ISSN: 0034-2165

The REDSTART

VOLUME 72, NUMBER 1 JANUARY, 2005

PUBLISHED BY THE BROOKS BIRD CLUB

2005 - The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Founded September 1932
Named in honor of A. B. Brooks, Naturalist

OFFICERS

President	Dawn Fox, HC 89, Box 420, Millstone, WV 25261	304-354-7686
President Elect	Jane Whitaker, 3817 Windom Place NW, Washington, DC 20016	202-966-6218
Vice President	Joe Rieffenberger, Rt. 1, Box 253, Elkins, WV 26241	304-636-4559
Imm. Past President	Frederick McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873
Administrator	Carl Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Treasurer	Scott Emrick, 52713 S.R. 800, Jerusalem, OH 43747	740-472-5212
Recording Secretary	Carol McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873
Membership Secretary	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	750-635-9246
Corresponding Sec.	Carolyn Conrad, 423 Warwood Avenue, Wheeling, WV 26003	304-277-2036
Editor *The Redstart*	A. R. Buckelew Jr., Department of Biology, Bethany College, Bethany, WV 26032	304-829-7629
Editor *Mail Bag*	Greg E. Eddy, 13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills, Triadelphia, WV 26059	304-242-4774

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Serve Through:		
2005	LeJay Graffious, PO Box 69, Bruceton Mills, WV 26525	304-379-4492
	Scott Albaugh, 6538 Co Hwy 15, Rayland, OH 43943	740-859-2646
	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	750-635-9246
2006	Reba Hutton, P.O. Box 1305, Elkins, WV 26241	304-636-1598
	Patricia Temple, 506 Hazlett Ave., Wheeling, WV 26003	304-277-3117
	Betty Weimer, 83 Boggess St., Buckhannon, WV 26201	304-472-1456
2007	Cynthia Slater, 406 Mulberry St., Scottdale, PA 15683	724-887-9468
	Stuart Robbins, 8806 Stephens Rd., Laurel, MD 20743	301-953-7594
	Elsa Thompson, 306 Warren St., Marietta, OH 45750	

ADVISORS

	Ralph K. Bell, 179 Pollock Mill Rd., Clarksville, PA 15322	724-883-4505
	Greg Eddy, 13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills, Triadelphia, WV 26059	304-242-4774

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Budget	Joe Rieffenberger, Rt. 1, Box 253, Elkins, WV 26241	304-636-4559
Research	Greg E. Eddy, 13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills, Triadelphia, WV 26059	304-242-4774
Foray	Jane Whitaker, 3817 Windom Place NW, Washington, DC 20016	202-966-6218
Foray Directors	Carl Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Backyard Sanctuary	Cynthia Ellis, Rt. 1, Box 163, Red House, WV 25168	304-586-4135
Club Library	Dorothy Broemsen, 340 Peter's Run Rd., Wheeling, WV 26003	304-242-4498
Publicity	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Nest Card Program	Carolyn Conrad, 423 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, WV 26003	304-277-2036
Webmaster	Matthew Fox, P. O. Box 3169, Mississippi State, MS 39762	662-325-9273
	mfox@fmwcomposite.com	

The REDSTART

VOLUME 72, NUMBER 1 JANUARY, 2005

Contents **Page**

The 2004 Foray, Hardy County, West Virginia
The 2004 Foray Bird List: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Albert R. Buckelew Jr. 2
The 2004 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, and Ralph K. Bell . . . 9
Singing Male Census for the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Greg Eddy 15
Lepidoptera of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Jane J. Whitaker 17
Amphibians and Reptiles of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Jane J. Whitaker 21
Mammals of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Jane J. Whitaker 24
Mushrooms of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Diane Holsinger 26
Notes on the Ferns of the 2004 Foray, Hardy County, West Virginia
—Dawn A. Fox 28
Flowering Plants of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia
—Richard L. Diener 30
The 2004 Foray Participants 49
The 2004 Foray Weather 50
The 2003 Christmas Bird Count Summary
—Ronald A. Canterbury 51
Announcement: Jane Whitaker Is New Editor for Christmas Count Summary 58
Field Notes
—Janice K. Emrick 59
Letters to the Editor 64

Editorial Staff

Editor • Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Department of Biology, Bethany College, Bethany, WV 26032
Associate Editor • Marjorie Keatley, Marshall University, Huntington, WV 25755
Field Notes Editor • Janice Emrick, 52713 S.R. 800, Jerusalem, OH 43747
Christmas Bird Count Editor • Jane J. Whitaker, 3817 Windom Pl. N. W., Washington, DC 20016
Advisory Editorial Board • Eleanor Bush, Ronald A. Canterbury, Greg E. Eddy, Janice Emrick, George A. Hall, James D. Phillips, Patricia Temple

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

The 2004 Foray Bird List: Hardy County, West Virginia

Albert R. Buckelew Jr.

For a description of the Hardy County Foray area, see Buckelew (1978). The headquarters for the 2004 Foray was the Lost River Retreat Center on CR 16 (Trout Pond Road) Lost River, West Virginia. The Foray area included all of Hardy County and a small portion of Hampshire County to include the Hawk Recreation Area north of Wardensville.

Foray participants noticed a remarkable decline in the numbers of most bird species since the 1985 Foray in Hardy County. The number of individuals counted on the 2004 Foray breeding bird survey (BBS) was 29 percent less than the 1985 Foray BBS. (See McCullough et al. elsewhere in this issue of *The Redstart*). Some of the decline could be due to the racket made by the cicadas calling during the warmer hours of the day, but these calls could not have had much effect on the hearing ability of campers in the early morning, before the cicadas began to call, when many people were out on BBS and singing male census plots. Other people speculated that perhaps West Nile Virus had taken its toll on Hardy County birds. The American Crow, a species thought to suffer particularly heavy loss from West Nile Virus infection, did decline from 264 individuals counted at 185 stops on the BBS in 1985 to 148 individuals at 101 stops in 2004. I heard several papers offered at the Wilson Ornithological Society's annual meeting at Cornell University in April 2004 whose authors presented data showing a serious rate of infection of American Crows with West Nile Virus. Scientists found that very few crows captured in the Ithaca, New York, area for banding had antibodies against West Nile Virus, indicating that very few crows are surviving infection. In fact, the number of crows with positive antibody tests was within the range of error for the antibody test, and so it could be that no crows in the Ithaca area survive infection with West Nile Virus. It remains to be seen whether a general, widespread drop in bird populations has been caused by the West Nile Virus.

The 1977 Foray campers found 117 bird species in Hardy County and added 15 species to bird lists made at previous Forays in 1940, 1941, and 1955. The 1955 Foray yielded 108 species. In 1985 Hardy County Foray campers found 111 species. In 2004 we found 114 species. New species for Hardy County found in 2004 were Barn Owl, Long-eared Owl, Brown Creeper, and Hermit Thrush. The Spotted Sandpiper, Chestnut-sided Warbler, and Black-throated Green Warbler, reported in 2004, had not been on the Foray bird list since 1955. Birds found at Hardy County Forays since 1955, but not reported in 2004, included Northern Bobwhite, American Woodcock (last reported in 1977), Great Horned Owl, Purple Martin (last reported in 1977), Bewick's Wren (last reported in 1977), Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Nashville Warbler (only in 1977), Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Summer Tanager (last reported in 1977), Vesper Sparrow, and Bobolink (only in 1977).

I thank all of the Foray participants who took the time to write up their bird observations on the Foray bird comment cards, and those who told me about interesting finds every day.

Breeding records are indicated by italics in the bird list, and abundance terms used in the bird list are defined as follows:

Very common—Seen in large numbers every day in all appropriate habitats.
Common—Seen in appropriate habitat every day without any special effort.
Uncommon—Seen in appropriate habitat only with a lot of effort.
Rare—Only one or two seen in the entire study region during the study period.

Canada Goose—Uncommon. Virginia Cronenberger and Ralph Bell found *several adults with two young on Warden Lake*. Janice Emrick saw a few.

Wood Duck—Uncommon. Frederick and Carol McCullough found a female with young along the South Branch of the Potomac River west of Moorefield. Edwin Smith found *a female with three young* under the Rt. 259 bridge over Lost River just north of Lost River and at least two at Kinsey Lake. A. Buckelew found a *female and three young* on a farm pond on Rt. 59/1.

Black Duck—Uncommon. Carl and Juanita Slater watched a *female with eight young* walk across a road toward Trout Pond. Patricia Temple found a *female with five almost adult-sized juveniles* at Kinsey Run Lake.

Mallard—Uncommon. Frederick and Carol McCullough found two along County Road 8 on a BBS run.

Ruffed Grouse—Uncommon. Stuart Robbins reported a *family of seven* near camp on a BBS run, and Richard Deiner and others saw a *female and four chicks* on the road to Helmick Rocks.

Wild Turkey—Uncommon. Richard Deiner and others saw a *female and 10 or 11 poults* between Lost River State Park and Helmick Rocks.

Great Blue Heron—Uncommon. Two were seen on the BBS. Carl and Juanita Slater and Frederick and Carol McCullough found two at Warden Lake.

Little Blue Heron—Rare. A. Buckelew and Stuart Robbins found one in a wetland near Cunningham Lane off Rt. 15.

Green Heron—Uncommon. This species was found near Lost River, at Kinsey Run Lake, and two more along the South Branch of the Potomac River near Moorefield. One was found on a BBS route.

Black Vulture—Uncommon. Carol and Frederick McCullough saw a few in a large kettle of Turkey Vultures. The BBS reported one.

Turkey Vulture—Common.

Bald Eagle—Uncommon. *Three juveniles fledged from a nest* visible on the ridge east of the intersection of Kinsey Run Road and Rt. 259. Jane Whitaker and others saw

adults at a nest at the bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac River on Rt. 220 north of Moorefield.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Rare. John Jacobs reported one.

Cooper's Hawk—Uncommon. Janice Emrick reported one, and Frederick McCullough saw one fly over camp.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Rare. Carol and Frederick McCullough saw one above ridges southeast of Wardensville.

Broad-winged Hawk—Common.

Red-tailed Hawk—Uncommon. Carol and Frederick McCullough saw only one.

American Kestrel—Rare. Virginia Cronenberger and Ralph Bell found a *nest with young* in a hole in the siding of an abandoned building at the junction of Kinsey Run and Lost River. A. Buckelew saw a pair of kestrels displaying near the dam at Kinsey Run Lake.

Killdeer—Common.

Spotted Sandpiper—Rare. Diane Holsinger heard the species in two places on the South Branch of the Potomac River north of Moorefield.

Rock Pigeon—Common.

Mourning Dove—Common.

Black-billed Cuckoo—Uncommon. None were reported on the BBS, but a few were heard in the George Washington National Forest.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Common.

Barn Owl—Uncommon. Kathy King led a field trip to a barnyard in Moorefield where *two adults and young owls* were seen. She reported five Barn Owls, including two adults with a *nest with three eggs* in a silo in Moorefield.

Eastern Screech-Owl—Rare. Juanita Slater, in camp at 6:20 a.m., heard one call three separate times from the woods.

Barred Owl—Rare. Edwin Smith heard one at camp. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one on a BBS run. This is a new species for the Hardy County Foray.

Long-eared Owl—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough found a dead owl on Rt. 259, 200 yards north of the Lost River Grill and Motel. This is a new species for the Hardy County Foray.

Common Nighthawk—Uncommon. Kathy King reported four nighthawks in Moorefield.

Whip-poor-will—Uncommon. Many people heard at least two calling evenings in camp. Two were reported from the Trough Road. The BBS found five at five stops.

Chimney Swift—Common.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Uncommon. Janice Emrick saw three. The BBS found one.

Belted Kingfisher—Common.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Uncommon. Many people saw *two entering and leaving a nest hole* at Kinsey Run Lake. Janice Emrick saw several. Carol and Frederick McCullough, on a BBS, reported one on County Rd. 18 (Crab Run Road). Ralph Bell and Virginia Cronenberger saw three in the first four days of Foray.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Common.

Downy Woodpecker—Common.

Hairy Woodpecker—Uncommon. Two were reported at two BBS stops. Janice Emrick found one on the Loblolly study plot at Lost River State Park. Edwin Smith heard one on Mountain Road above camp during a morning bird walk.

Northern Flicker—Common.

Pileated Woodpecker—Common.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—Common.

Acadian Flycatcher—Uncommon. Twenty-three were reported at 21 BBS stops.

Willow Flycatcher—Rare. Judith Ward and others heard one call several times in Wardensville.

Least Flycatcher—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one on a BBS stop along South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River (Rt. 7).

Eastern Phoebe—Common. Janice Emrick found *a nest under the eaves of a restroom* with an adult nearby at Hawk Recreation Area.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Common.

Eastern Kingbird—Uncommon. Virginia Cronenberger found *parents feeding young in a nest* 60 feet high in a Virginia Pine near Wardensville.

Loggerhead Shrike—Rare. Many people saw one and occasionally a pair on Fish Pond Road.

White-eyed Vireo—Rare. One was reported at a BBS stop.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Uncommon. Nine were found at nine stops on the BBS.

Blue-headed Vireo—Uncommon. Two were found on the BBS. Janice Emrick had one on the Loblolly Trail study plot.

Warbling Vireo—Uncommon. Janice Emrick reported several on the River Road and two more at Baker.

Red-eyed Vireo—Common.

Blue Jay—Common.

American Crow—Common.

Common Raven—Common.

Horned Lark—Rare. A. Buckelew heard one singing at Brighton Park.

Tree Swallow—Common. Edwin Smith saw at least one enter *a hole in a dead tree* at Kinsey Run lake. Greg Eddy found *adults feeding young in a hole in a power pole* in Hampshire County.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—Common. Edwin Smith found a *colony with eight or ten birds coming in and out of nests* under the Lost River bridge just north of Lost River. Virginia Cronenberger found *adults carrying food and fecal sacs from a nest in a shale bank* near Lost City.

Bank Swallow—Uncommon. A. Buckelew and several others saw two or three along

the South Branch of the Potomac River.

Cliff Swallow—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one among Barn Swallows at the intersection of Routes 15 and 6 near Moorefield.

Barn Swallow—Common.

Black-capped Chickadee. Uncommon. Nineteen at 16 BBS stops. Janice Emrick saw *adults bringing food to young in a nest* near Helmick Rocks.

Tufted Titmouse—Common.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Uncommon.

Brown Creeper—Rare. Carol and Frederick McCullough heard one across the road from the swimming pool area at Lost River State Park. This is the first record for a Hardy County Foray.

Carolina Wren—Common.

House Wren—Common. Ten were found on 10 BBS stops.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Uncommon. Thirteen were noted at 11 BBS stops.

Eastern Bluebird—Uncommon. Carl Slater found a *nest in the end of a broken limb* of a tree in Warden Lake.

Hermit Thrush—Rare. Two were reported on the BBS. This is a new species for Forays in Hardy County.

Wood Thrush—Common.

American Robin—Very common. One hundred ninety-five were found on the BBS.

Gray Catbird—Common.

Northern Mockingbird—Common.

Brown Thrasher—Common.

European Starling—Very common.

Cedar Waxwing—Uncommon. Twenty-one were found at nine BBS stops.

Northern Parula—Uncommon. Frederick and Carol McCullough found nine along the South Fork BBS (Rt. 7) and one on a BBS along Rt. 12.

Yellow Warbler—Uncommon. There were nine found at seven BBS stops.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Rare. Diane Holsinger, John Jacobs, Reba Hutton, Dawn Fox, and Thomas Fox found one on a BBS run in George Washington National Forest.

Black-throated Green Warbler—Rare. Robert Dean and others found one on a BBS in George Washington National Forest.

Yellow-throated Warbler—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one on a BBS run along South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River (Rt. 7).

Pine Warbler—Uncommon. Janice Emrick had one on the Loblolly Trail census plot in Lost River State Park. Four were found on four BBS stops.

Prairie Warbler—Uncommon. Ralph Bell found this warbler "in proper habitat." Janice Emrick heard two, one of them on Dispanet Road. Frederick and Carol McCullough found four on a hike along a gated road (5/1).

Cerulean Warbler—Rare. Thomas and Dawn Fox and Judith Ward heard one half

way up Helmick Run Road. Ralph Bell and Virginia Cronenberger found one on a BBS run.

Black-and-white Warbler—Uncommon. Janice Emrick had one on the Loblolly Trail study plot in Lost River State Park. Carol and Frederick McCullough found one on a walk in George Washington National Forest and one on a BBS run.

American Redstart—Uncommon. Nine were reported at six BBS stops.

Worm-eating Warbler—Common.

Ovenbird—Common. Ovenbirds were the most abundant warbler species with 53 reported on the BBS.

Louisiana Waterthrush—Common.

Common Yellowthroat—Uncommon. Four were recorded on the BBS.

Yellow-breasted Chat—Uncommon. Janice Emrick heard one. Carol and Frederick McCullough heard two at one BBS stop on County Road 7. Juanita Slater reported one north of Moorefield and another south of the camp road outside Lost River.

Scarlet Tanager—Common.

Eastern Towhee—Common.

Chipping Sparrow—Common.

Field Sparrow—Common.

Savannah Sparrow—Uncommon. Several were seen at Brighton Park.

Grasshopper Sparrow—Rare. Reported from Fish Pond Road.

Song Sparrow—Common.

Dark-eyed Junco—Rare. One was heard at a BBS stop, and Richard Diener and others located another one at Helmick Rocks.

Northern Cardinal—Common.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Uncommon. Seven were found at seven BBS stops.

Blue Grosbeak—Rare. Ralph Bell and Virginia Cronenberger found one on a BBS stop near Lost River, and many people saw a male at Kinsey Run Lake.

Indigo Bunting—Very common.

Red-winged Blackbird—Very common.

Eastern Meadowlark—Uncommon. There were 17 at 13 BBS stops.

Common Grackle—Common.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Uncommon. Fifteen were found at 11 BBS stops.

Orchard Oriole—Uncommon. Eight were found at seven BBS stops. Ralph Bell found a *male feeding young* on a bare branch near the top of an evergreen tree near Lost City.

Baltimore Oriole—Uncommon. Edwin Smith heard one near the Lost River bridge at Kinsey Run.

House Finch—Uncommon. Participants found only three at three BBS stops.

American Goldfinch—Common.

House Sparrow—Common. Thirteen were spotted at nine BBS stops.

Reference

Buckelew, A. R. Jr. (1978). Area survey - 1977 Foray. *The Redstart, 45*(1), 2.

Department of Biology
Bethany College
Bethany, WV 26032

The 2004 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys: Hardy County, West Virginia

Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, and Ralph K. Bell

Ninety species and 2,860 individuals were observed at the 276 stops on the Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS) during the 2004 Brooks Bird Club Foray. The Foray was held in the Lost River Valley of West Virginia. On each of the seven days of the Foray, two teams each ran 10-mile routes. Each route consists of 20 stops: one every half mile. Each stop was for 3 minutes, and all birds heard or observed were recorded. One route was cut short by rain. There were 276 stops, overall. All routes began approximately one-half hour before sunrise. Table 1 gives the number of species recorded on the 14 Breeding Bird Survey routes and the number of stops where each species was found. Table 2 lists the 15 most abundant species found on the BBS routes in both 1985 and 2004. Table 3 gives the most widely distributed species found on the 276 stops on the 14 BBS routes in 2004 and compares it with the 1985 Foray.

A comparison between the 1985 Foray and the 2004 Foray shows an alarming decline in the numbers of birds reported on the BBS. The 1985 Foray was held June 8-15, the 2004 Foray June 11-19. During the 1985 Foray, 13 ten-mile BBS runs were made with a total of 260 stops. During the 2004 Foray, 14 ten-mile BBS runs were made with a total of 276 stops. The 1985 BBS routes totaled 4,020 individuals, the 2004, 2,860. With few exceptions (e.g., Red-eyed Vireo, Northern Mockingbird, Ovenbird, Eastern Towhee), the decline in numbers is reflected in all species. The dates and territory covered were approximately the same. Both years the BBS runs were concentrated in the eastern half of Hardy County. Table 4 illustrates this decline in numbers.

Table 1
Birds Recorded by Species

Species	Number	Stops Present
Wood Duck	2	1
Mallard	3	2
Great Blue Heron	2	2
Green Heron	1	1
Black Vulture	1	1
Turkey Vulture	47	11
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1

Species	Number	Stops Present
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1
Killdeer	8	6
Rock Pigeon	6	2
Mourning Dove	59	51
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	18	16
Barred Owl	1	1
Whip-poor-will	5	5
Chimney Swift	20	7
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	9	9
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	25	24
Downy Woodpecker	14	12
Hairy Woodpecker	2	2
Northern Flicker	33	31
Pileated Woodpecker	18	15
Eastern Wood-Pewee	49	48
Acadian Flycatcher	23	21
Least Flycatcher	1	1
Eastern Phoebe	86	70
Great Crested Flycatcher	26	20
Eastern Kingbird	10	8
White-eyed Vireo	1	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	9	9
Blue-headed Vireo	2	2
Warbling Vireo	4	2
Red-eyed Vireo	128	100
Blue Jay	48	35
American Crow	148	101
Common Raven	20	18
Tree Swallow	24	16
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	9	4
Barn Swallow	120	33
Black-capped Chickadee	19	16
Tufted Titmouse	78	69
White-breasted Nuthatch	19	18
Carolina Wren	32	32
House Wren	10	10
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	13	11

Species	Number	Stops Present
Eastern Bluebird	20	14
Hermit Thrush	2	2
Wood Thrush	42	31
American Robin	195	101
Gray Catbird	62	49
Northern Mockingbird	30	24
Brown Thrasher	17	16
European Starling	122	24
Cedar Waxwing	21	9
Northern Parula	17	16
Yellow Warbler	9	7
Chestnut-sided Warbler	3	2
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	1
Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1
Pine Warbler	2	2
Prairie Warbler	4	4
Cerulean Warbler	1	1
Black-and-white Warbler	1	1
American Redstart	9	6
Worm-eating Warbler	14	13
Ovenbird	53	41
Louisiana Waterthrush	17	17
Common Yellowthroat	4	4
Yellow-breasted Chat	2	1
Scarlet Tanager	95	83
Eastern Towhee	89	75
Chipping Sparrow	88	73
Field Sparrow	47	41
Savannah Sparrow	1	1
Song Sparrow	98	76
Dark-eyed Junco	1	1
Northern Cardinal	68	55
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	7	7
Blue Grosbeak	1	1
Indigo Bunting	195	144
Red-winged Blackbird	116	44
Eastern Meadowlark	17	13
Common Grackle	127	31
Brown-headed Cowbird	15	11

Species	Number	Stops Present
Orchard Oriole	8	7
Baltimore Oriole	13	13
House Finch	3	3
American Goldfinch	52	36
House Sparrow	13	9
Total	2,860	

Table 2
Most Abundant Species

Species Abundance Rank 1985	2004		Number for 2004	Percent of Total 2004	1985
2	1	Indigo Bunting	195	6.8	6.0
3	1	American Robin	195	6.8	5.2
1	3	American Crow	148	5.2	6.6
11	4	Red-eyed Vireo	128	4.5	2.7
8	5	Common Grackle	127	4.4	3.7
4	6	European Starling	122	4.3	5.0
9	7	Barn Swallow	120	4.2	3.4
6	8	Red-winged Blackbird	116	4.1	4.9
12	9	Song Sparrow	98	3.4	2.4
13	10	Scarlet Tanager	95	3.3	2.3
22	11	Eastern Towhee	89	3.1	1.8
7	12	Chipping Sparrow	88	3.1	3.8
10	13	Eastern Phoebe	86	3.0	3.0
16	14	Tufted Titmouse	78	2.7	2.1
23	15	Northern Cardinal	68	2.4	1.7

Table 3
Most Widely Distributed Species

Species Distribution Rank 1985	2004		Stops Present	Percent of Total 2004	1985
1	1	Indigo Bunting	144	52.2	64.6
2	2	American Crow	101	36.6	55.8

Species Distribution Rank 1985	2004		Stops Present	Percent of Total 2004	1985
3	2	American Robin	101	36.6	43.1
7	4	Red-eyed Vireo	100	36.2	31.9
9	5	Scarlet Tanager	83	30.1	28.8
10	6	Song Sparrow	76	27.5	28.1
16	7	Eastern Towhee	75	27.2	22.3
4	8	Chipping Sparrow	73	26.4	42.3
6	9	Eastern Phoebe	70	25.4	35.0
12	10	Tufted Titmouse	69	25.0	26.5

Table 4
Decline in Bird Species from the 1985 Hardy County Foray

Flycatchers:	1985	2004
Acadian	42	23
Least	3	1
Eastern Phoebe	119	86
Great Crested	74	26
Eastern Kingbird	22	10
Eastern Wood-Peewee	84	49
Total	344	195
Decrease - 43%		

Thrushes:	1985	2004
Eastern Bluebird	74	20
Hermit	0	2
Wood	78	42
American Robin	210	195
Total	362	259
Decrease - 28%		

Sparrows, Buntings and Finches:	1985	2004
Chipping Sparrow	154	88
Field Sparrow	87	47
Savannah Sparrow	0	1
Song Sparrow	96	98

Dark-eyed Junco	1	1
Indigo Bunting	243	195
American Goldfinch	196	52
Total	777	482
Decrease - 38%		

"Undesirable" species:	1985	2004
European Starling	199	122
Brown-headed Cowbird	63	15
House Sparrow	87	13
Total	349	150
Decrease - 56%		

Participants in one or more of the survey routes included Ralph Bell, Virginia Cronenberger, Robert Dean, Charlotte Duffield, Greg Eddy, Janice Emrick, Scott Emrick, Dylan Fowler, Mariah Fowler, Sarah Fowler, Zachariah Fowler, Dawn Fox, John Fox, Matthew Fox, Thomas Fox, Susan Hettrick, Reba Hutton, Wilma Jarrell, Judy Knorr, Tina Long, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McDonald, Brian McMillan, Jane Oswald, Stuart Robbins, Carl Slater, Cynthia Slater, Juanita Slater, Deborah Tingley, Robert Tingley, Judith Ward, and Jane Whitaker.

1119 Queensbury Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15205

179 Pollock Mill Road
Clarksville, PA 15322

Singing Male Census for the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Greg Eddy

COVEY COVE TRAIL (Oak-Hickory)—Location: West Virginia; Hardy County; Lost River State Park; 38° 52' 49"N, 78° 55' 54"W, Lost River State Park Quadrangle, USGS. The plot starts on the Covey Cove Trail and continues west on the Little Horse Harry Lee Trail. Continuity: Established 1977 and studied in 1985 See *The Redstart*, *53*(1), 14. Size 6.07 ha = 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: A vegetative survey gave the following results: The dominant canopy trees are Oak and Hickory. Most prominent in the understory are seedlings of the canopy. The ground cover is primarily grasses and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria officinalis*). A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on four 0.1-acre circular samples: 222/acre, total basal area 129 sq. ft./acre. Species comprising 100% of the total number of trees: Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), 37.5, 16.9, 42.6, 100; Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*), 30, 13.5, 17.3, 75; White Oak (*Q. alba*), 7.5, 3.4, 4.3, 50; Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), 2.5, 1.1, 3.5, 25; Hickory (*Carya* sp.), 56, 24.7, 16.8, 100; White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), 32.5, 14.6, 5.6, 75; Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), 15, 6.7, 5, 50; Wild Cherry (*prunus serotina*), 7.5, 3.4, 1.4, 25; Striped Maple (*A. pensylvanicum*), 17.5, 7.9, 1.4, 50; Dead, 17.5, 7.9, 2.1, 100. Figures following each species are number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance %, and relative frequency %. Trees by diameter class: A (3-6 in.) 80, 36, 8, 6.2; B (6-9 in.) 60, 27, 18, 14; C (9-15 in.) 52.5, 23.6, 42, 32.7; D (15-21 in.) 25, 11.2, 45, 35; E (21-27 in.) 5, 2.2, 15.5, 12. Figures following each class are number of trees per acre, relative density %, basal area per acre, and relative dominance %. Shrub stems/acre 188, ground cover 19%, canopy cover 89%, average canopy height 86 ft. (range 80-98). Edge: Continuous deciduous forest. A clearing was found on top of the mountain, but far enough away not to affect bird species. Elevation of center line: 2,400 feet. Coverage: June 13 to June 17, 2004. All trips between dawn and 0741 hours. Total party hours: 8.75. Census: Red-eyed Vireo, 2.5; Worm-eating Warbler, 2.5; Scarlet Tanager, 2.5; Acadian Flycatcher, 1; Wood Thrush, 1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1; Downy Woodpecker, +; Hairy Woodpecker, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +; Eastern Wood-Pewee, +; Great Crested Flycatcher, +; Blue Jay, +; Black-capped Chickadee, +; White-breasted Nuthatch, +; Tufted Titmouse, +; Black-and-white Warbler, +; Brown-headed Cowbird, +. Total 17 species; 10.5 territorial males (173/sq. km., 70/100 acres). Remarks: I believe the lack of understory contributed greatly to the lack of birds on this plot. Census participants: A. Buckelew, Kevin Campbell, Mariah Flower, Sarah Fowler, Dawn Fox, Thomas Fox, Mary Groome, Karen McClure, Martin Tingley, Judith Ward (compiler).

LOBLOLLY TRAIL (Oak-Maple)—Location: West Virginia; Hardy County; Loblolly Trail in Lost River State Park; 38° 52' 57"N, 78° 55' 49"W, Lost River State Park Quadrangle, USGS, extends east. Continuity: Established 1977 and studied in 1985 as Oak-Pine. See *The Redstart, 53*(1), 16. Size 6.07 ha = 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: A vegetative survey gave the following results: The dominant canopy trees are Oak and Maple. Most prominent in the understory are Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and seedlings of the canopy trees. The ground cover is primarily Blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.). A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results. Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on four 0.1-acre circular samples: 202/acre, total basal area 62.7 sq. ft./acre. Species comprising 100% of the total number of trees: Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), 42.5, 21, 26.9, 50; Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*);40, 19.8, 16.5, 75; Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), 12.5, 6.2, 12, 50; Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*), 2.5, 1.2, 7.2, 25; Striped Maple *(A. pensylvanicum*), 15, 7.4, 6.4, 25; Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 5, 2.5, 7.2, 25; Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*), 5, 2.5, 4.5, 50; Dead, 40, 19.8, 9.3, 100. Figures following each species are number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance %, and relative frequency %. Trees by diameter class: A (3-6 in.) 120, 59.3, 12, 19.2; B (6-9 in.) 30, 14.8, 9, 14.4; C (9-15 in.) 42.5, 21, 23.5, 37.6; D (15-21 in.) 10, 4.9, 18, 28.8. Figures following each class are number of trees per acre, relative density %, basal area per acre, and relative dominance %. Shrub stems/acre 975, ground cover 26%, canopy cover 90%, average canopy height 58 ft. (range 37-68). Edge: Bordered on all sides by similar habitat. Topography: Steep, west facing slope. Elevation of center line: 2300-2450 feet. Coverage: June 12 to June 17, 2004. All trips 0520 and 0730 hours. Total party hours: 10.5. Census: Worm-eating Warbler, 2.5; Eastern Towhee, 2; Ovenbird, 1.5; Scarlet Tanager, 1; Indigo Bunting, 1; Red-eyed Vireo, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 0.5; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, +; Downy Woodpecker, +; Northern Flicker, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +; Eastern Wood-Pewee, +; Acadian Flycatcher, +; Great Crested Flycatcher, +; Blue-headed Vireo, +; White-breasted Nuthatch, +; American Robin, +; Wood Thrush, +; Pine Warbler, +. Total: 19 species; 9.5 territorial males (156/sq. km., 64/100 acres). Visitors: Common Raven, American Goldfinch. Remarks: There was a clear area in the first and second stations that were not present in 1985. It appears that a fire had occurred in this area. The trail also had some switchback turns so some birds could be heard from different stations. Census participants: A. R. Buckelew Jr., Greg Eddy, Andrew Emrick, Janice Emrick (compiler), Rachel Emrick, Scott Emrick (compiler), Sarah Fowler, Mary Groome, Wilma Jarrell, Tina Long, Brian McMillan, Jane Oswald, Deborah Tingley, and Judith Ward.

13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills
Triadelphia, WV 26059

Lepidoptera of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Jane J. Whitaker

BUTTERFLIES

SWALLOWTAILS
- Pipevine Swallowtail (*Battus philenor*).
- Zebra Swallowtail (*Eurytides marcellus*).
- Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes asterius*).
- Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*).

WHITES AND SULFURS
- Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*).
- Orange Sulphur (*Colias eurytheme*).
- Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*).

GOSSAMER-WINGS
- American Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*).

HAIRSTREAKS
- Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*).

BLUES
- Eastern Tailed Blue (*Everes comyntas*).

AZURES
- Summer Azure (*Celastrina ladon neglecta*).

BRUSHFOOTS
- American Snout (*Libytheana carunenta bachmani*).
- Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*).
- Atlantis Fritillary (*Speyeria atlantis*).
- Meadow Fritillary (*Boloria bellona*).
- Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*).
- Question Mark (*Polygonia interrogationis*).
- Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*).
- American Lady (*Vanessa vurgubiensis*).

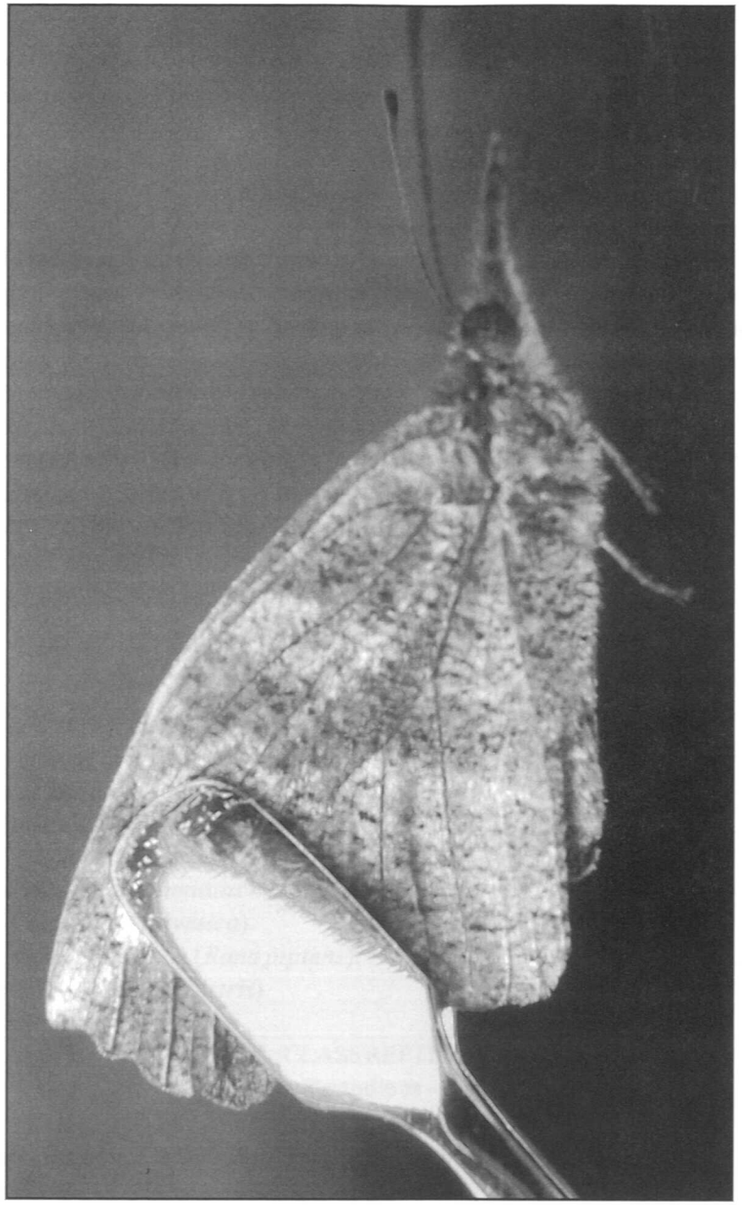
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta rubi*).
Red-spotted Purple (*Limenitis arthemis astyanax*).

MONARCHS
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*).

HACKBERRY BUTTERFLIES
Tawny Emperor (*Aslerocampa c. clyton*).

Tulip Tree Silk Moth. Photo by Richard Diener.

SATYRS AND WOOD NYMPHS
Northern Pearlyeye (*Enodea anthedon*).
Little Wood Satyr (*Megisto cymeda*).



American Snout. Photo by Jane Whitaker.

SKIPPERS

Peck's Skipper (*Polites peckius*).
Silver-spotted Skipper (*Eparyreus clarus*).
Least Skipper (*Amgloxypha numetor*).

MOTHS

Ermine Moth *(Yponomeuta multipunctella*
One-eyed Sphinx *(Smerithus cerisyi)*
Imperial Moth *(Eacles imperialis)*
Rosy Maple Moth *(Dryocampa rubicunda)*
Luna Moth *(Actias luna)*
Tulip-tree Silk Moth *(Callosamia angulifera)*
Beautiful Wood Nymph Moth *(Eudrya grata)*
Giant Leopard Moth *(Ecpantheia scribonia)*
Tulip-tree Beauty *(Epimecis hortaria)*

3817 Windom Pl. N.W.
Washington, DC 20016

Amphibians and Reptiles of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Jane J. Whitaker

Two of the salamanders, the *Ambystoma maculatum* and the *Pseudotriton ruber ruber,* were larval forms and were identified by Tomas K. Pauley.

CLASS AMPHIBIA
Order Caudata - Salamanders

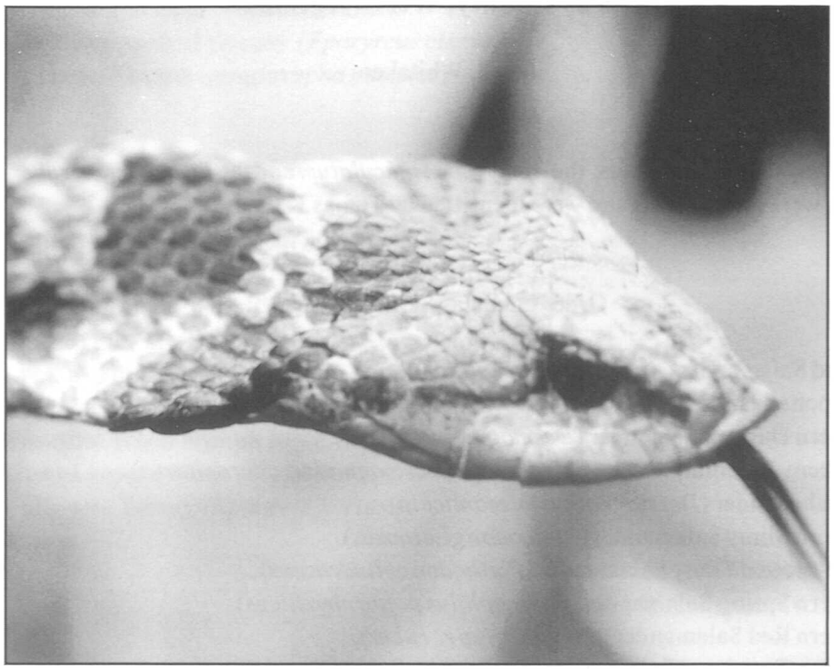
Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*).
Red-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*).
Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*).
Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*).
Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus m. monticola*).
Northern Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*).
White-spotted Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon cylindraceus*).
Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus*).
Northern Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton r. ruber*).
Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*).
Longtail Salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*).

Order Salienta - Toads and Frogs

Eastern American Toad (*Bufo a. americana*).
Fowler's Toad (*Bufo woodhouseii fowleri*).
Northern Spring Peeper (*Hyla c. crucifer*).
Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*).
Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*).
Green Frog (*Rana clamitans melanota*).
Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*).
Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).
Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*).

CLASS REPTILIA
Order Testudines - Turtles.

Eastern Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra s. serpinin*).
Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*).



Eastern Hognose Snake. Photo by Jane Whitaker.

Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*).
Eastern Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys p. picta*).
Northern Red-bellied Cooter (*Pseudemys rubriventris*).
Stinkpot (*Sternotherus odoratus*).
Eastern Spiny Softshell (*Apalone m.mutica*)

Order Squamata - Suborder Sauria - Lizards

Northern Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*).
Common Five-lined Skink (*Eumeces fasciatus*).

Suborder Serpentes - Snakes

Common Water Snake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*).
Eastern Garter Snake (*Thamnophis s. sirtalis*).
Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*).

Northern Black Racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*).
Eastern Rat Snake (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*).
Timber Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

3817 Windom Pl. N.W.
Washington, DC 20016

Mammals of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Jane J. Whitaker

CLASS MAMMALIA

ORDER MARSUPIALIA
Family Didelphidae
Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

ORDER CHIROPTERA
Family Vespertilionidae
Little Brown Bat (*Myotis lucifugus*).

ORDER LAGOMORPHA
Family Leporidae–Rabbits and Hares
Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*).

ORDER RODENTIA
Family Sciuridae–Squirrels
Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).
Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*).
Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).
Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).
Family Castoridae–Beaver
Beaver (*Castor canadensis*).
Family Cricetidae–Muskrats
Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*).

ORDER CARNIVORA
Family Ursidae–Bears
Black Bear (*Ursus* americanus) – Identified from scat.
Family Procyonidae–Raccoons
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).
Family Mustelidae–Weasels
Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA
Family Cervidae–Deer
White–tailed deer (*Odocoiles virginianus*).

3817 Windom Pl. N.W.
Washington, DC 20016

Mushrooms of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Diane Holsinger

Foray participants found many mushrooms. Areas that received special attention were Helmick Bock, Hawk Campground, and the Lost River Retreat area. Roody (2003) was used for mushroom nomenclature.

Chlorociboria aeruginascens	Blue-Green Wood Stain
Galiella rufa	Hairy Rubber Cup
Helvella macropus	Scruffy Elfin Cup
Peziza vesiculosa	
Scutellinia scutellata	Eyelash Cup
Daldinia concentria	Carbon Balls
Clavulinopsis aurantio-cinnabarina	Orange Spindle Coral
Xylaria polymorpha	Dead Man's Fingers
Clavicorona pyxidata	Crown-tipped Coral
Ramaria formosa	Yellow tipped Coral
Calostoma cinnabarina	Gelatinous Stalked Puffball
Scleroderma citrinum	Common Earthball
Daedalea confragosa	Thin-walled Maze Polypore
Cerrena unicolor	Mossy Maze Polypore
Stereum ostrea	False Turkey Tail
Trametes versicolor	Turkey Tail
Paxillus atrotomentosus	Velvet Paxillus
Pholiota mutabilis	Changeable Pholiota
Lentinus ursinus	Bear Lentinus
Clitocybe tarda	
Hygrocybe cuspidata	Candy-apple Waxy Cap
Tylopilus variobrunneus	Brown-net Bolete
Russula krambbolzii	Blackish Red Russula
Amanita flavoconia	Yellow Patches
Trichaptum biforme	Violet Toothed Polypore

Foray campers examine mushrooms. Photo by Richard Diener.

Reference

Roody, W. C. (2003). *Mushrooms of West Virginia and the central Appalachians.* Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky.

853 Newdale School
Timberville, VA 22853

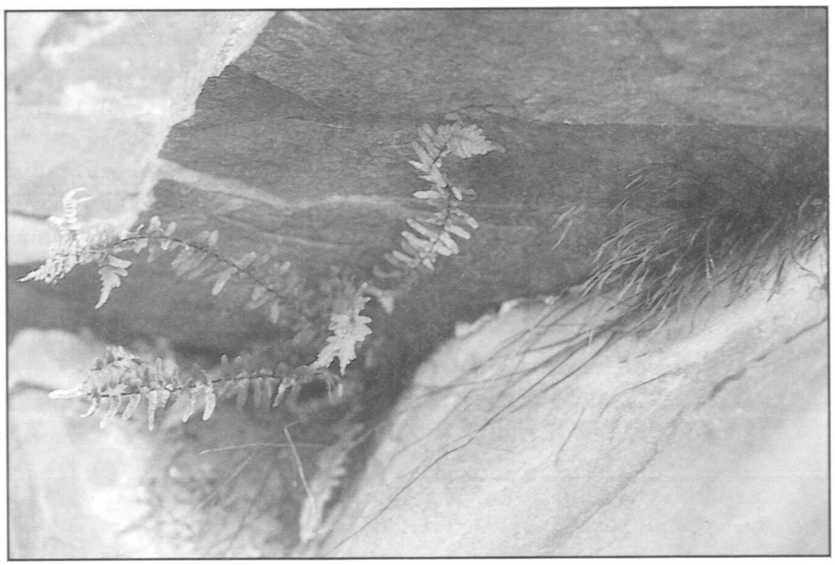
Notes on the Ferns of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Dawn A. Fox

Returning to Hardy County to explore its great fern diversity proved adventurous and rewarding. John T. Laitsch and Michael A. Breiding's (Laitsch & Breiding, 1978) impressive fern list from the 1977 Foray and additions during the 1985 Foray (Pyle, 1986) presented a challenge.

Without addressing hybrids, all species on the 1977 list except for Wall Rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*), Oblique Grape Fern (*Botrychium dissectum f. obliquum*), Wooly Lip Fern (*Cheilanthes tomentosa*), Lowland Brittle Fern (*Cystopteris protrusa*), Goldie's Shield Fern (*Dryopteris goldiana*), Long Beech Fern (*Phegopteris connectilis*), and Marsh Fern (*Thelypteris palustris*) were located.

The historic site of the Forked Spleenwort (*Asplenium septentrionale*) found by Eleanor Bush in 1985 was not located; however, a new location was found by Kevin Campbell near Eleanor Bush's location, which was on South Branch Mountain near Helmick Rock. The hybrid, which was found in the same area in 1985, was not located either, but a fern in juxtaposition to Kevin Campbell's forked spleenwort had the appearance of an Ebony/Forked Spleenwort hybrid. There was no positive identification of this hybrid, but it was reported to the proper authorities.



Ebony Fern/Forked Spleenwort hybrid and Forked Spleenwort on South Branch Mountain. Photo by A. R. Buckelew Jr.

An additional highlight was a healthy station of Oak Fern (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*) found by Thomas R. Fox on Lower Cove Run. This is thought to be the first time Oak Fern has been reported for Hardy County. Several Foray participants, including me, returned with Tom Fox to view this unusual fern.

The Rock Spikemoss (*Selaginella rupestris*) was located on dry shale rocks near Wardensville. This was a new fern ally for many Foray participants, including the author. The Rock Spikemoss and the extremely rare Forked Spleenwort made the trip to Hardy County very worthwhile.

Special thanks to Kevin Campbell, Richard Deiner, Charlotte Duffield, John Fox, Matthew Fox, Thomas Fox, Christopher Gatens, Reba Hutton, Cynthia Slater, and all others who helped with this list. I would also like to express appreciation to William Beatty, A. R. Buckelew Jr., and Greg Eddy for photographs of the Forked Spleenwort.

References

Laitsch, J. T., & Breiding, M. A. (1978). Ferns and fern allies of Hardy County, West Virginia. *The Redstart, 45*(1), 21-23.

Lellinger, D. B. (1885). *A field manual of the fern and fern-allies of the United States and Canada*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Pyle, A. H. (1986). New ferns at the 1985 Foray. *The Redstart, 53*(1), 32-34.

Strausburg, P. D., & Core, E. L. (1977). *Flora of West Virginia*, 2nd Edition. Grantsville, WV: Seneca Books, Inc.

HC 89 Box 420
Millstone, WV 25261

Flowering Plants of the 2004 Foray: Hardy County, West Virginia

Richard L. Diener

The listing of the Flowering Plants for the Hardy County Foray, 2004, has a different format and updated nomenclature. This is the first time that the nomenclature in the *Checklist of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* (Harmon et al., 1999) is used for the Foray plant reports. This checklist was compiled by the staff of the West Virginia Natural Heritage Program. The compilation is based on a list provided by John T. Kartesz of taxa he had found referenced in scientific literature as occurring within our state; notes about the flora prepared by Linda Rader, formerly of the West Virginia Herbarium, Rodney Bartgis, and Larry Morse of the Nature Conservancy; and John Kartesz's *Synonymized Checklist of the Vascular Flora of the United States, Canada and Greenland* (Kartesz, 1994a and 1994b). Personnel of the West Virginia University Herbarium and Marshall University Herbarium, as well as other botanists throughout the state and within the region, were consulted in the preparation of the list. Additional data were obtained from *The Flora of West Virginia* (Strausbaugh & Core, 1977). The reader will note numerous changes in the nomenclature from past usage in *The Redstart*, which was based on Strausbaugh and Core's *Flora*.

The *Checklist of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* includes a column in which are listed species names as they occur in Strausbaugh and Core's *The Flora of West Virginia* with the page number where each species with its older name can be found. The "Checklist" will be available for general use at future Forays. Some examples of the numerous changes in nomenclature for vascular plants in the *Checklist of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* are as follows:

The Grass family - Gramineae is now *Poaceae*
The Mustard family - Cruciferae is now *Brassicaceae*
The Pulse or Pea family - Leguminosae is now *Fabaceae*
The St. John's-Wort family - Guttiferae is now *Clusiaceae*
The Carrot or Parsley family - Umbelliferae is now *Apiaceae*
The Mint family - Labiatae is now *Lamiaceae*
The Composite family - Compositae is now *Asteraceae*
The Fringed Orchis - Habenaria genus is now *Platanthera*
The Bindweeds - Convolvulus genus is now *Calystegia*
Poison Ivy - *Rhus radicans* is now *Toxicodendron radicans*

A similar format as that used in the *Checklist of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* is also used in Tables 1, 2, and 3 below. The first column lists the current official scientific names, including all the varieties and subspecies. The second column lists the common names, and it is noted that every species has a common name. It appears that this is an attempt to standardize the common names. The third column gives an origin code indicating whether the species is considered to be native, adventive introduced, or exotic in the state as follows.

Native (N) — A species considered to have occurred in West Virgina prior to European settlement, and that still occurs naturally within the state.

Adventive (A) — A species native to North America north of Mexico prior to European settlement, which is not native to West Virgina, nor has been intentionally introduced, but is now growing in the state.

Introduced (I) — A species native to North America north of Mexico, which has been intentionally planted in West Virgina, and is now escaped and surviving without cultivation.

Exotic (E) — A species occurring without cultivation in the state that is not native to North America north of Mexico.

The 1985 Foray Report articles on the herbaceous flowering plants for Hardy County has an excellent description of the unique plant habitats known as shale barrens (Bush, 1986). Of the eight strict shale barren endemics, *Trifolium virginicum* (Kate's Mountain Clover) and *Arabis serotina* (Shale-barren Rockcress) are the only two species found during the 2004 Foray. Other plants worthy of special mention are *Paronychia argyrocoma* (Silvery Whitlowwort), which is now called Silvery Nailwort, *Viola pedata* (Bird-foot Violet), *Convolvulus purshianus* (Shale-barren Bindweed), which is now *Calystegia spithamaea* (Shale Bindweed), *Antennaria virginica* (Shale-barren Pussytoes), *Aristolochia serpentaria* (Virginia Snakeroot), *Amianthium muscitoxicum* (Fly Poison), *Isotria verticillata* (Whorled Pogonia), *Gymnocladus dioicus* (Kentucky Coffee Tree), *Cynanchum laeve* (Honeyvine), *Comptonia peregrina* (Sweet Fern), *Celtis tenuifolia* (Dwarf Hackberry), and *Gaylussacia brachycera* (Box Huckleberry). From *Gray's Manual of Botany* (Fernald, 1950, p. 612), it is interesting to note the derivation of the name Nailwort. Paronychia is the Greek name for a whitlow or felon, a disease of the nails, and for plants with whitish scaly parts, once supposed to cure it.

The tables below include all the flowering plants found and identified during the 2004 Foray in Hardy County, from June 11 to June 19. The species are arranged in phylogenetic order by family and alphabetically by genus and species under the family names. There are 337 species, 257 genera, 96 families, 111 trees and shrubs (Table 2) and nine woody vines (Table 3). The Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection and identification are Reba Hutton, Jane Whitaker, Diane Holsinger, Thomas Fox, Dawn Fox, Kevin Campbell, Christopher M. Gatens, Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Richard L. Diener, and Robert Dean.

Prickly-Pear. Photo by Jane Whitaker.

Table 1
Herbaceous Flowering Plants of the 2004 Foray

West Virgina Checklist Name	Common Name	Origin
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
Danthonia compressa	Mountain Oat-grass	N
Holcus lanatus	Velvet Grass	E
CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY	
Cymophyllus fraserianus	Fraser's Sedge	N
TYPHACEAE	CATTAIL FAMILY	
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	N
ALISMATACEAE	WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY	
Alisma subcordatum	Common Water Plantain	N
Sagittaria sp.	Arrowhead	N
ARACEAE	ARUM FAMILY	
Arisaema dracontium	Green Dragon	N
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	N
Symplocarpus foetidus	Skunk Cabbage	N
ACORACEAE	SWEET FLAG FAMILY	
Acorus calamus	Sweet Flag	N
COMMELINACEAE	SPIDERWORT FAMILY	
Commelina communis	Asiatic Day-flower	E
Tradescantia virginiana	Spiderwort	N
LILIACEAE	LILY FAMILY	
Allium oxyphilum	Nodding Wild Onion	N
Amianthium muscitoxicum	Fly Poison	N
Asparagus officinalis	Asparagus	E
Clintonia umbellulata	White Clintonia	N
Hypoxis hirsuta	Yellow Stargrass	N
Maianthemum racemosum ssp. *racemosum*	False Solomon's Seal	N
Medeola virginiana	Indian Cucumber Root	N
Polygonatum biflorum var. *commutatum*	Great Solomon's Seal	N
Streptopus roseus var. *roseus*	Twisted Stalk	N
Uvularia perfoliata	Mealy Bellwort	N
DIOSCOREACEAE	YAM FAMILY	
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam	N
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY	
Iris verna	Spring Iris	N
Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Blue-eyed Grass	N
ORCHIDACEAE	ORCHID FAMILY	
Cypripedium acaule	Pink Lady's Slipper	N
Galearis spectabilis	Showy Orchis	N
Goodyera pubescens	Downy Rattle-snake Plaintain	N

Isotria verticillata	Whorled Pogonia	N
Platanthera clavellata	Small Green Wood Orchid	N
Platanthera flava var. *flava*	Pale Green Orchid	N
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY	
Boehmeria cylindrica	False Nettle	N
Laportea canadensis	Wood Nettle	N
Pilea pumila	Clearweed	N
Urtica dioica ssp. *dioica*	Stinging Nettle	E
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY	
Aristolochia serpentaria	Virginia Snakeroot	N
Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger	N
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
Polygonum arifolium	Halberdleaf Tearthumb	N
Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed	E
Rumex acetosella	Sheep Sorrel	E
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
Chenopodium album var. *album*	Lamb's Quarters	E
AMARANTHACEAE	AMARANTH FAMILY	
Amaranthus sp.	Pigweed	
PHYTOLACCACEAE	POKEWEED FAMILY	
Phytolacca americana var. *americana*	Pokeweed	N
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY	
Cerastium sp.	Chickweed	
Dianthus armeria	Deptford Pink	E
**Lychnis coronaria*	Mullein Pink	E
Paronychia coronaria	Silvery Nailwort	N
Paronychia canadensis	Smooth Forked-Chickweed	N
Saponaria officinalis	Bouncing Bet	E
Silene caroliniana var. *pennsylvanica*	Wild Pink	N
Silene latifolia ssp. *alba*	White Campion	E
Silene noctiflora	Night Flowering Catchfly	E
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	E
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	E

RANUNCULACEAE	CROWFOOT FAMILY	
Actaea pachypoda	White Baneberry	N
Anemone quinquefolia var. *quinquefolia*	Wood Anemone	N
Anemone virginiana var. *virginiana*	Thimbleweed	N
Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine	N
Caltha palustris var. *palustris*	Marsh Marigold	N
Clematis viorna	Leather Flower	N
Hepatica nobilis var. *obtusa*	Round-lobed Hepatica	N
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup/Crowfoot	
**Thalictrum clavatum*	Mountain Meadowrue	N
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY	
Caulophyllum thalictroides	Blue Cohosh	N
Podophyllum peltatum	May-Apple	N
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY	
Chelidonium majus var. *majus*	Celandine	E
FUMARIACEAE	FUMITORY FAMILY	
Adlumia fungosa	Climbing Fumitory	N
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	E
Arabis canadensis	Sicklepod	N
**Arabis serotina*	Shale Barren Rockcress	N
**Armoracia rusticana*	Horseradish	E
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's Purse	E
Cardamine concatenata	Cutleaf Toothwort	N
Lepidium densiflorum	Dense Peppergrass	I
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Watercress	E
Thlaspi arvense	Field Pennycress	E
Thlaspi perfoliatum	Perfoliate Pennycress	E
CRASSULACEAE	ORPINE FAMILY	
Sedum telephioides	Wild Liveforever	N
SAXIFRAGACEAE	SAXIFRAGE FAMILY	
Heuchera alba	White-flowered Alumroot	N
Heuchera pubescens	Downy Alumroot	N
Mitella diphylla	Miterwort	N

Saxifraga virginiensis var. *virginiensis*	Early Saxifrage	N
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
Agrimonia sp.	Agrimony	N
Aruncus dioicus	Goatsbeard	N
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	E
Fragaria virginiana	Virginia Strawberry	N
Potentilla recta	Upright Cinquefoil	E
FABACEAE	PEA/PULSE FAMILY	
Amphicarpaea bracteata	Hog-Peanut	N
Baptisia tinctoria	Wild Indigo	N
Coronilla varia	Crown Vetch	E
Desmodium rotundifolia	Tick-Trefoil	N
**Lespedeza hirta* ssp. *hirta*	Hairy Bushclover	N
Lupinus perennis	Sundial Lupine	N
Medicago sativa ssp. *sativa*	Alfalfa	E
Melilotus officinalis	White Sweetclover	E
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweetclover	E
Tephrosia virginiana	Goat's Rue	N
Trifolium campestre	Low Hop Clover	E
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	E
Trifolium repens	White Clover	E
**Trifolium virginicum*	Kates Mountain Clover	N
Vicia caroliniana	Wild Vetch	N
LINACEAE	FLAX FAMILY	
**Linum lewisii* var. *lewisii*	Prairie Flax	N
Linum virginianum	Virginia Yellow Flax	N
OXALIDACEAE	WOOD SORREL FAMILY	
Oxalis stricta	Yellow Wood Sorrel	N
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
Geranium maculatum	Wild Cranesbill	N
POLYGALACEAE	MILKWORT FAMILY	
Polygala polygama var. *polygama*	Racemed Milkwort	N

EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY	
Acalypha virginica var. *rhomboidea*	Common Three-seeded Mercury	N
Euphorbia corollata	Flowering Spurge	N
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY	
Sida spinosa	Prickly Sida	E
CLUSIACEAE	ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY	
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's-Wort	E
VIOLACEAE	VIOLET FAMILY	
Viola palmata var. *triloba*	Three-lobed Violet	N
Viola pedata	Bird-foot Violet	N
Viola primulifolia	Primrose-leaf Violet	N
**Viola sagittata*	Arrowleaf Violet	N
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
Opuntia humifusa var. *humifusa*	Prickly-Pear	N
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
Circaea lutetiana ssp. *canadensis*	Enchanter's-Nightshade	N
Oenothera sp.	Evening Primrose	N
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY	
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild Sarsaparilla	N
Aralia racemosa ssp. *racemosa*	American Spikenard	N
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY	
Angelica atropurpurea	Purple Angelica	N
Carum carvi	Caraway	E
Cicuta maculata var. *maculata*	Water Hemlock	N
Conium maculatum	Poison Hemlock	E
Cryptotaenia canadensis	Honewort	N
Daucus carota	Queen Anne's Lace	E
Osmorhiza longistylis	Smooth Sweet Cicely	N
Pastinaca sativa var. *sativa*	Parsnip	E
Sanicula marilandica	Sanicle	N
PYROLACEAE	WINTERGREEN FAMILY	
Chimaphila umbellata ssp. *cisatlantica*	Pipsissewa	N

MONOTROPACEAE	INDIAN PIPE FAMILY	
Monotropa uniflora	Indian Pipe	N
PRIMULACEAE	PRIMROSE FAMILY	
Anagallis arvensis	Common Pimpernel	E
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	E
Lysimachia quadrifolia	Whorled Loosestrife	N
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
Apocynum androsaemifolium ssp. *androsaemifolium* var. *incanum*	Spreading Dogbane	N
ASCLEPIADACEAE	MILKWEED FAMILY	
Asclepias purpurascens	Purple Milkweed	N
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	N
Asclepias tuberosa ssp. *tuberosa*	Butterfly Weed	N
Asclepias viridiflora	Green-flowered Milkweed	N
Cynanchum laeve	Honeyvine	N
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	
Calystegia spithamaea ssp. *purshiana*	Shale Bindweed	N
CUSCUTACEAE	DODDER FAMILY	
Cuscuta gronovii var. *gronovii*	Gronovius' Dodder	N
POLEMONIACEAE	POLEMONIUM FAMILY	
Polemonium reptans var. *reptans*	Greek Valerian	N
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
Cynoglossum officinale	Hounds-Tongue	E
Echium vulgare	Viper's Bugloss	E
Lithospermum canescens	Orange Puccoon	N
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
Ajuga reptans	Blue Bugle	E
Cunila origanoides	Dittany	N
Glechoma hederaceae	Ground Ivy	E
Hedeoma pulegioides	American Pennyroyal	N
Leonurus cardiaca ssp. *cardiaca*	Motherwort	E
Lycopus americanus	Water Horehound	N

**Melissa officinalis*	Garden Balm	E
Mentha sp.	Mint	
Monarda fistulosa ssp. *fistula* var. *fistulosa*	Wild Bergamot	N
Nepeta cataria	Catnip	E
Prunella vulgaris ssp. *vulgaris*	Heal-All	N
Pycnanthemum incanum var. *puberulum*	Downy Mountain-Mint	N
Scutellaria elliptica var. *elliptica*	Hairy Skullcamp	N
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
Datura stramonium	Jimson Weed	E
Physalis sp.	Ground-Cherry	
Solanum americanum	Black Nightshade	N
Solanum carolinense var. *carolinense*	Horse-Nettle	N
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY	
Aureolaria virginica	Downy Yellow Foxglove	N
Melampyrum lineare var. *lineare*	Cow-Wheat	N
Penstemon canescens	Gray Beardtongue	N
Penstemon laevigatus	Smooth Beardtongue	N
Verbascum blattaria	Moth Mullein	E
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	E
OROBANCHACEAE	BROOMRAPE FAMILY	
Conopholis americana	Cancer Root	N
ACANTHACEAE	ACANTHUS FAMILY	
Justicia americana	Water-Willow	N
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAIN FAMILY	
Plantago lanceolata	English Plantain	E
Plantago rugelii	Common Plantian	N
RUBIACEAE	MADDER FAMILY	
Galium circaezans var. *hypomalacum*	Wild Liquorice	N
Galium latifolium	Purple Bedstraw	N
Houstonia longifolia var. *longifolia*	Long-leaved Bluets	N
Mitchella repens	Partridge Berry	N

CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY	
Linnaea borealis ssp. *longiflora*	Twinflower	N
**Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*	Coralberry	N
DIPSACACEAE	TEASEL FAMILY.	
Dipsacus fullonum ssp. *sylvestris*	Common Teasel	E
CAMPANULACEAE	BLUEBELL FAMILY	
Triodanis perfoliata var. *perfoliata*	Venus' Looking Glass	N
ASTERACEAE	COMPOSITE FAMILY	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	E
Ageratina altissima var. *altissima*	White Snakeroot	N
Ambrosia artemisiifolia var. *elatior*	Common Ragweed	N
Ambrosia trifida var. *trifida*	Giant Ragweed	N
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly Everlasting	N
Antennaria virginica	Shale Barren Pussytoes	N
Anthemis arvensis	Field Chamomile	E
Arctium minus	Common Burdock	E
Artemisia vulgaris var. *vulgaris*	Common Mugwort	E
Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster	N
Aster prenanthoides	Crooked-stem Aster	N
Bidens bipinnata	Spanish Needles	N
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle	E
Centaurea biebersteinii	Spotted Knapweed	E
Chrysogonum virginianum var. *virginianum*	Golden-Knees	N
Cichorium intybus	Chicory	E
**Cirsium arvense*	Canada Thistle	E
Cirsium pumilum	Bull Thistle	N
**Cosmos bipinnatus*	Common Cosmos	E
Erigeron sp.	Fleabane	N
Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe-Pye Weed	N
Eupatorium perfoliatum var. *perfoliatum*	Boneset	N
Galinsoga parviflora	Smooth Galinsoga	E
Heliopsis helianthoides var. *helianthoides*	Ox-eye Daisy	N
Hieracium venosum var. *venosum*	Rattlesnake Weed	N
Lactuca sp.	Wild Lettuce	N
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	E
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple Weed	I
Parthenium integrifolium var. *integrifolium*	American Feverfew	N
Prenanthes trifoliolata	Lion's Foot	N
**Senecio plattensis*	Prairie Ragwort	N
Solidago sp.	Goldenrod	N
**Tanacetum parthenium*	Feverfew	E
Tragopogon pratensis ssp. *pratensis*	Yellow Goat's Beard	E
Tussilago farfara	Coltsfoot	E
Verbesina alternifolia	Wing-Stem	N

Table 2
Trees and Shrubs of the 2004 Foray

West Virgina Checklist Name	Common Name	Origin
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	I
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf Pine	N
Pinus pungens	Table Mountain Pine	N
Pinus resinosa	Red Pine	N
Pinus strobus	White Pine	N
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock	N
AGAVACEAE	AGAVE FAMILY	
**Yucca filamentosa*	Adam's Needle	I
CUPRESSACEA	CEDAR FAMILY	
Juniperus virginiana var. *virginiana*	Red Cedar	N
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
Populus deltoides ssp. *deltoides*	Cottonwood	N
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen	N
Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow	E
MYRICACEAE	WAX-MYRTLE FAMILY	
Comptonia peregrina	Sweet Fern	N

JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
Carya alba	Mockernut Hickory	N
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory	N
Carya ovalis	Oval Pignut Hickory	N
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory	N
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	N
BETULACEAE	HAZEL FAMILY	
Alnus serrulata	Streamside Alder	N
Betula alleghaniensis var. *alleghaniensis*	Yellow Birch	N
Betula lenta	Black Birch	N
Betula nigra	River Birch	N
Carpinus caroliniana ssp. *virginiana*	Muscletree	N
Corylus sp.	Hazelnut	N
Ostrya virginiana var. *virginiana*	Ironwood	N
FAGACEAE	BEECH FAMILY	
Castanea dentata	Chestnut	N
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	N
Quercus alba	White Oak	N
Quercus coccinea var. *coccinea*	Scarlet Oak	N
Quercus ilicifolia	Scrub Oak	N
Quercus marilandica	Blackjack Oak	N
Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak	N
Quercus rubra var. *rubra*	Red Oak	N
Quercus stellata	Post Oak	N
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	N
ULMACEAE	ELM FAMILY	
Celtis occidentalis var. *occidentalis*	Hackberry	N
Celtis tenuifolia	Dwarf Hackberry	N
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm	N
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY	
Morus alba	White Mulberry	E
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY	
**Berberis vulgaris*	Common Barberry	E

MAGNOLIACEAE	MAGNOLIA FAMILY	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Yellow Poplar	N
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia	N
ANNONACEAE	CUSTARD-APPLE FAMILY	
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw	N
LAURACEAE	LAUREL FAMILY	
Lindera benzoin var. *benzoin*	Spicebush	N
Sassafras albidum	White Sassafras	N
HYDRANGEACEAE	HYDRANGEA FAMILY	
Hydrangea arborescens	Wild Hydrangea	N
GROSSULARIACEAE	GOOSEBERRY FAMILY	
**Ribes rotundifolium*	Smooth Gooseberry	N
HAMAMELIDACEAE	WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY	
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch-Hazel	N
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	N
PLATANACEAE	PLANE-TREE FAMILY	
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	N
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
Amelanchier arborea var. *arborea*	Common Serviceberry	N
Crataegus sp.	Hawthorne	N
**Physocarpus opulifolius*	Ninebark	N
Prunus americana	Wild Plum	N
Prunus serotina var. *serotina*	Wild Black Cherry	N
Rosa carolina var. *carolina*	Pasture Rose	N
**Rubus occidentalis*	Black Raspberry	N
Rubus odoratus var. *columbianus*	Flowering Raspberry	N
Rubus phoenicolasius	Wineberry	E
Spiraea betulifolia var. *corymbosa*	Corymbed Spiraea	N
**Spiraea japonica*	Japanese Spiraea	E
FABACEAE	PEA/PULSE FAMILY	
Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa	E
Cercis canadensis var. *canadensis*	Redbud	N
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	N

**Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky Coffee Tree	N
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	N
RUTACEAE	RUE FAMILY	
Ptelea trifoliata ssp. *trifoliata*	Hoptree	N
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY	
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-Heaven	E
ANACARDIACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY	
Rhus aromatica var. *aromatica*	Fragrant Sumac	N
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac	N
Rhus hirta	Staghorn Sumac	N
AQUIFOLIACEAE	HOLLY FAMILY	
Ilex montana	Mountain Holly	N
Ilex opaca var. *opaca*	American Holly	N
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry Holly	N
STAPHYLEACEAE	BLADDERNUT FAMILY	
Staphylea trifolia	Bladdernut	N
ACERACEAE	MAPLE FAMILY	
Acer negundo var. *negundo*	Boxelder	N
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple	N
**Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	E
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	N
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	N
Acer saccharum var. *saccharum*	Sugar Maple	N
Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	N
HIPPOCASTANACEAE	BUCKEYE FAMILY	
Aesculus flava	Yellow Buckeye	N
**Aesculus hippocastanum*	Horse-Chestnut	E
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea	N
Rhamnus lanceolata ssp. *lanceolata*	Lance-leaved Buckthorn	N
TILIACEAE	LINDEN FAMILY	
Tilia americana var. *americana*	Basswood	N

CLUSIACEAE	ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY	
Hypericum prolificum	Shrubby St. John's-Wort	N
THYMILAEACEAE	OLEASTER FAMILY	
**Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Russian Olive	E
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	E
NYSSACEAE	SOUR GUM FAMILY	
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	N
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY	
Aralia spinosa	Devil's Walking Stick	N
CORNACEAE	DOGWOOD FAMILY	
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	N
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	N
Cornus racemosa	Panicled Dogwood	N
ERICACEAE	HEATH FAMILY	
Epigaea repens	Trailing Arbutus	N
Gaultheria procumbens	Teaberry	N
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry	N
**Gaylussacia brachycera*	Box Huckleberry	N
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	N
Lyonia ligustrina var. *ligustrina*	Maleberry	N
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood	N
Rhododendron maximum	Rhododendron	N
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	N
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY	
**Paulownia tomentosa*	Princess-Tree	E
BIGNONIACEAE	BIGNONIA FAMILY	
Catalpa bignonioides	Common Catalpa	I
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY	
Sambucus canadensis	Black Elderberry	N
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaf Viburnum	N
Viburnum dentatum var. *lucidum*	Smooth Arrowwood	N

Viburnum nudum var. *cassinoides*	Wild Raisin	N
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw	N

Table 3
Woody Vines of the 2004 Foray

West Virgina Checklist Name	Common Name	Origin
SMILACACEAE	GREENBRIER FAMILY	
**Smilax herbacea*	Carrion Flower	N
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY	
Aristolochia macrophylla	Dutchman's Pipe	N
MENISPERMACEAE	MOONSEED FAMILY	
Menispermum canadense	Canada Moonseed	N
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
Rubus flagellaris	Dewberry	N
ANACARDIACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY	
Toxicodendron radicans ssp. *radicans*	Poison Ivy	N
CELASTRACEAE	STAFF-TREE FAMILY	
Celastrus scandens	Climbing Bittersweet	N
VITACEAE	VINE FAMILY	
Parthenocissus quinquefolia var. *quinquefolia*	Virginia Creeper	N
Vitis sp.	Grape	N
BIGNONIACEAE	BIGNONIA FAMILY	
Campsis radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	N

*Species not included in the Flowering Plant lists for the 1977 and 1985 Forays.

References

Bush, E. (1986. Shale barren plants for Hardy County - 1985 BBC Foray. *The Redstart, 53*(1), 27-29.

Fernald, M. L. (1950). *Gray's manual of botany,* 8th edition. New York: American Book Company.

Harmon, P. J., Kartesz, J. T., Jessee, C. M., McDonald, B. R., & Sargent, B. D. (1999). *Checklist of the vascular flora of West Virginia.* Technical Document 95-1. Elkins: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources.

Kartesz, J. T. (1994a). *A synonymized checklist of the vascular flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland.* 2nd edition. Volume I - Checklist. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

Kartesz, J. T. (1994b). *A synonymized checklist of the vascular flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland.* 2nd edition. Volume II - Thesaurus. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

Strausbaugh, P. D., & Core, E. L. (1977). *Flora of West Virginia*, 2nd edition. Grantsville, WV: Seneca Books, Inc.

4260 Village Dr., Apt. 117
Kissimmee, FL 34746

The 2004 Foray participants. Photo by A. R. Buckelew Jr.

The 2004 Foray Participants

Kenneth Anderson, Jane Anderson, William Beatty, Michael Barnes, Jeanne Barnes, Ralph Bell, Frank Berisford, Brent Berisford, Hannah Berisford, Ian Berisford, Abby Berisford, Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Gary Butts, Jan Butts, Kevin Campbell, Mary Lou Cowan, Virginia Cronenberger, Robert Dean, Hickory Dean, Robin Dean, Richard Diener, Charlotte Duffield, Greg Eddy, Scott Emrick, Janice Emrick, Andrew Emrick, Rachel Emrick, Dylan Fowler, Mariah Fowler, Sarah Fowler, Zachariah Fowler, John Fox, Matthew Fox, Thomas Fox, Dawn Fox, Christopher Gatens, Mary Groome, Michael Groome, John Harper, Susan Herrick, Diane Holsinger, Reba Hutton, John Jacobs, Wilma Jarrell, Kathy King, Philip Kleinhenz, Judy Knorr, Maryanne Krananski, Tina Long, Shirley Martin, Karen McClure, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McMillan, Lenny Muni, Elizabeth Jane Oswald, Mary Moore Rieffenberger, Stuart Robbins, Kathy Robbins, Koby Russel, Mason Russel, Donald Shearer, Martha Shearer, Carl Slater, Cynthia Slater, Juanita Slater, Edwin L. Smith, Patricia Temple, Christopher Tingley, Deborah Tingley, Martin Tingley, Robert Tingley, Judith Ward, Adrya Webb, Elizabeth Weimer, Jane Whitaker, Mikki Williamson.

The 2004 Foray Weather

Date and Time	Temperature	Precipitation
Saturday June 11		
6:00 a.m.	55°	Rain ending by 9:00 a.m.
6:00 p.m.	78°	Cloudy
Sunday June 12		
6:00 a.m.	59°	Windy, cloudy
12:00 p.m.	70°	Clearing
6:00 p.m.	74°	Cloudy
Monday June 13		
6:00 a.m.	64°	Cloudy
12:00 p.m.	85°	Clearing
6:00 p.m.	74°	Clearing, rain at 8:15 p.m.
Tuesday June14		
6:00 a.m.	64°	Clearing
12:00 p.m.	82°	Clear
6:00 p.m.	70°	Rain began at 5:25 p.m.
Wednesday June 15		
6:00 a.m.	68°	Overcast
12:00 p.m.	81°	Overcast
6:00 p.m.	74°	Rain
Thursday June 16		
6:00 a.m.	66°	Light clearing fog
3:30 p.m.	80°	Light rain
6:30 a.m.	84°	Clear
Friday June 17		
6:00 a.m.	68°	Clear
12:00 p.m.	77°	Overcast
5:45 p.m.	80°	Sunny
Saturday June 18		
6:00 a.m.	66°	Clear

The 2003 Christmas Bird Count Summary

Ronald A. Canterbury

The 104th Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was held from December 14, 2003, to January 5, 2004, and the count region experienced relatively mild weather. Few counts reported snowfall, and most water remained open. Birds are reported in order as listed in the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) checklist (7th edition) of North American Birds. This order or sequence of listing has changed from past sequences. For an overview of the 104th CBC see *American Birds*, volume 58.

There were 115 species of birds (Table 1) and 99,806 individuals (Table 1). The 115 species observed was higher than the 112 reported last winter. The highest number of species (n = 77) was reported on the Ona count, while Canaan logged the fewest number of species (n = 24). Number of participants ranged from three on the McDowell County count to 41 on the Parkersburg count. The typical 17 counts were reported (16 from West Virginia and the Clarksville, Pennsylvania, count).

Table 1 below shows the number of individuals observed per species, while Tables 2-5 show the 10 most abundant species, those observed on one count only, species observed on all counts, and location of participating counts, respectively. As in recent years, the three most abundant species remain the American Crow, European Starling, and Canada Goose (Table 2). Twenty species were noted on only a single count area (Table 3), while only 13 species were recorded from every participating count (Table 4).

The Wood Duck was reported on five (25%) of the 16 West Virginia counts, but these were widely scattered and included Charleston, Morgantown, Ona, Parkersburg, and Raleigh County counts. More Wood Ducks (n = 36) were tallied in the 2003 count than the 15 noted in 2002. However, 21 (58%) of the 36 Wood Ducks noted were from Raleigh County, where these ducks seem to prefer a cove along Millers Camp Branch in Surveyor, West Virginia. Four Gadwalls were seen in the 2003 CBC compared to 39 last year. American Wigeon, American Black Duck, and Mallard were counted in higher numbers during the 2003 CBC compared to 2002. Eleven Northern Shovelers were noted; whereas, no shovelers were noted in 2002. The 25 Northern Pintails were impressive for the area. The 10 Green-winged Teals compared to 32 last year are indicative of how local populations may fluctuate. The Canvasback was not observed in 2002, but four were noted in the 2003 CBC. Fifteen Ring-necked Ducks were down from the 38 of last year. The Bufflehead count went from 37 last year to 90 on this CBC, while the Hooded Merganser went from 112 last year to 158 this year.

The Ruffed Grouse continues to decline on CBCs with 27 noted last year and only 16 this year. The count of Double-crested Cormorants went from 16 last year to just a single bird sighted this CBC. The Black Vulture increased on this year's CBC with

367 tallied compared to 169 last year. Typically, Lewisburg led the way with 140 Black Vultures, which was followed by 83 noted on the Pipestem Count. These two sites have a relatively long history of hosting local resident Black Vulture populations. Substantially high for the region was the tally of 551 Turkey Vultures. Ten Bald Eagles were observed during the counts.

Only 22 Sharp-shinned Hawks were observed compared to 39 last year. The Red-shouldered Hawk was up from 41 last year to 71 on this CBC, while both the Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks were slightly up from last year. The American Kestrel at 187 last year was tallied at 128 this year.

The Killdeer was substantially up from 53 last year to 152 this year, while inland gulls were way down in numbers. The Rock Pigeon (formerly Rock Dove or Feral Pigeon) was down from 5,714 last year to 4,446 this year, while the Mourning Dove was up in number. In general, all owl species were counted in higher number this year and the Short-eared Owl (my observation) was a significant find in Raleigh County.

The Belted Kingfisher local winter population was down this year. The Red-bellied, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Northern Flicker, Pileated, and Hairy Woodpeckers increased slightly in numbers from last winter, but the Red-headed and Downy Woodpeckers decreased slightly.

The Tufted Titmouse tallies ranged from four birds (0.17 birds/party hour) on the Canaan count to 189 (3.0 birds/party hour) on the Lewisburg count. On the other hand, to indicate how numbers vary with party hours, the titmouse tally on the Wheeling count was 7.9 birds/party hour. The Common Raven (n = 61) was noted on 10 West Virginia counts along with an unusually (for area) high number of seven at Clarksville, Pennsylvania. A higher number of Blue Jays was noted this winter compared to last year. On the other hand, the numbers of Horned Larks reported each winter are beginning to show a troubling sign. Of the 148 counted this CBC, 100 were from the McDowell County count. Both the White-breasted Nuthatch and Brown Creeper were down slightly from numbers reported last year, but there appeared to be a higher influx of Red-breasted Nuthatches.

The five House Wrens were a significant find, while the Winter Wren appeared in similar number this 2003 CBC as compared to 2002. The Eastern Bluebird, a common wintering bird in our area, was down from last year's tally. The Hermit Thrush and American Robin were also down slightly, which may indicate these species tended to winter further south this winter. Like the House Wren, each winter during the past few years, an occasional Gray Catbird has been recorded. A Gray Catbird was observed on the Morgantown count and Wheeling observers noted one during count week. Likewise, the six Brown Thrashers found this winter are highly noteworthy.

The number of wintering Cedar Waxwings is also showing a dismal pattern, but this winter birders noted a relatively high number of overwintering Yellow-rumped Warblers. Out-of-winter-range Palm Warbler and Common Yellowthroat were enjoyable finds. Keith Peters and I spent a significant amount of time searching for a calling

Pine Warbler on the Raleigh County count. This bird was heard numerous times, until it was finally seen.

A significant number of towhees (n = 328) were observed this winter, and the species seemed to be almost everywhere (my observation) on the McDowell Count survey. The American Tree Sparrow, a bird I am very familiar with in the fields of Ohio but rarely see on the Raleigh County count, was down in number in 2003. However, about the same number of Swamp Sparrows was observed this year as compared to 2002. Both White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows were observed in higher numbers this winter compared to last year, but the junco appears to continue its downward trend.

The same number of Eastern Meadowlarks (n = 38) was in both 2003 and 2002 CBCs, while the spiral, up-and-down trends of other blackbirds continue to present difficulty in interpretation. The influx of Purple Finches was higher this year than the 12 birds observed last winter in our region.

Table 1
Species List

Species	Number
Canada Goose	5,359
Mute Swan	2
Wood Duck	36
Gadwall	4
American Wigeon	6
American Black Duck	163
Mallard	2,953
Northern Shoveler	11
Northern Pintail	25
Green-winged Teal	10
Canvasback	4
Ring-necked Duck	15
Greater Scaup	3
Lesser Scaup	3
Scaup spp.	66
Bufflehead	90
Common Goldeneye	6
Hooded Merganser	158
Common Merganser	78
Red-breasted Merganser	5

Species	Number
Ruddy Duck	12
Duck spp.	3
Ring-necked Pheasant	3
Ruffed Grouse	16
Wild Turkey	403
Northern Bobwhite	2
Common Loon	6
Pied-billed Grebe	16
Double-crested Cormorant	1
Great Blue Heron	136
Black Vulture	367
Turkey Vulture	551
Vulture spp.	44
Bald Eagle	10
Northern Harrier	13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	22
Cooper's Hawk	31
Accipter spp.	1
Buteo spp.	5
Red-shouldered Hawk	71
Red-tailed Hawk	284
Rough-legged Hawk	6
Golden Eagle	1
American Kestrel	128
Merlin	1
American Coot	59
Killdeer	152
Wilson's Snipe	16
American Woodcock	1
Ring-billed Gull	27
Herring Gull	2
Rock Pigeon	4,446
Mourning Dove	3,717
Barn Owl	1
Eastern Screech-Owl	57
Great Horned Owl	35
Barred Owl	18
Long-eared Owl	1
Short-eared Owl	1

Species	Number
Belted Kingfisher	73
Red-headed Woodpecker	5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	559
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	43
Downy Woodpecker	707
Hairy Woodpecker	145
Northern Flicker	310
Pileated Woodpecker	279
Eastern Phoebe	26
Loggerhead Shrike	1
Blue Jay	1,771
American Crow	36,362
Common Raven	61
Horned Lark	148
Carolina Chickadee	1,638
Black-capped Chickadee	369
Chickadee spp.	270
Tufted Titmouse	1,487
Red-breasted Nuthatch	15
White-breasted Nuthatch	843
Brown Creeper	59
Carolina Wren	983
House Wren	5
Winter Wren	23
Golden-crowned Kinglet	165
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	12
Kinglet spp.	11
Eastern Bluebird	828
Hermit Thrush	35
American Robin	754
Gray Catbird	1
Northern Mockingbird	587
Brown Thrasher	6
European Starling	17,006
American Pipit	1
Cedar Waxwing	298
Yellow-rumped Warbler	453
Pine Warbler	2
Palm Warbler	2

Species	Number
Common Yellowthroat	1
Eastern Towhee	328
American Tree Sparrow	137
Chipping Sparrow	7
Field Sparrow	195
Savannah Sparrow	9
Fox Sparrow	25
Song Sparrow	1,575
Swamp Sparrow	115
White-throated Sparrow	1,544
White-crowned Sparrow	388
Sparrow spp.	3
Dark-eyed Junco	2,899
Oregon Junco	1
Northern Cardinal	2,652
Red-winged Blackbird	143
Eastern Meadowlark	38
Rusty Blackbird	64
Common Grackle	1,067
Brown-headed Cowbird	177
Purple Finch	51
House Finch	757
Pine Siskin	7
American Goldfinch	1,728
House Sparrow	2,717

Table 2
Ten Most Abundant Species in Descending Order

American Crow
European Starling
Canada Goose
Rock Dove
Mourning Dove
Mallard
Dark-eyed Junco
House Sparrow
Northern Cardinal
Blue Jay

Table 3
Species Observed on One Count Only

Species	Number	Count Location
Mute Swan	2	Wheeling
Northern Shoveler	11	Charleston
Greater Scaup	3	Ona
Red-breasted Merganser	5	Ona
Ring-necked Pheasant	3	Clarksville
Northern Bobwhite	2	Inwood
Double-crested Cormorant	1	Ona
Golden Eagle	1	Lewisburg
Merlin	1	Charles Town
American Woodcock	1	Inwood
Barn Owl	1	Lewisburg
Long-eared Owl	1	Huntington
Short-eared Owl	1	Raleigh County
Loggerhead Shrike	1	Inwood
House Wren	5	Raleigh County
Gray Catbird	1	Morgantown
American Pipit	1	Morgantown
Common Yellowthroat	1	Charles Town
Savannah Sparrow	9	Ona
Oregon Junco	1	Pipestem

Table 4
Species Observed on All Counts (Including Count Week)

Mallard
Mourning Dove
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Pileated Woodpecker
Blue Jay
American Crow
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
European Starling
Dark-eyed Junco
Northern Cardinal
American Goldfinch

Table 5
Location of Participating Counts and Species and Number of Birds Found

Count Location	Species	Number
Canaan, West Virginia	24	976
Charles Town, West Virginia	76	7,335
Charleston, West Virginia	58	7,787
Clarksville, Pennsylvania	52	5,104
Elkins, West Virginia	50	2,740
Hampshire County, West Virginia	54	2,255
Huntington, West Virginia	63	8,093
Inwood, West Virginia	67	5,778
Lewisburg, West Virginia	66	4,892
McDowell County, West Virginia	44	1,132
Morgantown, West Virginia	58	2,481
Oak Hill, West Virginia	50	3,135
Ona, West Virginia	77	5,547
Parkersburg, West Virginia	68	7,665
Pipestem, West Virginia	59	1,666
Raleigh County, West Virginia	54	13,613
Wheeling, West Virginia	44	19,607

The Southern West Virginia Bird
Research Center
13 Crown Point
Princeton, WV 24740
rcanterbury@frontiernet.net

Announcement: Jane Whitaker Is New Editor for Christmas Count Summary

As *The Redstart* editor, I thank Ronald A. Canterbury for his eight years as editor of our Christmas Bird Count (CBC) summary. Ron served in this capacity from 1997 through the 2004-2005 season. Jane J. Whitaker will be the new CBC summary editor starting with the 2005-2006 season. Please send your West Virginia CBCs to her at 3817 Windom Pl. N.W., Washington, DC 20016.

Field Notes
Summer Season
June-August, 2004

Janice K. Emrick, Editor

The summer season was cool and wet across the region. There were no extended hot days, according to the Mountwood Bird Club.

Canada Geese, **Wood Ducks**, and **Mallards** were widely reported across the area during the season. Bruni Haydl reported **American Black Ducks** in Jefferson County in August. **Kim Kazmierski** had the only report of **Blue-winged Teal** from Putnam County. Elizabeth Bullard reported **Hooded Mergansers** from Wyoming County. **Gary Felton** had the only report of **Common Mergansers** from Preston County.

Wild Turkeys were found in Jefferson County(CDC). **Northern Bobwhites** were reported from Berkeley(MO), Mason(AT), and Summers(JP) Counties. Richard (Dick) Esker had the only report of a **Common Loon** found at the Sandy Creek area in Wood County. The only report of a **Pied-billed Grebe** came from Berkeley County(MO). **Double-crested Cormorants** were found in Monongalia(JBo), Tucker(FP), Wood(DE,JE), and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. **Great Blue Herons**, **Great Egrets**, and **Green Herons** were reported from many counties across the state. **Little Blue Herons** were reported from Hardy(BBC), and Summers(JP) Counties. **Black Vultures** were reported from many areas, with James Phillips reporting a tagged one seen at the mouth of the Bluestone River that had flown around 60 river miles from where it had been tagged in Radford, Virginia. Hullett Good reported that **Turkey Vultures** were seen every week in Kanawha County.

Ospreys were reported from many areas, with the Mountwood Bird Club reporting seven known nests in their area around Wood County. Bill Johnson found a **Mississippi Kite** on June 2 in Monongalia County. It was added to the hypothetical list by the Bird Records Committee. **Bald Eagles** continued to do well this summer. Gary Felton reported an early **Northern Harrier** on July 25 in Preston County, and Matthew Orsie reported one in Jefferson County on August 20. James Brown reported that **Northern Harriers** were common in Monroe County and in Giles County, Virginia. **Sharp-shinned Hawks** were reported from Kanawha(HG) and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. **Red-shouldered Hawks** were found in Cabell(DP), Hardy(BBC), Kanawha(HG), Ritchie(VC), and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. **Cooper's**, **Broad-winged**, and **Red-tailed Hawks** were found in many areas during the season, as were **American Kestrels**. Dick and Jeanette Esker reported the only **Merlin** from Wood County in August. Russ Young reported a **Peregrine Falcon** found in Kanawha County in August.

Virginia Rails were reported from Lincoln(MP) and Jefferson(MO) Counties.

Gary Felton reported a **Sora Rail** from Preston County. Joe Browning found a **Black-bellied Plover** in Mason County in August. **Semipalmated Plovers** were found in Cabell(MO), Mason(DP), Monongalia(JBo), and Wood(DE,JE) Counties. **Killdeer** were found in many areas. There were many reports of **Greater** and **Lesser Yellowlegs** during August. **Solitary Sandpipers** were widely reported. Hullett Good reported seeing an early **Spotted Sandpiper** in Kanawha County on July 14. Joe Browning reported a **Ruddy Turnstone** in Mason County on August 13. Matthew Orsie reported **Sanderlings** from Mason County on August 15. **Semipalmated Sandpipers** were reported from Berkeley(MO), Lewis(DS), Mason(DP), Preston(GF), and Wood(DE,JE) Counties. **Least Sandpipers** were reported from many locations. **White-rumped Sandpipers** were found in Cabell(JBr) and Wood(JTj) Counties. Gary Felton reported a **Baird's Sandpiper** in Preston County on August 31. **Pectoral Sandpipers** were found in Berkeley(MO), Cabell(DP), Jefferson(BH), Preston(GF), and Upshur(HC) Counties. **Stilt Sandpipers** were reported from Berkeley(MO) and Mason(JBr) Counties. **Short-billed Dowitchers** were reported from Berkeley(MO) and Wood(JT,JTj) Counties.

Herring Gulls were reported from Mason County(DP). Matthew Orsie reported a **Caspian Tern** from Berkeley County on August 1. Wilma Jarrell reported 12 **Sooty Terns** on August 20 in Wetzel County. David Patick reported 10 **Black Terns** from Mason County on August 1. **Black-billed Cuckoos** were reported from Monroe(JaB), Pocahontas(AB), and Preston(GF) Counties. There were more reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoos**. **Barn Owls** were reported from Hardy County(BBC). **Eastern Screech-Owls** were reported from Greenbrier(BW), Putnam(CE), Ritchie(VC), and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. Cynthia Ellis reported a **Great Horned Owl** in Putnam County on August 17. **Barred Owls** were reported from Kanawha(HG), Monroe(JaB), Putnam(CE), and Ritchie(VC) Counties. **Long-eared Owls** were found in Hardy(BBC) and Pocahontas(AB) Counties.

Common Nighthawks were reported from many locations across the state during the season. Virginia Cronenberger reported she had **Whip-poor-wills** in very good numbers during the season in Ritchie County. **Chimney Swifts** were reported. **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** continued to be reported. **Belted Kingfishers** were found in many areas. **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were reported from Greenbrier(JP) and Jefferson(BH,JN,MO) Counties. **Red-bellied Woodpeckers** were often seen all summer according to Hullett Good in Kanawha County. There were reports of **Downy**, **Hairy**, and **Pileated Woodpeckers**. **Northern Flickers** were reported from several areas. **Eastern Wood-Pewees** were reported from Jefferson(BH), Kanawha(HG), and Ritchie(VC) Counties. **Acadian Flycatchers** were reported from Jefferson(MO) and Ritchie(VC) Counties. There were more reports of **Willow Flycatchers**, **Eastern Phoebe**, and **Eastern Kingbirds**. **Least Flycatchers** were reported from Hardy County(AB). **Great Crested Flycatchers** were found in Kanawha(HG), Ritchie(VC), and Roane(MA) Counties. Barry Williams reported two different sites for **Loggerhead Shrikes** in Greenbrier County. They were also reported from Jefferson County(BH).

White-eyed Vireos were reported from Lewis(DS), Preston(JBo), and Ritchie(VC) Counties. **Yellow-throated Vireos** were found in Cabell(DP), Kanawha(HG), and Ritchie(VC) Counties. **Blue-headed Vireos** were reported from Lincoln(MP) and Pendleton(MO) Counties. There were more reports of **Red-eyed Vireos**. There were a few reports of **Blue Jays**, **American Crows**, and **Common Ravens**. Matthew Orsie, in Jefferson County, had the only report of **Fish Crows**. **Horned Larks** were reported from Mason(DP) and Mercer(BM) Counties.

There were many reports of **Purple Martins** and **Tree Swallows**. David Patick had the only report of **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** from Cabell County. **Bank Swallows** were reported from Mason(MO), Preston(GF), Wetzel(WJ), and Wood(MBC) Counties. **Cliff Swallows** were reported nesting in Pleasants(MBC) and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. **Barn Swallows** were found throughout the season. **Carolina Chickadees**, **Tufted Titmouse**, and **White-breasted Nuthatches** were found throughout the area all summer. **Black-capped Chickadees** were reported from Pendleton(MO), Pocahontas(JP), and Tucker(FP) Counties. James and Judy Phillips reported **Brown Creepers** in Pocahontas County in July. Wilma Jarrell reported that **Carolina Wrens** are doing well in Wetzel County. **House Wrens** were reported. Matthew Orsie had the only report of a **Sedge Wren** in Cabell County. There were many reports of **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** and **Eastern Bluebirds**. **Veerys** were reported from Jefferson(MO), Pendleton(MO), and Pocahontas(JP) Counties. **Hermit Thrushes** were reported from Pocahontas(JP) and Tucker(FP) Counties. **Wood Thrushes** were heard throughout the season, as were **American Robins**.

All of the Mimidae family were reported. **Cedar Waxwings** were reported across the area during the season. Virginia Cronenberger reported more **Blue-winged Warblers** this season. Brian McMillan reported a **Golden-winged Warbler** in Mercer County. John Blomberg found a **Brewster's Warbler** at the Sandhill Wildlife Management Area on the Wood/Ritchie County line on June 8. There were several reports of **Northern Parula**, **Yellow**, **Chestnut-sided**, and **Black-throated Green Warblers**. **Magnolia Warblers** were reported from Cabell(DP) and Pocahontas(JP) Counties. **Black-throated Blue Warblers** were found in Pendleton(MO) and Pocahontas(JP) Counties. David Patick had the only report of **Blackburnian Warblers** from Cabell County. There were several reports of **Yellow-throated Warblers**. **Pine Warblers** were reported from Kanawha(HG) and Wayne(DP) Counties. **Prairie Warblers** were found in Lewis(DS) and Roane(MA) Counties. Hullet Good reported that **Cerulean Warblers** were found on 11 of their 50 BBS stops. There were some reports of **Black-and-white Warblers**, **American Redstarts**, and **Worm-eating Warblers**. A **Prothonotary Warbler** was found by Richard Esker at the Sand Creek marsh area in Wood County on June 1. **Swainson's Warblers** were reported from Summers(JP) and Wyoming(AB) Counties. **Ovenbirds** were reported from several

areas. James and Judy Phillips had the only report of **Northern Waterthrush** from Pocahontas County. **Louisiana Waterthrushes** were reported from Kanawha(HG), Ritchie(VC), Summers(JP), and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. Andrew Bennett had the only report of **Mourning Warblers** from Pocahontas County. There were several reports of **Common Yellowthroats**. **Hooded Warblers** were reported from Cabell(DP), Kanawha(HG), Ritchie(VC), and Wetzel(WJ) Counties. **Yellow-breasted Chats** were reported from Berkeley(MO), Putnam(KK), Ritchie(VC), and Roane(MA) Counties.

Summer Tanagers were reported from Cabell(DP), Kanawha(HG), Ritchie(VC), and Wayne(DP) Counties. **Scarlet Tanagers** were found across the area during the season. There were many reports of **Eastern Towhees**, **Chipping**, **Field**, and **Savannah Sparrows**. Bruni Haydl had the only report of an **American Tree Sparrow** in Jefferson County on August 15. **Vesper Sparrows** were reported from Jefferson(CDC) and Tucker(FP) Counties. **Grasshopper Sparrows** were found in Jefferson(CDC) and Tucker(JBo,FP) Counties. John Sherwood had the only report of **Henslow's Sparrows** from Tucker County. There were several reports of **Song Sparrows**. **Swamp Sparrows** were reported from Preston(GF) and Tucker(FP) Counties. Cynthia Ellis reported a **White-throated Sparrow** in Wyoming County on June 6. **Dark-eyed Juncos** were reported from Pendleton(MO) and Pocahontas(JP) Counties in July.

Northern Cardinals were reported. **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** were reported from Pocahontas(BP), Preston(GF), and Summers(BW) Counties. **Blue Grosbeaks** were found in Berkeley(MO), Hardy(BBC), Jefferson(MO), Mason(DP), and Putnam(KK) Counties. **Indigo Buntings** were widespread. **Dickcissels** were reported from Berkeley(MO) and Jefferson(MO) Counties. **Bobolinks** were reported from Preston(GF) and Tucker(FP) Counties. There were a few reports of **Red-winged Blackbirds**, **Eastern Meadowlarks**, **Brown-headed Cowbirds**, and **Common Grackles**. **Orchard** and **Baltimore Orioles** nested across the area during the season. **Purple Finches** were reported from Pocahontas(AB,BP,JP) and Tucker(FP) Counties. There were several reports of **House Finches**. **Red Crossbills** were reported from Pocahontas(ABr), Raleigh(MW), and Summers(JP) Counties. **Pine Siskins** were found in Jefferson(MO), Pocahontas(BP), and Summers(JP) Counties. **American Goldfinches** and **House Sparrows** were reported from many areas.

Contributors—Richard Altare, Marcia Anderson(MA), Wendell Argabrite, Andrew Bennett(AB), John Blomberg, John Boback(JBo), Brooks Bird Club Headquarters(BBC), James Brown(JaB), Joe Browning(JBr), Allen Bryan(ABr), Elizabeth Bullard, Holly Canfield(HC), Virginia Cronenberger(VC), Carol Del-Colle(CDC), Cynthia Ellis(CE), Jeanette Esker(JE), Richard Esker(DE), Gary Felton(GF), Donny Good, Hullett Good(HG), Michael Griffith, Bruni Haydl(BH), Wilma Jarrell(WJ), Bill Johnson, Kim Kazmierski(KK), Brian McMillan(BM), Mountwood Bird Club(MBC), Jean Neely(JN), Matthew Orsie(MO), David Patick(DP), Maggi Perl(MP), James Phillips(JP), Judy Phillips, Ben Poscover(BP), Frank Powers(FP), Davette Saeler(DS),

John Sherwood, John Tharp(JT), John Tharp,Jr.(JTj), Arline Thorn(AT), Allen Waldron(AW), Mindy Waldron(MW), Barry Williams(BW), and Russ Young.

52713 SR 800
Jerusalem, OH 43747
emrick@1st.net

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Irish Robins are regulars at the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (AFMO). I learned that as a college student, working mist nets I had set up at the Red Creek Campground in September 1959 from a curious old-timer. The fellow, one of few visitors in 11 days, came in driving a beat-up pickup. He was looking for his cows. I explained the situation and showed him a towhee I was banding. I was startled when he said, without hesitation, "Oh, that's an Irish Robin."

I have not thought about that amusing (and educational) experience for a long time. Then I read Joan Bell Pattison's history of the AFMO published in *The Redstart* for October 2003. Much of her story was informative. However, I was startled to find the account sharply contrasting with my knowledge and understanding of events and pertinent records in two key areas: portrayal of the station's beginning and in its minimal mention of George A. Hall's sustained role and contribution to AFMO over nearly 40 years. The author credits the station's beginning solely to Ralph Bell and claims that he "...founded the banding station in 1958."

In raising these concerns, I am only seeking to ensure that the AFMO history is accurate and objective. Given my participation in the station's beginning and familiarity with archival materials, there is ample reason to doubt that is presently the case. I will explain why below. AFMO's dedicated crews (past and present), its many supporters, and the interested public deserve no less than a fair and unbiased historical account. The station's future requires it.

To understand my perspective on AFMO's beginning, consider first the key players that got a crew on the Front to explore banding fall migrants in September 1958. Then examine the circumstances and events that lead to the plan to band there that fall. Banding done the following year (my introduction to the Irish Robins) and in 1960 continues the story of AFMO's beginning and further defines the roles of individual participants in the process.

Besides being a "chemistry professor at West Virginia University in Morgantown" (Pattison, 2003), AFMO history readers should know that by the early 1950s, Hall was among West Virginia's most active field ornithologists and highly regarded in the birding community. As the Appalachian Region editor of what was then called the *Audubon Field Notes*, he was among the most informed observers of avian activities in the region, including fall migration patterns through West Virginia's mountains. The author recognizes Hall's fall migrant observations, but provides no context beyond that of "a chemistry professor." Also, pre-AFMO, Maurice Brooks notes, "From one Allegheny summit, George Hall and Wayne Davis once counted 1,403 passing warblers in a three-hour period" (Brooks, 1965). For Hall, the prospects of

fall banding on the Front plainly complemented his familiarity with the state's avian migration patterns and topographical influences. Hall was well acquainted with the region's serious birders and bird banders, too. Of course, as he was not a bander, he could not sample fall migrants without teaming up with a bird bander.

At the same time too, Ralph Bell, also a Brooks Bird Club (BBC) member, was known as a competent, skilled, and widely-respected Pennsylvania bird bander. He brought the talents to the situation necessary to implement an exploratory fall banding effort on the Front. His own experiences with BBC members watching fall hawk migrations from the mountain ridges had piqued his interest in banding migrant songbirds in that setting. Operation Recovery banding, the hot topic in the banding world at the time, further fueled that interest.

A plan to try fall banding in the West Virginia mountains formed at a spring conference hosted by the BBC. Hall, in talking about AFMO's beginning at Red Creek Campground in a conversation (recorded at his request) on September 23, 1996, (Ritter, 1996) says, "Well, the impetus to band came in 1958 when the Wilson Ornithological Society met in Oglebay Park in Wheeling, and there was a series of papers given about the then current project known as Operation Recovery on the East Coast, and where they were trapping, netting, and banding migrants going south ... So Ralph Bell was at the meeting ... I approached him, and he'd seen the warblers and had gotten the same idea that this [Bear Rocks area] might be a place to band and have a migration station. We planned to do it in the fall of 1958, and we did a long weekend."

His account agrees with my understanding both of Operation Recovery's influence on AFMO's beginning and of George Hall and Ralph Bell's collaborations about trying fall banding on the Front. Why this information source (Ritter, 1996), is not among the author's references is puzzling. Archivists value oral histories, especially those from "primary" sources (first-person accounts). Though not widely circulated, I understand that core AFMO crew members were familiar with the reference. Equally puzzling, my name is found in the Special Acknowledgments among the list of people interviewed by the author. But, I was never directly "interviewed" as in, for example, "Gordon, I'm writing an AFMO history and would like to talk with you." We had casually and informally talked about some aspects of AFMO history during my visits to the station since 2001. Were I actually interviewed, this letter may not have been necessary. Oddly, too, George Hall's name is not included in the list of people interviewed under Special Acknowledgments. These omissions or oversights may, at least partly, explain the mix-up behind the substantive concerns I am addressing here.

When I entered West Virginia University in 1956, I was acquainted with Operation Recovery's pioneering program (as noted, Pattison, 2003). As a youngster I was an avid birder. I'd earned my banding license while in high school in northern Maryland with the help of Orville Crowder, Chandler S. Robbins, and other Maryland Ornithological Society (MOS) members. Over the four years I was a WVU student,

George Hall and I were frequently afield, particularly during migration seasons. We discussed birding and banding regularly, including Operation Recovery. Also, I helped in the 1958 Operation Recovery banding at Ocean City, Maryland, for a few days before classes began that fall. Working there, under the watchful eyes of Robbins and other MOS members, I learned that program and its techniques, and sharpened my mist net skills.

In the sense of AFMO's genesis, Operation Recovery was the catalyst for AFMO and for the plan devised by Ralph Bell and George Hall to explore migrant songbird banding on the Front in September 1958. They banded September 18-21, 1958, helped by a small crew (identified in Pattison, 2003). Ralph Bell led the effort in his capacity as a bander. Shortly afterwards, with the particulars obtained from George Hall, I wrote Chandler Robbins a letter reporting the results of what we now recognize as a historic, clock-starting event in the AFMO story. Writing back on October 7, 1958, in a letter to Bell (with copies to Hall, Knight, and others), Robbins states, "I received today a letter from Gordon Knight saying that you and George Hall netted 54 birds on the Allegheny Front at Petersburg, September 11–14." He then expressed delight with the banding results and encouraged expanding banding to high mountain ridge sites in 1959 in association with Operation Recovery (Robbins, 1958). [Note, one can only speculate as to why Chan has the wrong date in his letter; probably his eagerness to acknowledge the letter and foster fall banding along the Appalachian ridges!]

The banding done at the Red Creek Campground in September and October of 1959 extended and built upon the initial, long weekend 1958 banding effort on the Front. I was eager, of course, to try banding in the mountains. So I planned, in coordination with Hall and Bell, an 11-day banding effort at the campground ahead of my fall semester commitments (the beginning of my senior year in the Forestry School). I camped at the site and tended the nets alone. I also banded on later weekend trips to the site with George Hall. In August 2003, John L. Smith, to my great surprise, sent three photographs he took at the campground on October 11, 1959, the last day of 1959 banding. One photo (I'm banding a Blue Jay) clearly shows the "... kind of beaten up picnic table ... that was our banding table right there," as described by Hall in his recorded conservation (Ritter, 1996). When the1959 banding was done, I wrote a report (Knight, 1960) profiling the operation and summarizing banding results for *The Redstart*. In that article I note that the 1959 program "...was established under the joint leadership of Ralph Bell and Gordon Knight assisted by Hall, Horn and others." Oh, yes, as to "Irish Robins," we banded 30, most of them in the first 11 days!

Hall obtained his own banding permit in1960, (as noted by Pattison, 2003). As a permit holder, he joined Ralph Bell, Charles Hanley, and myself as the 4th licensed bander to have a hand in starting a fall banding on the Front. The close of the 1960 banding season, in my view, ended the AFMO's beginning phase. By that time, the stage was set for its growth into what it became: a major fall banding station and significant, long-term contributor to the collective knowledge of songbird migration and population dynamics in North America.

The circumstances and events recounted above from pertinent records and my experience differ substantially in key particulars with J. B. Pattison's account of the station's beginning. Those records cannot support a conclusion that the efforts of one pioneering individual founded AFMO. It is equally clear in the record that Ralph Bell banded the first bird (and four more) on September 18, 1958. In any case, singling out an individual as founder not only contradicts the record, it misses the crucial, key reality: AFMO was founded through the collaborative and collective efforts of George Hall and Ralph Bell, or vice versa, if one prefers. Moreover, their relationship was cooperative and respectful when I was directly involved and corresponded with Hall in the early 1960s. I believe it has remained that way over the decades. Teamwork, joint effort, and harmony in interests are the overriding elements in the founding story.

Some readers of Pattison's AFMO's history may wonder about spring banding on the Front. The record speaks to the idea. In a January 3,1964, letter Hall wrote about a catbird banded in 1959 and recaptured again at Red Creek Campground in May 1960 (Knight, 1964). He says, "This was the only Spring trip ever made there. Actually, Spring trips up there are very speculative. We tried it once in 1961 and got snowed out. In 1961 on Memorial day there was no vegetation out up there as yet."

Turning to my other area of concern, a reader unfamiliar with AFMO will garner little understanding of George Hall's participation in the station's operation over its long history. Pattison's account just states when he banded and that he compiled and wrote the detailed annual summary report since 1960. His sustained service and contributions over nearly forty years, remarkable from virtually any perspective, warranted no further mention by the author. I have no first-hand knowledge of AFMO's history after its beginning. But, in visits to the station in the past four years, AFMO crew members—people involved in AFMO's work over many years—often speak of George Hall's long years of service to the station in many capacities. These veterans unfailingly tell me about Hall's work there over the years. Roles ascribed to Hall range widely: as a lead bander, the program's conduit to the academic and scientific communities, the custodian of the station's metadata, a data analyst, and inveterate author of the annual report. Their observations, I hasten to add, are never accompanied by sentiments critical of Ralph Bell. In October 2004 I learned, when Ralph Bell banded the station's 200,000th bird, that George Hall had banded the station's 100,000th bird in the mid-80s: Two benchmarks immensely satisfying to the AFMO crowd and a fittingly symbolic tribute to both individuals.

When their abundantly documented services, contributions, and commitment to the station are viewed objectively, selflessly, and in entirety over that extended period, 1958 to present day, I submit that the works of two individuals—not one individual—stand out, unequaled, in prominent relief on the record: Ralph Bell and George Hall. Each in their own way has indelibly imprinted on AFMO's history. The combination of their different strengths and qualities underpinned the station,

sustained its operations, and fostered its development over the decades. Just as importantly, when fairly reported, their contribution to AFMO's story helps in a large measure preserve connection to the past that bodes well for the station's future.

References

Brooks, M. (1965). *The Appalachians*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Hall, G. A. (1964). Letter dated January 3, 1964, reporting on recaptured birds and spring banding at Red Creek Campground. Papers of G. A. Knight.

Knight, G. A. (1960). Mist netting operations on Allegheny Front Mountain: 1959. *The Redstart*, *27*(2), 26-30.

Pattison, J. B. (1983). History of the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory. *The Redstart, 70*(4), 116-131.

Pearson, T. G. (1936). *Birds of America*. New York: Garden City Books. (This reference lists "Other Names" for many bird species, including 10 for towhees – now the Eastern Towhee – but not Irish Robin.)

Ritter, R. (1996). George A. Hall talks about AFMO's beginning at Red Creek Campground. Transcription of a September 23, 1996, conversation recorded on site.

Robbins, C. S. (1958). Letter dated October 7, 1958, regarding migrants netted on the Allegheny Front to Ralph Bell and others. Papers of G. A. Knight.

Gordon A. Knight
November 17, 2004

Dear Editor,

I have reviewed the article entitled "History of the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory" authored by Joan Bell Pattison that appeared in *The Redstart*, *70*(4), dated October, 2003. I have also read Gordon Knight's letter to the editor published elsewhere in this issue of *The Redstart*. I founded the Appalachian Front Migration Observatory (AFMO) banding station, and the information contained in Pattison's history is true and accurate. The documentation supports this information. Thank you for publishing Pattison's history of the station so that others are aware of the history and can support and assist in the continuation of its work. As you know, in October, 2004, we banded the 200,000th bird since the opening of the station in 1958. It was a thrill for me to be there and to band the first bird in 1958 just as it was a thrill for me to band the 200,000th bird.

I appreciate Knight's interest in the station and its history and some of the details about his participation in 1959, but I'm afraid some of his remarks dealing with important details concerning George Hall's role at AFMO and some other details are incorrect.

Hall may have thought the establishment of a banding station on the Appalachian ridges to be a good idea as he listened while Chandler Robbins gave a talk at the Wilson Ornithological Society annual meeting at Oglebay Park on April 25, 1958, on Operation Recovery [Hall, F. T. (1958). Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Society. *The Wilson Bulletin, 70*(3), 295-304]. Perhaps George Hall heard me talking to Allen Duvall and Chandler Robbins about it. However, in the fall of 1957, I had already started the ball rolling on a plan to try banding birds on Dolly Sods, and I wrote a letter to Allen J. Duvall of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on January 20, 1958, several months before the Wilson meeting, in which I wrote, among other things, "Would anything be gained for the overall good of the banding program if I took my nets...[to]...Bear Rocks (East of Davis, W. Va.). ...[On] the Hawk Count last Fall, I noticed large [numbers] of warblers passing through the underbrush at the base of a high rock where nets could probably be placed at an advantage. Blue Jays were also abundant - over 600 went by that day. Please let me know your honest opinion about this. ...There is no use going to all this trouble unless you think it would be worthwhile. If you do O.K... [H]ow do I get a permit for W. Va.?"

Hall wasn't at Dolly Sods in 1958 when netting locations were selected. The nets were in place and most ... birds were banded before Hall arrived on Saturday of that first weekend. John Handley, from the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, brought nets to help get things started at the three trial locations, but he never banded at AFMO. Nine birds were banded the second day... Gordon Knight was not there at the banding station in 1958. He did not participate until the next year. Knight depends heavily on Hall's memory of these events recorded by Randy Ritter on September 1996. Ritter wasn't even there until 1986—19 years after the start-up. ...Joan Pattison did talk with Knight before writing her history of AFMO [but didn't find his information useful.]

Knight mentions "many capacities" for Hall. Hall was "among West Virginia's most active field ornithologists and highly regarded in the birding community." But his leadership at AFMO is questionable, and the idea that he played an important role in the founding of AFMO is not true, although Hall did a great job writing up the yearly summaries and keeping the ornithological community aware of the movements of

migrants along the Allegheny Front Mountain ridge. He gave talks at Wilson Ornithological Society meetings and probably American Ornithologists Union meetings, also. I gave him slides for some of those talks.

Many people have made favorable comments on Joan Pattison's history of the AFMO. Chandler Robbins wrote to say, "I really enjoyed yours and Joan's papers in the October 2003 issue of *The Redstart*. It is especially nice to have both of them in the same issue. And I'm glad they came out while George Hall could still see them in print. You folks sure did a marvelous job of keeping detailed records of all your activities over the years so you would be able to reproduce them for posterity. Every important banding station should have information like this (which we now call "metadata") in their folder at the Bird Banding Lab. Few do."

Ralph Bell
January 17, 2005

PATRONIZE YOUR CLUB STORE

ORNITHOLOGICAL BOOKS

Birding Guide to West Virginia, edited by James W. Bullard	$10.00
Birds of the Kanawha Valley by J. Lawrence Smith	$10.00
The West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas by A.R. Buckelew Jr and George A. Hall	$23.75
Birds of North America by Robbins, Bruun and Zimm. illus. by Arthur Singer. Popular field guide, excellent color illus., range maps, field marks. Autographed. Hardback	$12.00
Softback	$10.00
West Virginia Birds by George Hall	$20.00

SPECIAL BBC PUBLICATIONS

No. 1, 1986 Birds of the Lower Ohio River Valley in West Virginia by Kiff, Igou, Slack, and Wilson	$1.00
No. 2, 1990 Endangered and Threatened Species in West Virginia edited by A.R. Buckelew Jr.	$1.00

Add $3.50 for postage per order.
West Virginia residents add 6% sales tax per order.

REDSTART EDITORIAL POLICY

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 on one side of the paper only. Clarity and conciseness of presentation are very important.

BROOKS BIRD CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The Brooks Bird Club is a nonprofit 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 *Mail Bag* and entitles one to all the privileges offered by the Club. Classes of membership are Student, $10; Individual, $25; Family, $30; Sustaining, $50; Life, $500; Family Life, $650. Checks should be written payable to The Brooks Bird Club and mailed to P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003.

2005 Calendar of Events
The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Date	Activity	Place
January	BBC Membership Month	Wheeling, WV
February	Write an article for the *Mail Bag* or *The Redstart*	mail to editor
February 25-27	Mid-Winter Meeting, Camp Virgil Tate	Kanawha Co., WV
March 13	Waterfowl Field Trip (day trip)	Seneca Lake, OH
May 2-7	New River Birding and Nature Festival	
May 5-8	Wildflower Pilgrimage	
May 10-26	Ireland and England Trip, contact: Carl Slater	
May 13-15	Crane Creek, contact Janice and Scott Emrick	Oak Harbor, OH
May 14	North American Migration Count	local groups
May 29-June 5	*Sortie	Summers County 4-H Camp
June 1-30	Breeding Bird Surveys	
June 10-18	*Foray, Camp Galilee, Preston County	Terra Alta, WV
July 22-24	*Bonus Bird Weekend, Wildernest Inn	Grant County, WV
August 13-Oct. 8	Bird Banding - Dolly Sods	Grant Co., WV
September 11-25	Hawk Counts	Dolly Sods, WV, Peters Mountain, WV
September 17-24	Outer Banks Trip	North Carolina
October 21-23	Annual Meeting - Tygart Lake State Park	Grafton, WV
November 5	Board of Trustees Meeting	Wheeling, WV
November 9-13	Eastern Shore Waterfowl Trip	Eastern Shore
Dec. 14-Jan. 5, '05	Christmas Bird Counts	local groups

*Scholarships are available for these events

BBC FORAYS (dates and places tentative)

June 10-18, 2005	Preston County	Terra Alta, WV
2006	Camp Kidd, Tucker County	Parsons, WV
2007	Upshur County Youth Camp	Selbyville, WV
2008	Pocahontas County 4-H Camp	Thornwood, WV

SEASONAL FIELD NOTES DUE

Winter: March 15 Spring: June 15 Summer: September 15 Fall: December 15
MAIL TO: Janice K. Emrick, 52713 SR 800, Jerusalem, OH 43747 emrick@1st.net

ARTICLES FOR THE *MAIL BAG* DUE

February 15 May 15 August 15 November 15
MAIL TO: Greg Eddy, 13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills, Triadelphia, WV 26059 gregeddy@aol.com

http://brooksbirdclub.org

The dates for the 2005 BBC program may be changed if necessary. Changes in the program will be announced in the *Mail Bag*.