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The Bird List, 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

James Triplett and Beverly Triplett

The 2009 Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at the 4-H Camp, Camp Pioneer, near Beverly, West Virginia in Randolph County, June 13 through June 21. The last time that the Foray was held at this location was 1989.

The Foray bird list was gathered from daily contributions to the camp bird checklist poster, comment cards, the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), nest cards, and singing male census reports. In the list that follows, print set in italics indicates evidence of breeding.

Foray participants counted 129 species compared to 126 species in 1989. Species found in 1989 but not found in 2009 were Hooded Merganser, American Woodcock, Barn Owl, Horned Lark, Worm-eating Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Swamp Sparrow, and Red Crossbill. Species found in 2009 but not found in 1989 were Ring-necked Pheasant, Black Vulture, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Eastern Kingbird, Carolina Chickadee, Blue-winged Warbler, Nashville Warbler, and Grasshopper Sparrow.

The abundance terms used in this report are as follows:
Very common — Seen in large numbers every day in all appropriate habitats.
Common — Seen in appropriate habitat every day without any special effort.
Uncommon — Seen in appropriate habitat only with a lot of effort.
Rare — Seen once or twice during the reporting period.

Canada Goose — Uncommon. Janice Emrick, Jane Whitaker, Frederick McCullough, and others reported scattered sightings around the area.

Wood Duck — Rare. Janice and Scott Emrick and others reported these ducks daily at the Valley Bend Wetlands, often with young. One was reported on the BBS runs.

Mallard — Uncommon. Only a few were reported during the week.

Ring-necked Pheasant — Rare. One was found on a BBS run.

Ruffed Grouse — Uncommon. Frederick McCullough saw a hen with young while hiking to the Falls of Cheat. James Triplett and Beverly Triplett, along with Albert Buckelew, saw a hen crossing FR92. After the hen crossed the road, she was heard calling for her chicks to cross. Jane Whitaker noted seeing two on Cheat Mountain. None were reported on the BBS runs.

Wild Turkey — Common. Jane Whitaker saw three on Pearcy Road on June 16 near the graveyard and another with Frederick and Carol McCullough on June 18 on Ellis Ridge. Thomas and Dawn Fox along with Jane Robbins and Tina Long spotted a hen with chicks on Files Creek Road on June 16.
Great Blue Heron—Uncommon. Only a few were reported all week. Albert Buckelew et al. reported one on Laurel River Trail on June 19.

Green Heron—Uncommon. Janice Emrick reported seeing several. Only one was reported on the BBS runs.

Black Vulture—Uncommon. Thomas Fox saw two at the campground soaring with Turkey Vultures on June 17. Frederick and Carol McCullough and Dawn Fox also enjoyed the sighting. Mac Pritt along with Joe Rieffenberger found two sharing a Fox Squirrel road kill on Becky’s Creek Road June 18.

Turkey Vulture—Common.

Osprey—Rare. Jane Whitaker spotted one near Rattlesnake Run along Shavers Fork on June 19. James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, and Reba Hutton heard it but did not see the bird.

Bald Eagle—Rare. Jane Whitaker saw an immature eagle near the Sinks of Gandy. None were reported on the BBS runs.

Northern Harrier—Rare. Two were reported during the week. None reported on the BBS runs.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Uncommon. Thomas and Dawn Fox along with Tina Long saw one on June 16 while hiking to the High Falls of Cheat. Albert Buckelew spotted two, one on June 15 flying across U.S. Route 219 and the second on June 19 on Laurel River Trail. None were reported on the BBS runs.

Cooper’s Hawk—Rare. Only two Cooper’s Hawks were reported. Wilma Jarrell, Virginia Cronenberger, Betty Weimer, Janice Emrick, Scott Emrick, and Jane Whitaker saw one behind the Huttonsville prison at the graveyard. Albert Buckelew saw one on June 16.


Broad-winged Hawk—Uncommon. Jane Whitaker and Frederick and Carol McCullough saw one near camp at Chenoweth Creek on June 18. Mac Pritt, Joseph Rieffenberger, Robert Ryan, and Keith McDonald saw one on June 15, stalking a Cottontail. None were reported on the BBS runs, but the bird was reported on the camp checklist poster four days.

Red-tailed Hawk—Common.

American Kestrel—Uncommon. Only three were reported all week on three different days. Ryan Tomazin saw one at the power station on Georgetown Road near Beverly on June 18. Catherine Bailey, Diane Holsinger, Jackie Hudnall, and Sharon Kearns found one in the top of a Maple tree near camp on June 20. None were reported on the BBS runs.

Killdeer—Common. Wilma Jarrell found a nest near Beverly with four eggs on June 20. The bird was reported every day on the checklist poster.

Rock Pigeon—Common.
Mourning Dove—Common. Cliff Fowler found a nest in Beverly with two eggs on June 15.

Black-billed Cuckoo—Rare. One was reported on a BBS run.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Uncommon.

Eastern Screech Owl—Rare. Stuart Robbins went owling on the night of June 17 and heard one calling.

Great Horned Owl—Rare. One was reported on the camp poster checklist June 19.


Northern Saw-whet Owl—Rare. Albert Buckelew, James Triplett and Beverly Triplett heard one which responded to a recorded call at Whitmeadow Run on FR 47 June 15.

Common Nighthawk—Rare. The species was reported only once on the camp checklist. None were reported on the BBS runs.

Whip-poor-will—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one on Files Creek Road (37/8). LeJay Graffious while on a BBS run in the Jones Run area reported the other record.

Chimney Swift—Common.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Common. Janice and Scott Emrick remarked that they saw more Ruby-throated Hummingbirds on this Foray than any Foray that they have ever attended. Wilma Jarrell found a nest near Millcreek on June 14. Many campers saw another nest in the front yard of the camp caretaker’s home.

Belted Kingfisher—Uncommon. Jane Whitaker saw one near the Isaac Walton League property. Catherine Bailey saw one on Laurel Fork about 2.5 miles from camp. On June 19, Albert Buckelew reported a pair nesting near camp.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Rare. Ryan Tomazin heard one near Alpena on June 19.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Uncommon. John Fox and Dawn Fox saw a pair near Dailey on June 15. Others were reported on BBS runs and the camp checklist chart.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Rare. Ryan Tomazin saw two on a BBS run.

Downy Woodpecker—Common.

Hairy Woodpecker—Uncommon. Frederick and Carol McCullough commented that they observed the bird every day. Albert Buckelew saw one on the Laurel River Trail on June 14.

Northern Flicker—Common.

Pileated Woodpecker—Common.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—Common.

Acadian Flycatcher—Common.
Alder Flycatcher—Rare. Albert Buckelew reported hearing the bird on County Rd. 25/3 east of Elkins.

Willow Flycatcher—Uncommon. Thomas Fox, Greg Eddy et al. reported seeing six near Mill Creek on June 15.

Least Flycatcher—Common. Brian McMillan found a nest with an adult sitting upon the nest near Mill Creek on June 14. Albert Buckelew reported two, one near Adolph and another on Laurel River Trail on June 14 and June 19.

Eastern Phoebe—Common.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Uncommon. Albert Buckelew reported seeing one on County Rt. 46 on June 14. Frederick and Carol McCullough found three during the week.

Eastern Kingbird—Uncommon. Scott and Janice Emrick found two nests at Valley Bend Wetlands with adults feeding their young. Frederick and Carol McCullough reported seeing three during the week. Albert Buckelew et al. reported one around the camp on a morning bird walk.

White-eyed Vireo—Uncommon. The BBS report noted three on the runs. Frederick and Carol McCullough observed one on a bike trail north of Elkins. James Triplett and Albert Buckelew heard one singing on US Route 33 east of Elkins.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Uncommon. Janice Emrick et al. reported one singing at camp. Seven were reported on the BBS runs.

Blue-headed Vireo—Common. Catherine Bailey et al. found a nest with adult fussing at the hikers on High Falls Trail on June 16.

Red-eyed Vireo—Very common. The BBS runs listed this vireo as widely distributed and the second most abundant species during the week.

Warbling Vireo—Rare. Jane Whitaker, Scott Emrick, Janice Emrick, and Wilma Jarrell reported the bird near the Georgetown Road Bridge, Beverly, West Virginia.

Blue Jay—Common.

American Crow—Very common. The crow had the fourth-highest count on the BBS runs.

Common Raven—Common. Jane Whitaker filed a nest card after seeing the bird fly off a nesting area on June 13. Whitaker noted that the adult was very agitated at the observers.

Tree Swallow—Common. Jane Whitaker found a nest on Pearcy Road.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—Uncommon. Albert Buckelew et al. found several in the old quarry on the road up Rich Mountain on June 18. Buckelew saw others at Adolph on June 14. Only two were reported on the BBS runs.

Cliff Swallow—Rare. Thomas Fox and LeJay Graffious located a bird on Rt. 51 at a barn on June 14.

Barn Swallow—Common.

Carolina Chickadee—Rare. Ryan Tomazin saw and heard one sing in Elkins. More might have been found if people had looked at every chickadee at lower elevations more carefully.

Tufted Titmouse—Common.


White-breasted Nuthatch—Common.

Brown Creeper—Common. Ryan Tomazin recorded two east of Bemis on June 19. Frederick and Carol McCullough observed one on June 20 while on a BBS run. James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, Cliff Fowler, and Sarah Fowler heard several on a BBS run.

Carolina Wren—Common.

House Wren—Common.


Golden-crowned Kinglet—Common. Thomas Fox reported seeing the bird June 19 at Bickle Knob. Scott and Janice Emrick found two at Otter Creek Bog. Albert Buckelew along with James Triplett and Beverly Triplett listed the bird on Cheat Mountain, Rt. 92 on June 14. Buckelew again saw them on Laurel River Trail June 14.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Common.

Eastern Bluebird—Common. Catherine Bailey saw adults with young at the 4H camp barn on June 14.

Veery—Very common.

Swainson’s Thrush—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough et al. found one on FS92 while doing a BBS run on June 19.

Hermit Thrush—Common. Thomas Fox and Albert Buckelew counted four along High Falls Trail on June 16. Frederick and Carol McCullough observed the bird every day while doing their BBS runs. Jane Whitaker, Scott Emrick, Janice Emrick et al. found them on Bickle Knob.

Wood Thrush—Common.

American Robin—Very common. O. D. Metheny spotted a fledgling in Beverly on June 15. The bird received the highest count on the BBS during the week with 468.

Gray Catbird—Common.

Northern Mockingbird—Uncommon. Jane Whitaker found one at Huttonsville Cemetery. Albert Buckelew and Greg Eddy found one on Rich Mountain. Buckelew noted that the bird was seen on the morning bird walks around camp.

Brown Thrasher—Common. Albert Buckelew noted seeing the bird on the morning
bird walks. Buckelew also commented that he and Greg Eddy found the bird on Rich Mountain June 18. Janice Emrick commented that she had seen many in the appropriate habitat.

**European Starling**—Very common.

**Cedar Waxwing**—Common. The bird was noted on the morning bird walks around camp. Frederick and Carol McCullough observed the bird every day on their BBS runs.

**Blue-winged Warbler**—Rare. Gordon Vujevic and Thomas Fox found the only reported bird at Rattlesnake Run on June 20.

**Golden-winged Warbler**—Rare. James Triplett and LeJay Graffious et al. located the bird on Bickle Knob.

**Nashville Warbler**—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough, LeJay Graffious, and James Triplett found one singing near Pumpkintown.

**Northern Parula**—Common.

**Yellow Warbler**—Common.

**Chestnut-sided Warbler**—Common.

**Magnolia Warbler**—Common.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler**—Common. Albert Buckelew et al. counted four on the High Falls Trail.

**Yellow-rumped Warbler**—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough, LeJay Graffious, and James Triplett heard one singing near Pumpkintown.

**Black-throated Green Warbler**—Common. Dylan Fowler counted four along the High Falls Trail on June 16.

**Blackburnian Warbler**—Common.

**Yellow-throated Warbler**—Uncommon. The bird was singing each day at camp. Only one was found on the BBS runs. Frederick and Carol McCullough noted that they observed two during the week near Shavers Fork River.

**Prairie Warbler**—Rare. LeJay Graffious reported one on a BBS run near Pumpkintown.

**Cerulean Warbler**—Uncommon. Albert Buckelew and Greg Eddy found one while birding in Elkins (breeding bird survey, block 6) on June 18. Buckelew also reported two singing on CR 46 on June 15. Thomas Fox and Gordon Vujevic heard two singing on Rich Mountain.

**Black-and-white Warbler**—Common.

**American Redstart**—Common.

**Ovenbird**—Common. John Jacobs and John Fichtner found a fledging on June 15.

**Northern Waterthrush**—Uncommon. Greg Eddy reported one at Otter Creek trail head.

**Louisiana Waterthrush**—Uncommon. Scott and Janice Emrick along with Wilma Jarrell saw one entering a nest near Kearns on June 17. Jane Whitaker heard one singing on Files Creek Rd. and Pearcy Rd. Frederick and Carol McCullough observed two on Shavers Fork River CR 33/8. Albert Buckelew found one on CR
34/2. Catherine Bailey heard two singing, one on June 15 and another on June 19.

**Mourning Warbler**—Rare. Thomas Fox et al. heard one on Rich Mountain. James Triplett, John Fichtner, and LeJay Graffious found one at the Bickle Knob overlook on June 17. Triplett took photos to share with the campers.

**Common Yellowthroat**—Common. Frederick and Carol McCullough stated that the bird was observed daily but not in the high numbers that they had expected.

**Hooded Warbler**—Common.

**Canada Warbler**—Uncommon. Wilma Jarrell, Robert Rine, Sally Egan, and Albert Buckelew found the bird on CR 34/2 June 14. Buckelew further noted that he, along with James Triplett and Beverly Triplett, saw the bird on Whitmeadow Run June 15. Thomas Fox wrote that he had heard the bird on a regular basis in the proper habitat.

**Summer Tanager**—Rare. Mac Pritt reported seeing a male on June 18. Two were reported on the camp checklist.

**Scarlet Tanager**—Common.

**Eastern Towhee**—Common.

**Chipping Sparrow**—Very common. Sally Egan saw *an adult feeding a fledgling at camp on June 16*. Frederick and Carol McCullough commented seeing the bird “everywhere.”
Field Sparrow—Common.
Vesper Sparrow—Rare. One was reported on the camp checklist.
Savannah Sparrow—Uncommon. Reported in the fields around camp. Camp checklist shows that the bird was reported three days.
Grasshopper Sparrow—Uncommon. Seen on the morning bird walk around camp.
Song Sparrow—Very common. The bird received the third highest count on the BBS.
Dark-eyed Junco—Common.
Northern Cardinal—Common.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Uncommon. Frederick and Carol McCullough commented that the bird was “unusually difficult to observe.”
Indigo Bunting—Very common. The fifth most abundant species counted on the BBS runs.
Bobolink—Common.
Red-winged Blackbird—Very common. K. L. Crates found a nest near Beverly with the female feeding her young on June 17.
Eastern Meadowlark—Common. Catherine Bailey saw several in the field behind the 4-H barn; one was feeding its young.
Common Grackle—Common.

House Finches sang above camp every morning. Photo by James Triplett.
Brown-headed Cowbird—Common.

Orchard Oriole—Uncommon. The bird was found on the morning bird walk around camp. Thomas Fox noted two on a BBS run in the southern portion of the Foray territory.

Baltimore Oriole—Uncommon. James Triplett and Beverly Triplett noted an adult feeding a fledging at camp. Wilma Jarrell and Janice Emrick saw an adult mail flying to its nest in Beverly on June 16.

Purple Finch—Common. Campers reported seeing them around camp and other areas in the territory during the week.

House Finch—Common.

American Goldfinch—Common. Frederick and Carol McCullough saw large flock of 80 to 100 on CR 6/17 near Harmon.

House Sparrow—Common. Chandler Robbins noted a nest in a bluebird box at camp.

1198 Fledderjohn Rd.
Charleston, WV 25314
The 2009 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys, Randolph County, West Virginia

Carol McCullough and Frederick McCullough

At the 2009 Foray, 4,305 individual birds of 104 species were counted at 386 stops on the surveys. Four teams participated in the 18 separate, 20-stop Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes. Teams were led by James Triplett and Beverly Triplett, LeJay Graffious, Ryan Tomazin, Carol McCullough, and Frederick McCullough. An additional 26 stops were surveyed by Thomas Fox as part of a USGS BBS run held during Foray. Each team started approximately one-half hour before sunrise and a new route was taken each day, stopping every half mile to record all birds heard or observed in a three-minute period. The only other Foray held in this same territory was in 1989 when 3,521 individuals of 101 species were counted at 280 stops.

Although the 1989 and 2009 Forays were held in the same place at the same time of the year, it is surprising the differences in the abundance of some species. Surveys identified 12.5 birds per stop in 1989; in 2009 there were 11.1 per stop, which is more than an 11% drop. Are these changes indicative of changes in habitat or weather, or do they illustrate the need to have surveys done more often than at 20-year intervals? It’s hard to know.

Table 1 gives the number of species recorded on the Breeding Bird Survey routes and the number of stops where they were found.

Table 1
Birds Recorded by Species

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Stops Present</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada Goose</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Duck</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallard</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-necked Pheasant</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Heron</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Heron</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
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<td>Killdeer</td>
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<td>Rock Pigeon</td>
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<td>Mourning Dove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<td>American Robin</td>
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<td>Gray Catbird</td>
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<td>130</td>
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<td>Dark-eyed Junco</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>Stops Present</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Cardinal</td>
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<td>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>Bobolink</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Red-winged Blackbird</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Goldfinch</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>18</td>
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Total species: 104  
Total individuals: 4,305  
Total stops: 386

Table 2 lists the 15 most abundant species recorded on the BBS routes and compares this with the prevalence of these species on the previous Foray at this site in 1989.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abundance Rank</th>
<th>No. for 2009</th>
<th>Percent of Total Individuals 2009</th>
<th>Percent of Total Individuals 1989</th>
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<tr>
<td>1989 2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>American Robin</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
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<td>7 3</td>
<td>Song Sparrow</td>
<td>199</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>American Crow</td>
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<td>4.2%</td>
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<td>12 5</td>
<td>European Starling</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 6</td>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 7</td>
<td>Red-winged Blackbird</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 8</td>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 9</td>
<td>Eastern Towhee</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 9</td>
<td>Chipping Sparrow</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abundance Rank</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Species</td>
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<td>Northern Cardinal</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Veery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
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</table>

Table 3 indicates the 15 most widely distributed species found on the 386 stops on the BBS routes and compares this with the 1989 Foray.

### Table 3
Most Widely Distributed Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution Rank</th>
<th>1989</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Stops Present</th>
<th>Percent of Total Stops</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>American Robin</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Song Sparrow</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>American Crow</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Eastern Towhee</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Northern Cardinal</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Gray Catbird</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Chipping Sparrow</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Veery</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Tufted Titmouse</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Participants in one or more of the survey routes included Virginia Cronenberger, Greg Eddy, Janice Emrick, Rachel Emrick, John Fichtner, Clifford Fowler, Mariah Fowler, Sarah Fowler, Dawn Fox, John Fox, Thomas Fox, LeJay Graffious, Ashley Hudnall, Reba Hutton, John Jacobs, Wilma Jarrell, Judith Knorr, Tina Long, Shirley Martin, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Keith McDonald, Orion Metheny, Jane Oswald, Deborah Tingley, Martin Tingley, Ryan Tomazin, Yan Tomazin, Beverly
Triplett, James Triplett, Gordon Vujevic, Jane Whitaker.

1119 Queensbury Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
Singing Male Census, 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Greg Eddy

VALLEY BEND WETLAND—Location: West Virginia, Randolph County; 0.75 miles west of Valley Bend on U.S. 219 in the Valley Bend Wetland Wildlife Management Area. West end begins at 38.76830 N, 79.94168 W; Beverly West Quadrangle, U.S.G.S; west end extends east. Continuity: New. Size: 6.07 ha = 15.0 acres (660 x 990 ft.) rectangle. Description of plot: The plot is bisected, west to east by an old railroad bed. To the south the plot is a very wet marsh, more open in the western end, consisting of Cowlily (Nuphar advena), Arrowhead (Sagittaria sp.), and Skunk Cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), and becoming an alder swamp (Alnus sp.) about halfway along the plot to the east. Many standing dead trees providing perches and nesting places for birds are found in the open marsh and alder swamp. At the most eastern station, the southern half, is a wet pasture with elm (Ulmus sp.), wild rose and multiflora rose, Japanese Barberry, and willow (Salix sp.). The northern half begins at the west end as a shallow pond containing many Cowlily plants. To the east, the ponds give way to hayfields about halfway along the rail bed center line. Various trees grow from the sides of the old rail bed. These include Black Oak (Quercus velutina), Red Oak (Q. rubra), Red Maple (Acer rubrum), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), and dead trees. These trees are mostly ½ to 1½ feet BHD. Topography: Level marsh at elevation of 1,920 ft. Coverage: June 14 to June 20, 2009. All trips between 0530 and 0725. Total party hours: 12.75. Census: Redwing Blackbird 7; Gray Catbird 7; Song Sparrow 4.5; Eastern Wood-Peewee 1; Willow Flycatcher 1; American Robin 1; Yellow Warbler 1; Red-eyed Vireo 1; Indigo Bunting 1; Great Crested Flycatcher +; Eastern Kingbird 1; Wood Duck +; Green Heron +; Blue Headed Vireo +; Tree Swallow +; Tufted Titmouse +; Mourning Dove +; Common Grackle +; Northern Flicker +; Belted Kingfisher +; Orchard Oriole +; Baltimore Oriole +; White-breasted Nuthatch +; American Goldfinch +; European Starling +; Great Blue Heron +; Eastern Towhee +; Pileated Woodpecker +; Blue Jay +; Cooper’s Hawk +; Totals: 33 species; 24 territorial males. Census participants: Sally Eagan, Scott Emrick (compiler), Rachel Emrick, Michael Jones, Keith McDonald, Brian McMillan, Orion Metheny, Jane Oswald, and Gordon Vujevic.

BEECH-TULIPTREE (Oak-Tuliptree-Cherry)—Location: West Virginia; Randolph County; 4.5 miles E of Beverly; SE corner at 38°50’25”N; 79°47’, Beverly East Quadrangle, USGS with sides extending N & W. Continuity: Established 1989. Size: 12.14 ha = 30 acres. See The Redstart, 57(1), 10-14. Description of plot: The dominant canopy trees are American beech (Fagus grandifolia) and tulip tree (Liriodendron
Most prominent in the understory are American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and black birch (*Betula lenta*). The ground cover is primarily New York fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*) and greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on six circular samples, 345/acre; total basal area 148.3 ft²/acre. Species comprising 90% of the total number of trees: American beech, 53, 25.6, 40.2, 100; tulip tree, 44, 21.3, 16.7, 50; fire cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), 35, 16.9, 13.8, 66.7; black birch (*Betula lenta*), 41, 19.8, 10.1, 83.3; red maple (*Acer rubrum*), 7, 3.4, 8.2, 50; red oak (*Quercus rubra*), 1, 0.5, 3.5, 16.7; flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 5, 2.4, 1.5, 16.7; musclewood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), 4, 1.9, 1.3, 33.3; sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), 4, 1.9, 1.2, 33.3; cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), 2, 1.0, 1.0, 16.7. Figures that follow each species denote number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance %, and relative frequency. Trees by diameter size class: A (3-6 in.) 115, 33.3, 11.5, 7.8; B (6-9 in.) 176.7, 51.2, 53, 35.7; C (9-15 in.) 31.7, 9.2, 25.3, 17.1; D (15-21 in.) 6.7, 1.9, 12.0, 8.1; E (21-27 in.) 15.0, 4.3, 46.5, 31.3. Figures following each class show number of trees per acre, relative density, basal area per acre for that class, and relative dominance. Shrub stems/acre 2,042; ground cover 27.1%; canopy cover 100%; average canopy height and height range were not properly measured and

Eastern Kingbird at its nest at the Valley Bend Wetland. Photo by James Triplett.
Wood Duck family at the Valley Bend Wetland. Photo by James Triplett.
cannot be reported. Edge: Bordered by similar forest on most sides with some older growth forest along one edge. Topography: Varying with some level areas and some steep-banked streams. Elevation: 3,620-3,640 ft. Weather: Varying from clear and mild to rainy and cool. Coverage: June 15-20, 2009. All trips between dawn and 0700 hours. Total party hours: 32. Census: Ovenbird, 4 (33, 13.3); Red-eyed Vireo, 4 (33, 13.3); Hooded Warbler, 3; Acadian Flycatcher, 2; American Redstart, 2; Veery, 2; Wood Thrush, 1.5; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Scarlet Tanager, 1; Black-throated Green Warbler, +; Blue-headed Vireo, +; Louisiana Waterthrush, +. Total: 13 species; 25 territorial males or females (206/km², 83 per 100 acres). Visitors: Blackburnian Warbler, Dark-eyed Junco, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Northern Cardinal, Rufous-sided Towhee, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Census participants not provided. Zachariah Fowler (compiler).

13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills
Triadelphia, WV 26059
Reptiles and Amphibians of the 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley

Special thanks to the Emrick, Fowler, and Tingley families for specimens, and to all the other campers for their observations.

CLASS AMPHIBIA
Order Caudata – Salamanders

Red-spotted newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*)
Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)
Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*)
Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus m. monticola*)
Eastern Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
Wehrle’s Salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*)
Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*)

Eastern Painted Turtle. Photo by James Triplett.
Order Salienta – Toads and Frogs

Eastern American Toad (*Bufo a. americanus*)
Northern Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris c. crucifer*)
Green Frog (*Rana clamitans melanota*)

**CLASS REPTILIA**
Order Testudines – Turtles

Eastern Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra s. serpintina*)
Eastern Painted Turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*)
Eastern Spiny Softshell (*Apalone m.mutica*)

Order Serpentes – Snakes

Common Watersnake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*)
Northern Brown Snake (*Storeria d. dekayi*)
Northern Redbelly Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*)
Eastern Gartersnake (*Thamnophis s. sirtalis*)
Northern Ring-neck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsii*)
Northern Black Racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*)
Eastern Smooth Green Snake (*Opheodrys v. vernalis*)

832 Cale Rd.
Bruceton Mills WV 26525
Mammals of the 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Jane Whitaker

CLASS MAMMALIA

Order Marsupialia
Family Didelphidae–Opossums
  Virginia opossum (Didelphis virginiana)

Order Insectivores
Family Soricidae–Shrews
  Shrew species

Order Chiroptera
Family Vespertilionidae–Bats
  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 (S. niger)
  Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)

Family Cricetidae
Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)

Order Carnivora
Family Canidae–Dogs
  Coyote (Canis latrans)
  Gray Fox (Urcyon cinereogenteus)

Family Ursidae–Bears
  Black Bear (Ursus americanus)
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, D.C. 20016
rj.whitaker@earthlink.net
Lepidoptera of the 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Janice Emrick

Butterflies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Butterfly</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td>Cabbage White</td>
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<td><em>Speyeria atlantis</em></td>
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<td><em>Cercyonis pegala</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peck’s Skipper</td>
<td><em>Polites peckius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver-spotted Skipper</td>
<td><em>Epagryus clarus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Dash Skipper</td>
<td><em>Polites mystic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabulon Skipper</td>
<td><em>Poanes zabulon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Glassywing</td>
<td><em>Pompeius verna</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moth</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyphemus Moth</td>
<td><em>Antheraea polyphemus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Leopard Moth</td>
<td><em>Hyperopic scribonia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leconte’s Haploa</td>
<td><em>Haploa lecontsi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Marked Tussock Moth</td>
<td><em>Orgyia leucostigma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Io Moth</td>
<td><em>Automeris io</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day flying Moth sp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52713 SR 800
Jerusalem OH 43747
emrick@gmn4u.com
Skippers and a Fritillary. Photo by James Triplett.
Mushrooms of the 2009 Foray, 
Randolph County, West Virginia

Diane Holsinger

Crepidotus millis
Crepidotus versutus
Galerina autumnalis
Amanita caesarea
Amanita virosa
Lactarius subpuspureus
Lactarius volemus
Lactarius camphoratus
Hygrophorus flavescens
Hygrocybe borealis
Xeromphalina campanella
Gomphus floccosus
Omphalotus illudens, Jack-o’-Lantern
Callistosporium purpureo marginatum
Coprinus micaceus
Marasmius rotunda
Mycena leaiana, Orange Mycenas
Mycena pura
Mycena sp.
Collybia tenuipes
Collybia dryophila
Panaeolous foenisecii
Psathyrella velutina
Tricholompsis platyphylla
Pleuteus cervinus
Russula redolens
Red russula
Purple russula
Russula variata
Phaeocollybia christinae
Phlebia radiata
Laetiporus sulphureus, Chicken of the Woods
Polyporus varius
Polyporus arcularius
Polyporus squamosus
Cryptoporus volvatus
Fomes fomentarius
Ganoderma applanatum
Ganoderma tsuage
Ganoderma lucidum
Trametes versicolor
Polyporus umbellatus
Mutinus elegans
Cyathus striatus
Crucibulum laeve
Dasyscyphus virgineus
Lycooperdon perlatum
Xerula furfuracea
Bolete subveluptipes
Stereum ostrea
Trametes vericolor
Exidia glandulosa
Auricularia auricula
Tremella mesenterica
Scutellinia scutellata
Cryptoporus volvatus
Xylaria magnoliae
Fistulina hepatica
Suillus luteus
Bolete speudosensiblis
Bolete pulverlentus
Boletus variipes
Tylopius felleus
Mycorrhaplium adustum
Mycena sp.
Oudemansiella radicata
Ustulina deusta
Mitrula paludosa
Exidia glandulosa
Correna unicolor
References


853 Newdale School Road
Timberville, VA 22853
Ferns and Fern Allies of the 2009 Foray, Randolph County, West Virginia

Thomas R. Fox and Dawn A. Fox

A nice list of 39 ferns was compiled at the Foray by the botany crew; however, no special trips were made to locate ferns specifically. Most of the ferns were located while working on atlas blocks for the West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas II.

A new location for Allegheny Cliff Fern, *Woodsia appalachiana*, a rare fern in West Virginia, was found during our hike to the High Falls of Cheat. Thanks to all who contributed to the list, particularly to Zack Fowler, who swam the Cheat River to obtain a specimen of the Allegheny Cliff Fern. This list is in order and nomenclature as found in “Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia,” Harmon, et al. (2006).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td><em>Adiantum pedatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebony Spleenwort</td>
<td><em>Asplenium platyneuron</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking Fern</td>
<td><em>Asplenium rhizophyllum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair Spleenwort</td>
<td><em>Asplenium trichomanes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Lady Fern</td>
<td><em>Athyrium filix-femina var. angustum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Lady Fern</td>
<td><em>Athyrium filix-femina var. asplenioides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Fern</td>
<td><em>Botrychium virginianum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbiferous Bladder Fern</td>
<td><em>Cystopteris bulbifera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland Brittle Fern</td>
<td><em>Cystopteris protrusa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittle Fern</td>
<td><em>Cystopteris tennesseensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay-scented Fern</td>
<td><em>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvery Athyrium</td>
<td><em>Deparia acrostichoides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glade Fern</td>
<td><em>Diplazium pycnocarpon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Wood Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris campyloptera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinulose Shield Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris carthusiana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crested Shield Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris cristata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goldie’s Shield Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris goldiana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intermediate Shield Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris intermedia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal Shield Fern</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris marginalis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Horsetail</td>
<td><em>Equisetum arvense</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stiff Clubmoss</td>
<td><em>Lycopodium annotinum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Clubmoss</td>
<td><em>Lycopodium clavatum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundpine</td>
<td><em>Lycopodium digitatum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Clubmoss</td>
<td><em>Lycopodium obscurum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich Fern</td>
<td><em>Matteuccia struthiopteris</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Onoclea sensibilis
Sensitive Fern
Osmunda cinnamomea
Cinnamon Fern
Osmunda claytoniana
Interrupted Fern
Osmunda regalis
Royal Fern
Phegopteris connectilis
Long Beech Fern
Phegopteris hexagonoptera
Broad Beech Fern
Polypodium virginianum
Common Polypody Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides
Christmas Fern
Pteridium aquilinum
Bracken Fern
Selaginella apoda
Meadow Spikemoss
Thelypteris noveboracensis
New York Fern
Thelypteris palustris
Marsh Fern
Woodsia appalachiana
Allegheny Cliff Fern
Woodsia obtusa
Blunt-lobed Woodsia

1447 Sycamore Road
Millstone, WV 25261-8667
The 50th annual Foray of the Brooks Bird Club was sited at Camp Pioneer near Beverly, Randolph County, West Virginia. This was the first time this site was chosen for a Foray. Randolph County is the largest county in West Virginia, and much of the county is drained by the Cheat River and its tributaries. A rich description of Randolph County with its wonderful terrain and topography is found in The Redstart for January, 1990 (Buckelew, 1990, p. 2). The fertile valleys and rich woodlands provided an abundance of interesting plants, which were collected and identified during the nine days of the varied and very active Foray programs. A short list of 43 plant species includes some of the interesting plants observed by the 1989 Foray participants (Hutton, 1990). Twenty years later, in 2009, Randolph County was again selected for the 70th annual Foray with Camp Pioneer as headquarters.

The nomenclature used in this report was taken from the Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia (Harmon et al., 2006). This Checklist will be available for general use at future Forays. The first column in the listing below is the official scientific name, and the superscript at the end of the scientific name designates the origin of that species. The origin of each species is indicated by the letters N, A, I, or E. The second column lists a common name for each species.

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

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

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

Exotic (E)—A taxon occurring in the state that is not native to North America north of Mexico, and is now escaped and surviving without cultivation.

Some noteworthy plants of the 2009 Foray follow:

*Chamaelirium luteum* (Devil’s Bit)

*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* (Pyrenees Star of Bethlehem) Bickle Knob Road. This is the first known record for North America.
Rubus tomentosa (Wooly Blackberry) Bickle Knob Road. This is the first known North America record for this south European species.

Triantha glutinoa (False Asphodel) On an island in the Shaffer’s Fork of the Cheat River, this delicate plant survives the annual scouring of the islands by the river ice floes.

Listera smallii (Kidney-Leaf Twayblade)
Chrysosplenium americanum (Golden Saxifrage or Water Carpet)
Geum rivale (Purple Avens)

Origanum vulgare (Wild Marjoram) Found in a quarry on Rich Mountain; escaped from cultivation; this is the first record for the state.

Stachys olympica (Wooly Hedge Nettle or Lamb’s Ear) Found in a quarry on Rich Mountain; escaped from cultivation; this is the first record for the state in the wild.

Helianthus mollis (Gray Sunflower) A Midwest prairie species.

Inula helenium (Elecampane)

Deutzia scabra (Fuzzy Pride-of-Rochester) Escaped from cultivation, not in Strausbaugh and Core (1977).

Forsythia suspensa (Forsythia or Golden Bells) Escaped from cultivation; not in Strausbaugh and Core (1977).

Pyrenees Star of Bethlehem. Photo by Richard Diener.
Amelanchier bartramiana (Oblong-Fruited Serviceberry)
Ilex collina (Long-stalked Holly)
Gaultheria hispidula (Creeping Snowberry)
Akebia quinata (Fiveleaf Akebia) Escaped from cultivation; Davis & Elkins College campus and Reba Hutton’s backyard.

All the plants identified in the list below were collected from June 13 through June 21, 2009. There are 497 plant species and 94 families listed. The species are divided by plant type with 352 herbaceous, 129 trees and shrubs, and 16 woody vines.

The Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection and identification are Reba Hutton, Jane Whitaker, Thomas Fox, Dawn Fox, Kevin Campbell, A. R. Buckelew Jr., Gordon Vujevic, Zachariah Fowler, Christopher Gatens, Joseph Rieffenberger, and Richard Diener. I extend my thanks to Elizabeth Beyers of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources and Ashton Berdine of the Nature Conservancy for their participation in some of the daily trips. They identified many of the wetland plants included in the list. Also, I thank the many other Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection of plant specimens.

### Herbaceous Flowering Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WVHP Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typha latifolia&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Broad-leaved Cattail</td>
<td>TYPHACEAE CATTAIl FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparganium americanum&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>American Burreed</td>
<td>SPARGANIACEAE BURREED FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittaria calycina&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Long-Lobe Arrowhead</td>
<td>ALISMATACEAE WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthoxanthum odoratum&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sweet Vernal Grass</td>
<td>POACEAE GRASS FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactylis glomerata&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus hystrix&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bottle-Brush Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceria acutiflora&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Mannagrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceria striata&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Fowl Mannagrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcus lanatus&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Velvet Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leersia virginica&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>White Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microstegium vimineum&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Japanese Stilt Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Reed Canary Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CYPERACEAE
Carex aquatili
Carex atlantica
Carex canescens
Carex debilis
Carex echinata
Carex gynandra
Carex intumeszens
Carex lurida
Carex plantaginea
Carex torta
Carex tribuloides
Carex trisperma
Eriophorum virginicicum
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
Scirpus atrocinctus
Scirpus cyperinus

SEDGE FAMILY
Leafy-Tussock Sedge
Prickly Bog Sedge
Hoary Sedge
White-Edge Sedge
Star Sedge
Nodding Sedge
Greater Bladder Sedge
Sallow Sedge
Plantain Sedge
Twisted Sedge
Blunt Broom Sedge
Three-seeded Sedge
Cottongrass
Great Bulrush
Woolgrass
Woolgrass

ARACEAE
Arisaema triphyllum ssp. stewardsonii
Arisaema triphyllum ssp. triphyllum
Symptocarpus foetidus

ARUM FAMILY
Bog Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Common Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Skunk Cabbage

ACORACEAE
Acorus calamus

CALAMUS FAMILY
Sweet Flag

COMMELINACEAE
Commelina communis

SPIDERWORT FAMILY
Asiatic Day-Flower

PONTEDERIACEAE
Pontederia cordata

PICKERELWEED FAMILY
Pickerelweed

JUNCACEAE
Juncus effusus

RUSH FAMILY
Common Rush

LILIACEAE
Allium canadense
Allium tricoccum
Allium vineale
Asparagus officinalis
Chamaelirium luteum

LILY FAMILY
Meadow Garlic
Ramp
Wild Garlic
Garden Asparagus
Devil’s Bit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clintonia borealis</td>
<td>Yellow Clintonia</td>
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<td>Clintonia umbellulata</td>
<td>White Clintonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis fulva</td>
<td>Common Day Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoxis hirsuta</td>
<td>Yellow Stargrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium canadense</td>
<td>Canada Lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium superbum</td>
<td>Turk’s Cap Lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maianthemum canadense</td>
<td>Canada Mayflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maianthemum racemosum</td>
<td>Plumelily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medeola virginiana</td>
<td>Indian Cucumber Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</td>
<td>Pyrenees Star of Bethlehem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonatum biflorum</td>
<td>King Solomon’s Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosartes lanuginosa</td>
<td>Hairy Disporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triantha glutinosa</td>
<td>False Asphodel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trillium undulatum</td>
<td>Painted Trillium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvularia perfoliata</td>
<td>Mealy Bellwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veratrum viride</td>
<td>False Hellebore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Devil’s Bit. Photo by Richard Diener.
IRIDACEAE

Belamcanda chinensis E
Iris pseudacorus E
Sisyrinchium angustifolium N

IRIS FAMILY

Blackberry Lily
Yellow Iris
Blue-eyed Grass

ORCHIDACEAE

Cypripedium acaule N
Galearis spectabilis N
Goodyera pubescens N
Liparis lilifolia N
Listera smallii N
Platanthera clavellata N
Platanthera flava N
Platanthera grandiflora N
Platanthera lacera N
Platanthera orbiculata N
Spiranthes lucida N

ORCHIS FAMILY

Pink Lady’s Slipper
Showy Orchis
Downy Rattlesnake Plantain
Lily-leaved Twayblade
Kidney-Leaf Twayblade
Small Green Wood Orchid
Pale Green Orchid
Large Purple Fringed Orchid
Ragged Fringed Orchid
Large Round-leaved Orchid
Shining Ladies’ Tresses

Canada Lily. Photo by Richard Diener.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>URTICACEAE</strong></td>
<td><em>Boehmeria cylindrica</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>False Nettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Laportea canadensis</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Wood Nettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pilea pumila</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Clearweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SANTALACEAE</strong></td>
<td><em>Comandra umbellata</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bastard Toadflax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARISTOLOCHIACEAE</strong></td>
<td><em>Asarum canadense</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Wild Ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Hexastylis virginica</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Coltsfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLYGONACEAE</strong></td>
<td><em>Polygonum aviculare</em>&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Knotweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Polygonum cuspidatum</em>&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Japanese Knotweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Polygonum hydropiper</em>&lt;sup&gt;N&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Common Smartweed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Polygonum persicaria</em>&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Lady’s Thumb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large Purple Fringed Orchid. Photo by Richard Diener.
Polygonum sagittatum
Polygonum scandens
Polygonum scandens
Polygonum virginianum
Rumex acutusella
Rumex crispus
Rumex obtusifolius

CHENOPODIACEAE
Chenopodium album

AMARANTHACEAE
Amaranthus hybridus

PHYTOLACCACEAE
Phytolacca americana

CARYOPHYLACEAE
Cerastium arvense
Cerastium fontanum
Cerastium glomeratum
Dianthus armeria
Dianthus barbatus
Saponaria officinalis
Silene vulgaris
Stellaria graminea
Stellaria longifolia
Stellaria pubera

NYMPHAEACEAE
Nuphar lutea
Nymphaea odorata

RANUNCULACEAE
Aconitum uncinatum
Actaea pachypoda
Actaea racemosa
Anemone lancifolia
Anemone quinquefolia var. minima
Anemone quinquefolia var. quinquefolia
Anemone virginiana

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
Lamb’s Quarters

AMARANTH FAMILY
Common Pigweed

POKEWEED FAMILY
Pokeweed

PINK FAMILY
Field Chickweed
Common Mouse-Ear Chickweed
Sticky Chickweed
Deptford Pink
Sweet William
Soapwort
Bladder Campion
Lesser Stitchwort
Longleaf Stichwort
Great Chickweed

WATERLILY FAMILY
Cowlily
Fragrant Waterlily

CROWFOOT FAMILY
Blue Monkshood
White Baneberry
Black Snakeroot
Mountain Anemone
Dwarf Anemone
Wood Anemone
Thimbleweed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis$^N$</td>
<td>Wild Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltha palustris$^N$</td>
<td>Marsh Marigold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica nobilis$^N$</td>
<td>Sharp-lobed Hepatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica nobilis$^N$</td>
<td>Round-lobed Hepatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus abortivus$^N$</td>
<td>Kidneyleaf Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus acris$^E$</td>
<td>Tall Buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus allegheniensis$^N$</td>
<td>Allegheny Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus bulbosus$^E$</td>
<td>Bulbous Buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus hispidus$^N$</td>
<td>Hispid Buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus recurvatus$^N$</td>
<td>Hooked Crowfoot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ranunculus repens$^E$</td>
<td>Creeping Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus sceleratus$^N$</td>
<td>Cursed Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalictrum dioicum$^N$</td>
<td>Early Meadowrue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalictrum pubens$^N$</td>
<td>Tall Meadowrue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trautvetteria carolinensis$^N$</td>
<td>Tasslerue</td>
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**BERBERIDACEAE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caulophyllum thalictroides$^N$</td>
<td>Blue Cohosh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podophyllum peltatum$^N$</td>
<td>May-Apple</td>
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**PAPAVERACEAE**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinaria canadensis$^N$</td>
<td>Bloodroot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRASSICACEAE**

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<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliaria petiolata$^E$</td>
<td>Garlic Mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabis canadensis$^N$</td>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris$^E$</td>
<td>Winter Cress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris$^E$</td>
<td>Shepherd’s Purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamine diphylla$^N$</td>
<td>Two-leaved Toothwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamine impatiens$^E$</td>
<td>Bittercress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamine rotundifolia$^N$</td>
<td>Mountain Watercress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesperis matronalis$^E$</td>
<td>Dame’s Rocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium campestre$^E$</td>
<td>Field Cress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium virginicum$^N$</td>
<td>Wild Peppergrass</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DROSERACEAE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drosera rotundifolia$^N$</td>
<td>Sundew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRASSULACEAE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedum ternatum$^N$</td>
<td>Wild Stonecrop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SAXIFRAGACEAE
- *Chrysosplenium americanum* N
- *Heuchera* sp. N
- *Mitella diphylla* N
- *Saxifraga micranthidifolia* N
- *Saxifraga virginiensis* N
- *Tiarella cordifolia* N

### SAXIFRAGE FAMILY
- Golden Saxifrage
- Heuchera
- Bishop’s Cap
- Lettuce Saxifrage
- Early Saxifrage
- Foamflower

### ROSACEAE
- *Agrimonia pubescens* N
- *Aruncus dioicus* N
- *Dalibarda repens* N
- *Fragaria virginiana* N
- *Geum canadense* N
- *Geum rivale* N
- *Geum vernum* N
- *Porteranthus trifoliatus* N
- *Potentilla recta* E
- *Potentilla simplex* N
- *Rubus hispidus* N
- *Rubus odoratus* N
- *Rubus phoenicolaisius* E
- *Rubus tomentosa* E
- *Sanquisorba canadensis* N
- *Sanquisorba minor* E
- *Waldsteinia fragarioides* N

### ROSE FAMILY
- Soft Agrimony
- Goatsbeard
- Star-Violet
- Virginia Strawberry
- White Avens
- Purple Avens
- Spring Avens
- Bowman’s Root
- Upright Cinquefoil
- Common Cinquefoil
- Bristly Dewberry
- Flowering Raspberry
- Wineberry
- Wooly Blackberry
- Burnet
- Garden Burnet
- Barren Strawberry

### FABACEAE
- *Amphicarpaea bracteata* N
- *Apios americana* N
- *Baptisia tinctoria* N
- *Coronilla varia* E
- *Desmodium paniculatum* N
- *Lathyrus odoratus* E
- *Lespedeza* sp. N
- *Lotus corniculatus* E
- *Medicago lupulina* E
- *Medicago sativa* E
- *Melilotus officinalis* E
- *Trifolium aureum* E

### PEA FAMILY
- Hog-Peanut
- Groundnut
- Wild Indigo
- Crown Vetch
- Paniced-Leaf Tick-Trefoil
- Sweet Pea
- Bushclover
- Birdsfoot Trefoil
- Black Medic
- Alfalfa
- Yellow Sweetclover
- Yellow Hop Clover
Trifolium campestre\textsuperscript{E}  
Trifolium pratense\textsuperscript{E}  
Trifolium repens\textsuperscript{E}  
Vicia sativa\textsuperscript{E}  

Low Hop Clover  
Red Clover  
White Clover  
Common Vetch

OXALIDACEAE  
\textit{Oxalis dillenii}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Oxalis montana}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Oxalis stricta}\textsuperscript{N}  

Slender Yellow Wood Sorrel  
White Wood Sorrel  
Yellow Wood Sorrel

GERANIACEAE  
\textit{Geranium maculatum}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Geranium robertianum}\textsuperscript{N}  

Wild Geranium  
Herb Robert

EUPHORBIACEAE  
\textit{Euphorbia cyparissias}\textsuperscript{E}  
\textit{Euphorbia purpurea}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Euphorbia spathulata}\textsuperscript{N}  

Graveyard Weed  
Glade Spurge  
Blunt-leaved Spurge

BALSAMINACEAE  
\textit{Impatiens capensis}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Impatiens pallida}\textsuperscript{N}  

Spotted Touch-me-not  
Pale Touch-me-not

MALVACEAE  
\textit{Malva moschata}\textsuperscript{E}  
\textit{Malva neglecta}\textsuperscript{E}  

Musk Mallow  
Common Mallow

CLUSIACEAE  
\textit{Hypericum perforatum}\textsuperscript{E}  
\textit{Hypericum punctatum}\textsuperscript{N}  

Common St. John’s-Wort  
Dotted St. John’s-Wort

VIOLACEAE  
\textit{Viola canadensis}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola cucullata}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola hastata}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola rotundifolia}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola sagittata}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola sororia}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola striata}\textsuperscript{N}  
\textit{Viola \times primulifolia}\textsuperscript{N}  

Canada Violet  
Marsh Blue Violet  
Halberd-Leaf Yellow Violet  
Roundleaf Violet  
Arrowleaf Violet  
Common Blue Violet  
Striped Violet  
Primrose-Leaf Violet
ONAGRACEAE
*Circaea lutetiana*\(^N\)

*Oenothera perennis*\(^N\)

EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY
Intermediate Enchanter’s-Nightshade
Sundrops

ARALIACEAE
*Aralia nudicaulis*\(^N\)
*Aralia racemosa*\(^N\)

GINSENG FAMILY
Wild Sarsaparilla
American Spikenard

APIACEAE
*Aegopodium podagraria*\(^E\)
*Angelica atropurpurea*\(^N\)
*Angelica triquinata*\(^N\)
*Cicuta maculata*\(^N\)
*Conium maculatum*\(^E\)
*Cryptotaenia canadensis*\(^N\)
*Daucus carota*\(^E\)
*Heracleum maximum*\(^N\)
*Hydrocotyle sp.*\(^N\)
*Osmorhiza claytonii*\(^N\)
*Osmorhiza longistyli*\(^N\)
*Pastinaca sativa*\(^E\)
*Peucedanum ostruthium*\(^E\)
*Sanicula canadensis*\(^N\)
*Sanicula odorata*\(^N\)
*Sanicle trifoliata*\(^N\)
*Taenidia integerrima*\(^N\)
*Taenidia montana*\(^N\)
*Thaspium trifoliatum*\(^N\)
*Zizia aptera*\(^N\)
*Zizia aurea*\(^N\)

CARROT FAMILY
Goutweed
Purple Angelica
Filmy Angelica
Water Hemlock
Poison Hemlock
Honewort
Queen Anne’s Lace
Cow Parsnip
Water-Pennywort
Hairy Sweet Cicely
Smooth Sweet Cicely
Parsnip
Masterwort
Black Snakeroot
Clustered Snakeroot
Trifoliate Snakeroot
Yellow Pimpernel
Mountain Pimpernel
Woodland Meadow-Parsnip
Golden Alexanders
Golden Alexanders

MONOTROPACEAE
*Monotropa uniflora*\(^N\)

INDIAN PIPE FAMILY
Indian Pipe

PRIMULACEAE
*Lysimachia ciliata*\(^N\)
*Lysimachia nummularia*\(^E\)
*Lysimachia quadrifolia*\(^N\)
*Trientalis borealis*\(^N\)

PRIMROSE FAMILY
Fringed Loosestrife
Moneywort
Whorled Loosestrife
Star Flower
APOCYNACEAE
   Apocynum androsaemifolium\textsuperscript{N}
   Apocynum cannabinum\textsuperscript{N}
   Vinca minor\textsuperscript{E}

DOGBANE FAMILY
   Spreading Dogbane
   Indian Hemp
   Periwinkle

ASCLEPIADACEAE
   Asclepias exaltata\textsuperscript{N}
   Asclepias quadrifolia\textsuperscript{N}
   Asclepias syriaca\textsuperscript{N}

MILKWEED FAMILY
   Poke Milkweed
   Four-leaved Milkweed
   Common Milkweed

CONVOLVULACEAE
   Calystegia sepium\textsuperscript{E}

MORNING-GLORY FAMILY
   Hedge Bindweed

CUSCUTACEAE
   Cuscuta sp.\textsuperscript{N}

DODDER FAMILY
   Dodder

POLEMONIACEAE
   Phlox divaricata\textsuperscript{N}
   Phlox maculata\textsuperscript{N}
   Polemonium reptans\textsuperscript{N}

POLONIUM FAMILY
   Wild Blue Phlox
   Wild Sweet William
   Greek Valerian

HYDROPHYLLACEAE
   Hydrophyllum canadense\textsuperscript{N}
   Hydrophyllum virginianum\textsuperscript{N}

WATERLEAF FAMILY
   Broad-leaved Waterleaf
   Virginia Waterleaf

BORAGINACEAE
   Cynoglossum virginianum\textsuperscript{N}
   Echium vulgare\textsuperscript{E}
   Myosotis scorpioides\textsuperscript{E}

BORAGE FAMILY
   Wild Comfrey
   Viper’s Bugloss
   Forget-me-not

VERBENACEAE
   Phryma leptostachya\textsuperscript{N}

VERVAIN FAMILY
   Lopseed

LAMIACEAE
   Ajuga reptans\textsuperscript{E}
   Blephilia hirsuta\textsuperscript{N}
   Clinopodium vulgare\textsuperscript{N}
   Collinsonia canadensis\textsuperscript{N}
   Glechoma hederacea\textsuperscript{E}
   Hedeoma pulegioides\textsuperscript{N}
   Leonurus cardiaca\textsuperscript{E}

MINT FAMILY
   Blue Bugle
   Hairy Woodmint
   Field Basil
   Richweed
   Ground-Ivy
   American Pennyroyal
   Motherwort
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus/Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOLANACEAE</td>
<td>Physalis alkekengi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physalis heterophylla</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solanum carolinense</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCROPHULARIACEAE</td>
<td>Melampyrum lineare</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedicularis canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penstemon digitalis</td>
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<td>Verbascum blattaria</td>
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<td>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</td>
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<td>Veronica persica</td>
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<td>OROBANCHACEAE</td>
<td>Conopholis americana</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epifagus virginiana</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Utricularia gibba</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIGHTSHADE FAMILY</td>
<td>Chinese Lantern</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Villous Ground-Cherry</td>
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<td>Horse Nettle</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIGWORT FAMILY</td>
<td>Cow-Wheat</td>
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<td>Common Lousewort</td>
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<td>Foxglove Beardtongue</td>
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<td>Smooth Beardtongue</td>
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<td>Moth Mullein</td>
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<td>Great Mullein</td>
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<td>American Brooklime</td>
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<td>Water Speedwell</td>
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<td>Corn Speedwell</td>
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<td>Common Speedwell</td>
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<td>Purslane Speedwell</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird’s-Eye</td>
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<td>Field Speedwell</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thyme-leaved Speedwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>BROOMRAPE FAMILY</td>
<td>Cancerroot</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beechdrops</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLADDERWORT FAMILY</td>
<td>Humped Bladderwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANTAIN FAMILY</td>
<td>Narrow-Leaf Plantain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RUBIACEAE

- *Plantago major*<sup>E</sup>  
  Great Plantain
- *Plantago rugelii*<sup>N</sup>  
  Common Plantain

### MADDER FAMILY

- *Galium aparine*<sup>N</sup>  
  Common Bedstraw
- *Galium circæanzs*<sup>N</sup>  
  Wild Liquorice
- *Galium latifolium*<sup>N</sup>  
  Purple Bedstraw
- *Galium mollugo*<sup>E</sup>  
  White Bedstraw
- *Galium triflorum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Sweet-scented Bedstraw
- *Houstonia caerulea*<sup>N</sup>  
  Bluets
- *Houstonia longifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
  Summer Bluets
- *Houstonia serpyllifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
  Thyme-leaved Bluets

### DIPSACACEAE

- *Dipsacus fullonum*<sup>E</sup>  
  Common Teasel

### ASTERACEAE

- *Achillea millefolium*<sup>E</sup>  
  Common Yarrow
- *Ageratina altissima*<sup>N</sup>  
  Wild Snakeroot
- *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
  Common Ragweed
- *Ambrosia trifida*<sup>N</sup>  
  Giant Ragweed
- *Antennaria plantaginifolia*<sup>N</sup>  
  Pussytoes
- *Antennaria virginica*<sup>N</sup>  
  Shalebarren Pussytoes
- *Arctium minus*<sup>E</sup>  
  Common Burdock
- *Arnoglossum atriplicifolium*<sup>N</sup>  
  Pale Indian Plantain
- *Bidens bipinnata*<sup>N</sup>  
  Spanish Needles
- *Centaurea biebersteinii*<sup>N</sup>  
  Spotted Knapweed
- *Centaurea nigra*<sup>E</sup>  
  Black Knapweed
- *Chichorium intybus*<sup>E</sup>  
  Chicory
- *Cirsium arvense*<sup>E</sup>  
  Canada Thistle
- *Cirsium discolor*<sup>N</sup>  
  Field Thistle
- *Cirsium pumilum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Bull Thistle
- *Cirsium vulgare*<sup>E</sup>  
  Common Thistle
- *Erigeron annuus*<sup>N</sup>  
  White-Top
- *Erigeron philadelphicus*<sup>N</sup>  
  Philadelphia Fleabane
- *Erigeron pulchellus*<sup>N</sup>  
  Robin’s Plantain
- *Eupatorium fistulosum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Common Joe-Pye Weed
- *Eupatorium maculatum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Mottled Joe-Pye Weed
- *Eupatorium perfoliatum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Boneset
- *Eupatorium purpureum*<sup>N</sup>  
  Sweet Joe-Pye Weed
- *Eurybia divaricata*<sup>N</sup>  
  White Wood Aster
Galinsoga quadriradiata \(^E\)
Helianthus decapetalus \(^N\)
Helianthus mollis \(I\)
Hieracium pilosella \(^E\)
Hieracium venosum \(^N\)
Hieracium x floribundum \(^E\)
Inula helenium \(^N\)
Krigia biflora \(^N\)
Lactuca biennis \(^N\)
Lactuca canadensis \(^N\)
Lactuca serriola \(^E\)
Lapsana communis \(^E\)
Leucanthemum vulgare \(^E\)
Llonactis linariifolius \(^N\)
Marshallia grandiflora \(^N\)
Matricaria discoidea \(I\)
Ocleomena acuminata \(^N\)
Packera aurea \(^N\)
Prenanthes trifoliolata \(^N\)
Pyrrhopappus carolinianus \(A\)
Rudbeckia hirta \(^N\)
Rudbeckia laciniata \(^N\)
Smallanthus uvedalius \(^N\)
Solidago rugosa \(^N\)
Solidago uliginosa \(^N\)
Sonchus asper \(^E\)
Symphyotrichum prenanthoides \(^N\)
Symphyotrichum puniceum \(^N\)
Taraxacum officinale \(^E\)
Tussilago farfara \(^E\)
Verbesina alternifolia \(^N\)
Vernonia noveboracensis \(^N\)

Raceweed
Thinleaved Sunflower
Gray Sunflower
Mouse-Ear Hawkweed
Rattlesnake-Weed
Smooth Hawkweed
Elecampane
Cynthia
Tall Blue Lettuce
Horse-Weed
Prickly Lettuce
Nipplewort
Ox-Eye Daisy
Stiff Aster
Barbara’s Buttons
Pineapple Weed
Mountain Aster
Golden Groundsel
Lion’s Foot
False Dandelion
Black-Eyed Susan
Tall Coneflower
Yellow Flowered Leafcup
Wrinkled-Leaf Goldenrod
Bog Goldenrod
Spiny Sow Thistle
Crooked-Stem Aster
Purple-Stem Aster
Common Dandelion
Coltsfoot
Wing-Stem
New York Ironweed

Trees and Shrubs

TAXACEAE
Taxus canadensis \(^N\)

YEW FAMILY
American Yew

PINACEAE
Picea abies \(I\)
Picea rubens \(^N\)

PINE FAMILY
Norway Spruce
Red Spruce
**CUPRESSACEAE**
*Juniperus virginiana* N

**RED CEDAR FAMILY**
Red Cedar

**SALICACEAE**
*Populus alba* E
*Populus grandidentata* N
*Populus tremuloides* N
*Populus x jackii* N
*Salix discolor* N
*Salix interior* N
*Salix nigra* N
*Salix sericea* N
*Salix x pendulina* E

**WILLOW FAMILY**
White Poplar
Bigtooth Aspen
Quaking Aspen
Balm of Gilead
Glaucous Willow
Sandbar Willow
Black Willow
Silky Willow
Weeping Willow

**JUGLANDACEAE**
*Carya alba* N
*Carya cordiformis* N
*Carya glabra* N
*Carya ovata* N
*Juglans cinerea* N
*Juglans nigra* N

**WALNUT FAMILY**
Mockernut Hickory
Bitternut Hickory
Pignut Hickory
Shagbark Hickory
Butternut
Black Walnut

**BETULACEAE**
*Alnus glutinosa* E
*Alnus incana* N
*Betula alleghaniensis* N
*Betula lenta* N
*Carpinus caroliniana* N
*Corylus cornuta* N

**HAZEL FAMILY**
Black Alder
Speckled Alder
Yellow Birch
Black Birch
American Hornbeam
Beaked Hazlenut

**FAGACEAE**
*Castanea dentata* N

**BEECH FAMILY**
Chestnut
Fagus grandifolia
Quercus alba
Quercus coccinea
Quercus ilicifolia
Quercus palustris
Quercus prinus
Quercus rubra
Quercus velutina

American Beech
White Oak
Scarlet Oak
Scrub Oak
Pin Oak
Chestnut Oak
Red Oak
Black Oak

ULMACEAE
Celtis occidentalis
Ulmus rubra

ELM FAMILY
Hackberry
Slippery Elm

MENISPERMACEAE
Menispermum canadense

MOONSEED FAMILY
Canada Moonseed

MAGNOLIACEAE
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Magnolia fraseri
Magnolia tripetala

MAGNOLIA FAMILY
Yellow-Poplar
Cucumber Magnolia
Mountain Magnolia
Umbrella Magnolia

ANNONACEAE
Asimina triloba

CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY
Pawpaw

LAURACEAE
Lindera benzoin
Sassafras albidum

LAUREL FAMILY
Spicebush
Sassafras

HYDRANGEACEAE
Deutzia scabra
Hydrangea arborescens
Philadelphus inodorus

HYDRANGEA FAMILY
Fuzzy Pride-of-Rochester
Wild Hydrangea
Appalachian Mock-Orange

GROSSULARIACEAE
Ribes cynosbati
Ribes rotundifolium

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY
Prickly Gooseberry
Smooth Gooseberry

HAMAMELIDACEAE
Hamamelis virginiana

WITCH HAZEL FAMILY
Witch-Hazel
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<td>Wild Black Cherry</td>
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<td>Choke Cherry</td>
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<td>Pasture Rose</td>
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<td>Broadleaf Meadowsweet</td>
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<td>PEA FAMILY</td>
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<td>Tree-of-Heaven</td>
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<td>Staghorn Sumac</td>
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<td>Long-stalked Holly</td>
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<td>Winterberry Holly</td>
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<td>STAFFTREE FAMILY</td>
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**THE REDSTART — JANUARY, 2007**
ACERACEAE

Acer negundo var. negundo
Acer pensylvanicum
Acer platanoides
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharinum
Acer saccharum
Acer spicatum

HIPPOCASTANACEAE

Aesculus hippocastanum

TILIACEAE

Tilia americana

CLUSIACEAE

Hypericum densiflorum
Hypericum prolificum

ELAEAGNACEAE

Elaeagnus umbellata

ARALIACEAE

Aralia spinosa

CORNACEAE

Cornus alternifolia
Cornus amomum
Cornus canadensis
Cornus florida
Cornus racemosa
Nyssa sylvatica

ERICACEAE

Epigaea repens
Gaultheria hispidula
Gaultheria procumbens
Kalmia latifolia
Menziesia pilosa
Oxydendrum arboreum
Rhododendron calendulaceum

MAPLE FAMILY

Boxelder
Striped Maple
Norway Maple
Red Maple
Silver Maple
Sugar Maple
Mountain Maple

BUCKEYE FAMILY

Horse-Chestnut

LINDEN FAMILY

Basswood

ST. JOHN’SWORT FAMILY

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

OLEASTER FAMILY

Autumn Olive

GINSENG FAMILY

Hercules’ Club

DOGWOOD FAMILY

Alternate-leaved Dogwood
Kinnikinnik
Bunchberry
Flowering Dogwood
Panicled Dogwood
Sour Gum

HEATH FAMILY

Trailing Arbutus
Creeping Snowberry
Teaberry
Mountain Laurel
Allegheny Menziesla
Sourwood
Flame Azalea
Rhododendron maximum
Rhododendron prinophyllum
Vaccinium erythrocarpum
Vaccinium pallidum
Vaccinium stamineum

EBENACEAE
Diospyros virginiana

OLEACEAE
Forsythia suspensa
Fraxinus americana

BIGNONIACEAE
Catalpa bignonioides

RUBIACEAE
Mitchella repens

CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Lonicera canadensis
Lonicera tatarica
Sambucus nigra
Sambucus racemosa
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum lantanoides
Viburnum nudum
Viburnum prunifolium
Viburnum recognitum

WOODY VINES

SMILACACEAE
Smilax herbacea
Smilax rotundifolia
Smilax tamnoides

DIOSCOREACEAE
Dioscorea quaternata
Dioscorea villosa

EBONY FAMILY
Persimmon

OLIVE FAMILY
Forsythia
White Ash

BIGNONIA FAMILY
Common Catalpa

MADDER FAMILY
Partridge Berry

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY
Fly Honeysuckle
Tartarian Honeysuckle
Black Elderberry
Red Elderberry
Maple-Leaf Viburnum
Hobblebush
Wild Raisin
Black Haw
Smooth Arrowwood

GREENBRIER FAMILY
Carion Flower
Common Greenbrier
Hispid Greenbrier

YAM FAMILY
Four-leaved Wild Yam
Wild Yam
<table>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<td>Eastern Poison Ivy</td>
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<td>Climbing Bittersweet</td>
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<td>Vitis rotundifolia&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Muscadine</td>
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<td>English Ivy</td>
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<td>SOLANACEAE</td>
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<td>Japanese Honeysuckle</td>
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References


4260 Village Dr., Apt. 117
Kissimmee, FL 34746
# The 2009 Foray Weather, Randolph County, West Virginia

Beverly Triplett

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Precipitation</th>
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<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>55°F</td>
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<td>Sunny</td>
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<td></td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>73°F</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>75°F</td>
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<td>June 15</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
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<td>noon</td>
<td>78°F</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>79°F</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>58°F</td>
<td>0.01 in.</td>
<td>Trace of rain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>75°F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>74°F</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>62°F</td>
<td>1.5 in.</td>
<td>Heavy rain from 5 a.m. until 9 a.m. No early morning BBS runs possible because of rain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>70°F</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>75°F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>70°F</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>75°F</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>80°F</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>63°F</td>
<td>0.17 in.</td>
<td>Light rain between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>69°F</td>
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<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>83°F</td>
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<td>June 20</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
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<td>0.46 in.</td>
<td>Rain between 6 a.m. and noon, heaviest from 9-10 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>noon</td>
<td>75°F</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td>79°F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1198 Fledderjohn Rd.  
Charleston, WV 25314
Chan Robbins relaxes after a day in the field. Photo by James Triplet.
The 2009 Foray Participants


*scholarship

Foray scholarship participants. Photo by John Jacobs.
Two Books About One of the Best Birders Ever:
Phoebe Snetsinger


Probably the best lister ever was Phoebe Snetsinger, a housewife from St. Louis, Missouri. She was a good housewife, but frustrated. She had wanted to be a scientist, but females rarely became scientists in the 1950s. So instead she married and raised four children. When she was 34 and the children were in school, she had a few hours to herself, and a neighbor took her birding. The first bird she saw was a Blackburnian Warbler and she was hooked. Two books, *Birding On Borrowed Time* and *Life List* chronicle this amazing woman’s life and transformation from housewife to the world’s top birder.

After several years, she became a serious and competent birder. She had been on a few birding trips and had a life list of about 1,900. She was 49 in 1981 when her cancer was detected, and the medical world gave her one year to live. She said if she only had a year left she was going to do the one thing that gave her the most pleasure. So, for the next 18 years she birded. With her scientific mind, talent, physical abilities, and unlimited income, she became the top lister ever. The money came from her father who founded and owned the sixth largest advertising firm in the country. Phoebe’s work ethic may have come from her father as well. She kept detailed notes of every bird she saw. Field guide authors and scientists studying rare species have used her notes. She didn’t die of cancer. It came back a couple of times, but she beat it every time. She went on about 100 birding trips to every part of the world. Eventually, she was gone as much as eight months a year, and when she was home, she spent most of her time updating her notes and planning the next trip. Therefore, Phoebe Snetsinger became the first person to ever reach a life list of over 8,000 bird species. She also saw at least one of every bird family and over 2,000 genera. But there was a cost. While on bird trips she was assaulted and raped, shipwrecked, experienced earthquakes, political upheavals, and finally, died in a bus wreck.

These two books tell her whole story. *Birding on Borrowed Time* is her memoir about how she became the top lister. It was almost finished when she died and was finished by her children. The book is full of beautiful bird drawings and paintings by H. Douglas Pratt. A foldout map of the world shows how many times Phoebe visited each country. That map will make most birders, and I think, most people, envious. *Life List*, a biography of Phoebe by Olivia Gentile, covers Phoebe’s birding, but from a
different perspective. It includes the effect this type of obsession has on a person and a family.

Some years ago I was talking to a fellow birder about our life lists when she told me that her husband didn’t keep a list. At that he said, “Of course not. I have had the thrill of seeing a species for the first time, several times.” So I guess there may be a reason for not keeping a life list.

Greg Eddy
Field Notes
Summer Season
June 2009 through August 2009

James Triplett and Beverly Triplett

The summer weather in West Virginia was average according to the data from the Cornell University Climate Center. The average temperature for the state for the summer period was 69.3° F and the average precipitation was 12.13 inches. The precipitation amounts were 92% of normal, according to the Northeast Regional Climate Center of Cornell University. The average temperatures were slightly lower, a -0.8° F departure from normal.

The following field notes were gathered from the National Audubon Society sponsored West Virginia Bird Listserv; field notes from the Brooks Bird Club Foray at Camp Pioneer, at Beverly in Randolph County from June 13 to June 20; and from field notes submitted to the editor by phone, e-mail, and regular mail. The full content of the notes submitted by the contributors of the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following Web site: www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html. Birders from 32 out of 55 West Virginia counties reported their bird sightings on the WV Listserv during the summer season. If some commonly seen summer season birds were not mentioned in this report, it is not because they were not seen. Certain species of birds were not reported to the editors or posted on the listserv. Details of sightings during the Brooks Bird Club Foray (BBCF) held in Randolph County in 2009 are found in the Foray articles elsewhere in this issue of The Redstart.

James Phillips notified the editors that his report of a Great Blue Heron being a late sighting on October 14, 2008, should have been listed as a Green Heron. This was reported in the Fall 2008 Field Notes in the April 2009 edition of The Redstart, 76(2).

Ducks, Swans, and Geese—Canada Geese, Wood Ducks, and Mallards were regularly mentioned over the entire state. Elliot Kirschbaum reported a seasonally late female Gadwall along with two Mallards on a pond near the Home Depot in Ranson, Jefferson County, on June 8. American Black Ducks were noted by Gary Felton in August in Preston County, and by the Mountwood Bird Club, Wood County. Gary Rankin found a dozen Blue-winged Teals at the Fish Hatchery Ponds at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Cabell County, on August 19. On the same date, Terry Bronson spotted a nonbreeding male Blue-winged Teal on a pond on Route 26 in Preston County. In Preston County, Gary Felton had a Ring-necked Duck on a pond from July into the fall. The bird changed from juvenile plumage to breeding plumage between July and the fall months. Hooded Mergansers were spotted in four counties. On June 27, Robert Tallman found a female Hooded Merganser with 6 little ones in
the beaver pond across from Falls of Hills Creek along WV Rt. 39. Derek Courtney spotted a juvenile **Hooded Merganser** along the Cheat Lake Trail on August 5. Casey Rucker reported that Mike Powell of the Nature Conservancy in Tucker County took a photo of 2 female **Common Mergansers** with 15 chicks at the Smoke Hole in Pendleton County around July 8. [See Rucker, 2009. Photographic evidence of Common Merganser breeding in West Virginia. *The Redstart*, 76(4), 119-120.] Matthew Orsie saw a male **Ruddy Duck** in Jefferson County on July 25. Orsie said this was the first **Ruddy Duck** he had seen in the state during July.

**Northern Bobwhite**—Matthew Orsie made a single report of a **Bobwhite** on June 25th in Berkeley County.

**Pheasants, Grouse, and Turkeys**—**Ringed-necked Pheasants** were recorded during BBC Foray in June. **Ruffed Grouse** were sighted in Cabell County (TI, 6/22), Hardy County (MO, 7/3), Randolph County (BBCF, 6/15), and Wood County (KCa, 6/25). **Wild Turkeys** were commonly noted in the state. In Putnam County Cynthia Ellis reported that on June 17, “As I was hanging clothes on the line, a turkey ran past me, about 10 yards away.”

**Loons, Grebes**—Terry Bronson spotted an immature **Common Loon** flying, then landing, on Tygart Lake, Taylor County, on June 21. Hullet Good found a **Pied-billed Grebe** on the pond at Coonskin Park on August 23.

**Cormorants**—**Double-crested Cormorants** were observed in three counties: Mason (DP, 8/29), Summers (JJP, 8/31), and Wetzel (WJ, 8/5).

**Bitterns, Herons, Egrets**—Steve Gillespie got a good look at a **Least Bittern** on August 12 in Putnam County. **Great Blue Herons** and **Great Egrets** were commonly noted throughout the state. Robert Dean had a “great day for herons” on July 25 at Stauffer’s Marsh, Berkeley County. Dean and several other birders saw a **Great Blue Heron**, **Little Blue Heron**, **Tri-colored Heron**, and a **Green Heron** at the marsh. **Green Herons** were observed in most areas of the state. Two sightings of **Black-crowned Night Herons** were noted on July 29 in Mason County (WA) and in Summers County (JJP).

**White Ibis**—Robert Tallman said that Walt Kordek photographed an immature **White Ibis** along the Buckhannon River, Upshur County, during the July 19 weekend.

**Vultures**—**Black Vultures** and **Turkey Vultures** were abundant during the summer period.

**Accipitridae**—**Ospreys** were seen in many areas of the state during the summer period. **Osprey nests** were observed in Huntington, on the 17th St. Bridge, Cabell County (GR, 7/26); and in Wood County at the Bellville Dam (2 chicks); at Muskingham Island (2 chicks); Walker Lane (2 chicks); and at Neale Island, Willow Island, and Grandview Island (RJE, 6/22, 8/27). On June 6, John Taylor saw a little **Bald Eagle** eaglet in the nest at Tygart Lake, Barbour County. Other **Bald Eagles** were noted in several areas around the state. **Northern Harriers** were seen in Preston County on August 15 by Gary Felton and by Robert Tallman, in Randolph County,
on August 24. Sharp-shinned Hawks, Cooper’s Hawks, Red-Shouldered Hawks, Broad-winged Hawks, and Red-tailed Hawks were seen in many areas during the period. On June 10, Bruni Haydl described an encounter with a Red-shouldered Hawk. On the first day, the hawk was trying to get squirrel remains from the middle of a road, and Haydl removed the remains to the roadside to prevent the hawk from being hit by a car. On the second day, the hawk flew up with the remains of another animal. Haydl thought a “Hawk Crossing” sign might be needed! The Mountwood Bird Club, Wood County, saw lots of Red-tailed Hawks during the summer, including two that were very light. Jeanette Esker said they looked like pictures of the Krider’s variant in field guides and were apparently adults with only a bit of red in their tails.

**Falcons**—American Kestrels were noted in several counties. Casey Rucker had a good look at a group of Merlins in Tucker County on July 30. Included were a female, two juveniles, and a male. Rucker believes this was a breeding record, and that the numbers of Merlins are increasing. [See Rucker, 2009. Possible breeding record for Merlins in West Virginia. *The Restart*, 76(4), 121-122.] Peregrine Falcons nested again under the Parkersburg-Belpre Bridge in Wood County, according to Jeanette Esker. A chick was seen in May, 2 adults but no chick were seen in June, and another chick was spotted in July on the decking under the bridge. There were no further sightings of a chick but 2 adults were seen later. During the summer, Peregrine Falcons continued to be seen (JBT) around the I-64 Fort Hill Bridge in Charleston, Kanawha County. As the state begins to repaint that bridge, the editors believe that the falcons will probably be disturbed and move elsewhere.

**Coots**—Wilma Jarrell spotted one American Coot at Proctor, Wetzel County, on August 5.

**Plovers, Killdeer**—In Mason County, Wendell Argabrite and Gary Rankin spotted an American Golden Plover on August 19 at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam area. Argabrite reported a Semipalmated Plover on July 29 in the same area. Killdeer were observed in most every area of the state this summer.

**American Avocets**—Steve Gillespie found 3 American Avocets at Sutton Lake near the dam on July 23. Gary Rankin and Wendell Argabrite saw 2 American Avocets at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, on August 19.

**Sandpipers**—The following Sandpipers were observed this summer in counties as noted: Greater Yellowlegs—Brooke (7/15, JLC), Cabell (7/19, DP), Mason (7/25, WA); Lesser Yellowlegs—Berkley (7/25, MO), Cabell (7/19, DP), Mason (7/26, DP); Solitary Sandpipers—Berkley (7/29, RD), Jefferson (7/24, MO), Kanawha (8/23, HG), Marion (7/25, JH), Mason (7/26, DP), Pocahontas (8/15, DP); Willet—Mason (8/19, GR); Spotted Sandpipers—Berkley (7/19, MO), Greenbrier (8/21, JBT), Jefferson (7/11, MO), Kanawha (7/18, HG), Marion (7/25, JH), Mason (7/20, SA), Monongalia (7/9, TB); Upland Sandpiper—Preston (8/15, GF), Ruddy Turnstone—Mason (7/29, DP); Sanderling—Mason (8/31, WA); Semipalmated Sandpipers—Berkley (6/3, MO), Jefferson (7/11, MO), Mason (7/20 SA), Preston (8/15, GF), Wood 8/27, (MBC); Western Sandpiper—Mason
(8/31, WA); **Least Sandpiper**—Berkley (7/19, MO), Jefferson (7/11, MO), Mason (7/20, SA), Preston (8/15, GF); **Baird’s Sandpiper**—Mason (8/19, GR), Pocahontas (8/15, DP) Wood (8/27, MBC); **Pectoral Sandpiper**—Jefferson (8/23, MO), Mason (7/25, WA); **Stilt Sandpiper**—Mason (7/29, WA); **Short-billed Dowitcher**—Jefferson (7/26, RH), Mason (8/19, GR), **Wilson’s Snipe**—Preston (7/10, TB); and **Red-necked Phalarope**—Preston (8/15, GF).

**Gulls and Terns**—A juvenile **Bonaparte’s Gull** was spotted by Wilma Jarrell, Wetzel County, on August 31 swimming with some Mallards above Hannibal Locks and Dam. Matthew Orsie saw a **Ring-billed Gull** flying over a parking lot in Charles Town, Jefferson County. Orsie said this was the first time he had seen this gull in West Virginia during the month of June. David Patick noted a **Herring Gull** around the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam on July 26. Wendell Argabrite spotted a **Forster’s Tern** in Mason County on July 24. **Black Terns** were noted by Matthew Orsie (8/14, Berkeley County) and by Gary Rankin (8/19, Mason County).

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

**Cuckoos**—**Black-billed Cuckoo** and **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** were noted in many areas during the summer.

**Owls**—Patty Morrison saw two **Barn Owls** near her residence in Belleville several times during July and August. **Eastern Screech-Owls** were noted in Greenbrier County (8/21, JBT), Hardy County (7/3, MO), Putnam County (8/12, CE), and Randolph County (6/15, BBCF). A **Great Horned Owl** and a **Northern Saw-whet Owl** were seen in Randolph County during the BBC Foray in mid-June. **Barred Owls** were seen in four counties: Clay (6/2, HG), Preston (7/17 TB), Putnam (8/12, CE), and Randolph (6/15, BBCF).

**Nighthawks, Whip-poor-wills**—Common **Nighthawks** were observed in most areas during the summer season. Cynthia Ellis, Putnam County, noted a **Whip-poor-will** calling at 10 p.m. on June 7 near her home. Two other reports of **Whip-poor-wills** calling were at the BBC Foray in Randolph County in June and in Wood County on July 15 by Kevin Campbell.

**Chimney Swifts** were recorded in many areas in the state.

**Hummingbirds**—**Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** were recorded in most counties and seemed to be more numerous this summer than in recent years, according to several birders. Constance Bergmark and three other folks got a very good look at a **Rufous Hummingbird** at her feeders on July 18. The bird visited for about an hour.

**Belted Kingfishers** were common throughout the state.

**Woodpeckers**—All seven species of Woodpeckers were sighted this season. *Breeding pairs* of **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were observed by the following birders in several regions: Scott Wilkinson, in Harper’s Ferry, Jefferson County; Bob Summers and Margaret Straley, near Spencer, Roane County; and Casey Rucker, Canaan Valley, Tucker County. **Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy, Northern Flicker**, and **Pileated Woodpeckers** were spotted in most areas during the summer. The BBC Foray
in Randolph County had several reports of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers in June.

Flycatchers—Nine species of Flycatchers were noted during the summer season. Gary Felton saw an Olive-sided Flycatcher on August 15 in Preston County. Commonly noted flycatchers included the Eastern Wood-Pewee, Acadian, Willow, Eastern Phoebe, Great Crested Flycatcher, and Eastern Kingbird. Those reported in fewer areas were the Alder Flycatcher, seen in Randolph County by Robert Tallman on June 2, and the Least Flycatcher, observed by LeJay Graffious in Pocahontas County on June 1, and by the BBC Foray in Randolph County in June. On June 25, Ron Perrone, of the Three Rivers Avian Center, in Summers County, told of using wild Eastern Phoebes as “volunteers” to raise abandoned young Phoebes. See the full text of this interesting story at www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html.

Loggerhead Shrikes—Matthew Orsie received a report from Robert Hilton about the sighting of a Loggerhead Shrike in Jefferson County on July 25. William Tolin noted a Loggerhead Shrike on the old Cass Road near Greenbank in Pocahontas County on August 28.

Vireos—Five species of vireos were widespread in the reporting areas, including White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, and Red-eyed Vireo.

Crows, Jays, and Ravens—American Crows, Blue Jays, and Common Ravens were abundant. Matthew Orsie noted a Fish Crow on June 25 in Jefferson County.

Larks—On July 26, Rob Hilton observed a young Horned Lark closely following two adults in Jefferson County, near Washington High School.

Swallows—Five species of Swallows were recorded in the summer period. Dave and Claire Rieger estimated that between 10,000 to 20,000 Purple Martins were concentrated over a single residential block in Huntington, Cabell County, on August 4, around 8:30 p.m. Hullet Good reported that Barn Swallows and Cliff Swallows nested again under the Elk River Bridge at Big Chimney this summer. Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, Cliff Swallows, and Barn Swallows were noted in most areas of the state.

Chickadees, Titmice—Carolina Chickadees, Black-capped Chickadees, and Tufted Titmouse were observed and seen nesting in numerous areas during the summer period. Casey Rucker had a Tufted Titmouse fly into his house through his dog-torn screen door. Rucker said, “Luckily I was able to coax the little guy out without any harm other than the emotional trauma.”

Nuthatches and Creepers—Red-Breasted and White-Breasted Nuthatches were seen in many areas of the state. Brown Creepers were noted in three counties: Pocahontas (6/1, LeJ), Preston (7/17, TB), and Randolph (6/15, BBCF).

Wrens—Carolina and House Wrens were commonly sighted and were nesting during the summer period. Winter Wrens were noted in four counties: Grant (6/8, DMi), Pendleton (6/28, MO), Randolph (6/15, BBCF), and Tucker (6/2, DMi).

Kinglets and Gnatcatchers—Golden-crowned Kinglets were observed during
the BBC Foray in Randolph County in mid June. **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** increased from 3 sightings in 2008 to 14 for 2009.

**Thrushes—**Eastern Bluebirds, Veerys, Swainson’s Thrush, Hermit Thrushes, and **Wood Thrushes** were reported in good numbers in the appropriate habitats for the summer period. Accordingly, the **Swainson’s Thrushes** and **Hermit Thrushes** were in noted in the higher altitudes of the state. **American Robins** were very common throughout the entire state.

**Mockingbirds** and **Thrashers**—During the summer period **Gray Catbirds**, **Northern Mockingbirds**, and **Brown Thrashers** were commonly observed and were observed *nesting in many areas of the state.*

**European Starlings** were very abundant over the entire state.

**Cedar Waxwings** were common and *nesting in Randolph County during BBC Foray in June.* **Cedar Waxwings** were observed in most areas of the state. Hullet Good noted that the **Cedar Waxwings** were not nearly as abundant as usual around his home in the Elk River area of Kanawha County in the summer period.

**Warblers—**Those warblers with five or fewer reported sightings are listed below with the counties and contributors. The warblers listed without contributors were found in six or more counties. The warblers include **Blue-winged, Golden-winged—Randolph (6/15, BBCF); Nashville—Randolph (6/15, BBCF); Northern Parula, Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia, Cape May—Wayne (8/30, DP); Black-throated Blue, Yellow-rumped—Hardy (6/28, MO), Pocahontas (6/4, KA), Randolph (6/15, BBCF), Tucker (6/2, CR); Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Yellow-throated, Pine—Berkley (8/27, MO), Cabell (6/5, TI), Grant (6/8, DMi), Pendleton (6/8, DMi), Wayne (8/30, DP); Prairie, Blackpoll—Kanawha (6/1, RY); Cerulean, Black-and-white, American Redstart, Prothonotary—Jefferson (6/27, MO), Monongalia (6/1, TB); Worm-eating, Swainson’s—Fayette (6/19, MBC), Monongalia (6/1, TB), Preston (6/8, LeJ); Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush—Monongalia (6/16, TB); Louisiana Waterthrush, Mourning—Randolph (6/2, JT), Tucker (6/2, CR); Common Yellowthroat, Hooded, Canada, and Yellow-breasted Chat—Brooke (6/10, JBo), Jefferson (6/27, MO), Mason (7/20, SA), Monongalia (6/8, TB), Putnam (6/14, CE).

**Tanagers—**Scarlet Tanagers were observed in 15 counties. James and Judy Phillips noted the sighting of the orange variant of the **Scarlet Tanager** on July 14 in Pipestem State Park. Hullet Good saw a male **Summer Tanager** on only two days this summer, July 6 and 7, at his home in Kanawha County. Additional sightings of **Summer Tanagers** were noted in the following counties: Richie (6/27, JT), Randolph (6/15, BBCF), Summers (7/14, JJP), and Wayne (8/30, DP).

**Towhees, Sparrows, and Juncos—**The most commonly reported members of the Emberizidae family during the summer season were the following species: Eastern Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and **Song Sparrow**. Less frequently noted species were the **Vesper Sparrow**—Jefferson County (6/25, MO) and Randolph County (6/15 BBCF); **Savannah Sparrows**—Monongalia County (6/8, TB), Preston...
Grasshopper Sparrows—Berkley County (6/25, MO), Brooke County (6/10, JBo), Jefferson County (7/26, RH), Preston County (8/15, GF), and Randolph County (6/15, BBCF); Henslow’s Sparrows—Brooke County (6/10, JBo) and Preston County (6/18, JBo); and Dark-eyed Junco—Pocahontas County, (6/1, LeJ), Preston County (6/1, LeJ), and Randolph County (6/15, BBCF). Gary Felton noted that the Grasshopper Sparrow that he saw in August in Preston County was away from the normal breeding grounds.

Cardinals and allies—Northern Cardinals, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and Indigo Buntings were abundant throughout the state during the summer period. On July 2, Casey Rucker in Tucker County, said, “The first baby Rose-breasted Grosbeak was just being fed ...by its father on my porch railing. There are four pairs of Grosbeaks in my yard this year, one more than last year.” James and Judy Phillips had at least 3 males, a female, and at least 2 different sets of Rose-breasted Grosbeak fledglings. Blue Grosbeaks were reported in five areas. The Mountwood Bird Club had great looks at a male, a female, and a juvenile Blue Grosbeak while birding in Mason and Cabell Counties on August 27. Blue Grosbeaks were also observed by Cynthia Ellis, Putnam County, on July 5; Tom Igou in Cabell County on June 22; Matthew Orsie in Jefferson County on July 20; and Susan Aaron in Mason County on July 20.

Bobolinks, Blackbirds, and allies—Bobolinks were listed in Pocahontas County (6/1, LeJ), Preston County (7/10, TB), and Randolph County (6/15, BBCF). Red-winged Blackbirds, Eastern Meadowlarks, Common Grackles, and Brown-headed Cowbirds were abundant throughout the state. Orchard Orioles and Baltimore Orioles were observed mostly in the months of June and July in 8 counties.

Finches, Siskins, Crossbills, and allies—Four counties listed sightings of Purple Finches: Brooke (7/5, JLC), Monongalia (7/13, TB), Pocahontas (6/4, KA), and Randolph (6/15, BBCF). House Finches were noted in several areas of the state. Red Crossbills and one White-winged Crossbill were seen on June 4 by Kyle Aldinger at the Big Spruce Overlook on the scenic highway in Pocahontas County. Pine Siskins were still lingering in many areas of the state following the huge influx from the winter and spring of 2009. Very abundant this summer around the state were the American Goldfinches.

House Sparrows were common throughout the entire state.

Contributors to the Summer Field Notes—Susan Aaron (SA), Kyle Aldinger (KA), Wendell Argabrite (WA), Jon Benedetti (JB), John Boback (Jbo), Terry Bronson (TB), Brooks Bird Club Foray (BBCF), Kevin Campbell (Kca), James and Louise Casto (JLC), Susanne Coulson (SC), Robert Dean (RD), Cynthia Ellis (CE), Richard and Jeanette Esker (RJE), John Fichtner, Gary Felton (GF), Steve Gillespie (SG), Donny Good (DG), Hullet Good (HG), LeJay Graffious (LeJ), Bruni Haydl (BH), Joe Hildreth (JH), Rob Hilton (RH), Tom Igou (TI), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Sharon Kerns
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