard one from the Reddish Knob fire tower. None were found in '63.

59. Bewick's Wren—Fairly Common abou兵马 buildings and in brushy pastures. G. Hurley felt they had decreased since '63 when they were listed as being very common. They were especially numerous on Buffalo Run Road this year.

60. Carolina Wren—Uncommon, with many observers reporting only one for the Foray period. N. Laitisch and V. Olsen found 7 during the first week, and C. Rudy averaged one each day. No change indicated.

61. Mockingbird—Common in lowland pastures and towns. With 83 listed it was the commonest mimic thrush found on the BBS. A definite increase has occurred as it was only fairly common in '63.

62. Catbird—Fairly common. C. Katholi thought they were not singing during the foray period. Since Catbirds are thought to have quiet periods and to decrease singing as the nesting progresses, 5 we may have overlooked some. Little change apparent since '63.

63. Brown Thrasher—Common. It is interesting to note that although most foray observers reported the Brown Thrasher as being more common than the Catbird, J. Linehan reported a total of 35 thrashers and 45 Catbirds on the BBS routes. Here, again, however the Catbird as a “dooryard” bird is more likely to show up on road surveys than the more retiring thrasher. 5 No change indicated.

64. Robin—Common, as it was in '63. 143 were counted by the BBS teams.

65. Wood Thrush—Common. Found in good numbers on all the BBS routes with a total of 109. Same as in '63.

66. Veery—Rare and restricted to Reddish Knob; all observers reporting several there. Fewer than in '63.

67. Eastern Bluebird—Common in farming country. 39 were found on 5 BBS Routes. Also common in '63.

68. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Common. There has been a good increase in this species which in '63 was reported as uncommon and scattered. This year they were found on all study areas, and on all survey routes with 67 in all. J. Linehan calculated them to be one of the most numerous woodland species.

69. Cedar Waxwing—Occasional. Most observers reported them from scattered locations throughout the county, but flocks were very small. Considered common in '63.

70. Loggerhead Shrike—Uncommon. A. Kraynik observed a pair with 5 young a mile south of Sugar Grove. C. Miller and company found 3 plus a nest with eggs on Smith Creek Road according to C. Katholi. V. Olsen reported one on Pickle Mt. Road and most campers saw one or both of the families on Thorn Creek Road. These 3 stations compare with 8 found in '63.

71. Starling—Very common. 579 were counted on 6 BBS routes of which more than 300 were found flocking near Sugar Grove. They were listed as common in '63 and have probably increased.

72. White-eyed Vireo—Very Uncommon. One wandered through camp. C. Katholi and V. Olsen reported another was heard in the netting area. N. Laitisch and V. Olsen found 3 singing males 3 miles south of Circleville and R. Bell, C. Ruddle, C. Rudy and J. Yoder heard one south of Brandywine. There were more reported than in '63, but this may be due to better coverage.

73. Yellow-throated Vireo—Common in bottomlands. Seems to have increased somewhat since '63 when it was observed fairly common and scattered. Observers found it in suitable habitat, and 23 were found on the surveys.

74. Solitary Vireo—Occasional on high ridges. Only 2 locations recorded. Several were found on Reddish Knob by many observers. P. Temple felt they were in equal numbers with Red-eyes there. G. Koch also had 3 on his North Fork Mt. study area. No change from '63.

75. Red-eyed Vireo—Common. This was one of the commonest birds on the study areas with 18 in all. BBS teams counted 80 on 6 routes. R. Bell thought the species has decreased from 1963 when it was listed as very common.

76. Warbling Vireo—Fairly common and regular in large trees along streams; a total of 23 reported from the survey routes. No apparent change.

77. Black and White Warbler—Common and generally distributed. On 5 BBS routes, 27 were found. They were especially common on G. Hurley's study area on Ned's Mt., there being 7 males present. Listed as common in '63.

78. Worm-eating Warbler—Locally common in suitable territory. Five pairs were found on the Dry Run study area. Only 7 were listed on the BBS routes. Same as in '63.

79. Golden-winged Warbler—Fairly common in scattered brushy areas. Numbers probably about the same as in '63.

80. Parula Warbler—Very common. C. Katholi, N. Laitisch, and P. Temple commented that this was the most common warbler in the Foray area. It was heard singing wherever suitable woodland could be found. Status the same as in '63.

81. Yellow Warbler—Locally common. While some observers listed them as generally uncommon, this species was found in concentrations, especially in the Smoke Hole area. C. Katholi and C. Rudy each noted many singing there at different times. Of 36 found on BBS routes, 12 were in the Smoke Hole area. Numbers of these birds appearing on surveys may be due to the edge effect. Little if any change from '63.

82. Magnolia Warbler—Rare. N. Laitisch reported a pair and V. Olsen one, near Reddish

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Knob on Shenandoah Mt. None were reported in '63 in the area covered by this year's foray.

83. Black-throated Blue Warbler—Uncommon and local. Most campers reported several on Reddish Knob as their only record for this species. The only other locations listed were one heard singing on Pike Knob by A. Kraynik, and one at Smoke Hole by G. Phillips. Probably some decrease from '63 when it was rated fairly common.

84. Black-throated Green Warbler—Fairly common at Reddish Knob, and uncommon elsewhere. G. Phillips found them confined to higher areas. N. Laitsch considered them common on the way up Reddish Knob road. A. Kraynik and V. Olsen found them near Dry Run. A significant decrease since the last foray when they were fairly common at all elevations.

85. Cerulean Warbler—Fairly common at Smoke Hole and mostly uncommon elsewhere. A great deal of confusion about the status of this species was indicated by the widely varying opinions among observers. The song is so like one of the Parula's that some undoubtedly were misidentified or overlooked. Aside from the small concentration at Smoke Hole, N. Laitsch and G. Phillips identified several with certainty; other campers reporting only one or two they were sure of. Listed as uncommon in '63.

86. Blackburnian Warbler—Uncommon and Local. Most campers reported several on Reddish Knob, and at Pike Knob, while G. Koch also found them common. Variations in opinions among observers. The song is so like one of the Pandas that some observers considered it a different species.

87. Chestnut-sided Warbler—Common only at the highest elevations. Many observers found them at Reddish Knob, and at Pike Knob, while G. Koch also found them common at Cow Knob, and V. Olsen found a nest at Reddish Knob. No change indicated.

88. Pine Warbler—Fairly common in suitable habitat. A. Kraynik, N. Laitsch and V. Olsen found 4 singing in the Sandy Ridge study area. Also found in small numbers to many scattered locations, particularly in the Reddish Knob area. They were rated rare in '63.

89. Prairie Warbler—Fairly common in small evergreens in pastures. Only 6 were listed on the survey routes. It seems to have decreased from '63 when it was considered common.

90. Ovenbird—Common. The most common bird on the study areas with a combined total of 20 on the 4 areas. On the BBS routes, 28 were found. No change from '63.

91. Louisiana Waterthrush—Common along streams. N. Laitsch and V. Olsen found a nest and a feeding young out of the nest near Reddish Knob. A. Kraynik heard at least 5 at Reddish Knob. May have decreased somewhat since '63.

92. Kentucky Warbler—Uncommon but regular in woodlands. Most observers reported only a few. V. Olsen found 6, and 4 were found on the BBS. R. Bell believes they have decreased since '63 then they were listed as fairly common.

93. Yellowthroat—Fairly common near Mouth of Seneca and occasional elsewhere. Exploring the North Fork Valley along Route 28, G. Hurley and the Rudys found 12. Most observers until one considers that the females also sing, so the likelihood of hearing it is greater than for some species, though the number not necessarily greater. Listed as uncommon in '63.

94. Yellow-breasted Chat—Common in brushy pastures throughout the county. Found on all BBS routes with a total of 29. Its noisy habits and choice of habitat, however, make it conspicuous, and it may only appear to be more common than quieter species. In '63 it was listed as fairly common.

95. Hooded Warbler—Uncommon. Found in woodlands of middle and high elevation. Most observers reported finding only 3 to 6 during the Foray period. V. Olsen found 3 and a nest with 4 young on Sandy Ridge. Only 6 were found on the surveys. It was probably more common than in '63 when only a few stations were found.

96. Canada Warbler—Uncommon and restricted to Reddish Knob. Three were found on a BBS there; A. Kraynik, N. Laitsch, and V. Olsen found 4 and a nest with young. They were found at 2 more locations in '63.

97. American Redstart—Uncommon and irregular except at Smoke Hole. N. Laitsch considered it fairly common also along Thorn Creek Road where most of the campers also observed it. V. Olsen found a nest south of Cherry Grove, and A. Kraynik saw one on Buffalo Hill Road. There was a concentration of them at Smoke Hole, G. Phillips counting 7 between the parking lot and the bridge. Eight were found on surveys. In '63 it was considered fairly common.

98. House Sparrow—Common about all farm buildings and in towns. The BBS team counted 141. No change apparent.


100. Red-winged Blackbird—Very common. Found on all 6 Survey routes for a total of 196. Probably the commonest and most widely distributed of the field nesting birds. Also very common in '63.

101. Orchard Oriole—Occasional with scattered observations; most observers reporting only 1 to 4 birds. Most were located in the Upper Tract, Ruddle, and Sugar Grove areas. V. Olsen found a nest near Upper Tract. No change from '63.

102. Baltimore Oriole—Common in bottomlands. Found on all survey routes with a total of 52. Possibly the most frequently seen bird in the large sycamores beside streams. Considerably increased since '63 when it was only fairly common.

103. Common Grackle—Abundant. N. Laitsch believed they had increased since 1963. Present in good numbers on all 6 surveys, they totaled 200. Probably the most ubiquitous bird in the foray area. Also abundant in '63.

104. Brown-headed Cowbird—Common and well distributed throughout the area. Found on all surveys, totalling 64. No change apparent.

105. Scarlet Tanager—Common in all woodlands. Represented on all 4 study areas and on all BBS routes, 60 being counted. Also common in '63.

106. Cardinal—Fairly common. This species seems to have been rather irregularly distributed, as observers rated it from uncommon to common. It was found on all survey routes, with 57 in all. This number seems rather high when compared to the opinions of most observers until one considers that the females also sing, so the likelihood of hearing it is greater than for some species, though the number not necessarily greater. Listed as uncommon in '63.

107. Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Occasional with most observers reporting only one. V. Olsen listed 3, one at North Fork Mt., one near Reddish Knob with R. Bennett and L. Kift, and one at Pike Knob with L. Kift and P. Temple. C. Rudy heard one on Dry Run study area, and G. Hurley found one at the Evick Farm. There has been a decrease, as this species was listed as regular in '63.

108. Blue Grosbeak—Rare; a total of 4 found. J. Yoder, C. Ruddle, C. Rudy and R. Bell sighted the list edge of an immature male singing 2 miles south of Durcas. The next morning they and others returned to the Dahmer Farm 1 1/2 miles east of Upper Tract on route 11 where they believed they had heard another singing the day before, and immediately heard 2 males singing in opposition. Eventually a pair on territory was located and most campers saw the female and adult male. There were no records in '63.

109. Indigo Bunting—Very Common. Found on all the study areas and in good numbers on all the survey routes with 179 counted. No change from '63.

110. Purple Finch—Very Common. Found on all the study areas and in good numbers on all the survey routes with 179 counted. No change from '63.

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111. American Goldfinch—Very Common, flocks being encountered throughout the county. Found on all study areas and on all surveys with 158 counted. This is another species that is conspicuous and many flocks were seen sitting on wires beside the road, so our judgement may be biased. No change from ’63.

112. Rufous-sided Towhee—Very Common. Rated as one of the most common species by most observers. It was found on all 4 study areas and 7 were present on G. Hurley’s cut-over hemlock plot. A total of 100 was found on the BBS count, and they were present on all routes. An increase is indicated from its fairly common status in ’63.

113. Savannah Sparrow—Uncommon, with only a few stations. V. Olsen saw one south of Riverton in the Germany Valley; N. Laitsch recorded it but once. A. Kranyik found it in the field behind the shoe factory near camp, and C. Rudy listed it in 4 locations including a field near Doe Hill, the fields between Franklin and camp, and in the fields behind Franklin near the settling ponds where 5 were found singing at once. There is no information about this species from ’63.

114. Grasshopper Sparrow—Common in suitable fields. C. Katholi, A. Kravnik, V. Olsen, C. Rudy, and P. Temple felt this species was to be found in almost every field of sufficient size. They may have been overlooked occasionally because the bird is so inconspicuous and the song so difficult to hear. It was found on all the surveys with 33 counted. No change in population apparent.

115. Vesper Sparrow—Fairly common, V. Olsen found a nest with 4 eggs on Buffalo Run Road. P. Temple reported 8 observations, and a total of 12 were found on the BBS routes. No change indicated.

116. Lark Sparrow—Rare, with 2 locations reported. G. Koch, B. Morgan, L. Rising, and V. Young found them on Buffalo Run Road at an elevation of 2500 feet. Later most of the campers observed these birds and A. Kranyik reported that there were at least 2 pairs. Another pair was located by N. Laitsch and V. Olsen on Reed’s Creek Road on Peter’s Mountain, and checked later by the Kochs and V. Olsen who found a pair with young. There was only one station in ’63, and it was in a different location.

117. Slate-colored Junco—Fairly common at high elevations. The only locations noted were Reddish Knob and Pike Knob where campers found several; and G. Koch’s North Fork Mt. study area. Five were counted on Reddish Knob during a BBS under extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Also fairly common in ’63.

118. Chipping Sparrow—Abundant. The most frequently observed small songbird on the BBS, with 195 counted, and felt by some to be the most commonly seen small bird in the foray area (blackbirds excluded). As a resident of farms and towns, it is of course more noticeable. No change indicated.

119. Ficedula Sparrow—Common, all observers agreed. Survey teams counted 104. Also common in ’63.

120. Song Sparrow—Wid but one dissenting opinion, all observers rated this species common, and the survey teams counted on their routes. It was only considered to be fairly common in ’63, a slight change may be indicated, but comparison is difficult with no BBS or other indicators.

Eight species were seen this year that were not reported during the 1963 Foray. They were the following: Bufflehead, Cooper’s Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Golden Eagle, Yellow-billed Sapsucker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White Wren, and Blue Grosbeak. Some species that were seen in 1963 and not listed this year were the Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, and Swainson’s Thrush; but this does not include birds seen only on Spruce Knob which was not included in the Foray area this year. It is gratifying to see how many northern species were recorded this year that were not found in 1963, considering this year’s exclusion of Spruce Mountain; actually that list ought to also include the Magnolia Warbler, which was not found in our 1969 Foray area during the 1963 Foray.

It was hoped that by returning the Foray at intervals to the same area, changes in abundance could be detected, but in comparing this year’s results with those of 1963, there are many variable factors: the area boundaries were changed, the length of the Foray nearly doubled, and many of us were more familiar with the territory this year. These, combined with the fact that there were few actual statistics in the past such as the Breeding Bird Survey, makes it difficult to present a credible comparison. After considerable study of this and the 1963 report, however, these lists of birds which seem to show significant increase or decrease were compiled.

**Increased**

- Wood Duck
- Black Vulture
- Sparrow Hawk
- Wild Turkey
- Mourning Dove
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Screech Owl
- Red-bellied Woodpecker
- Acadian Flycatcher
- Tufted Titmouse
- Mockingbird
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
- Pine Warbler
- Baltimore Oriole
- Rufous-sided Towhee

**Decreased**

- Whip-poor-will
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird
- Downy Woodpecker
- Cedar Waxwing
- Black-throated Green Warbler
- American Redstart

Many species were noted to be localized this year in relatively small areas. Five species were found only on Reddish Knob; they were the Red-breasted Nuthatch, White Wren, Veery, Magnolia Warbler, and Canada Warbler. Several others were more numerous there than anywhere else, including the Solitary Vireo, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, and Black-throated Blue Warbler. Elevation is undoubtedly a factor, but not the only one. In several other places are equally as high or higher. The Smoke Hole area was attractive to the Yellow Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, and Redstart, for they were more common there than anywhere else. One of the mysteries of the Foray was why there were so many Yellowthroats in the Seneca Rocks area when they were so scarce everywhere else.

This Foray was an exciting one in many ways, and points the way for more studies that need doing in Pendleton County; it is hoped they will be accomplished in future Forays. Probably the most exciting discovery of all is the possibility that Golden Eagles, which were not uncommon in Pendleton County forty years ago, have returned as summer residents.

As for Blue Grosbeaks, it was only by sheer coincidence, good luck and teamwork that one was found. Then, realizing the possibility, the group immediately found three more. Another area for further study is the status of Lark Sparrows. Their choice of habitat is unattractive to birders and has been somewhat ignored. There are a great many barren pastures in Pendleton County just like the two where the Lark Sparrows were found, and a systematic investigation might bring some surprises.

THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970
more, unfortunately on the last day of the Foray, so the search ended the day it began. How many might have been found had we all known the song and habitat at the beginning of the Foray can never be known. Certainly there are many things to be learned when we return to Pendleton County.

I wish to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of all those people who helped make this report possible. Compilation of the Foray Bird List would be impossible without the comments of the campers reporting their findings on the record cards. This year's contributors were: Ralph Bell, Helga Cernicek, Dorothy Conrad, Mary Frank, George Hurley, Connie Katolii, Andy Kraynick, George Koch, Nevada Laitsch, Jack Linehan, Virginia Olsen, Glen Phillips, and Pat Temple. Special thanks go to Jack Linehan and Glen Phillips who supplied statistics from the Breeding Bird Surveys and Breeding Bird Censuses respectively, and to Ralph Bell who was the assistant compiler.

Literature Cited

Route 2, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

FORAY BIRD PROJECT
Martin Rudy

The Parula Warbler was chosen Foray bird in 1969, with hopes of learning something of the singing habits. Considerable effort by a number of persons failed to uncover any nests or young out of nests. The two reporting observers indicated Parula Warblers seemed common in areas of likely habitat (one to four large hemlock trees). The birds appeared to maintain a small territory as evidenced by the number of singing males in the camp area. Between 15 and 20 singing males were located in the stretch from the entrance bridge over South Branch to 1.5 miles south of the bridge over Thorn Creek on the Thorn Creek road. Three singing males were reported in the camp area. The song, usually sung from a high perch with little activity by the bird, took two forms. In one form the song ends with a higher and louder note. In the second form the final higher note is apparently omitted thus closely resembling the song of a Cerulean Warbler. These variations in the terminal note are cited by A.A. Saunders in Bent; Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers. Three songs were timed. One song was repeated at 7 second intervals for 35 minutes, another at 8 second intervals for 10 minutes and a third song was repeated at 35 second intervals for 5 minutes.

Probably little is herein contributed to total knowledge of the Parula Warbler but those who participated in the study surely learned a greater appreciation for the fellow.

The assistance of Pat Temple, Chuck Conrad, and Carol Rudy is acknowledged and appreciated.

Route 2, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

TREES OF PENDLETON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA—BBC FORAY 1969
Maxine Thacker

These trees are a continuation of the list compiled at the 1963 Foray by Lena Artz, Elizabeth Gilman, and Roland Cowger, and follow "Trees of West Virginia" by A.B. Brooks. These names were turned over to me by Betty Fisher. Please refer to the 1963 Foray Report for other trees of the area.

- *Populus alba*
- *Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch
- *Carya ovata* var. *Nuttallii* Sarg.
- *Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) K. Koch
- *Betula nigra* L.
- *Quercus palustris* Muenchh.
- *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.
- *Quercus borealis* (Michx. f.) Farw.
- *Quercus marilandica* Muenchh.
- *Acer platanoides* L.
- *Acer saccharum* L.
- *Acer Negundo* L.
- *Ulmus rubra* Moh.
- *Celtis tenuifolia* Nutt.
- White Poplar (planted)
- Shagbark Hickory
- Small-fruited Shagbark
- Hop Hornbeam; Ironwood
- Red (River) Birch
- Pin Oak (only one seen)
- Bur Oak
- Northern Red Oak
- Black Jack Oak
- Norway Maple (planted)
- Silver Maple
- Box Elder
- Slippery (Red) Elm
- Dwarf Hackberry

Belle, West Virginia
The shrubs listed below are additions to the 1963 Foray list as compiled by Lena Artz, Elizabeth Gilman, and Roland Cowger. The names are according to “Shrubs of West Virginia” by Nelle Ammons. This list was turned in to me by Betty Fisher. Please refer to the 1963 Foray Report for other shrubs of the area.

**BIRDS**

- *Malus coronaria* (L.) Mill.
- *Myrica pensylvanica* Lam.
- *Machra pomifera* L.
- *Ceanothus x warneri* Gray
- *Clematis albidota* Wherry
- *Berberis thunbergii* DC.
- *Spiraea corymbosa* Raf.
- *Spiraea sp.*
- *Crataegus crus-galli* L.
- *Crataegus coccinea*
- *Crataegus sp.*
- *Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Ell.
- *Rubus hispidus* L.
- *Rubus phoenicolasius* Maxim.
- *Rosa sp.*
- *Prunus virginiana* L.
- *Prunus mansonioides* Wight & Hedrick
- *Pyrus sp.*
- *Rubus hispidus* L.
- *Pachystelma canbyi* Gray
- *Rhododendron lanceolata* Pursh.
- *Vita labruscae* L.
- *Diplocentrum palustris* L.
- * Vaccinium oxycoccos* (L.) K. Koch
- *Gaylussacia baccata* (Wang.) K. Koch
- *Vitis labruscae* L.
- *Lonicer a dioica* L.
- *Polygonum sacchalinense* F. Schmidt

Wild Crab
Sweet Fern
Osage Orange
Catalpa (planted)
White-haired Leatherflower
Japanese Barberry
Corymbed Spiraea (Reddish Knob)
Spiraea
Cockspur Thorn
Red Haw
Hawthorn
Red Chokeberry
Swamp Dewberry
Wild Goose Plum
Apple
Rose Acacia (planted)
Canby’s Mountain Lover
Lance-leaved Buckthorn
( near Riverton)
Northern Fos Grape
Lace-tipped Blueberry
Black (Highbush) Huckleberry
Nannyberry
Smooth Honeysuckle
Giant Knotweed

—Belle, West Virginia

**BIRD BANDING PROJECT—1969 FORAY**

**Clark Miller**

Banding demonstrations, using mist nets to capture the birds, was the Bird Banding Project for the 1969 Foray. The site selected for the demonstrations was about seven-tenths of a mile from Camp, fairly accessible, but out of sight from the road. This was in an area with a good bird population where 18 species of birds were heard singing in 15 minutes in one early morning. There were four groups of nets set up with a total of 14 nets. The nets were opened at daylight for several hours on six separate days for a total of 22 hours or 308 net-hours.

When female birds were captured they were banded and released within 30 minutes, but when male birds were captured they were held for not over 90 minutes for the Campers to see them, and then banded and released.

Some of the points explained during the demonstrations were, (a) the role of the Fish and Wildlife Service Banding Office in the bird banding program; (b) the careful handling of birds while banding; (c) the age of the bird if apparent; (d) the sex of the bird; (e) the apparent "tameness" of birds when captured. The sex of some species of birds can be determined by plumage, as the Cardinal, Indigo Bunting and many others. The sex of most birds can be determined by the incubation, or brood patch in the breeding season. It was pointed out the importance of keeping accurate records of measurements and plumage characteristics of bird when the sex can be determined by the 'brood patch' and if these items show a definite pattern the information might be used as a guide to determine the sex of a bird in the non-breeding season.

Approximately 75 Campers saw a bird being banded during the Foray. People on the morning bird-walk stopped at the demonstration area on 2 mornings.

The birds banded during the Foray were, Acadian Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Tufted Titmouse, Catbird, Wood Thrush, Black and White Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Cardinal, Indigo Bunting, Rufous-sided towhee, Chipping Sparrow. A total of 51 individuals of 13 species. Also there were 6 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, captured but not banded.

The Bird Banding Project offered Campers an opportunity to get a good look at several species of birds, learn a little about the Bird Banding Program and get some close-up pictures of a few birds. The Banding Committee thinks that it was well worth the effort to conduct the demonstrations for the knowledge gained by the Campers.

Special thanks to Dr. Hutton, Mr. Oliver, Tom Greenlee, Mary Cather, Connie Katholi and the many Campers who assisted in putting up the nets, recording data, and taking the nets down.

Inwood, W.Va. 25428

**REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS AT THE 1969 FORAY**

**Donovan McKay**

Of Pendleton County’s forty-one species of reptiles and amphibians, twenty-four were recorded at the 1969 Foray. Although this represented an increase of three species over the 1963 Foray, several were noticeably absent—for instance, the timber rattlesnake, the two-lined salamander, and lizards of any species. Only one lizard, a skink (Emoera sp.) was seen, and it hastily departed before an identification could be made. As Pendleton is the driest county in the state, it was expected that relatively few amphibians would be found. Of the thirteen listed species, eight were recorded by only one or two individuals; and as a pretty good sampling was taken of the area’s various habitats, this would indicate that while a good many species occur, few are found in much abundance.

There were no organized 'herp committee'; rather, several interested people took time from their many other activities to search and report whenever an opportunity was present. However, I feel that enough time was spent in enough different habitats to observe with a reasonable degree of accuracy, though on a very small scale, the relative proportions of species populations within the given area. The species list is as follows:

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**THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970**

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Chelydridae
1. Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra s. serpentina*). An immature was collected by the author on the South Branch of the Potomac River at Smoke Hole.

Testudinidae
2. Midland Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta marginata*). One sighted in a marsh on U.S. Route 220.
3. Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*). Several reports indicate that this species was quite common throughout the area.

Colubridae
4. Northern Black Racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*). Two reported D.O.R. (Dead on Road) on U.S. Routes 220 and 33.
5. Black Rat Snake (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*). The number of live and D.O.R. sightings indicate that this species was relatively common.
6. Eastern Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis dolius triangulum*). One specimen collected on Rt. 33 west of Franklin by R. Lighburn.
8. Northern Water Snake (*Natrix s. sipedon*). Very prevalent throughout all streams in the area.
9. Eastern Garter Snake (*Thamnophis s. sirtalis*). A young specimen collected near Moyer by R. Lighburn. Several unverified sightings would tend to indicate that this species was fairly common.
10. Northern Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsi*). A D.O.R. was described by C. Olsen.

Uperidae
11. Northern Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix mokosc*). Two removed from stonepile in front of men's restroom at camp by D. Ross and T. Greenlee. By observations, at least one more is still at large.

Ploughodontidae
12. Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus f. fuscus*). One D.O.R. reported on Thorn Creek Road by Mrs. M.C. Markham.
13. Long-tailed Salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*). Two sightings—on Route 33 by R. Lighburn, and D.O.R. on Thorn Creek Road by Mrs. M.C. Markham.
14. Appalachian Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus m. monticola*). One collected by R. Shelton.
15. Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon c. cuneatus*). One found by R. Lighburn in Seneca Rocks-Spruce Knob Recreation Area.
16. Northern Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton r. ruber*). One collected in Sugar Grove near the site of the old mill by R. Lighburn.
17. Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*). One collected by the author on Smith Creek Road.

Salamandridae
18. Red-spotted Newt (*Dienictylus v. viridecens*). The only salamander found in any abundance—quite a few of both the adult and red eft stages were discovered in the area.

Bufoidae
19. American Toad (*Bufo americanus*). The author heard two on Sandy Ridge and found one D.O.R. on Dry Run Road.
20. Fowler's Toad (*Bufo woodhousi fowleri*). One specimen found by Mrs. M.C. Markham and the author at the mill in Sugar Grove.

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**CLIMATIC RECORD FOR THE 1969 FORAY**

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**HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS OF PENDLETON COUNTY, W. VA.**

*Floyd Bailey and Betty Fisher*

The following list of herbaceous flowering plants (not including grasses, sedges and rushes) was recorded in Pendleton County during the 1969 Foray of the Brooks Bird Club. The assistance of Gene Hutton, Elmer Worthley, Ethel Durham, Maxine Thacker, Dr. and Mrs. Bush and others is appreciated. The listing follows that of the *Flora of West Virginia* 1952-1964 by Strausbaugh and Core.

Those species starred are not listed in Strausbaugh and Core.

**TYPHACEAE**  
*Typha latifolia* L.  

**SPARGANIACEAE**  
*Sparganium sp.*

**ZOSTERACEAE**  
*Potamogeton sp.*

**ALISMATACEAE**  
*Alisma subcordatum Raf.*  
*Sagittaria* sp.

**ARACEAE**  
*Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Schott  
*Arisaema stewardsonii* Britton  
*Arisaema dracoanthum* (L.) Schott  
*Symposium foetida* (L.) Nutt.  
*Acoris calamus* L.  

**LEMMACEAE**  
*Spiranthes polyphylla* (L.) Schleid.

**COMMELINACEAE**  
*Commelina communis* L.

**LILIACEAE**  
*Xerophyllum asphodeloides* (L.) Nutt. on Reddish Knob ascent  
*Amanthus muscaethrix*um (Walt.) Gray  
*Melanthium sp.*  
*Veratrum viride* Ait.  
*Uvularia perfoliata* L.  
*Uvularia sessilifolia* L.  
*Allium sp.*  
*Hemerocallis fulva* L.  
*Lilium philadelphicum* L.  
*Lilium canadense* L.  
*Asparagus officinalis* L.  
*Clintonia umbellulata* (Michx.)  
*Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf.  
*Mahonia canadensis* Desf.  
*Disporum tanguinum* (Michx.) Nichols  
*Medeola virginiana* L.  
*Polygonatum pubescens* (Wild.) Pursh  
*Polygonatum biflorum* (Walt.) Ell.  
*Polygonatum canaliculatum* (Muell.) Pursh  
*Trillium grandiflorum* (Michx.) Salisb.

**CATTAIL FAMILY**  
*Broad-leaved Cattail*  
*Bur-reed Family*  
*Broad-leaved Pondweed*  
*Pondweed*  
*Water Plantain Family*  
*Common Water Plantain*  
*Arrow-head*  
*Arum Family*  
*Jack-in-the-pulpit*  
*Green Dragon*  
*Skunk Cabbage*  
*Calamus*  
*Duckweed Family*  
*Greater Duckweed*  
*Spiderwort Family*  
*Asiatic Day-flower*  
*Lily Family*  
*Turkeybeard*  
*Pony Poison*  
*Bunchflower*  
*False Hellebore*  
*Meady Bellwort*  
*Sesseleaved Bellwort*  
*Onion*  
*Common Day Lily*  
*Wood Lily*  
*Canada Lily*  
*Garden Asparagus*  
*White Clintonia*  
*False Solomon's Seal*  
*Wild Lily of the Valley*  
*Hair Disporum*  
*Indian Cucumber-root*  
*Downy Solomon's Seal*  
*Common Solomon's Seal*  
*Great Solomon's Seal*  
*Large Flowered Trillium*  
*Trillium ovatum Riddell*  
*Sedum hispanicum* L.  
**DIOCSCORACEAE**  
*Discocoma quaternaria* (Walp.) J.F. Gmel.  
**ARUMILIDACEAE**  
*Hypoxis hirsuta* (L.) Coville  
**IRIDACEAE**  
*Sparganium mucronatum Michx.*  
*Sparganium angustifolium Mill.*  
*Iris versicolor* L.

**ORCHIDACEAE**  
*Cypripedium acaule* Ait.  
*Habenaria flava* (L.) R. Br.  
*Habenaria pseudos* (L.) Spreng.  
*not blooming.*  
*Isotria verticillata* (Wild.) Raf.  
*Goodyera pubescens* (Wild.) R. Br.  
*Aplectrum hyemale* (Muhl.) Torr.  
*Liparis lilioidea* (L.) Richard  

**URTICACEAE**  
*Laportia canadensis* (L.) Wedd.  
*Pilea pumila* (L.) Gray  
*Parietaria pensylvanica* Muhl.  
**SANTALACEAE**  
*Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt.  
**ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**  
*Asarum canadense* L.  
*Asarum virginicum* L.  
* Aristolochia durior* Hill.  
**POLYGONACEAE**  
*Ranunculus crispus* L.  
*Ranunculus obtusifolius* L.  
*Ranunculus acris L.*  
*Tovara virginiensis* (L.) Raf.  
*Polygonum aviculare* L.  
*Polygonum pensylvanicum* L.  
*Polygonum persicaria* L.  
*Polygonum sagittatum* L.  
*Polygonum scandens* L.  
*Polygonum cuspidatum* Sieb. & Zucc.  
**CHENOPODIACEAE**  
*Cheoarum murale* L.  
*Cheoarum hybridum* L.  
*Cheoarum album* L.  
**AMARANTHACEAE**  
*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.  
**PHYLLOCLACCEAE**  
*Phyllocladus americana* L.  
**ALZIACEAE**  
*Mollugo verticillata* L.  
*Snowy Trillium*  
*Carrion Flower*  
**YAM FAMILY**  
*Four-leaved Wild Yam*  
**AMARYLLIS FAMILY**  
*Yellow Star-grass*  
**IRIS FAMILY**  
*Blue-eyed Grass*  
*Blue-eyed Grass*  
*Dwarf Iris*  
**ORCHID FAMILY**  
*Pink Lady's Slipper*  
*Pale Green Orchis*  
*Small Purple-fringed Orchis*  
*Whorled Pogonia*  
*Shining Ladies' Tresses*  
*Downy Rutalesake Plantain*  
Puttyroot  
*Large Twayblade*  
**NETTLE FAMILY**  
*Wood Nettle*  
*Clearweed*  
*Pennsylvania Pellitory*  
**SANDWICH WOOD FAMILY**  
*Bastard Toodflax*  
**BIRTHWORT FAMILY**  
*Wild Ginger*  
*Small Heart-leaf*  
*Piperine*  
**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**  
*Curly Dock*  
*Bitter Dock*  
*Sheep Sorrel*  
*Virginia Knotweed*  
*Knotweed*  
*Pennsylvania Smartweed*  
*Lady's Thumb*  
*Arrowleaf Tearthumb*  
*Climbing False Buckwheat*  
*Japanese Knotweed*  
**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**  
*Nettleleaf Goosefoot*  
*Mapleleaf Goosefoot*  
*Lamb's Quarters*  
**AMARANTH FAMILY**  
*Pigweed*  
**POKEWEED FAMILY**  
*Pokeweed*  
**CARPETWEED FAMILY**  
*Carpetweed*
PORTULACACEAE
Portulaca oleracea L.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Paronychia argyrocoma (Michx.) Nutt. on top of Pike's Knob and
Paronychia canadensis (L.) Wood
Arenaria serpyllifolia L.
Arenaria stricta Michx.
Stellaria media (L.) Cyrillo
Stellaria pubera Michx.
Stellaria graminifolia
Silene cucubalus Wibel.
Silene antirrhiniflora
Silene virginica L.
Saponaria officinalis L.
Dianthus armeria L.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE
Ceratophyllum demersum L.

NYMPHAEAEE
Nuphar advena (Ait.) Ait. f.

RANUNCULACEAE
*Ranunculus sp. near flabellaris & macounii
was found in a drying ditch in a field at 'Deer Heads'
Ranunculus algenhennis Britton
Ranunculus abortivus L.
Ranunculus recurvatus Poir.
Ranunculus septentrionalis Poir.
Ranunculus repens L.
Ranunculus acris L.
Ranunculus bulbosus L.
Thalictrum steeleanum Bovin
Thalictrum dioicum L.
Thalictrum revolutum DC.
Thalictrum polygonum Muhl.
Anemonella thalictroides (L.) Spach
Hepatica americana (DC.) Ker.
Hepatica acutiloba DC.
anemone virginiana L.
Anemone quinquefolia L.
Clematis virginiana L.
Clematis viorna L.
Clematis albicoma Wherry
Calébasse palpavaris L.
Aquilegia canadensis L.
Aconitum uncinatum L.
Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt.
Actaea pachypoda Ell.

PERSIAN FAMILIES
Common Purslane
Sliverly Whitlowort
South Fork Mountain
Smooth Forked-chickweed
Thymelae Sandwort
Rock Sandwort
Common Chickweed
Great Chickweed
Lesser Stitchwort
White Campion
Bladder Campion
Sleepy Catchfly
Wild Pink
Fire Pink
Bouncing Bet
Deptford Pink

HORNWORT FAMILY
Hornwort

WATERLILY FAMILY
Waterlily

CROWFOOT FAMILY
Bulbous Buttercup
Northern Swamp Buttercup
Creeping Buttercup
Meadow Buttercup
Bulbous Buttercup
Steele's Meadowrue
Early Meadowrue
Revolute Meadowrue
Tall Meadowrue
Rue Anemone
Roundlobe Hepatica
Sharplobe Hepatica
Thimbleweed
Wood Anemone
Virgin's Bower
Leatherflower
Whitehared Leatherflower
Marsh-marigold
Wild Columbine
Blue Monkeyshood
Black Cohosh
White Baneberry

BERBERIDACEAE
Pulsatilla patens L.
Jeffersonia diphylla (L.) Pers.
Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx.

PAPAVERACEAE
Sanguinaria canadensis L.
Chelidonium majus L.
Papaver dubium L.

FUMARIACEAE
Dicentra eximia (Ker.) Torr.

CRUCIFERAE
Draba ramosissima Desv.
Berteroa incana (L.) DC.
A field on road from camp to Moyers was white with
Alyssum alyssoides L.
Thapsi arvensis L.
Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br.
Lepidium virginicum L.
Caprella barba-pastoria (L.) Medic.
Camelina microcarpa Andrzej.

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch
Brassica napus L.
Allaria officinalis Andrzej.
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop.
Sisymbrium assimulans L.
Descurainia pinnata (Walt.) Britton
Heperis valeriana L.
Rorippa islandica (Oeder) Borbas

Saxifraga virginiensis
Sedum acre
>

Grape Family
May-apple
Twinleaf
Blue Cohosh
POPPY FAMILY
Bloodroot
Celandine
Pussy
FUMITORY FAMILY
Wild Bleeding-heart
MUSTARD FAMILY
Rockcress
Hoary Alyssum
with this plant.
Yellow Alyssum
Field Pennycress
Field Cress
Wild Peppergrass
Shepherd's Purse
Small-fruited False-flax
Black Mustard
Turnip
Garlic Mustard
Hedge Mustard
Tumble Mustard

Tansy Mustard
Dane's Rocket
Marsh Yellow Cress
Watercress
Two-leaved Toothwort
Lyreleaf Rockcress
Tower Mustard

Sicklepod

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY
Round-leaved Sundew

ORPINE FAMILY
Mossy Stonecrop
Sedum

Wild Stonecrop
Glaucous-leaved Stonecrop

Wild Livetoforever

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY
Letuce Saxifrage
Early Saxifrage
Alumroot
Miterwort
Golden Saxifrage
ROSE FAMILY
Goatsbeard
Gillenia trifoliata (L.) Moench.
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne
Fragaria vesca L.
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Trautnick
Potentilla recta L.
Potentilla simplex Michx.
Agrimonia parvigluma Ait.
LEONIUMOSAE
Cassia hebecarpa Fernald
Batia stinctoria (L.) B. Br.
Lupinus perennis L.
Trifolium pratense L.
Trifolium repens L.
Trifolium hybrideum L.
Trifolium agrarium L.
Trifolium procumbens L.
Trifolium dubium L.

Bowman's Root
Virginia Watersword
Woodland Watersword
Barren Watersword
Three-toothed Cinquefoil

Silvery Cinquefoil
Upsh Portaline
Common Cinquefoil

Smallflowered Agrimony

PULSE FAMILY

Wild Sena
Wild Indigo
Wild Lupine
Rabbitfoot Clover
Red Clover
White Clover
Alfiske Clover
Yellow Hop Clover
Low Hop Clover
Small Hop Clover

Yellow Sweetclover
White Sweetclover
Alfalfa

Black Medic
Goat's Rue
Tick-Trefoil
Tick-Trefoil
Tick-Trefoil
Bushclover
Bushclover
Bushclover
Penduleflower
Common Vetch
American Vetch

Veiny peavine
Perennial Pea

Groundnut

Trailing Wild Bean
American Hog peanut
FLAX FAMILY
Flax

WOOD SORREL FAMILY

Wood Sorrel
Upright Yellow Wood Sorrel

Wood Sorrel
Wood Sorrels

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GERANIACEAE

Geranium maculatum L.
Geranium crenatum L.
Geranium melle L.
Geranium robertianum L.
Erodium cicutarium (L.) L’Her.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala paucifolia Wild.
Polygala polygama Walt.

EUPHORBIEAE

Arctophyxa rhomboidea Raf.
Euphorbia commutata Engelm.
Euphorbia lathyris L.
Euphorbia corollata L.
Euphorbia maculata L.

CALLITRICHACEAE

Callitriche deflexa A. Br.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens capensis Meerb.

MALVACEAE

Melica neglecta Wallr.

GUTTIFERAE


St. John's-wort Family

St. Peter's-wort

Common St. John's-wort

Dotted St. John's-wort

Shrubby St. John's-wort

ROCKROSE FAMILY

Frostweed

Pinkweed

VIOLET FAMILY

Green Violet
Bird's-foot Violet
Marsh Blue Violet
Common Blue Violet
Ovate-leaved Violet
Arrow-leaf Violet
Three-lobed Violet
Palmate-leaf Violet
"Unknown" Violet
Roundleaf Violet
Halbert-leaf Yellow Violet
Downy Yellow Violet
Striped Violet

Wild Pansy

CATHUS FAMILY

Prickly-pea

EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY

Common Evening-primrose

THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASCLEPIADACEAE</td>
<td>Anagallis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asclepias incarnata L.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Asclepias tuberosa L.</td>
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<td>Asclepias exaltata L.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Asclepias syriaca L.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asclepias quadrifolia Jacq.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea (L.) Jacq.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ipomoea pandurata (L.) G.F.W. Mey.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convallaria arvensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>APOCYNACEAE</td>
<td>Apocynum cannabinum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydranthera hispida Pursh.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hedeoma pulegioides (L.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nasturtium officinale</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Urtica urens Pers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Galinsoga carolinensis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alliaria officinarum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alnus crispa Schreb.</td>
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<td>Carex elata L.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arenaria montana L.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mentha spicata L.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mentha piperita L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>hydranthera hispida</td>
<td>Pursh.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Milkweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four-leaved Milkweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Potato Vine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swamp Milkweed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Common Milkweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Bindweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red Maple</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creeping Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Sweet William</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carolina Pink Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterleaf Family</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia Waterleaf</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad-leaved Water-leaf</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Borage Family</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viper's Bugloss</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Corn Cress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hound's-tongue</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forget-me-not</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smaller Forget-me-not</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vervain Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Vervain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mint Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Horehound</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catnip</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground-Ivy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selfheal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenderfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dragon Head</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motherwort</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henbit</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wild Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Bergamot</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downy Woodmint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pennycress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rough Pennycress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother-of-thyme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Basil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountain-mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dittany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Horehound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spearines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Bindweed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970
Solanaceae
Solanum nigrum L.
Solanum carolinense L.
Solanum rostratum Dunal
Physalis heterophylla Nees
Datura stramonium L.

Spermatophyta

Physalis heterophylla
Serophularia lalceolata
Linaria vulgaris
Plantago lanceolata

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NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
BLACK NIGHTSHADE
Horse-nectle
Buffalo-bur
Common Ground-cherry
Jimson Weed

Turtlehead
Beardtongue
Clammy Hedge-hyssop
Purple Foxglove
Culver’s-root
Thyme-leaved Speed-well
Common Speedwell
American Brooklinc
Purdale Speedwell
Bird’s-eye
Entire-leaved Yellow Foxglove
Indian Paint Brush
Cow-wheat
Swamp Loosewort

LOBELLACEAE

LOBELIA

Lobelia spicata Lam.
Lobelia inflata L.

COMPOSITAE

Verbascum thapsus L.
Verbascum blattaria L.
Verbascum blattaria L albiflora (Don) House

THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970

Houstonia caerulea L.
Houstonia tendipes Nutt.
Houstonia longifolia Gray

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Triosteum perfoliatum L.

Dipsacaceae

Dipsacus sylvestris Huds.

CUCURBITACEAE

Sicyos angulosus L.

Campanulaceae

Specularia perfoliata (L.) A.D.C.

Dipsacus sylvestris

COMPOSITAE

Vernonia noveboracensis (L.) Michx.

Eupatorium purpureum L.

Eupatorium perfoliatum L.

Waxtresses

Triosteum perfoliatum

Houstonia tenuifolia Nutt.

Houtania longifolia Gaertn.

Eupatorium rugosum Hout.

Liatris spicata or grammifolia—a plant that might have been this was collected in the swampy field near Doe Hill but it was not blooming.

Solidago flexicaulis L.

Solidago bicolor L.

Solidago juncea Ait.

Solidago boottii Hook.

Solidago nemoralis Ait.

Solidago rugosa Ait.

Solidago canadensis L.

Solidago gigantea Ait.

Solidago gigantea var. leiophylla (a it.) Fernald

Aster macrophyllus L.

Aster undulatus L.

Aster Patens Ait.

Aster oblongifolius Nutt.

Aster paniculatus

Aster filareolus L.

Aster infrinis Michx.

Erigeron pulchellus Michx.

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers.

Erigeron strigosus Mulh.

Erigeron canadensis L.

Antennaria neglecta Greene

Antennaria solitaria Rydb.

Ambrosia trifida L.

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.

Xanthium spinosum L.

Polyonnia canadensis L.

Polyonnia amedea L.

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Horsesweed
Field Pusstyoies
Single-headed Pusstyoies
Giant Ragweed
Common Ragweed
Spiny Cocklebur
White-flowered Leaftup
Yellow-flowered Leaftup

Bluests
Slender-leaved Summer Blues
Long-leaved Summer Blues
Honeysuckle Family

Tinker’s Weed

Teasel Family

Common Teasel

Gourd Family

One-seeded Bar-cucumber

Bluebell Family

Venus’ Looking Glass

Bluebell

Bobelia Family

Spiked Lobelia

Indian Tobacco

Compositae Family

New York Ironweed

Wide-leaved Joe-pye Weed

Boneset

White Snakeroot
THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970

1969 FORAY BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES

Glen Phillips

Summary

During the 1963 foray, four population plots were studied attempting to use areas fairly representative of the timbered land which comprises about seventy-five percent of Pendleton County. For purposes of comparison, these same plots were studied in 1969.

Only one plot, Ned's Mountain area, had been significantly altered in habitat. The mature hemlock-white pine woods was timbered during 1966-67. This timbering enhanced the value of the studies by giving a comparison between a mature woodland and the brush-dotted landscape after timbering. Since much timber cutting is done in the county, this study also gives a more comprehensive view of conditions that exist throughout the county.

As expected, the total number of birds on the Ned's Mountain plot increased. The number of Ovenbirds was down to almost half and Parula Warblers dropped from 3.5 pairs in 1963 to one pair in 1969. Black-and-White Warblers were about the same and Wren-eating Warblers were absent, but the edge-dwelling birds such as towhees and Indigo Buntings increased in numbers. The number of Tufted Titmice increased from one pair to five and there were four pairs of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers where none had been in 1963.

The other areas reflected more of the changes noted throughout the entire foray area. First of these is the increase in Pine Warblers. Both the Sandy Ridge and the North Mountain plots, with habitat almost undisturbed since 1963, supported pine warblers where they were not found in 1963. This presence of Pine Warblers was noticeable in most wooded parts of the foray area. Another change worthy of note was the marked increase of Acadian Flycatchers in the ravine on Dry run. The population figures for this species are extremely high, and it is the author's opinion that this species had a good year throughout the entire tri-state region.

Less difficulty with young birds out of nest was encountered this year in completing the studies, probably because they were conducted a week earlier than in 1963. Future studies in the area might well include a strip of undisturbed or cropland provided permission can be obtained from the landowner. Also, the stand of maturing timber on Dickenson Mountain, located just above Mr. Hammer's Christmas tree plantation was explored this year and there were four pairs of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers where none had been in 1963.

When the population studies are carried out on privately owned land, as was the case this year, much effort is necessary to locate the owners and secure permission. Carolyn Ruddle of Franklin performed this task and secured permission where others of the committee were unsuccessful. Special thanks are also extended to the Glover brothers, Beverly Rexrode, Guy Propst and R.M. Raines for permitting use of their land for studies.

R.D. 2
Triadelphia, W.Va.

Cut-Over Hemlock-White Pine Woods

Location: The Ned's Mountain-Middle Ridge study area is located east of Thorn Creek, approximately 3 miles south of Hoffman school on the Thorn Creek road near Franklin (Pendleton County) W.Va.

Size: 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured).

Topography: The area starts on an abandoned county road and runs east for about 200 yards, then veers north about 20 degrees. While the initial section is similar to that described in the Brooks Bird Club Foray Report for 1963, the centerline for the remainder of the area was moved slightly to follow a logging road to avoid the many brush piles.

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remaining from recent logging. The elevation is about 2000 feet.

**Plant Cover:** Considerably changed from description referred to above. Practically all of the marketable hemlock and white pine was removed during winter of 1966-67. Thus, about 50% is now open, brushy habitat with the remainder comprising a few large trees of the species named in 1963 and many smaller ones of these species. Much of the open area in addition to containing sprouts of the larger trees is covered with blackberry and raspberry bushes (*Rubus* sp.). Also, in open areas were found Cherry (*Prunus* sp.), Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), Hay-scented Fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), Bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*), Hawkweed (*Hieracium sp.*) and Whorled Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*).

**Coverage:** June 8-12, 1969. Ten morning trips at daylight and one evening trip. Total manhours, approximately 33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Territorial Males</th>
<th>Males per 100 Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-sided Towhee</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Warbler</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Titmouse</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-capped Chickadee</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
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<td>Parula Warbler</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-winged Warbler</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown-headed Cowbird</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-breasted Nuthatch</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Pewee</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruffed Grouse</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screech Owl</td>
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**TOTALS:** 21 species

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**TOTALS:** 19 species

**Visitors:** Red-shouldered Hawk, Mourning Dove, Whip-poor-will, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Wood Thrush, Starling, Yellow-throated Vireo, Common Grackle and Goldfinch.

**Remarks:** Practically no physical change was noted in the area since the 1963 census. The plot was adjusted to avoid the clearing at one end of the plot but this made little difference in the results of the study. The earlier date of censusing was advantageous as there were no families of young birds wandering around the area. Two nests of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were found and one each of Pine Warbler, Rufous-sided Towhee and Scarlet Tanager. Ruffed Grouse, Turkey and Common Crows were seen with young. The presence of four singing male Pine Warblers was noteworthy, since none were listed in 1963. However this reflects the difference in the population status of this species in Pendleton County. It was not an uncommon bird this year compared to one record only when the county was studied from June 15 to 25 in 1963.—Nevada Laitsh (compiler) Virginia Olsen, Andrew Kraynik and members of the Brooks Bird Club.
Maturing Second Growth Hardwoods

Location: Three miles south of Franklin, Pendleton County, West Virginia; 30° 36' N, 79° 20' W. The study area is located in a ravine west of Dry Run road, 1.7 miles by road, southeast of the Pendleton County 4-H Camp.

Size: 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured).

Topography: The Dry Run study area extends in a southwesterly direction along a ravine and begins about 150 yards from Dry Run Road on a trail beside the intermittent stream in the bottom of the ravine. The trail ascends a gentle slope from an elevation of 1950 to 2000 feet; the sides of the ravine rise sharply from the stream.

Pied Cover: The area was fully described by DeGarmo in 1963, and is a nearly mature stand of second-growth hardwoods consisting of a mixture of Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), Basswood (Tilia americana), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), Sweet Birch (Betula lenta), Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis), Elm (Ulmus fulva), Beech (Fagus grandifolia), Black Gum (Nyssa sylvatica), Cucumber Tree (Magnolia acuminata), Red Oak (Quercus borealis), and Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis). There has been no appreciable change since the last census.

Coverage: June 8-12. Trips were made daily from 4:20 a.m. to 8:05 p.m. EST, and totaled about 28 man-hours.

CENSUS

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**TOTALS:** 25 species

38.5
325


Remarks: Acadian Flycatchers have made a remarkable increase from two territorial males in 1963 to eleven this year, and were the most abundant bird on the study area. They were concentrated along the trail, beside the intermittent stream which runs up the center of the ravine, and all but two males centered their territories on the trail. The ravine ascends a gentle uniform slope from the beginning of the study area to the end, and the Acadian Flycatchers in the first third of the plot at the lower elevation, located their territories farther apart, and the only ones situated up the slope away from the trail were also at this end. Some of the males at the upper end where their territories were very close together, were observed to follow people along the trail and actually to enter the territory of the neighboring male. One Acadian Flycatcher nest was found beside the path, overlooking the stream. The female was observed to sing on the nest, but she did not give the two-note call typical of the male. Red-eyed Vireos all centered their territories up the slope, near the edges of the study area, as did Ovenbirds, Worm-eating Warblers, and Scarlet Tanagers. The Kentucky Warbler held a territory located in a brushy area beneath a break in the forest crown. The young left the nest during the study, and subsequently wandered all over the area. Other birds whose young had already left the nest at the time of the study were the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black-capped Chickadee, and Louisiana Waterthrush. The number of ovenbirds was very difficult to determine because they sang very little during the time of the study; a stray cat was present on the plot during the entire period, but we were unable to determine what effect, if any, this had on the Ovenbirds and other ground nesters; although Ovenbirds and Blue Jays were observed scolding the cat vigorously. The study area was inadvertently begun 50 yards farther up the trail than it was in 1963, however the only noticeable effect on the outcome of the study was that the Indigo Buntings which nests beside Dry Run Road was present only as a visitor this year instead of a territorial male as in 1963.

Census Takers: Andy Kraynak, Glen Phillips, Carol Rudy (compiler), Martin Rudy, and others.

Northern Hardwood (Oak) Forest

Location: 38° 42' 42" N, 79° 24' 02" W, 200 yards north of U.S. Route 33, Circleville Quadrangle. U.S.G.S. Follows a trail north-north-west along the top of North Fork Mountain, Pendleton County, West Virginia, about six miles northwest of Franklin.

Size: 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured).

Topography: A rough, rocky sandstone ridge at an approximate elevation of 3600 feet above sea level. The ridge runs in a N.E. - S.W. direction. The sides of the mountain drop abruptly on both sides of the long axis of the area.

Description: See Report of The Brooks Bird Club Foray 1963. A mature forest consisting of 80% oak, 10% pine, and 10% mixed hardwoods. We could see little change in the area since the last census six years ago even in the southern end where a very few oaks have been removed allowing some additional herbage, mostly spreading dogbane (Apocynum androsaemifolium).

Coverage: June 8-14, 1969. Eighteen trips between daylight and 7:30 a.m. and one at dusk. Total party hours, 17.


Remarks: The census changed no more than the appearance of the area. The Pine Warbler, rare in 1963 but quite common in the county this year, could be expected to be found in the few pines on the area. The altitude seems high for the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Young Barred Owls were found on the area and the adults often answered a call. Some difficulties were encountered while 'untangling' the vireo. Each of the Solitaries chose a territory that overlapped the territory of a Red-eye. They sang only in their common territory.
George Koch (compiler).

Within just a few feet of each other, and at the same time. They did not fight at all but stayed well hidden in the foliage, following each other around while starting and stopping this peculiar but perhaps not unusual behavior.

In the first week the Yellow team found 84 nests, the Red team 43 and the Green team 48. However inasmuch as the Green team (youngsters) had only two members the committee felt that we should operate with a handicap system. Even a modest handicap would put the Greens ahead so they were awarded first place and an appropriate trophy. The best individual nest-finder for Yellow was Virginia Olsen, (28), for Red, Leon Wilson (13) and for Green, Cheryl Olsen (29). This makes Cheryl the leading nester for the week.

In the second week the Yellow and Red teams were tied. However, it may be noted that if we had been operating under a point system as in some previous years, yellow would have been the winner because they found more warbler nests. High individual scorers were Yellow—Virginia Olsen (27), Red—Carolyn Ruddle (18) and Green—Cheryl Olsen (11). This makes Ginny the leading nester in the second week.

The Annotated List of Breeding Birds is appended and follows the format developed by Norris Gluck (cf. Kiff and Gluck 1969). Due to the inadequate information provided on many of the cards there are some gaps in this list. For some variables the data were so unsuitable that those variables are omitted altogether. If this type of annotated list becomes standard practice in our Foray reports interested parties will ultimately be able to make some longitudinal studies.

We also provide an Analysis of Breeding Records by species following Gluck's format. It shows for instance that Barn Swallow and Phoebe nests are those most frequently found at this Foray. The total is 65 species and 313 nests. The comparative frequency may be noted of nests with young or with eggs. This year we had a somewhat larger percentage of nests with young than in the two preceding years.

It is interesting to compare our results in 1969 with those in 1963 at the same location. But the comparison is odious. True, we did find nests of seven species this year that were not found in 1963, viz. Wood Duck, Spotted Sandpiper, Kingfisher, Pine Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Kentucky Warbler and Lark Sparrow. On the other hand there were 35 species not found in 1963 that were not found in 1969. It is doubtful that the bird population fell apart to that extent in the six intervening years. To add insult to injury we had two weeks available in 1969 as against one week in 1963. The discrepancy is still more impressive if we consider the total breeding records. We found 313 nests in 1969 but 503 nests in 1963. This represents a 38% drop. As a matter of fact 1963 was our 'best' year. We did pretty well in 1964 with 437 nests and in 1966 with 438. But the last three years have yielded 252, 268 and 313 nests. This raises a serious question as to whether the annual differences are in the birds or in us.

It appears to the writer that a major factor in the results is our own motivation. Some of us may recall the psychological impact of the nesting contest in 1963. Team scores were plotted cumulatively and discussed in detail at least once a day with especial reference to comparative team standings. Rivalry became acrimonious. Team captains and others made nasty remarks about some of their competitors. Progress reports were called for at every campfire and the contest was "plugged" after practically every meal. In short we employed most of the promotional devices used in commercial selling and political campaigns. The result was high motivation for many participants, a goodly number of man-hours devoted to nest finding and the largest score of any Foray. Whether this is a good thing may be debatable but at least it may be helpful to have our behavior explained.

Theoretically if we wish to compare breeding records at different places and times we should try to keep everything else constant. On every occasion we should use the same number of equally competent people and with constant motivation. Studies in the personnel field have come to the conclusion that the only way to keep motivation constant is to keep it a maximum.

**Literature Cited**


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<td>1800</td>
<td>6/16</td>
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</table>

**Legend**

(Observers: Betty Adams, BA; Tim Burnett, TB; Ralph K. Bell, RKB; David Bell, DB; Mary M. Cutler, MMC; Helga Cernick, HC; Dorothy Conrad, DC; Ethel Durham, ED; J. C. Eichley, JCE; Mary R. Ford, MRF; Mary J. Frank, MFF; Elizabeth Fisher, EF; Tom Greenlee, TG; George Hurley, GH; Karen Horr, KH; Eugene Hutton, EH; Laura Koch, LK; George Koch, GK; Joyce Koch, JK; Andy Kraynik, AK; Loyd F. Kiff, LFK; Maxine C. Kiff, MCK; Fred Kiff, FK; Robert Lightburn, RL; Tresa Miller, TM; Clark Miller, CM; Marie Masteller, MM; Les McDowell, LMcD; Virginia Olsen, VO; Cheryl Olsen, CO; E. M. Oliver, EMO; Glen Phillips, GP; Carol Rudy, CR; Martin Rudy, MR; Joe C. Rieffenberger, JCR; Carolyn Ruddle, CR; Esther Reichelderfer, ER; Chet M. Shaffer, CMS; Katherine Siegel, KS; Fred Temple, FT; Pat Temple, PT; Maxine Thacker, MT; Earl Vанскоy, EV; Leon Wilson, LW; Asa Worthley, AW; Jean R. Worthley, JRW; John Y. Yoder, YJ; L. B. Rising, LBR.

**Contents:** Y—Young birds in nest; E—Eggs in nest; B—nest under construction; Out—young birds out of nest. The number of birds or eggs is shown when available.

**Altitude (Alt):** Altitude of locality in feet above sea level.

**Date:** Month and day

**Comment:** Locality of nest

**Analysis of Breeding Records**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Alt</th>
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<th>Comment</th>
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<td>6/18</td>
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</table>

**Total**

- Young: 37
- Eggs: 31
- Young & Eggs: 8
- Out: 2
- Build: 6

**Wood Duck**

- Total: 2
- Young: 2
- Eggs: 2

**Ruffed Grouse**

- Total: 6
- Young: 6

**Killdeer**

- Total: 2
- Young: 2

**Spotted Sandpiper**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1

**Belted Kingfisher**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1

**Eastern Kingbird**

- Total: 3
- Young: 3

**Eastern Phoebe**

- Total: 5
- Young: 5

**Acadian Flycatcher**

- Total: 8
- Young: 8

**Barn Swallow**

- Total: 3
- Young: 3

**Cliff Swallow**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1

**Purple Martin**

- Total: 3
- Young: 3

**Blue Jay**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1

**Black-capped Chickadee**

- Total: 2
- Young: 2

**Carolina Chickadee**

- Total: 1
- Young: 1
AVIAN ENUMERATION, FORAY STYLE

John T. Lichan

Bird life in Pendleton County is both varied and abundant. The six breeding bird surveys conducted in the Thorn Spring Foray Study Area (most of Pendleton and part of Grant counties) reflect the profusion of fine birding places. The 300 stations (all birds seen or heard during a three-minute stop were recorded at each station) spaced one-half mile apart on the six 24.5 mile routes yielded from 3 to 19 species of birds each and they averaged almost 10 species per stop.

From Table 1, a summary of the six routes, one can see that the total species per route was high; it averaged 64.7 species compared to only 58 species in Pocahontas County in 1968 and 61 species at the Romney Foray in 1967. The three foray areas are well above the 52 species average for routes in Eastern United States.

The species totals shown in Table 2 hold many surprises. Can you conceive of no Sparrow Hawks among the 97 species recorded at 300 stations? There were 7 of these kestrels recorded in adjacent Pocahontas County in 1968. While thinking of Pocahontas County, you might recall there were just one Bobwhite, one Sockingbird and no Black Vultures recorded on the 600 stations there; compare these with the 26 Bobwhites, the 83 Sockingbirds and the 7 Black Vultures on one-half as many stations in Pendleton County. Would someone care to relate species composition to the nature of the respective areas, or perhaps to one area being in the Mississippi drainage and the other in the Atlantic?

It is fun to puzzle over each species: why 23 Louisiana Waterthrushes? Are they high this year? Well, Robbins and Van Velzen indicate the West Virginia routes averaged one per route and other eastern states averaged fewer. Only about one per route was recorded in Pocahontas County last year. The Louisiana Waterthrushes recorded were well distributed throughout the Foray Study Area. The closely related Ovenbirds were not similarly abundant. So are those 23 Louisiana Waterthrushes a freak of the survey method or do they represent a phenomenon related to some biological factor such as habitat, weather, etc.

Table 1. Breeding Bird Survey Transects, Foray, 1969 (Pendleton County)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Number</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Most Numerous Species</th>
<th>Total Species</th>
<th>Ave. Species per Stop</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Deer Run - Fort Seybert</td>
<td>JL AK HC</td>
<td>Corn, Crow, Barn Swallow</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mooyars</td>
<td>JL AK HC</td>
<td>C. Crow, Am. Goldfinch</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Peters Mt. - Smoke Hole</td>
<td>CK JL HC</td>
<td>Starling, House Sparrow</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Reddish Knob 1/</td>
<td>AK CR RB</td>
<td>C. Crow, C. Grackle</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Mozer</td>
<td>CR RB</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Thorn Spring</td>
<td>AK VO LK</td>
<td>C. Crow, Starling</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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</table>

1/ RB Ralph Bell, HK Lloyd Kiff, CR Carol Rudy, HC Helga Cernick, JL Jack Lichan, AK Andy Kraynik, VO Virginia Olsen

2/ Heavy fog interfered with censusing several stations. For this report the missing data were calculated according to a missing data formula that involves cross-averaging.

THE REDSTART—JANUARY, 1970
TABLE 2

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<th>Species</th>
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<td>Warbling Vireo</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Worn-eating Warbler</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-winged Warbler</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parula Warbler</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Warbler</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-throated Blue Warbler</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerulean Warbler</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-sided Warbler</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Warbler</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Warbler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Waterthrush</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Kentucky Warbler</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowthroat</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Warbler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Warbler</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Redstart</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Meadowlark</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-winged Blackbird</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Oriole</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Oriole</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Grackle</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-headed Cowbird</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grosbeak</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
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<td>American Goldfinch</td>
<td>153</td>
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<td>Rufous-sided Towhee</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Sparrow</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesper Sparrow</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark Sparrow</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate-colored Junco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping Sparrow</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Sparrow</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Sparrow</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruffed Grouse</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screech Owl</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-billed Cuckoo</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-throated Flicker</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pileated Woodpecker</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acadian Flycatcher</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Flycatcher</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Flycatcher</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Kingbird</td>
<td>136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junco</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Titmouse</td>
<td>136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pileated Woodpecker</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-headed Nuthatch</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitary Vireo</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worn-eating Warbler</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and White Warbler</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parula Warbler</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerulean Warbler</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Warbler</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Flycatcher</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Waterthrush</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Redstart</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-throated Nuthatch</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, how many birds are there? This question follows many discussions on census techniques and population dynamics. It is the basic question behind most of our work in counting birds or listing species or mapping breeding bird territories. We have learned to avoid a direct answer to that question because there are many pitfalls in calculating absolute totals based on the rather meager information gathered from surveys or censusing small study areas. Hence, despite the volumes written on birds, we seldom find a passage stating that there were x Cabirds in this state or this county on a given date.

The 1969 Foray at Thorn Spring might change all that we now can say there were 11,814 breeding male Ovenbirds in the 600 square-mile Foray Study area that included most of Pendleton and part of Grant Co., West Virginia. The calculated estimates of Ovenbirds and other species add an exciting new dimension to the study of bird life in the Foray area. We hope the conclusions leading to the estimated totals are reasonable and the use of total bird numbers is justified.

Table 1 gives the estimated total numbers of breeding male birds of 32 species on which we gathered reproduce success or over-wintering success?

Sincere thanks to those who helped with the surveys and to those who encouraged us in these efforts.

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University of Delaware
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sufficient information to make estimates. Comparisons between species should be made with some caution as the validity of estimates varies (depending largely on the amount of information on which the calculated estimates are based). We had a good basis for estimating Great Crested Flycatchers at 26,600 (plus or minus 10,000), but only a poor basis for estimating Pileated woodpeckers at 2,200 (plus or minus 900). The roughly 14,000 each of Wood Thrush and Cardinal is only one-half the number of Red-eyed Vireos and one-fourth the 58,000 Indigo Buntings. Of the 32 species listed, only two (Tufted Titmouse and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher) exceed 60,000 and four (Ruffed Grouse, Blue Jay, Cerulean Warbler, Pine Warbler) are less than 1,000; the estimates of the four low species were rated poor for various reasons.

A comparison between the calculated estimates, Table 1, and the survey raw data, (see report elsewhere in this issue), reveals similarities in ratios of numbers among certain species (Scarlet Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo and Indigo Bunting) and certain differences (Wood Thrush and Cardinal).

The densities found on census areas, (see report on singing male Census Study Areas in this issue under title “Foray Breeding Bird Population Studies”) vary from those indicated in Table 1: The Foray area as a whole is indicated as having a density of 3 Acadian Flycatchers per 100 acres compared to 73 per 100 acres on the Dry Run Study Area. This variance is quite logical in view of the fact that the total Foray Study area contains only a small proportion of habitat as suitable for the Acadian Flycatcher as is the habitat on the 15 acres of the Dry Run Study Area.

We had the impression that the 1969 Foray Study Area had more of several common species of birds than the rich and varied Foray Area in Pocahontas County studied in 1968. Seven species with estimates rated good were compared, Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Pocahontas Co.</th>
<th>Pendleton Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>8,474</td>
<td>28,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Wood Pewee</td>
<td>10,709</td>
<td>13,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>10,867</td>
<td>11,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>8,862</td>
<td>27,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>4,237</td>
<td>11,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>34,260</td>
<td>21,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>39,948</td>
<td>58,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. The total number of singing male birds of seven species calculated to be present in the 1968 Pocahontas County Foray area compared to the number in the slightly smaller 1969 Pendleton County Foray Area.

The impression is borne out by the totals for Great Crested Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo, Ovenbird and Indigo Bunting; however Scarlet Tanagers and Wood Thrushes were more numerous in the Pocahontas County Foray Area.

Calculating Total Numbers

The scheme used to derive estimated total numbers involves recording numbers heard during 3-minute periods in areas of known density (the singing male census study areas) and extending that "hearing factor" to all the stations on the 25-mile route transects made in the Foray study area, and finally extending that resulting data to the whole 600 square mile Foray Study area. By way of example. 10 Ovenbird calls were recorded on five 3-minute stops in the Sandy Ridge Census area for an average of 1.67 calls per station; the Ovenbird was reckoned us being heard in a 2-acre area so the mean for a 2-acre station (appropriate for this species) multiplied by 7.5 yields 12.52 calls for the 15 acre area on which 4.5 territorial males were mapped (see report in this issue). The number of territorial males divided by the corrected number of calls recorded provides the "correction factor" of 36 (each call, then, represents a bit more than one-third of a territorial male). There were 26 calls recorded on the 500 stations on the BBS (see Breeding Bird Survey Report this issue), so we conclude there were 9.36 territorial males on the 600 acres covered by those stations, and since the Foray Study Area is 640 times as large, the total for the whole Foray area comes to 5,990. The calculated Ovenbird total based on the Dry Run area is 13,312; it is also 13,312 for the North Fork area and 33,613 for Ned's Mt. A combination of the areas yields 11,814 (somewhat lower than the average of the four areas) and the approximate standard deviation is 4600.

Discussion

The intensive study of bird populations by the Singing Male Census and the Breeding Bird Survey methods conducted on a moderate sized area makes the Foray an ideal situation for reliably calculating total populations of certain species. The accuracy and the reliability of our estimated totals depend on three principle components: a. the accuracy of the four Singing male Censuses (Hall 1964 comments on the shape of the area and on the period of time the censuses should cover, Linehan 1968 relates census results to size of census areas), b. the degree to which the Breeding Bird Survey routes represent the general Foray area (Robbins and VanVezen 1967 and Hall 1967 discuss the limitations of the BBS technique), c. the comparability of 3-minute stations taken inside the four census areas to stations on the six BBS routes (see Linehan 1966a, for effect of time of day on number of calls heard and Linehan 1967 for study of observer differences).

A good estimate of the total numbers of a given species can be made when the species has many territories on each of several singing male census areas; when there is a high proportion of calls to territories so the number recorded during 3-minute periods is high; when the weather, the hours and the observers on the BBS routes are similar to the weather, the hours and the observers taking 3-minute stops within the singing male census areas; when the habitat of the stations on BBS routes is representative of the whole Foray area; and when a large number of the given species is recorded on the BBS routes. The 32 species listed in Table 1 were rated as poor (9 species), fair (14 spp.) or good (8 spp.) based on a judgment evaluation of the above considerations.

Conclusion

The estimates will improve, and some will change considerably as additional data are gathered. Although some year-to-year or place-to-place or observer differences occur, information gathered at similar Foray areas should be sufficiently compatible for mutual use. The correction factors are published as an appendix so they will be available for use either in conjunction with future population estimates or as a basis for comparison. Comparison of these correction factors with data being gathered on large singing male census study areas in Canada (Dr. A. J. Erskine, personal communication) should be revealing.

The lack of singing male censuses in non-forest habitat (see Linehan 1966 for percentages of singing male censuses in major habitats) is a serious limitation to the best estimates of total populations; a wider selection of habitat types for singing male censuses at future Forays would be very beneficial; the census of one or more roadside habitats is especially needed.

This method of calculating estimates of total populations of birds breeding in large areas can be extended to a whole state; in 1963 the author estimated populations of 14 species in the state of Delaware (Linehan, 1966b). The accuracy attainable for estimates of singing male censuses in major habitats is a serious limitation to the best estimates of total populations; a wider selection of habitat types for singing male censuses at future Forays would be very beneficial; the census of one or more roadside habitats is especially needed.

This method of calculating estimates of total populations of birds breeding in large areas can also be extended to a whole state, in 1963 the author estimated populations of 14 species in the state of Delaware (Linehan, 1966b). The accuracy attainable for percentages in the 600 to 700 square-mile Foray study areas, is of course, much greater. Careful accumulation of data from several Foray studies will lead to suitable estimates for the whole state of West Virginia.

The several persons who planned conducted and tabulated the four censuses and the
six surveys (see reports elsewhere in this issue) are to be commended; the results are completely dependent on their hard and conscientious efforts. University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 1971


APENDIX

Table 1. Correction factors used in calculating estimates of total populations of 18 species of birds in Pendleton County Foray Study area, 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Study Areas</th>
<th>Mean Density</th>
<th>Mean Calls</th>
<th>Correct Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-s. Flicker</td>
<td>b c d</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr. Crested Flyc.</td>
<td>b c d</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aed. Aed.</td>
<td>a ab c d</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Wood Peewee</td>
<td>a b c d</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Chickadee</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Titm.</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wb-b, Nuthatch</td>
<td>a b c d</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-h, Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red- E. Vireo</td>
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<td>4.25</td>
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<td>0.64</td>
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<td>B.W. Warb.</td>
<td>a c d</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
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<td>Purusa W.</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine W.</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overbird</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. Tanager</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Bunting</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruf.-s. Towhee</td>
<td>ab c d</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. Calls recorded in the same proportion to time periods as on the Breeding Bird Surveys: 20 percent from 05:25 to 06:15 a.m., etc.

3. Number of territories represented by each call in the previous column (mean calls per 3-minute period divided by calls per station times size of whole census study area divided by area in which species can be heard).

FERNS AT THE 1969 FORAY

Ruth M. Burtt

Following is the list of ferns and fern allies reported during the 1969 Foray at Thorn Spring Camp in Pendleton County. John Laitisch was the other member of the committee but various campers brought in an occasional specimen. The area was unusually rich in ferns. We found 47 species or varieties as compared with 36, 31 and 33 at other camps in 1965, 1966 and 1967 respectively. However we had 52 species in Pendleton County in 1963. Terminology in the following list follows Wherry's 1961 Fern Guide.

POLYPODIACEAE

Polypodium polypodioides
Polypodium virginianum
Phegopteris hexagonoptera
Thelypteris noveboracensis
Thelypteris palustris
Onoclea sensibilis
Cystopteris bulbifera
Cystopteris fragilis
Cystopteris fragilis var. mackayi
Cystopteris prostrata
Woodia ilvensis
Woodia obtusa
Polystichum acrostichoides
Polystichum acrostichoides, f. incisum
Dryopteris cristata
Dryopteris goldiana
Dryopteris marginalis
Dryopteris spinulosa
Dryopteris intermedia
Dryopteris spinulosa var. fructosa
Athyrium pycnoecarpum
Athyrium thelypteroides
Athyrium asplenoides
Athyrium angustum var. rubelium
Asplenium ruta-muraria
Asplenium montanum
Asplenium platyneuron
Asplenium resiliens
Asplenium trichomanes
Camptosorus rhizophyllus
Camptosorus rhizophyllus, long arialicum form
Pteridium aquilinum
Adiantum pedatum
Pellia atropurpurea
Cheilanthes lanosa
Declaustria punctilobula
OSMUNDACEAE
Osundra regalis
Osundra cinnamomea
Osundra claytonia
OPHYGLOSAREAE
Botrychium virginianum
MOSSES OF WEST VIRGINIA—THE 1969 FORAY

Harold E. Burtt

The usual team of bryologists was in the field at the 1969 Foray in Pendleton County—Dr. Elizabeth Fisher, Dr. Eugene Hutton Jr., Floyd Bartley and the writer. Dr. Elmer Worthley also contributed a few specimens. As in the last three reports we follow the Crum, Steere and Anderson terminology (1965). In many instances alternative species names are indicated for the benefit of readers familiar only with the older notations. Families are listed in the sequence given by Brotherus and followed by Crum-Steere-Anderson, but genera are listed alphabetically under the appropriate family.

The list which follows gives species collected this year in Pendleton County that were not collected there in the 1963 Foray. A star indicates that the species was collected for the first time this year, i.e. it is an addition to the "state" list. We define state list as all the species collected at any Foray.

The reader interested in the mosses of Pendleton County needs merely to combine the lists for 1963 and 1969. Two sources are available for 1963. One is the Foray Report for that year (mimeographed). The other is the appropriate column in the report for the 1966 Foray which covers the years 1960 through 1966 (omitting 1965 which was in Virginia). The latter source is preferable for comparison with the 1969 data because it follows the Crum-Steere-Anderson terminology (supra). The former source follows the earlier terminology which we no longer use.

References


Additions to Pendleton County 1963 List

FISSIDENTACEAE
*Fissidens adianthoides
*Fissidens obtusifolius
DICRANACEAE
*Dicranum longifolium
ENCALYPTACEAE
*Encalypta ciliata
POTTIACEAE
Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum, alt: Didymodon recurvirostris
Desmatodon obtusifolius, alt: arenaceus
Pterigoniurn ovatum
Tortella humilis, alt: T. caespitosa
*Tortula muralis
GRIMMIACEAE
*Grimmia apocarpa var, ambiguа
BRYACEAE
Bryum caespiticium
Pohlia nutans
Pohlia wahlenbergii, alt: Mniobryum albicans
TIMMIACEAE
*Timmia magapolitana
PTYCHOMITRIACEAE
*Psychomitrium incurvum
ORTHOTRICHACEAE
Orthotrichum strangulatum, alt: O. porteri
Liota crispa
Liota hutchinsiae, alt: U. americana
CLIMACIACEAE
Climaciurn americanum var. kindbergii
NECKERACEAE
Neckera pennata
THELIACEAE
Thelia asprella
Thelia lescurii
FABRONIACEAE
*Fabronia ciliaris, alt: F. octoblepharis
Schwetschkeopsis denticulata

LESKEACEAE
*Leskea denticulata

THUIDIACEAE
Abietinella abientina, alt: Thuidium abientum abietina,

AMBLYSTEGIACEAE
Campylium chrysophyllum
Hygrohypnum luridum, alt: H. palustre
Leptodictyum trichopodium var. kochii, alt: Amblystegium kochii
*Platydicta jungermannioides var. minutissimum, alt: Amblystegium minutissimum
Platydicta subtilis, alt: Amblystegiella subtilis

BRACHYTHECIACEAE
Brachythecium calcareum, alt: B. flexicaule
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryhnia nova-angliae
Cirriphyllum illecebrum, alt: C. bosci
Eurhynchium pulchellum, alt: E. strigosum var. robustum
Eurhynchium riparoides, alt: E. ruscinforme

ENTODONTACEAE
*Entodon challengeri, alt: E. compressus

HYPNACEAE
Ctenidium molluscum, alt: Hypnum molluscum
Homomallium adnatum, alt: Amblystegiella adnata
Hypnum cupressiforme
Isopterygium micans, alt: Plagiothecium micans
Isopterygium muellerianum, alt: Plagiothecium muellerianum
Ptilium crista-castrensis, alt: Hypnum crista-castrensis

Diphyisciaceae
Diphyiscium foliosum, alt: Webera sessilis

POLYTRICHACEAE
Atrichum crispum
Pogonatum pensylvanicum, alt: P. brevicaule

Summer Season June 1 to August 31

The 1969 nesting season could be termed quite successful generally. Although more rain than usual fell in some parts of the region it appeared to have little effect on nesting success. Some of the species which had been at low population levels seemed to be making a recovery.

The BBC revisited Pendleton County, West Virginia, the site of the 1963 foray, for two weeks of intensive study from June 7 to June 20. This involved population studies and breeding bird surveys as well as highly specialized birding. It is hoped that the forthcoming Foray Report will reveal information on the status of such species as Bewick’s Wren, Lark Sparrow and Pine Warbler. The Handlan Chapter of BBC held a Sortie in Wayne County, West Virginia from May 29 to June 1.

Loons, Grebes, Herons and Bittern—Ten Great Blue Herons were seen in a marshy area near Lisbon, Ohio July 12 (NL&ERC). Six Green Herons were seen on the same date at this location. A nest containing five young Green Herons was found on June 1 at Hartland Farm near Lewisburg, W. Va. (COH).

Waterfowl—Little comment was received on waterfowl. It was apparent that both Mallard and Wood Ducks produced a good crop in Columbiana County, Ohio. Broods were seen on Beaver Creek throughout the summer and more than 50 Mallards and 60-65 Woodies were seen in a well protected marsh near Lisbon, Ohio in late August. Five Blue-winged Teal were on Shreve’s farm pond near Charleston, W. Va. Aug. 8-9 (AS).

Vultures—Turkey Vultures appeared to be increased in most areas. Two
Black Vultures were over Thorn Springs camp near Franklin, W. Va. June 7 and were seen several times in that area during the foray.

Hawks—Norris Gluck commented that birds of prey nested earlier than usual in the Charleston, W. Va. area. Greenlee and Cernicek agreed that hawk populations in Monroe County, W. Va. were low. Red-shouldered Hawks nested successfully on Middle Ridge near Charleston, W. Va. (AS). Broad-winged Hawks appeared a little more common in the region during the summer. Shreve reported 30 migrating Broadwings as early as August 17. At least one immature Golden Eagle was seen by foray people in Pendleton County, W. Va. An immature Bald Eagle spent several weeks at the lake in Raccoon Creek State Park, Beaver County, Pa. It was first reported July 16 and was seen by the writer August 2. Ospreys nested again in Tomlinson Run State Park, Hancock County, W. Va. Young were observed in the nest in early May (ERC). Sparrow Hawk populations were considered low by many reporters.

Gallinaceous—Ruffed Grouse populations were high in Greene County, Pa. (RKB); Columbiana County, Ohio, Beaver County, Pa. and Hancock County, W. Va. (ERC&NL). Ringnecked Pheasants were plentiful in the farming sections of Greene County, Pa. (RKB) and in Beaver and Columbiana counties. Turkey with young were found on several occasions in Pendleton County during the foray. They were also found in Monroe County, W. Va. during the summer.

Shorebirds—Upland Plovers were located in four different fields during the season near Clarksville, Pa. (RKB). They were seen on three occasions near East Liverpool, Ohio in June (ERC&NL). Several Spotted Sandpipers were listed on Beaver Creek near East Liverpool, Ohio during the summer. A Solitary Sandpiper was seen on a farm pond near Clarksville, Pa. July 12 (RKB).

Doves, Cuckoos and Owls—Mourning Doves showed a marked increase throughout most of the region. Cuckoos made a good showing probably due to a big tent caterpillar outbreak. The lone record for Barn Owls came from Clarksville, Pa. One was seen June 26 by Bell. Screech Owls were mentioned in more reports than usual. They were considered rather common in Monroe County, W. Va. (BG&KC). Skagg's saw the first Screech Owl in several years at Willoughby, Ohio. A brood of 4 young out of the nest was observed for three evenings at East Liverpool. Great Horned Owls were mentioned in Charleston, W. Va. reports. Gluck found one nesting in Cooskin Park but only one young was raised. Three nearly fully grown Great Horned were found near East Liverpool in April. Barred Owls were considered fairly common in Monroe County, W. Va. (BG).

Goatsuckers and Swifts—Whip-poor-wills were very common in Pendleton County, W. Va. during the foray. They were also considered common in the southern part of the region.

Hummingbirds—Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were scarce in the Charleston, W. Va. area. Most foray reporters thought they were scarce in Pendleton County the first week of the foray but increased during the second week (VO). None were seen at Hartland Farm, Lewisburg, W. Va. between late April and first of August at which time they became quite common (COH).

Woodpeckers—Flickers appeared quite common throughout, however some reporters commented on late nesting due to Starlings taking nesting holes earlier. Red-headed Woodpeckers were not uncommon in Pendleton County during the foray. Handley considered them tolerably common in the farming section around Lewisburg, W. Va. He banded 5 at Hartland Farm. They were found during the summer in Columbiana County, Ohio (NL), Hancock County, W. Va. (OJ) and in Greene County, Pa. (RKB).

Flycatchers—Eastern Kingbirds and Great Crested Flycatchers showed notable increases. Phoebes appear to have achieved their normal status during the nesting season. Acadian Flycatchers appeared in very good numbers. Traill's Flycatchers were found in Pendleton County, W. Va. during the foray (VO). Least Flycatchers appeared much more common in Pendleton County this year than in 1963. Unusual was the record of a Least near Olcott, Kanawha County, W. Va. on June 26 (CK).

Swallows—Barn Swallows appeared to have had a good year with increases over last year noted in some areas. Cliff Swallows did not return to their nesting site at Bell's farm near Clarksville, Pa. They were found nesting in Pendleton County during the foray in a different location from 1963. They were no longer nesting at Evick's farm. A good year for Purple Martins at Clarksville, Pa. was reported by Bell. He had at least 50 pairs nesting in three boxes. Charleston reporters noted that numbers of migrants indicated a good year.

Jays and Ravens—Blue Jays are still increasing and expanding. Common Ravens appear to have increased in Pendleton County since 1963.

Creepers and Wrens—A Brown Creeper's nest was found on King's Creek, Hancock County, W. Va. on May 17 by Oliver Johnson and Arthur Ryan (OJ). Two or more territorial males were found about five miles north of East Liverpool, Ohio May 24 (NL). They were found in mid June at this same location. House Wrens were plentiful and several reporters deplored their destruction of Bluebird eggs. Bewick's Wrens were found in several locations in Pendleton County in June. They were found in three different locations near Waynesburg, Pa. (RKB) and two nestings were recorded on Greenlee's farm in Monroe County, W. Va. There is a good build-up of Carolina Wrens—hopefully this is not an indication of a severe winter kill. Long-billed Marsh Wrens were found in normal numbers at the nesting grounds near Lisbon, Ohio (NL).

Mimics and Thrushes—Mockingbirds continue to expand their range and increase in numbers. Bluebirds continued to increase in most areas. An exception was Willoughby, Ohio where their nesting success was very poor (MS).

Gnatcatchers and Kinglets—Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were very abundant in Columbiana County, Ohio and adjoining Hancock County, W. Va. and "thick" in Kanawha County, W. Va. (CK). They appear to have increased in Pendleton County, W. Va. over 1963. Golden-crowned Kinglets were in good song at Mt. Davis, Pa. on June 14-15 (NL).

Waxwings and Shrike—Cedar Waxwings were found nesting near Charleston, W. Va. They do not normally nest in this area (AS). Little change was noted in the population of nesting Loggerhead Shrikes in Pendleton County during the foray compared to 1963.

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Vireos—There were several records of White-eyed Vireos in Pendleton County during the foray compared to one record in 1963. One was still singing at Triadelphia, W. Va. Aug. 19 (GP).

Warblers—With exception of study done in Pendleton County, W. Va. during the foray June 7-20 little comment was received on warblers. The Foray Report will contain detailed information on this family so I will reserve comment on Middle Ridge. Three singing male Black-throated Green Warblers were listed on June 21 near East Liverpool, Ohio in the pine plantation where they have been found nesting. Cerulean Warblers were considered the most common warbler in Kanawha County, W. Va. during the summer (CK). They were very common in Columbiana County, Ohio, Hancock County, W. Va. and Beaver County, Pa. Ovenbirds and Hooded Warblers were not as plentiful as usual in the above counties (NL&ERC).

Blackbirds—Bobolinks continued to decline in the Willoughby, Ohio area due to destruction of habitat (MS). They still nest in Greene County, Pa. (RKB) and several were seen near Mt. Davis, Pa. June 14-15 (NL). Eastern Meadowlarks were quite plentiful throughout the region. Red-winged Blackbirds showed little signs of decreasing. An occupied nest was found in Greene County, Pa. as late as July 2; (RKB). Orchard Orioles were quite common in Monroe County, W. Va. (BG). Bell commented that they were increasing in the Clarksville, Pa. area. Baltimore Orioles appear to have had a good year. Common Grackles showed increases in several places and did not move out as early as usual. Cowbirds were plentiful however no one mentioned any over abundance of young.

Tanagers, Grosbeaks and Finches—Populations of both Scarlet and Summer Tanagers appeared normal in their respective ranges. Blue Grosbeaks were found nesting in Pendleton County, W. Va. in June (VO). Both male and female Blue Grosbeaks were seen on the Shreve farm near Charleston, W. Va. June 24-27 (AS) and a male was seen there July 27. Indigo Buntings appeared low in the Willoughby, Ohio area (NL). A pair of Purple Finch came to Skagg's feeder through May and until June 21. This species nests sparingly in this area. At least two broods were fledged and raised on the Laitisch Acre at East Liverpool, Ohio in June. This was the most persistent songster here July 4 (NL).

Sparrows—Henslow's Sparrows were not found in the usual locations in the East Liverpool area this season and a decline was noted in the Willoughby, Ohio area and in Greene County, Pa. A late date for Vesper Sparrow fledging was July 23 at Hartland Farm near Lewisburg, W. Va. (COH). Lark Sparrows were found in several locations in Pendleton County, W. Va. during the foray.

Chipping, Field and Song Sparrows all had excellent nesting seasons.

Contributors—Ralph K. Bell (RKB); Helga Cernicek (HC); Everett R. Chandler (ERC); Norris Gluck (NG); Betty Greenlee (BG); Charles O. Handley, Sr. (COH); Oliver Johnson (OJ); Connie Katholi (CK); Virginia Olsen (VO); Glen Phillips (GP); Anne Shreve (AS); Merit Skaggs (MS)—Mrs. Nevada Laitsch, MC 21, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio. In the normal operation of a decoy trap birds overhead are attracted by the decoys flying around in the trap, drop down to investigate, see the bait, and enter the trap for the food, or the social contacts,—or both. This year we had an unusual number of robins—94 to be exact. This is surprising because the trap is baited with cracked corn and robins are not “seed-eaters”. It is thus probable that their motivation for entering is social rather than gastronomical. It should be noted also that 65% of the robins are the young of the year. Possibly we are dealing with a generation gap in which the youngsters are either more social, or less cautious, or more curious than the adults.

A decoy trap yields sufficient birds to give some indications of population trends. This fall we had many more blackbirds (starlings, redwings and cowbirds) than a year ago. (Grackles are never very numerous in the fall.) The following table gives the number of each species trapped from October 1 through November 8 and the corresponding number for that period in 1968.

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starling</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>2.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redwing</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>2.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowbird</td>
<td>3199</td>
<td>870</td>
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Obiously the birds are two or three times as numerous as they were last year. I cannot discover other variables to account for the trend. The trap is in the same location with the same roost three miles to the north. There is no reason such as scarcity of food to make them more inclined to enter the trap this year. The results appear to reflect an increase in actual population in the vicinity. This bodes ill for the farmers who plant corn. There have been some efforts hereabout to reduce the population especially of redwings. Our data suggest that these efforts have not been very successful.

Harold E. Burtt

Clarksville, Pa. One of the unusual events of the 1969 fall season was the very late arrival and almost non-existent migration of White-crowned Sparrows (at least through this area). The following table shows the number of White-crows banded each fall since 1955 and it is easy to see the great reduction in numbers.
decimate the population; but we will have to wait and get reports from all over their migration routes to estimate the extent of the population decrease. Well, I did on a Saturday evening in August. A littk before six p.m. I went to check my line of nine 42-foot nets which were strung across the meadow. I was astounded to see a flock of several hundred excited grackles, of which one rarely ever intercepts more than five or six at one time. As I perched on the nearby fence and hooting in the distance. Between traps and nets a total of 110 birds was taken that day. We had scars and bruises for a long time where those blackbirds clawed, bit and pecked us. I shudder now whenever I see a flock of more than a dozen grackles or redwings in the vicinity of the nets. What would we have done if that whole flock of 500 or more had become entangled in the nets that evening? Some afternoons I have seen two or three thousand grackles leaving a nearby cornfield for their roost which is about a mile northeast of Lewisburg. A spectacular movement of Indigo Buntings took place through our fields between mid August and late September, and during that time I banded 267 of this species, two-thirds of them between 9/16 and 9/24. Literally all were taken in two nets set adjacent to the multiflora rose hedge between my yard and the meadows. Only 25 birds repeated during this operation, and there were 3 returns of birds taken in 1968. Handling this many buntings stimulated research into all available literature on fall plummages,—Todd, Forbush, Roberts, etc., and I should like to recommend an article to be found in Bird-Banding, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp 211-214, July 1967. "The Identification of Autumnal Indigo Buntings," by David W. Johnston of the Dept, of Zoology at the University of Florida at Gainesville. It is possible that reprints may be obtained from this source. Other interesting species which I banded during this period include 5 Migrant Shrikes (troublesome birds around a banding operation!), a Warbling Vireo, and a male Lark Bunting in winter plumage. This is the second one for Greenbrier County, and my third record for the state. From the middle of October to the middle of November I banded 16 adult White-crowned sparrows, and 83 immatures, for a percentage of 19% HY’s; I do not remember ever having seen so many adults present in the fall before.

Ralph K. Bell

Hartland Farm, Lewisburg, W. Va. "Have you ever had a banding nightmare? Well, I did on a Saturday evening in August. A little before six p.m. I went to check my line of nine 42-foot nets which were strung across the meadow below the house. This string of nets was set primarily for meadowlarks and flickers, of which one rarely ever intercepts more than five or six at one time. As I approached I was astounded to see a flock of several hundred excited grackles perched on the nearby fence and on the top trammels of the nets, weighing them almost to the ground. With Nelle’s help, all of the 60 netted birds, redwings and grackles, were gotten out safely, but not before we heard a barred owl hooting in the distance. Between traps and nets a total of 110 birds was banded that day. We had scars and bruises for a long time where those blackbirds clawed, bit and pecked us. I shudder now whenever I see a flock of more than a dozen grackles or redwings in the vicinity of the nets. What would we have done if that whole flock of 500 or more had become entangled in the nets that evening? Some afternoons I have seen two or three thousand grackles leaving a nearby cornfield for their roost which is about a mile northeast of Lewisburg.

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Charley Handley

McClintic Wildlife Refuge, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. Maxine Kiff and Jeri Stewart of Marietta, a new bander in our area, worked at the refuge on four weekends, June 6-7, September 13, October 11-12 and November 22, with the capable assistance of members of the Huntington Bird Club. This was more extensive coverage for McClintic than there has been recently, although the October weekend has been an annual affair for this group since 1965, and prior to that Lloyd Kiff and some of the Charleston banders had worked it since 1962. The late November trip had White-crowned Sparrows as its primary objective. Eleven new birds were taken, all of which were adults. Additionally 7 birds were recovered from former years, 2 from 1967, and 5 from 1968. The visit in June resulted in several very interesting recoveries, of 11 birds in all, 2 towhees from ‘65 and ‘67, 5 Cardinals from the years ‘66-68, a Field Sparrow from ‘67, and 2 chats. One of the latter was banded in ‘67, but the other dates from August 1963! And finally an Indigo bunting banded in August 1962 completes the list. A bird with a remarkable travel record indeed! Maxine wrote, "It is usually so lovely at McClintic that just to be there is thrilling. The sound of the White-crowned Sparrows early on an October morning is a never-to-be forgotten sound."

Willoughby, Ohio: "White-crowned sparrows seem fairly numerous and I have recorded 26 adults and 24 immatures. This is a reversal from the past two previous years. At the suggestion of Walter Bigger I baited a three-cell Potter trap with suet, placing the trap on a board four feet above the ground, and caught 4 Downy Woodpeckers in one day. In December I banded my first Red-breasted Nuthatch—how small they are!" — Merit Skaggs

Morgantown, W. Va.: "If the Red Creek banding wasn’t too successful, here..."
at home it has been very good. Over 1000 birds banded since mid October. Our usual big flights of Myrtles and Juncos, a White-winged Crossbill, over 75 Black-capped Chickadees and three Boreal Chickadees, the first state records for this species as far as I know.” – George A. Hall

Indiana, Pa.: “I had a few ‘fantastic’ dates for species this fall, a late Scarlet Tanager, and a later Red-eyed Vireo. If my nets had not been set, I’d have missed them both.” – Cora Williams

From Inwood, W. Va.: Clark Miller sent a copy of a recovery card for a Least Flycatcher. The bird was banded during the 1965 Foray at Mountain Lake, Va., (for which the Grid name is Rock Camp, W. Va.)! and it was recovered this past June (1969) again at Mountain Lake by a member of the Department of Zoology of the University of Florida at Gainesville. Clark said, “This is another case where state lines make little difference. Four years seems like a long time for a Least Flycatcher. Additionally this is the first recovery I’ve received from Mountain Lake.”

Carol Rudy who moved from Summit Bay, Wis. to Sturgeon Bay (same state) last fall wrote, “There are few birds around the rented house we are living in at present—it is not built by a bird lover—and no cover in the yard from the terrible gales which blow in off Lake Michigan. I can’t even bribe birds into the feeders most days, but I don’t have any trouble attracting squirrels and skunks. So, having nothing to band, and no place to band it, I think I’ll go mobile. I’ll build myself some bal-chatris and catch hawks and shrikes along the roadsides. I attended the IBBA Convention in Iowa in November and found it very interesting. Of most interest to me were the hawk banding field trips using the bal-chatris, and this is what I plan to try.”

From John Morgan in Old Town, Maine. “I have not been doing much banding because we live in an apartment, and have had little time to get out and try to trap any birds. Next spring when we move out into the country, I’ll start writing for the column again. Two weeks ago Kamille and I saw a Bald Eagle and a Spruce Grouse on the same day: both of them were new species for both of us!”

South Charleston, W. Va. “’Twas late afternoon of the day before Christmas,” when two boys (my neighbors) brought me a present: a beautiful male Kestrel. They had found him on a screened-in porch. The house overhangs a wooded ravine, and the second-floor porch has drain holes for sweeping out rain water. To this species it must have seemed entirely familiar a natural place to seek shelter for the night—or for the winter for that matter. I imagine he was disappointed when released to have to seek a new roosting hole.

My sincere thanks to all of you who contributed to this column in 1969: may I continue to be blessed with abundant material in 1970—even from the some of you who are more reluctant than others!

Connie Katholi

Boreal Chickadees at Morgantown. A New Species for West Virginia

On November 10, 1969 we netted and banded a Boreal Chickadee (Parus hudsonicus) at our home near Morgantown, W. Va. The bird was photographed, and shown to Maurice Brooks, William Wylie and David Samuel before it was released. On the next day, November 11, two more Boreal Chickadees were caught and banded. During the rest of that day we heard the characteristic call notes of this species about our grounds, but it is not known if there were additional individuals present. After that date we made no records for the species.

These records constitute the first occurrences of this species in West Virginia. In 1954-55 a Boreal Chickadee spent a few weeks at a feeder in Washington County, Pa., not far from the West Virginia line (Breiding, Redstart: 22:37-38, 1955) and in 1961 one was banded at Clarksville, Pa. (R.K. Bell, pers. comm.).

There has been a considerable flight of this species into southern New England this autumn, and other southern reports have been of individuals banded at the Powderview Nature Reserve, Westmoreland County, Pa. (M.H. Crench, pers. comm.), at State College, Pa. (M. Wood, pers. comm.), and Warren County, Virginia as well as sight records near Baltimore, Md. (C.S. Robbins, pers. comm.)—George A. Hall and Tanya Hall, Morgantown, W. Va.

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Original papers in the field of natural history are published in the Redstart. Papers are judged on the basis of their contributions to original data, ideas, or interpretations. Scientific accuracy is most important and to this end an Advisory Board, selected by the Editorial Staff, will review submitted papers. Papers should be typewritten, double spaced and on one side of the paper only. Clarity and conciseness of presentation are very important.

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TITLE: The title should be descriptive and concise, preferably containing not more than ten words. Avoid scientific names if possible.

REFERENCES: References should be listed alphabetically by author and referred to in the text by author and year.

TABLES: Keep tables simple and easy to follow so they may be understood without reference to the text.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Illustrations should be suitable for reproduction without retouching. Sharp, glossy prints with good contrast reproduce best. Attach to each a brief legend. Do not write on the back of photographs. Line drawings and diagrams reproduce best if in black ink.

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Authors should strive for continuity of thought and clarity of expression. Some papers may fit the following outline for presentation:

INRODUCTION. Reasons for conducting the research as well as background material relating what others have done.

DATA: The actual results of the investigation along with the methods used for collecting the data.

CONCLUSION. Interpretation of the data.

FUTURE WORK: As a result of the investigation, what work remains to be done.

SUMMARY. For longer articles it is desirable to present a brief summary of the work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Many papers will not fit this type of presentation. Sometimes a simple sequence-of-events arrangement will serve.

BROOKS BIRD CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The Brooks Bird Club is a non-profit organization whose objective is to encourage the study and conservation of birds and other phases of natural history. Membership includes subscriptions to the REDSTART and MAILBIRD and entitles one to all the privileges offered by the Club. Classes of membership are: Student, $2.00; Active, $6.00; Family, $7.00; Sustaining, $10.00; Life, $100. Checks should be written payable to the Brooks Bird Club and mailed to 707 Warwood Avenue, Wheeling, West Virginia.
1970 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FEBRUARY

MARCH
13-15 Field Trip–Spring Hollow................. Columbus, Ohio

APRIL
17-19 Field Trip–Middle Mountain.............. Wymer, W. Va.

MAY
9 or 10 Century Day Count....................... All Local Groups
15-17 Field Trip–Sutton’s Warbler Search...... Harper’s Ferry, W. Va.

JUNE
1-30 Statewide Breeding Bird Census............ Local Groups
13-20 Annual Foray................................ Summersville, W. Va.

JULY
17-19 Field Trip–Lake Terra Alta................ Terra Alta, W. Va.

SEPTEMBER
4-7 Labor Day Weekend......................... Anthony, W. Va.
4-27 Operation Bird Banding..................... Red Creek (Dolly Sods)
13-20 Week-long Hawk Watch.......................... Allegheny Front
18-20 Weekend Hawk Watch........................ Allegheny Front

OCTOBER
23-25 Annual Meeting.......................... Cedar Lakes, Ripley

NOVEMBER
29 Feeder Bird Count.......................... Local Groups

DECEMBER
1-Jan. 31 Winter Bird Counts................... All Local Groups

ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST
May 2, 3 Oglebay Bird Weekend................ Wheeling, W. Va.
May 21-24 Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage........ Blackwater Falls

SEASONAL FIELD NOTES AND BANDING NOTES
Fall Notes................... January 1
Spring Notes................... July 1
Winter Notes................... April 1
Summer Notes................... October 1

Field Notes to Mrs. John Laitsch, MC 21, East Liverpool, Ohio 43920
Banding Notes to Mrs. Constance Katholi, 930 Woodland Ave., So. Charleston,
West Virginia 25303