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The Bird List, 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

James Triplett and Beverly Triplett

The 2008 Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at Camp Pocahontas, formerly Camp Thornwood, near Bartow, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, from June 15 through June 22, 2008. Forays have been held at five-year intervals at this site since 1948. The area covered from Camp Pocahontas includes about 700 square miles of mountainous terrain between Cheat Mountain on the west and Allegheny Mountain on the east. Most of the land between lies above 3,000 feet at the top, with Spruce Mountain's summit at 4,860 feet. The altitude varies between 1,800 feet in the valleys to the summit at Spruce Knob. The Foray territory is a circle, with its center at Camp Pocahontas. The circle includes a small portion of the Tygart Valley near Huttonsville, Cheat and Shavers Mountains, the Greenbrier Valley as far south as Cass, Burner and Middle Mountains as far north as Gladys, and the North Fork and South Branch Valleys to Circleville and Harper. The area includes the headwaters of the Tygart, Shavers Fork of Cheat River, the Greenbrier River, and the South Branch of the Potomac River. Most of the area is heavily forested. A nearly virgin stand of red spruce along with northern hardwood forest remains on Shavers Mountain near Gaudineer Knob.

The bird list was compiled from daily contributions to the camp bird checklist poster, comment cards, the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), nest cards, and singing male census reports. Evidence of breeding is indicated by italics in the list that follows.

There were 124 species counted. Night owling was conducted by one group on June 20. The group was rained out within the first hour and returned to camp. No other owling was conducted during the week.

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. Richard Anderson saw *two adults at the Cheat River Bridge with young*. Anderson also filled out a nesting card indicating that *two adults with four goslings were located on Buffalo Lake*. Only two were reported at one stop on the BBS runs. The camp poster checklist indicated that camp participants saw the bird each day at several locations.

Wood Duck—Rare. Frederick and Carol McCullough saw *a female with young at the Bartow sewage treatment pond* on June 15. Kitty Bailey saw the bird downstream from the mouth of the Sinks of Gandy cave on Gandy Creek.

- Mallard**—Uncommon. Only one was listed at one stop on the BBS runs. A. Buckelew reported seeing one on Buffalo Lake. Wilma Jarrell, Scott Emrick, and Janice Emrick reported seeing a hen with young on Rt. 28 near Bartow.
- Common Merganser**—Uncommon. Zachariah, Mariah, Sarah, Rose, and Clifford Fowler along with Christopher Tingley reported three females on East Fork River, near Bartow. As three were seen, the abundance terms would classify this bird as uncommon but the camp participants agreed that the sighting was indeed rare for this time of year.
- Ruffed Grouse**—Uncommon. Frederick McCullough noted that he had seen only one all week. None were seen on the BBS runs, but the bird was reported four days on the camp poster checklist.
- Wild Turkey**—Common. Janice Emrick saw one flying up the road past Lake Buffalo. A. Buckelew and Greg Eddy noted seeing the bird on the Mower Tract on June 16. James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, Thomas Fox, and Janice Emrick saw *a hen with eight chicks on Route 28/10 on June 20*.
- Pied-billed Grebe**—Rare. Jane Whitaker and Reba Hutton spotted the grebe on a farm pond near Bartow at almost dusk on June 18.
- Great Blue Heron**—Rare. Several campers saw the same bird on Buffalo Lake throughout the week. Frederick McCullough saw one on a farm pond near Bartow.
- Green Heron**—Rare. James Triplett, Thomas Fox, Beverly Triplett, and Janice Emrick found one on BBS route 28/10 on June 20. This was the only one that was reported the entire week.
- Black Vulture**—Uncommon. Wilma Jarrell saw four on Back Mountain Road and one on Route 6. James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, John Fichtner, and Martin Tingley saw 10 at Greenbank on June 21.
- Turkey Vulture**—Common. A. Buckelew and Frederick McCullough noted that the species was seen all week by numerous campers.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk**—Rare. Only one was reported on the checklist poster.
- Cooper's Hawk**—Rare. Two were reported, one by A. Buckelew on the morning bird walk in Thornwood, the second on the checklist poster.
- Red-shouldered Hawk**—Common. The bird was reported six days on the checklist poster.
- Broad-winged Hawk**—Common. A. Buckelew noted a pair that flew over camp on June 18. Buckelew also reported that he and others saw several more during the week while exploring the territory. Frederick McCullough reported seeing two during the week. Ryan Tomazin saw three on FR 14 and one on US 250.
- Red-tailed Hawk**—Common. Frederick McCullough noted seeing two during the week. Ryan Tomazin saw three during the week. The bird was reported five days on the checklist poster.
- American Kestrel**—Uncommon. Kenneth Anderson, Thomas Hurley, and R. Ander-

son sighted one on Back Mountain Road. James Triplett and John Fichtner saw a male and a female at Frank Industrial Park. R. Anderson and Thomas Hurley saw one in Frank. Ryan Tomazin saw one at camp and one near Bartow.

American Coot—Rare. Thomas Hurley noted one swimming on a small private pond along Route 92 at Thornwood. Hurley said it entered vegetation along the bank of the pond and vanished from sight. The sighting was on June 20. On June 21 Janice and Scott Emrick and Wilma Jarrell saw the bird on the same pond.

Killdeer—Uncommon. James and Beverly Triplett *reported one nesting at East River Campground June 15*. Janice Emrick saw two on Route 28 near Bartow. A. Buckelew saw a pair on Thornwood Road June 19. Fred McCullough saw four during the week.

Spotted Sandpiper—Rare. Only one was reported all week at Buffalo Lake. A. Buckelew saw it on June 21 and Thomas Hurley and R. Anderson on June 20.

American Woodcock—Uncommon. Three were seen on Route 3 near the battlefield, *one female with two chicks*, by BBS participants with James Triplett and Beverly Triplett.

Rock Pigeon—Uncommon. Three were reported on a BBS route at one stop.

Mourning Dove—Common. A. Buckelew noted a few seen in Thornwood and other areas within the territory.

Black-billed Cuckoo—Rare. Robert Dean and friends saw one in Blister Swamp June 21.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Uncommon. James Triplett et al. reported one on Back Mountain Road June 20 while on a BBS run. Frederick and Carol McCullough found one on Snowy Mountain Road while running a BBS route on June 15.

Great Horned Owl—Rare. Two were reported on the camp poster checklist.

Barred Owl—Uncommon. Two were reported in camp. Frederick and Carol McCullough reported one on a BBS run. Ryan Tomazin also reported the bird on Gaudineer Knob.

Whip-poor-will—Rare. There was only one reported by Frederick and Carol McCullough on Snowy Mountain Road on June 15.

Chimney Swift—Uncommon. A. Buckelew observed the bird at various places during the week.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Uncommon. Frederick McCullough noted seeing only two during the week. Janice Emrick saw one at the bridge in camp.

Belted Kingfisher—Common. One was seen at Buffalo Lake during the week by all that visited the site. Janice and Scott Emrick along with Wilma Jarrell saw three on East Fork River near Durbin.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Uncommon. One was reported on the BBS runs. Others were noted on the checklist poster.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Common. Ryan Tomazin noted seeing six on top of Allegheny Mountain. A. Buckelew reported *adults feeding young in a cavity in*

a Red Maple tree near the campfire circle. Thomas Hurley filled out a nesting card for a nest that he found in Thornwood in a Sugar Maple tree. Hurley saw the adults feeding the young. Sarah Fowler found adults feeding their young in the cavity of a tree in Bartow. There were 13 reported on the BBS runs at 11 stops.

Downy Woodpecker—Uncommon. Two were reported on the BBS runs at two stops.

Hairy Woodpecker—Common. Six were reported at six stops on the BBS runs. The camp checklist poster had it listed seven out of eight days. This is the first Foray at Thornwood since 1973 that the woodpecker has been listed as common. Previously it was listed as uncommon.

Northern Flicker—Common. Richard Anderson discovered a nest in Thornwood in a Red Oak tree. Anderson noted that the adults were feeding their fledglings out of the nest.

Pileated Woodpecker—Common. Carol McCullough noted that she heard several during the Foray period. BBS runs indicated that 16 were counted at 15 stops.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—Common.

Acadian Flycatcher—Common.

Alder Flycatcher—Uncommon. Greg Eddy noted seeing the bird more than at previous Forays at Thornwood.

Willow Flycatcher—Uncommon. Several campers saw them at the Frank Industrial Park. BBS routes reported two at two stops. Frederick McCullough saw one June 15 at Snowy Mountain.

Least Flycatcher—Common.

Eastern Phoebe—Common.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Uncommon. Three were seen on June 21, with one of three reported by Frederick and Carol McCullough on a BBS run. The other two were reported on the camp checklist poster. Ryan Tomazin reported three on Top of Allegheny Road.

Eastern Kingbird—Uncommon. A. Buckelew saw one at Buffalo Lake chasing ravens. Ryan Tomazin saw the kingbird at Greenbank Observatory Road.

White-eyed Vireo—Rare. Only two were reported: Frederick McCullough on June 15 while on a BBS at Snowy Mountain, and Zachariah Fowler found one on June 18.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Rare. Only two reported. Frederick McCullough saw one on Route 19 while on a BBS run, June 19. Another was reported on the camp checklist poster.

Blue-headed Vireo—Common. Martha Shearer found a nest in a Sugar Maple tree on Back Mountain Road near Durbin. Ryan Tomazin found a nest on Top of Allegheny Mountain Road.

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

Blue Jay—Common.

American Crow—Common.

- Common Raven**—Common. A. Buckelew reported *three adults and one juvenile over Buffalo Lake on June 18.*
- Tree Swallow**—Common. Thomas Hurley found *a nest with adults feeding young in a dead tree near a Beaver pond in Thornwood.* Richard Anderson, Kenneth Anderson, and Thomas Hurley saw the swallow on Allegheny Road as well as in a marsh along U.S. 250. Greg Eddy and Frederick McCullough found the bird at Spruce Knob Lake.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow**—Common. Kitty Bailey noted seeing the swallow at the exit of the Sinks of Gandy cave with *a pair occupying a hole in the stream bank five feet above the water.*
- Cliff Swallow**—Uncommon. BBS documents show three were counted at one stop.
- Barn Swallow**—Common.
- Black-capped Chickadee**—Common. Three nest cards were completed, two by Thomas Hurley and one by Sharon Kerns. Hurley found his first *nest in a fence post near Bartow*; the second was in Frank where he found the *adults feeding its young fledglings out of the nest.* Kerns found a *nest in a Service Berry tree near Bartow.*
- Tufted Titmouse**—Uncommon.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch**—Common.
- White-breasted Nuthatch**—Common.
- Brown Creeper**—Common. Ryan Tomazin recorded a few at Spruce Mountain Knob. The bird was also reported on the camp poster checklist and BBS runs.
- Carolina Wren**—Common.
- House Wren**—Common. James Triplett and Beverly Triplett et al. commented that the wrens were very common along Back Mountain Road on their BBS run.
- Winter Wren**—Common. Carol McCullough heard several during the Foray week. Ryan Tomazin heard 10 on the Virgin Spruce plot. Several were heard at the Blister Run Bog plot.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet**—Common.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**—Uncommon. Ryan Tomazin saw one on Route 66 towards Cass. Two were reported on the camp checklist poster.
- Eastern Bluebird**—Common.
- Veery**—Very common.
- Swainson's Thrush**—Common. James Triplett and Beverly Triplett with John Fichtner heard the bird at Blister Run Swamp and Gaudineer Knob within the Virgin Spruce plot.
- Hermit Thrush**—Common. Jeanne and Mike Barnes found the thrush on Burner Mountain trail. Jane Whitaker et al. saw three at the intersection of FR 17 and Route 44. The same group also saw *a young thrush with an adult near Island Campground.*
- Wood Thrush**—Common. Carol McCullough found the thrush in many places

throughout the week. A. Buckelew noted seeing the bird on Smoke Camp Road.

American Robin—Very common. Cliff Fowler *found a nest in a Locust tree in Bartow.*

Richard Anderson *found an adult on a nest in Thornwood in a Red Maple tree.*

Gray Catbird—Common. Richard Anderson recorded a nest card after seeing an *adult catbird feeding its young out of the nest near Thornwood.*

Northern Mockingbird—Uncommon. Scott and Janice Emrick and Wilma Jarrell found two north of Dunmore. Carol McCullough saw the bird on Snowy Mountain Road.

Brown Thrasher—Common. Jane Whitaker and Carol McCullough commented that they had seen the bird on a daily basis.

European Starling—Common.

Cedar Waxwing—Common. Carol McCullough found *an active nest on Snowy Mountain Road.*

Golden-winged Warbler—Rare. Scott and Janice Emrick and Wilma Jarrell found the bird on Back Mountain Road 1.4 miles west of Wanless Cemetery. Ryan and Yan Tomazin and Tina Long confirmed the sighting.

Nashville Warbler—Rare. Sue Olcott heard the warbler at Blister Run.

Northern Parula—Common. Wilma Jarrell watched *an adult feed its young at a nest in a Norway Spruce tree near Bartow.*

Yellow Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew noted seeing the warbler in Thornwood. BBS runs found 25 at 21 stops.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew found many on Smoke Camp Road. Richard Anderson and Thomas Hurley saw and heard several on Back Allegheny Road 250/4 above Frank.

Magnolia Warbler—Very common.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew reported the warbler on Gaudineer Knob, Mower Tract, and Smoke Camp Road. Richard Anderson saw one with other warblers at Spruce Knob.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Common. Wilma Jarrell saw one at Spruce Knob Lake. Ryan Tomazin also saw several of the warblers at Spruce Knob. Dawn Fox *flushed two from a nest on Gaudineer Knob.*

Black-throated Green Warbler—Very common. The BBS summaries list this warbler as the fourth most abundant and the fourth most widely distributed species found during the week.

Blackburnian Warbler—Common. Wilma Jarrell filled out a nesting card for the *adults feeding their young in the nest in a spruce tree near Bartow.* A. Buckelew recorded *a nest with adults feeding their young in a spruce tree near the bridge leading into camp.* Jane Whitaker saw one at Buffalo Lake. Richard Anderson and Thomas Hurley heard and saw the warbler at Cheat Mountain Lodge.

Yellow-throated Warbler—Rare. The only one was recorded by Frederick and Carol McCullough on a BBS run on Rt. 19 near Cherry Grove.

Savannah Sparrow at the Sinks of Gandy. Photo by James Triplett.

Pine Warbler—Rare. Jane Whitaker found the only Pine Warbler of the week on Arborvale Road.

Prairie Warbler—Rare. Richard Anderson found the only Prairie Warbler of the week at Camp Allegheny west of the parking area.

Black-and-white Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew reported one on Laurel Fork Trail. Jane Whitaker heard one on Burner Mountain Road.

American Redstart—Common.

Ovenbird—Common.

Northern Waterthrush—Common. The warbler was a persistent singer at Blister Run Bog. Dawn Fox saw three at the Sinks of Gandy.

Louisiana Waterthrush—Common. A. Buckelew found the *warbler in Thornwood with young*. Richard Anderson and Thomas Hurley found a pair at Buffalo Lake.

Mourning Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew found an *agitated Mourning Warbler near the top of Long Run Road*. Rachel Emrick et al. found the bird in a brush pile on the left side of the road on Johns Run. Thomas Fox found the bird on Burner Mountain Road. Ryan Tomazin found one on FR275 in the same place as five years ago, and another on U.S. 250. Greg Eddy commented that the warbler had increased in numbers significantly this Foray over previous Forays at Thornwood.

Common Yellowthroat—Common.

Canada Warbler—Uncommon. Three were reported on the comment list at Blister Run Bog, at separate locations, making a scolding call. A. Buckelew found the bird on Long Run Road.

Scarlet Tanager—Common.

Eastern Towhee—Common. John Fichtner found an adult feeding young at a nest on the ground in Bartow.

Chipping Sparrow—Very common.

Field Sparrow—Common. Mariah Fowler saw the sparrow feeding its young in a nest near Bartow.

Vesper Sparrow—Uncommon. Mary Gray, Larry Helgerman, and Michael Dietrich found the sparrow on the Mower Tract. Richard Anderson and Thomas Hurley heard and saw the sparrow at the top of Allegheny Mountain.

Savannah Sparrow—Uncommon. The sparrow was found at the Sinks of Gandy and Mower Tract.

Grasshopper Sparrow—Uncommon. Greg Eddy noted the sparrow at the Sinks of Gandy. Frederick McCullough heard the bird on Snowy Mountain while on a BBS run.

Song Sparrow—Common.

Swamp Sparrow—Uncommon. Scott and Janice Emrick and Wilma Jarrell heard the sparrow on Route 44.

Dark-eyed Junco—Very common. Jeanne and Michael Barnes saw the bird on Burner Mountain Trail.

Northern Cardinal—Common.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Common. Virginia Cronenberger et al. found the bird on Back Mountain Road.

Indigo Bunting—Very common. The species was the second most widely distributed and third most abundant species counted during the Foray.

Bobolink—Common. Several were seen at the Sinks of Gandy.

Red-winged Blackbird—Common.

Eastern Meadowlark—Common. Scott and Janice Emrick and Wilma Jarrell found several at Dunmore.

Common Grackle—Common.

Bobolink at the Sinks of Gandy. Photo by James Triplett.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Common.

Orchard Oriole—Rare. Frederick McCullough found the only one of the week on Snowy Mountain Road.

Baltimore Oriole—Uncommon. Janice and Scott Emrick and Wilma Jarrell found two north of Dunmore. Frederick McCullough found one on Snowy Mountain Road.

Purple Finch—Common. Greg Eddy noted one singing at the parking area at the Sinks of Gandy. Richard Anderson et al. saw and heard one on Back Mountain Road.

House Finch—Uncommon. Ryan Tomazin found four at a feeder on Back Mountain Road.

Red Crossbill—Uncommon. A. Buckelew found one in the same tree on Gaudineer Knob where he had observed the bird five years previously.

Pine Siskin—Common. One in camp was reported by Ryan Tomazin and A. Buckelew. Mary Grey, Larry Helgerman, and Michael Dietrich found a small group on the Virgin Spruce study plot. Janice Emrick, Scott Emrick, Wilma Jarrell, Gordon Vujevic, and Yan Tomazin saw one on Route 57.

American Goldfinch—Common.

House Sparrow—Common.

1198 Fledderjohn Rd.
Charleston, WV 25314

Singing Male Census, 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Greg Eddy

UPLAND BLACK CHERRY FOREST—Location: West Virginia; Pocahontas County; 6.5 miles NE of Durbin; 38° 36' 41" N, 79° 43' 34" W, Thornwood Quadrangle, USGS, extends S. Continuity: Established 1968 and studied at 5-year intervals. Size 6.07 ha = 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: See *The Redstart* 66(1), 8. Coverage: June 16 to June 22, 2008. All trips between 0514 and 0717 hours. Total party hours: 9.1. Census: Black-throated Green Warbler, 6(99, 40); Blue-headed Vireo, 4(66, 27); Red-eyed Vireo, 4; Ovenbird, 3.5(58, 23); Hermit Thrush, 3(49, 20); Dark-eyed Junco, 2.5; Magnolia Warbler, 2; Least Flycatcher, 0.5; Brown Creeper, 0.5; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 0.5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, +; Black-capped Chickadee, +; White-breasted Nuthatch, +; American Robin, +; Blackburnian Warbler, +; Black-and-white Warbler, +; Scarlet Tanager, +. Total 17 species; 26.5 territorial males (437/sq. km., 177/100 acres). Census participants: Catherine Bailey, Dee Corcoran, Sally Egan, Andrew Emrick, Janice Emrick (compiler), Rachel Emrick, Scott Emrick, John Fichtner, Sarah Fowler, Ashley Hudnall, Wilma Jarrell, Sharon Kearns, Tina Long, and Gordon Vujevic.

BLISTER RUN SWAMP—Location: West Virginia; Randolph County; 5 miles NNW of Durbin; 38° 36' 09" N, 79° 51' 11" W, Durbin Quadrangle, USGS, extends W. Continuity: Established 1968 and studied at 5-year intervals. Size 6.07 ha = 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: See *The Redstart*, 61(1), 16. Coverage: June 17 to June 22, 2008. All trips between 0525 and 0740 hours. Total party hours: 10.5. Census: Magnolia Warbler, 4(66, 27); Canada Warbler, 3(49, 20); Winter Wren, 1.5; Northern Waterthrush, 1.5; Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Black-throated Green Warbler, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Dark-eyed Junco, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, +; Northern Flicker, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +; American Crow, +; Black-capped Chickadee, +; Red-breasted Nuthatch, +; Brown Creeper, +; Golden-crowned Kinglet, +; Veery, +; Swainson's Thrush, +; Hermit Thrush, +; American Robin, +; Cedar Waxwing, +; Yellow-rumped Warbler, +; Blackburnian Warbler, +; American Redstart, +; Common Yellowthroat, +; Field Sparrow, +. Total 26 species; 14 territorial males (230/sq. km., 93/100 acres). Census participants: Clifford Fowler, Dylan Fowler, Mariah Fowler, Rose Fowler, Sarah Fowler, Zachariah Fowler (compiler), Thomas Fox, Chris Tingley, and Martin Tingley.

GAUDINEER KNOB—Location: West Virginia; Pocahontas and Randolph Counties; Five miles North of Durbin; 38° 37' 05" N, 79° 50' 44" W, Durbin Quadrangle, USGS,

extends S. Continuity: Established 1947 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; studied by the Brooks Bird Club in 1948, '53, '58, '64, '68, '73, '78, '83, '93, '98, and 2003. Size 6.07 ha = 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: See *The Redstart*, 66(1), 4. Coverage: June 16 to June 21, 2008. All trips between 0530 and 0705 hours. Total party hours: 5:50. Census: Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5(82, 33); Dark-eyed Junco 4.5(74, 30); Magnolia Warbler, 3; Yellow-rumped Warbler, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Blackburnian Warbler, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, +; Blue Jay, +; Black-capped Chickadee, +; Hermit Thrush, +; Cedar Waxwing, +; Black-throated Green Warbler, +. Total 13 species; 17.5 territorial males (288/sq. km., 117/100 acres). Remarks: A Red-shouldered Hawk was heard a short distance from the plot. Census participants: Catherine Bailey, Greg Eddy, Clifford Fowler, Dawn Fox, John Jacobs (compiler), Sharon Kearns, Brian McMillan, Gordon Vujevic.

VIRGIN SPRUCE/NORTHERN HARDWOODS FOREST—Location: West Virginia; Pocahontas County; Five miles NNW of Durbin; 38° 37' 44" N, 79° 50' 35" W, Durbin Quadrangle, USGS. Continuity: Established 1947 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; studied by the Brooks Bird Club in 1948, '53, '58, '64, '68, '73, '78, '83, '88, '98, 2003. Size: 6.07 ha. = 15 acres (rectangular 110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: See *the Redstart*, 51(1), 15. Edge: Forest continues on all sides except a small clearing near the southern end. Topography: The area is a steep mountain side sloping from west to east. Elevation: Centerline starts at 4,050 feet, slopes to 4,000 feet within 300 yards continuing level to the end. Coverage: June 16 to June 22, 2008. All trips between 0533 and 0725 hours. Total party hours: 10.9. Census: Dark-eyed Junco, 4(66, 27); Magnolia Warbler, 3.5(58, 23); Black-throated Green Warbler, 3.5; Blue-headed Vireo, 2.5; Blackburnian Warbler, 2.5; Winter Wren, 2; Swainson's Thrush, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1.5; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 0.5; Ruffed Grouse, +; Chimney Swift, +; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +; Red-eyed Vireo, +; Black-capped Chickadee, +; American Robin, +; Cedar Waxwing, +; Purple Finch, +; Red Crossbill, +; Pine Siskin, +. Total 23 species; 25 territorial males (411/sq. km., 167/100 acres). Census participants: Michael Dietrich, Scott Emrick, Sarah Fowler, Dawn Fox, Mary Grey, Larry Helgerman, Thomas Hurley, Tom Pearson, and Ryan Tomazin (compiler).

13 Aster Dr., Clinton Hills
Triadelphia, WV 26059

The 2008 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys, Thornwood, West Virginia

Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Beverly Triplett, and James Triplett

Two teams participated in the 14 separate 20-stop Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes centered at Thornwood, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Each team started approximately one-half hour before sunrise; a new route was taken each day, stopping every half mile to record all birds heard or observed for a three-minute period. There were 2,548 individuals of 97 species recorded at 280 stops.

Table 1 gives the number of species recorded on the 14 Breeding Bird Survey routes and the number of stops where they were found.

Table 1
Birds Recorded by Species

Species	Number	Stops Present
Canada Goose	2	1
Mallard	1	1
Wild Turkey	11	3
Green Heron	1	1
Turkey Vulture	17	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1
Killdeer	2	2
American Woodcock	3	1
Rock Pigeon	3	1
Mourning Dove	34	19
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	2
Barred Owl	1	1
Whip-poor-will	1	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	3	3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	13	11
Downy Woodpecker	2	2
Hairy Woodpecker	6	6
Northern Flicker	8	7
Pileated Woodpecker	16	15

Species	Number	Stops Present
Eastern Wood-Pewee	25	22
Acadian Flycatcher	19	18
Alder Flycatcher	3	2
Willow Flycatcher	2	2
Least Flycatcher	21	21
Eastern Phoebe	28	24
Great Crested Flycatcher	1	1
Eastern Kingbird	2	2
White-eyed Vireo	1	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	3	3
Blue-headed Vireo	50	41
Red-eyed Vireo	320	172
Blue Jay	12	11
American Crow	93	65
Common Raven	26	15
Tree Swallow	1	1
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	8	1
Cliff Swallow	3	1
Barn Swallow	24	10
Black-capped Chickadee	54	42
Tufted Titmouse	15	15
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	4	4
Brown Creeper	7	5
Carolina Wren	15	15
House Wren	24	19
Winter Wren	2	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	16	10
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	2
Eastern Bluebird	6	4
Veery	75	54
Swainson's Thrush	3	2
Hermit Thrush	63	46
Wood Thrush	57	42
American Robin	199	100
Gray Catbird	52	35
Northern Mockingbird	2	2
Brown Thrasher	13	10
European Starling	47	7

Species	Number	Stops Present
Cedar Waxwing	45	28
Northern Parula	5	4
Yellow Warbler	25	21
Chestnut-sided Warbler	44	34
Magnolia Warbler	52	36
Black-throated Blue Warbler	21	15
Yellow-rumped Warbler	7	5
Black-throated Green Warbler	93	70
Blackburnian Warbler	12	10
Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1
Black-and-white Warbler	11	9
American Redstart	8	7
Ovenbird	50	41
Louisiana Waterthrush	7	6
Mourning Warbler	1	1
Common Yellowthroat	29	26
Scarlet Tanager	56	52
Eastern Towhee	78	66
Chipping Sparrow	74	57
Field Sparrow	33	27
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	1
Song Sparrow	50	41
Dark-eyed Junco	58	47
Northern Cardinal	28	22
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	11	7
Indigo Bunting	133	107
Bobolink	3	1
Red-winged Blackbird	72	27
Eastern Meadowlark	24	18
Common Grackle	36	8
Brown-headed Cowbird	3	3
Orchard Oriole	1	1
Baltimore Oriole	4	4
Purple Finch	1	1
American Goldfinch	41	26
House Sparrow	1	1
Total 97 species	2,548	

Table 2 lists the 16 most abundant species recorded on the 14 BBS routes and compares this with the prevalence of these species on previous Forays at this site in 1988, 1993, and 1998. The most recent Foray at this site, held in 2003, was subject to daily rain and inclement weather. For this reason, data from that Foray are excluded from all of the following tables.

Table 2
Most Abundant Species

	Abundance Rank			Species	No. for 2008	Percent of Total Individuals			
	1988	1993	1998			2008	1998	1993	1988
1	1	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	320	12.6	12.9	11.9	10.7
2	3	3	2	American Robin	199	7.8	5.4	6.4	8.7
4	2	4	3	Indigo Bunting	133	5.2	4.8	6.9	4.8
23	14	7	4	Black-throated Green Warbler	93	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.4
3	4	2	4	American Crow	93	3.6	6.3	6.1	5.1
14	12	17	6	Eastern Towhee	78	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.2
7	13	9	7	Veery	75	2.9	2.8	2.3	3.2
9	7	10	8	Chipping Sparrow	74	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8
6	8	14	9	Red-winged Blackbird	72	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.3
57	66	20	10	Hermit Thrush	63	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.3
11	18	5	11	Dark-eyed Junco	58	2.3	3.9	1.9	2.4
5	5	6	12	Wood Thrush	57	2.2	3.8	4.3	3.4
10	10	13	13	Scarlet Tanager	56	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7
13	17	12	14	Black-capped Chickadee	54	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.2
19	22	8	15	Magnolia Warbler	52	2.0	3.2	1.5	1.8
22	21	30	15	Gray Catbird	52	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.6

Table 3 indicates the 16 most widely distributed species found on the 280 stops on the 14 BBS routes and compares this with the 1988, 1993, and 1998 Forays.

Table 3
Most Widely Distributed Species

Distribution Rank		Species	Stops Present	Percent of Total Stops			
1988	1993			1998	2008	1993	1988
1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	172	61.4	67.3	65.6	65.0
3	2	Indigo Bunting	107	38.2	36.3	50.0	42.7
2	4	American Robin	100	35.7	31.6	30.0	46.1
17	8	Black-throated Green Warbler	70	25.0	24.0	22.8	15.8
10	9	Eastern Towhee	66	23.6	15.0	20.9	24.6
4	3	American Crow	65	23.2	35.3	39.1	36.9
7	6	Chipping Sparrow	57	20.4	18.3	25.0	27.3
8	12	Veery	54	19.3	19.0	16.8	26.9
6	7	Scarlet Tanager	52	18.6	18.0	23.4	33.9
12	15	Dark-eyed Junco	47	16.8	26.0	14.7	22.7
49	69	Hermit Thrush	46	16.4	12.0	1.9	3.1
9	13	Black-capped Chickadee	42	15.0	18.3	15.9	24.6
5	5	Wood Thrush	42	15.0	28.3	30.0	34.6
20	26	Blue-headed Vireo	41	14.6	11.0	10.6	13.5
29	28	Ovenbird	41	14.6	11.3	10.0	9.6
11	10	Song Sparrow	41	14.6	14.0	19.1	23.4

Since the 1988 Foray there has been a 32% decline in the number of birds observed on the BBS routes. The following list gives the average number of birds at each stop on the last four Thornwood Forays.

1988	13.4
1993	10.5
1998	9.4
2008	9.1

During this overall decline, two species, Hermit Thrush and Black-throated Green Warbler, have shown an increase. On the BBS surveys in 1988, 9 Hermit Thrushes were located, 8 in 1993, 45 in 1998, and 63 in 2008. The numbers of Black-throated Green Warblers increased from 50 in 1988 to 93 in 2008.

Participants in one or more of the survey routes included Virginia Cronenberger, Greg Eddy, Andrew Emrick, Janice Emrick, Rachel Emrick, Scott Emrick, John Fichtner, Clifford Fowler, Dylan Fowler, Mariah Fowler, Rose Fowler, Sarah Fowler, Zachariah Fowler, Dawn Fox, Thomas Fox, Jacqueline Hudnall, Wilma Jarrell, Sharon Kearns, Judith Knorr, Tina Long, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McMillan, Martin Tingley, Beverly Triplett, James Triplett, and Gordon Vujevic.

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Reptiles and Amphibians of the 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley

Due to cool temperatures at the 2008 Foray, the number of amphibians and reptiles was less than expected. Special thanks go 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*)
Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus monticola*)
Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus*)
Eastern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
White-spotted Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon cylindraceus*)

Order Salienta – Toads and Frogs

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

CLASS REPTILIA

Order Testudines – Turtles

Eastern Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra s. serpentina*)

Order Squamata – Snakes

Common Watersnake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*)
Eastern Gartersnake (*Thamnophis s. sirtalis*)
Northern Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsii*)
Eastern Milksnake (*Lampropeltis t. triangulum*)

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Lepidoptera of the 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Janice K. Emrick

Butterflies

Pipevine Swallowtail	<i>Battus philenor</i>
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes asterius</i>
Spicebush Swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Orange Sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>
Eastern Tailed-Blue	<i>Cupido comyntas</i>
Summer Azure	<i>Celastrina neglecta</i>
Great Spangled Fritillary	<i>Speyeria cybele</i>
Meadow Fritillary	<i>Boloria bellona</i>
Pearl Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>
Least Skipper	<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>
European Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>
Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>
Sachem Skipper	<i>Atalopedes campestris</i>
Long Dash	<i>Polites mystic</i>
Common Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>
Little Wood-Satyr	<i>Megisto cymela</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>

Moths

Promethea	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>
Cecropia	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>
One-eyed Sphinx	<i>Smerinthus cerisyi</i>
Eight-Spotted Forester	<i>Alypia octomaculata fabricius</i>

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Mammals of the 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Jane Whitaker

CLASS MAMMALIA

Order Marsupialia

Family Didelphidae–Opossums

Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)

Order Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae–Rabbits and Hares

Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*)

Snowshoe Hare (*Lepus americanus*)

Order Rodentia

Family Sciuridae–Squirrels

Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*)

Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*)

Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)

Southern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*)

Family Castoridae–Beavers

Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)

Order Carnivora

Family Canidae–Dogs

Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

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*)

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Flowering Plants of the 2008 Foray, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Richard Diener

The flowering plant lists for Pocahontas County Foray prior to 1993 were compiled in formats different from the current format. Therefore, I have compared the flowering plants found in the 2008 Foray only with the Forays of 1993, 1998, and 2003. Since most of the land covered in this Foray lies above 3,000 feet, and an extensive area of Spruce Mountain lies above 4,500 feet, many of the common plants of lower elevations, normally reported at Forays, are not found at this Foray.

The nomenclature used in this report was taken from Harmon et al. (2006). This “Checklist” will be available for general use at future Forays.

The first column in the list below is the current West Virginia Natural Heritage (WVNH) scientific name, and the asterisk (*) to the right of some of the WVNH names indicates those species not found in the previous three Forays at this location. The second column lists the common name for each species. The third column shows the origin of each species as indicated by the letters N, A, I, or E.

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

Adventive (A) – A species 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 species 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 species occurring in the state, which is not native to North America north of Mexico.

Some plants worthy of special mention are:

Drosera rotundifolia (Sundew).

Euphorbia purpurea (Glade Spurge).

Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean).

Orobanche uniflora (One-flowered Broomrape). Four plants were found during the 2003 Foray. Only one plant was seen at the same location during the 2008 Foray.

Waldsteinia fragarioides (Barren Strawberry).

Epifagus virginiana (Beechdrops).

Epigaea repens (Trailing Arbutus). A sizable patch of this species was found with fruit. This was the first time I had seen the fruit of this plant.

Gaultheria hispidula (Creeping Snowberry).

Linnaea borealis (Twinflower).

Toxicodendron vernix (Poison Sumac).

All the plants identified in the list that follows were collected from June 15 through June 22, 2008. There are 406 species, 257 genera, and 92 families, including 126 trees and shrubs and 13 woody vines.

The Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection and identification are Reba Hutton, Jane Whitaker, Thomas and Dawn Fox, Kevin Campbell, Albert Buckelew, Gordon Vujevic, William Beatty, Dylan Fowler, Zachariah Fowler, Joseph Rieffenberger, and Richard Diener. Also, many thanks to others who contributed to the large and varied plant list.

Herbaceous Plants

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
TYPHACEAE	CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-Leaved Cattail	N
ALISMATACEAE	WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY	
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i> *	Stiff Arrowhead	I
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard Grass	E
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> *	Bottle-Brush Grass	N
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet Grass	E
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> *	Japanese Stilt Grass	E
CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY	
<i>Carex crinita</i> *	Sedge	N
<i>Carex folliculate</i> *	Sedge	N
<i>Carex gynandra</i> *	Sedge	N
<i>Carex lacustris</i> *	Sedge	N
<i>Carex lurida</i> *	Sedge	N
<i>Carex plantaginea</i> *	Plantain Sedge	N
<i>Scirpus sp.</i>	Bulrush	N
ARACEAE	ARUM FAMILY	
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>		
<i>stewardsonii</i> *	Bog Jack-in-the-Pulpit	N
<i>Arisaema triphyllum triphyllum</i>	Common Jack-in-the-Pulpit	N
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk Cabbage	N
LEMNACEAE	DUCKWEED FAMILY	
<i>Lemna sp.</i> *	Duckweed	N
COMMELINACEAE	SPIDERWORT FAMILY	
<i>Commelina sp.</i>	Day-Flower	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
LILIACEAE	LILYFAMILY	
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Ramp	N
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	E
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	Devil's Bit	N
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Yellow Clintonia	N
<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i>	White Clintonia	N
<i>Convallaria majuscula</i>	American Lily-of-the-Valley	N
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Stargrass	N
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily	N
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada Mayflower	N
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's Seal;	
	Plume Lily	N
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian Cucumber-root	N
<i>Melanthium parviflorum*</i>	Bunchflower	N
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Great Solomon's Seal	N
<i>Prosartes lanuginosa</i>	Hairy Disporum	N
<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>	False Asphodel	N
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Ill-scented Trillium	N
<i>Trillium undulatum.</i>	Painted Trillium	N
<i>Uvularia perfoliata*</i>	Mealy Bellwort	N
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	False Hellebore	N
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	N
ORCHIDACEAE	ORCHIDFAMILY	
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Pink Lady's Slipper	N
<i>Cypripedium pubescens</i>	Large Yellow Lady's Slipper	N
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	Downy Rattlesnake Plantain	N
<i>Platanthera flava</i>	Pale Green Orchid	N
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i>	Large Purple Fringed Orchid	N
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Large Round-leaved Orchid	N
<i>Spiranthes lucida*</i>	Shining Ladies' Tresses	N
URTICACEAE	NETTLEFAMILY	
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False Nettle	N
<i>Urtica dioica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	E
<i>Urtica dioica gracilis*</i>	Wild Nettle	N
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY	
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	N
<i>Hexastylis virginica</i>	Coltsfoot	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEATFAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum allenii*</i>	Yellow Buckwheat	N
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed	E
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Arrowleaf Tearthumb	N
<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	False Climbing Buckwheat	N
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	Virginia Knotweed	N
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep Sorrel	E
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock	E
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broadleaf Dock	E
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's Quarters	E
PHYTOLACCACEAE	POKEWEEDFAMILY	
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed	N
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-Ear Chickweed	E
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	E
<i>Dianthus barbatus*</i>	Sweet William	E
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	E
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	E
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	E
<i>Stellaria graminea*</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	E
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	E
<i>Stellaria pubera</i>	Great Chickweed	N
RANUNCULACEAE	CROWFOOTFAMILY	
<i>Aconitum reclinatum</i>	White Monkshood	N
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	Blue Monkshood	N
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	N
<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	Black Cohosh	N
<i>Anemone lancifolia</i>	Lance-leaved Anemone	N
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	Wood Anemone	N
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Thimbleweed	N
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine	N
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	N
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>acuta*</i>	Sharp-lobed Hepatica	N
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>obtusa*</i>	Round-lobed Hepatica	N
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tall Buttercup	E
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadowrue	N
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Tall Meadowrue	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i> *	Rue Anemone	N
<i>Trautvetteria caroliniensis</i>	Carolina Tasselrue	N
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh	N
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple	N
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY	
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot	N
FUMARIACEAE	FUMITORY	
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	Squirrel Corn	N
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	Bleeding Heart	N
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	E
<i>Arabis canadensis</i> *	Sicklepod	N
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter Cress	E
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	E
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	Cutleaf Toothwort	N
<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	Sand Bittercress	N
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket	E
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> *	Wild Peppergrass	N
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	E
DROSERACEAE	SUNDEW FAMILY	
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Sundew	N
SAXIFRAGACEAE	SAXIFRAGE FAMILY	
<i>Heuchera alba</i>	White-flowered Alumroot	N
<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	Miterwort	N
<i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i>	Lettuce Saxifrage	N
<i>Saxifraga pennsylvanica</i> *	Swamp Saxifrage	N
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower	N
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i> *	Soft Agrimony	N
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goatsbeard	N
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Virginia Strawberry	N
<i>Geum canadense</i>	White Avens	N
<i>Geum rivale</i> *	Purple Avens	N
<i>Porteranthus trifoliatus</i>	Bowman's Root	N
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Common Cinquefoil	N
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> *	Burnet	N
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> *	Garden Burnet	E
<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> *	Barren Strawberry	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Wild Indigo	N
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil	E
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Lupine	N
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> *	Black Medic	E
<i>Medicago sativa</i> *	Alfalfa	E
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> *	Yellow and White Sweetclover	E
<i>Trifolium aureum</i> *	Yellow Hop Clover	E
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Low Hop Clover	E
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	E
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	E
OXALIDACEAE	WOODSORREL FAMILY	
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	White Wood Sorrel	N
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel	N
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Geranium columbinum</i> *	Long-Stalked Cranesbill	E
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> *	Wild Geranium	N
POLYGALACEAE	MILKWORT FAMILY	
<i>Polygala paucifolia</i> *	Gay Wings	N
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> *	Cypress Spurge	E
<i>Euphorbia purpurea</i>	Glade Spurge	N
CALLITRICHACEAE	WATER STARWORT FAMILY	
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.*	Water Starwort	N
BALSAMINACEAE	TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY	
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	Pale Touch-me-not	N
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Touch-me-not	N
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY	
<i>Malva neglecta</i> *	Cheeses	E
CLUSIACEAE	ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> *	Common St. John's-Wort	E
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> *	Dotted St. John's-Wort	N
<i>Triadenum virginicum</i> *	Marsh St. John's-Wort	N
VIOLACEAE	VIOLET FAMILY	
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada Violet	N
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Marsh Blue Violet	N
<i>Viola hastata</i>	Halberd-leaf Yellow Violet	N
<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> *	Northern White Violet	N
<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	Roundleaf Violet	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Viola sagittata</i> *	Ovate-leaved Violet	N
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Downy Wood Violet	N
<i>Viola striata</i>	Striped Violet	N
ONAGRACEAE	EVENINGPRIMROSEFAMILY	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> *	Fireweed	N
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> *	Common Evening Primrose	N
<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	Sundrops	N
ARALIACEAE	GINSENGFAMILY	
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	N
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	American Spikenard	N
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Hercules' Club	N
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> *	Ginseng	N
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY	
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water Hemlock	N
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort	N
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's Lace	E
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow Parsnip	N
<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i> *	American Water-Pennywort	N
<i>Osmorhiza claytonia</i> *	Hairy Sweet Cicely	N
<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> *	Smooth Sweet Cicely	N
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> *	Parsnip	E
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> *	Black Snakeroot	N
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Sanicle	N
<i>Thaspium barbinode</i> *	Hairy-jointed Meadow-Parsnip	N
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	N
PYROLACEAE	WINTERGREENFAMILY	
<i>Pyrola americana</i> *	Round-Leaved American Wintergreen	N
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i> *	Shinleaf	N
PRIMULACEAE	PRIMROSEFAMILY	
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> *	Moneywort	E
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	Whorled Loosestrife	N
<i>Trientalis borealis</i> *	Star Flower	N
MENYANTHACEAE	BUCKBEANFAMILY	
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Buckbean	N
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANEFAMILY	
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Spreading Dogbane	N
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> *	Indian Hemp	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
ASCLEPIADACEAE	MILKWEED FAMILY	
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i> *	Poke Milkweed	N
<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i>	Four-leaved Milkweed	N
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	N
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> *	Hedge Bindweed	N
POLEMONIACEAE	POLEMONIUM FAMILY	
<i>Phlox latifolia</i> *	Mountain Phlox	N
<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	Creeping Phlox	N
<i>Polemonium reptans</i> *	Greek Valerian	N

Buckbean. Photo by A. R. Buckelew Jr.

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
HYDROPHYLLACEAE	WATERLEAFFAMILY	
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>	Broad-leaved Waterleaf	N
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Virginia Waterleaf	N
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGEFAMILY	
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hounds-Tongue	E
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	E
<i>Mertensia virginica*</i>	Virginia Bluebells	N
VERBENACEAE	VERVAINFAMILY	
<i>Verbena</i> sp.	Vervain	N
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Blue Bugle	E
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Woodmint	N
<i>Clinopodium vulgare*</i>	Field Basil	N
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	Richweed	N
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	E
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Motherwort	E
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Water Horehound	N
<i>Mentha spicata*</i>	Spearmint	E
<i>Mentha x piperita</i>	Peppermint	E
<i>Monarda</i> sp.	Bergamot	N
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Catnip	E
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal-All	N
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADEFAMILY	
<i>Physalis pruinosa*</i>	Strawberry-Tomato	N
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORTFAMILY	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Toadflax	E
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Common Lousewort; Wood Betony	N
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove Beardtongue	N
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Beardtongue	N
<i>Penstemon pallidus</i>	Short-sepal Beardtongue	N
<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	Maryland Figwort	N
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth Mullein	E
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	E
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica*</i>	Water Speedwell	N
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Common Speedwell	E
<i>Veronica peregrine*</i>	Purslane Speedwell	N
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia*</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	E

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
OROBANCHACEAE	BROOMRAPEFAMILY	
<i>Epifagus virginiana</i> *	Beechdrops	N
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	One-flowered Broomrape	N
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAINFAMILY	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English Plantain	E
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great Plantain	E
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Common Plantain	N
RUBIACEAE	MADDERFAMILY	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common Bedstraw	N
<i>Galium asprellum</i> *	Rough Bedstraw	N
<i>Galium circaezans</i> *	Wild Liquorice	N
<i>Galium mollugo</i> *	White Bedstraw	E
<i>Galium pilosum</i> *	Hairy Bedstraw	N
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i> *	Bluets	N
<i>Houstonia longifolia</i> *	Slender-leaved Bluets	N
<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Bluets	N
DIPSACACEAE	TEASELFAMILY	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel	E
CAMPANULACEAE	BELLFLOWERFAMILY	
<i>Lobelia spicata</i> *	Spiked Lobelia	N
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> *	Venus' Looking Glass	N
ASTERACEAE	ASTERFAMILY	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	E
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	White Snakeroot	N
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed	N
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> *	Giant Ragweed	N
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> *	Pearly Everlasting	N
<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Field Pussetoes	N
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common Burdock	E
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Spanish Needles	N
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i> *	Spotted Knapweed	E
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black Knapweed	E
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	E
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	E
<i>Cirsium pumilum</i> *	Bull Thistle	N
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> *	Large-flowered Tickseed	I
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane	N
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	Robin's Plantain	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Daisy Fleabane	N
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i> *	Common Joe-Pye Weed; Hollow Joe-Pye Weed	N
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> *	Boneset	N
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> *	Wide-leaved Joe-Pye Weed	N
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i> *	Thin-leaved Sunflower	N
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Orange Hawkweed	E
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> *	Mouse-Ear Hawkweed	E
<i>Hieracium praealtum</i>	King Devil	E
<i>Hieracium venosum</i>	Rattlesnake-weed	N
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cats-Ear	E
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> *	Wild Lettuce	N
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-Eye Daisy	E
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> *	Barbara's Buttons	N
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	I
<i>Packera aureus</i>	Golden Ragwort; Golden Groundsel	N
<i>Prenanthes serpentaria</i> *	Rattlesnake-Root; Gall-of-the-Earth	N
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i> *	Rabbit Tobacco	N
<i>Prenanthes trifoliolata</i>	Lion's Foot	N
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	N
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Tall Coneflower	N
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> *	Cup-plant	N
<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Goldenrod	N
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i> *	Bog Goldenrod	N
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny Sow Thistle	E
<i>Symphyotricum prenanthoides</i>	Crooked-Stem Aster	N
<i>Taraxacum laevigatum.</i>	Red-seeded Dandelion	E
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	E
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	E
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> *	Wing-Stem	N

Trees and Shrubs

TAXACEAE

Taxus canadensis

YEW FAMILY

American Yew

N

PINACEAE

Abies balsamea

PINE FAMILY

Balsam Fir

N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	N
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	I
<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	N
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine	N
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	N
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock	N
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESSFAMILY	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	N
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus deltoids*</i>	Cotton Wood	N
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Bigtooth Aspen	N
<i>Populus tremuloides*</i>	Quaking Aspen	N
<i>Populus xjackii*</i>	Balm of Gilead	E
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	E
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow	E
MYRICACEAE	SWEET FERN FAMILY	
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet Fern	N
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Carya alba*</i>	Mockernut Hickory	N
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	N
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory	N
<i>Carya laciniosa*</i>	Shellbark Hickory	N
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	N
<i>Juglans cinerea*</i>	Butternut	N
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N
BETULACEAE	HAZEL FAMILY	
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder	N
<i>Alnus serrulata*</i>	Streamside Alder	N
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	N
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch	N
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	N
<i>Corylus americana</i>	Hazelnut	N
<i>Corylus cornuta*</i>	Beaked Hazelnut	N
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam	N
FAGACEAE	BEECHFAMILY	
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	Chestnut	N
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	N
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	N
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Scrub Oak	N
<i>Quercus palustris</i> *	Pin Oak	N
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak	N
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N
<i>Quercus stellata</i> *	Post Oak	N
ULMACEAE	ELMFAMILY	
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm	N
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> *	Hackberry	N
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Morus rubra</i> *	Red Mulberry	N
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	E
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> *	Common Barberry	E
MAGNOLIACEAE	MAGNOLIA FAMILY	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Yellow Poplar	N
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Magnolia	N
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i>	Mountain Magnolia	N
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> *	Umbrella Magnolia	N
LAURACEAE	LAUREL FAMILY	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	N
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	White Sassafras	N
GROSSULARIACEAE	GOOSEBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i> *	Prickly Gooseberry	N
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i> *	Skunk Currant	N
HYDRANGEACEAE	HYDRANGEA FAMILY	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Wild Hydrangea	N
HAMAMELIDACEAE	WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY	
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-Hazel	N
PLATANACEAE	PLANETREE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	N
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth Serviceberry	N
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Hawthorn	N
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	N
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Fire Cherry	N
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	N
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture Rose	N
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose	E
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i> *	Black Raspberry	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering Raspberry	N
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> *	Wineberry	E
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Blackberry	N
<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	Dewberry	N
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> *	Hardhack	N
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	Tree of Heaven	E
ANACARDIACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY	
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	N
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> *	Poison Sumac	N
AQUIFOLIACEAE	HOLLY FAMILY	
<i>Ilex montana</i>	Mountain Holly	N
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> *	Winterberry Holly	N
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Mountain Holly	N
ACERACEAE	MAPLE FAMILY	
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple	N
<i>Acer platanoides</i> *	Norway Maple	E
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	N
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	N
HIPPOCASTANACEAE	HORSE-CHESTNUT FAMILY	
<i>Aesculus flava</i> *	Yellow Buckeye	N
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	N
TILIACEAE	LINDEN FAMILY	
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	N
CLUSIACEAE	ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY	
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> *	Shrubby St. John's-wort	N
ELAEAGNACEAE	OLEASTER FAMILY	
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	E
NYSSACEAE	SOUR GUM FAMILY	
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	N
CORNACEAE	DOGWOOD FAMILY	
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	N
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Cornel	N
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	N
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	N

WVNHP Name	Common Name	Origin
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Panicled Dogwood	N
ERICACEAE	HEATHFAMILY	
<i>Epigaea repens*</i>	Trailing Arbutus	N
<i>Gaultheria hispidula*</i>	Creeping Snowberry	N
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Black Huckleberry	N
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa*</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	N
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	N
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	Maleberry	N
<i>Menziesia pilosa</i>	Allegheny Menziesia	N
<i>Rhododendron arborescens*</i>	Smooth Azalea	N
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame Azalea	N
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rhododendron	N
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Rose Azalea	N
<i>Vaccinium erythrocarpum</i>	Southern Mountain Cranberry	N
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon*</i>	Large Cranberry	N
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos*</i>	Small Cranberry	N
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Squaw Huckleberry	N

Fruit of Trailing Arbutus. Photo by Richard Diener.

OLEACEAE	OLIVEFAMILY	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N
BIGNONIACEAE	BIGNONIA FAMILY	
<i>Catalpa bignonioides*</i>	Common Catalpa	I
RUBIACEAE	MADDER FAMILY	
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge Berry	N
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLEFAMILY	
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush Honeysuckle	N
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	N

Twin Flower Near Sinks of Gandy. Photo by A. R. Buckelew Jr.

<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> *	Fly Honeysuckle	N
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> *	Morrow's Honeysuckle	E
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	E
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Black Elderberry	N
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry	N
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaf Arrowwood	N
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush	N
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Wild Raisin	N

Woody Vines

SMILACACEAE	GREENBRIER FAMILY	
<i>Smilax ecirrata</i> *	Upright Smilax	N
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Carrion Flower	N
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common Greenbrier	N
DIOSCOREACEAE	YAM FAMILY	
<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i>	Four-leaved Yam	N
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i> *	Wild Yam	N
ARISTOLOCHACEAE	BIRTHWORT FAMILY	
<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	N
RANUNCULACEAE	CROWFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower	N
MENISPERMACEAE	MOONSEED FAMILY	
<i>Menispermum canadense</i> *	Canada Moonseed	N
ANACARDIACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY	
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Eastern Poison Ivy	N
CELASTRACEAE	STAFFTREE FAMILY	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> *	Climbing Bittersweet	N
VITACEAE	VINE FAMILY	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	N
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Grape	N
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *	Japanese Honeysuckle	E

4260 Village Drive, Apt. 117
Kissimmee, FL 34746

The 2008 Foray Weather, Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Beverly Triplett

Date	Time	Temperature	Precipitation	Comments
June 15	4 p.m.	73°F	0	Partly cloudy
June 16	6 a.m.	50°F	0	Sunny
	Noon	74°F		
	6 p.m.	70°F		
June 17	6 a.m.	55°F	0	Clear most of the day
	Noon	59°F		
	6 p.m.	60°F		
June 18	6 a.m.	45°F	0	Clear a.m. Trace of rain at noon Rain during the night
	Noon	60°F		
	6 p.m.	58°F		
June 19	6 a.m.	46°F	0	Clear a.m. Clouding over
	Noon	62°F		
	6 p.m.	66°F		
June 20	6 a.m.	42°F	0	Clear Rain at noon
	Noon	52°F	0.1 in.	
	6 p.m.	62°F	0.2 in.	
June 21	6 a.m.	49°F	0	Clear Heavy thunderstorms after 8 p.m.
	Noon	70°F		
	6 p.m.	70°F	1.25 in.*	
June 22	6 a.m.	54°F	0	

(*during the night)

1198 Fledderjohn Rd.
Charleston, WV 25314

The 2008 Foray Participants

Jane Anderson, Kenneth Anderson, Richard Anderson, Catherine Bailey, Michael Barnes, Jeanne Barnes, Brent Berisford, Hanna Berisford, Ian Berisford, Donald Berisford, Michael Breiding, Elizabeth Breiding, Albert R. Buckelew Jr., James Bullard, Elizabeth Bullard, Kevin Campbell, Deirdre Corcoran, Virginia Cronenberger, Richard Diener, Michael Dietrich, Greg Eddy*, Sally Egan, Scott Emrick, Janice Emrick, Andrew Emrick, Rachael Emrick, John Fichtner, Nicholas Finck, Clifford Fowler*, Dylan Fowler*, Mariah Fowler*, Rose Fowler*, Sarah Fowler*, Zachariah Fowler*, Thomas Fox, Dawn Fox, Elizabeth Gaines, Mary Grey, Lawrence Helgerman, Diane Holsinger, Jackie Hudnall, Ashley Hudnall, Thomas Hurley, Reba Hutton, John Jacobs, Wilma Jarrell, Sharon Kearns, Judy Knorr, Tina Long, Frederick McCullough, Carol McCullough, Brian McMillan*, Thomas Pearson*, Joseph Rieffenberger, Robert Rine, Donald Shearer, Martha Shearer, Susan Stein, Benjamin Stein, Noah Stein, Patricia Temple, Deborah Tingley*, Martin Tingley*, Christopher Tingley*, Ryan Tomazin, Yan Tomazin, James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, Gordon Vujevic*, Elizabeth Weimer, Jane Whitaker, and Mikki Williamson.

*denotes scholarship recipient

Foray Participants.

Book Reviews

Birdwatcher: The Life of Roger Tory Peterson by Elizabeth J. Rosenthal. 2008. Guilford, Connecticut: The Lyons Press, 13 color and 10 black-and-white photographs, \$29.95, hard cover.

A few years ago I found a first edition copy of Roger Tory Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds* for four dollars at a used bookshop in Pittsburgh. For a while I thought I had one of the avidly sought first printing copies, only 2,000 copies of which were printed in 1934. Later I found that my find was a second printing copy, known as a second state copy. Three thousand second state books were printed, the only difference being that "Bag-pumper" appears in the index of first state books, and this is corrected to "Bog-pumper," for American Bittern, in the second state books. Incidentally, this makes a big difference in the value of the book. I bought my first copy of the field guide in the 1960s and wore it out completely. Most birdwatchers of my generation started out with a Peterson's field guide. The book changed the way people looked at birds and opened the hobby of bird watching to millions of people. Prior to the publication of *A Field Guide to the Birds*, most people studying birds shot (or "collected") birds to confirm identification. Eventually, improved optics led to the use of binoculars or telescopes for watching birds, and thanks to contemporaries and friends of the young Roger Tory Peterson, for example, Ludlow Griscom (Davis, 1994), bird enthusiasts were soon reporting birds based on field observation, and the guns were left at home. Peterson's guides, and the famous, copyrighted use of small pointers to show the differential characteristics of each species drawn, came along just in time for the new kind of bird watching.

Elizabeth J. Rosenthal's wonderful biography of Peterson gives us his life in chronological order, first his early years as an artist and birdwatcher, and the influence of people such as Griscom on his development, and continues through his many accomplishments as a writer, artist, photographer, and leader of the conservation movement until his death. Rosenthal includes details of Peterson's personal life along with the story of his professional life. Peterson started a publishing empire with his famous series of nature field guides, and Rosenthal tells the story of Peterson's success with interesting details and anecdotes. I found entertaining Rosenthal's quotations from letters of Peterson's associates, some telling hilarious stories that illustrate Peterson's character. Her research is thorough and the result is a well-rounded biography that leaves out little of interest about Peterson's life. Readers will enjoy reading about Peterson's successes and his associations with well-known people in ornithology, bird watching, nature travel, photography, and conservation. I enjoyed, also, the details and well told story of Peterson's personal life, his personality, his two marriages, his children, and the lesser-known aspects of his work to make a reputation as an artist, a writer, and an illustrator of field guides. The

biography has numerous chapter notes and a list of works for further reading.

Rosenthal's book is illustrated with interesting photographs of Peterson and his contemporaries, wives, and friends. Except in the background of some of these photographs, none of his art appears in the book. Readers may be familiar with an earlier, authorized, biography of Peterson, written in his lifetime, by Devlin and Naismith (1977), *Friends of Peterson*, which is illustrated with 15 color plates of his larger paintings of birds, black-and-white drawings by Peterson used with permission of the artist, as well as black-and-white photographs. The two biographies complement each other, and anyone wanting to learn about Peterson's life should read both books. I have not had the opportunity to read another biography of Peterson, *Roger Tory Peterson: A Biography* (Carlson, 2007), which appeared in time for the centennial of Roger Tory Peterson's birth in 1908.

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All Things Reconsidered: My Birding Adventures by Roger Tory Peterson. Edited by Bill Thompson III. 2007. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 80 black-and-white photographs and drawings, \$14.95, paperback.

BBC member, Bill Thompson III, editor of *Bird Watcher's Digest* (BWD), has selected an interesting collection of columns written by Roger Tory Peterson for BWD and published them in *All Things Reconsidered*. After reading Rosenthal's biography of Peterson (See the review above), I read this book with great interest. Although I have met Peterson and heard him present one of his nature films, and I have used his field guides and met his son Lee on a hunt for edible plants, I still found much of interest and new to me in these essays. Peterson's essays are fresh, fun, and full of adventure, and along the way, the reader vicariously experiences a little of the great man's birding trips, his involvement in the conservation movement, and his friendships with many of the last century's great ornithologists, birders, conservationists, and adventure tour leaders. Peterson was much more than a nature artist. He was a very talented writer as well. His style completely absorbs the reader in the place,

the cause, the people, or the birds concerned in each essay. Read any one of the 40 essays Bill has edited, and you will have enough to think about for a whole day. I enjoyed many of these essays when they were first published in *Bird Watcher's Digest*, and now it is terrific to have them to read and reread whenever I want to. Thanks, Bill.

Birds in Flight: The Art and Science of How Birds Fly by Carrol L. Henderson. 2008. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Voyageur Press. 159 pages, 150 color photographs, 15 drawings, \$25, hard cover.

I began to read *Birds in Flight* wanting to see what the author had to say about the technical aspects of bird flight, but I soon became completely absorbed with the author's fine photographs of birds in flight. The spectacular high-speed photography is the most appealing aspect of the book. Almost halfway through the book, the author begins to write about bird flight itself, and the explanations of various aspects of bird flight are clear, interesting, and correct. Beginning on page 57, the author explains aerodynamics, the anatomy of the bird and its relationship to taking flight, flapping flight, gliding, and soaring; how birds use updrafts of various sorts; hovering flight; the kind of "fluttering" flight that allows petrels to splash their feet in the water to attract prey to the surface; and landing. Diagrams, some relating bird flight to the function of airplane wings and tails, make the written explanations easy to follow.

Henderson omits discussion of filoplumes, the hair-like feathers with a terminal bit of vane that allow birds to sense airflow over their bodies and wings, resulting in adjustment of feathers to take advantage of small changes in updrafts and other air currents. There is also an error in the caption of a figure showing differential feather wear between white and black feathers. The text correctly says that black feathers last longer, and therefore most birds have dark wing tips. The figure caption states that light colored feathers are more wear resistant. Otherwise, the book is remarkably error free. The wonderful photographs are worth the price of the book whether or not one wants to learn the details of bird flight. I highly recommend *Birds in Flight* to anyone interested in birds.

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Field Notes Summer Season

June 1, 2008–August 31, 2008

James Triplett and Beverly Triplett

The summer weather in West Virginia was quite average according to the data from the Cornell University Climate Center. The average temperature for the state for the summer period was 69.8°F, and the average precipitation was 13.94 inches. The precipitation amounts were 106% of normal, according to the Cornell Climate Center. The average temperatures were slightly lower, a -0.3° F departure from normal. Because of the rain and cooler than normal temperatures in June and July, Wild Turkey brood yields reported to the DNR were down by 40% from 2007.

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 Pocahontas, Pocahontas County, from June 15 to June 22; and from field notes submitted to the editors by phone, e-mail, and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors of the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following Web site: www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html. Approximately 12 out of 55 West Virginia counties had reports of bird sightings on the WV Listserv during the summer season. If some commonly seen summer season birds are not mentioned in this report, it is not because they were not seen. Certain species were not reported to the editors or posted on the WV Listserv. Breeding records are reported in italics below.

Ducks, Swans, and Geese—Canada Geese were seen throughout the state. Hullet Good noted the abundance of the geese at Coonskin Park and the Elk River area in Kanawha County all summer. **Wood Ducks** were reported in Kanawha (HG), Mason (MO), and Wood (MBC) Counties. **Mallards** were regularly mentioned over the entire state. Mike Burchett found a **Common Merganser** *hen with six young along Shaver's Fork, east of Elkins in Randolph County*. **Common Mergansers** were also found along the East Fork of the Greenbrier River on June 17 by Zachariah, Mariah, Sarah, Rose, and Clifford Fowler, and Christopher Tingley during Foray.

Pheasants, Grouse, and Turkeys—Frederick McCullough noted only one **Ruffed Grouse** during Foray. **Wild Turkeys** were described by Carol Del-Colle in Jefferson County. James Triplett, Beverly Triplett, Thomas Fox, and Janice Emrick saw a **Wild Turkey** *hen and 8 chicks on Route 28/10 in Pocahontas County on June 20*.

Northern Bobwhite—Matthew Orsie found a **Northern Bobwhite** in Jefferson County on July 5. Orsie noted that this is his first **Bobwhite** in Jefferson County in three years.

Loons, Grebes—David Patick listed **Pied-billed Grebes** in Putnam County on July 19. Jane Whitaker and Reba Hutton spotted a **Pied-billed Grebe** in a farm pond

near Bartow, Pocahontas County, on June 18 during Foray.

Double-crested Cormorants were observed in Mason County (MO) and Putnam County (CE). Cynthia Ellis spotted the birds at the Winfield Locks and Dam on June 18.

Bitterns, Herons, Egrets—Least Bitterns were noted in Putnam County (DP). **Great Blue Herons** occurred quite often throughout the state. **Great Egrets** were noted in three counties: Jefferson (MO), Mason (WA), and Putnam (DP). **Green Herons** were seen in Jefferson County (MO), Mercer County (JJP), Pocahontas County (JBT, et al.), and Wood County (MBC). Wendell Argabrite commented on a **Black-crowned Night Heron** in Mason County, August 27.

Vultures—Gary Rankin spotted two **Black Vultures** with a kettle of 30-40 **Turkey Vultures** on Rt. 35N near the Mason-Putnam county line. Rankin noted that these were the first **Black Vultures** he had recorded in southwest West Virginia. **Turkey Vultures** were listed by all reporting areas.

Accipitridae—David Patick listed **Ospreys** *with four young* in Mason County on June 14. On June 28, Dick and Jeanette Esker checked on the six known **Osprey nest sites along the Ohio River around Parkersburg. The results are listed from north to south on the Ohio River as follows: Grandview Island, Tyler County—one adult and three chicks; Willow Island, Pleasants County—one adult and one chick; Muskingum Island, Wood County—one adult; Neale Island, Wood County—no Osprey seen; Walker Lane, Wood County—two adults and two chicks, and Belleville, Wood County—one adult and three chicks. **Bald Eagles** were commonly listed throughout the state. James and Judy Phillips observed the **Bald Eagle** on Bluestone River in Bluestone State Park on June 16. Casey Rucker noted that a **Golden Eagle** “soared in front of me on my front porch” in Dry Fork, Randolph County, on August 26. **Northern Harriers** were observed in five counties: Cabell (JBT), Mason (JBT), Putnam (CE), Wayne (GR), and Wood (MBC). Matt Orsie saw a **Sharp-shinned Hawk** in Mason County. Rob Tallman, Sharon Kerns, Mike Welch, and Rick Doyle had great looks at a *very newly fledged Sharp-shinned Hawk* along the Forks of Cranberry Trail in the Cranberry Wilderness, Pocahontas County, on July 17. **Cooper’s Hawks** were reported in Mason County (MO), and Preston County (GF). **Red-Shouldered, Red-tailed, and Broad-winged Hawks** were frequently seen throughout the reporting areas.**

Falcons—**American Kestrels** were regularly spotted in Mason (MO), Kanawha (HG), and Preston (GF) Counties. Wendell Argabrite saw a **Merlin** at Apple Grove Fish Hatchery on August 1 in Cabell County. On July 12, Wendy and Ron Perrone spotted two **Peregrine Falcons** chasing a **Red-tailed Hawk** over Charleston around the I-64 bridge. **Peregrine Falcons** were also noted in Mason and Wood Counties. According to the field notes supplied by Dick and Jeanette Esker, the **Peregrine Falcon’s chicks that were observed in a nest located in the understructure of the bridge between Belpre, Ohio, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, Wood County, in**

May, apparently did not survive fledging. The last sighting of the chicks was on June 12, 2008. Only adult falcons were seen after the June sightings—usually only one adult, and no chicks. Jeanette and Dick Esker checked on the birds in July and August and saw no indications of the young chicks, or the other adult falcon.

Coots—On August 14, Donny Good saw an **American Coot** at the mouth of Campbell’s Creek in Kanawha County. Thomas Hurley, Janice and Scott Emrick, and Wilma Jarrell saw an **American Coot** during the Foray in Pocahontas County.

Plovers and Killdeer—Wendell Argabrite found an **American Golden-Plover** in Mason County on August 20. **Semipalmated Plovers** and **Killdeer** were noted in Jefferson County (MO).

American Avocets—Hallie Mason scoped seven **American Avocets** in winter plumage, in the New River along Rt. 26 near Hinton on the afternoon of August 27.

Sandpipers—Thirteen species were noted during the summer season. Twelve species in the following list were found in Mason County by Wendell Argabrite. **Greater Yellowlegs** were only noted in Mason County (WA). **Lesser Yellowlegs** were also listed in Jefferson County (MO). **Solitary Sandpipers** were found in Jefferson (MO), Kanawha (HG), and Mercer Counties (JJP). **Spotted Sandpipers** were found in Jefferson (MO) and Kanawha Counties (HG). **Semipalmated Sandpipers** were also noted in Jefferson County (MO). **Western Sandpiper** was only recorded in Mason County (WA). **Least Sandpipers** were found in Jefferson (MO), Mason (WA), and Mercer Counties (JJP); all listed the **Least Sandpiper**. An **American Woodcock hen and two chicks** were seen during Foray, Pocahontas County (JBT, et al.). Mason County was the only county listing the following five birds: **Baird’s Sandpiper** (WA), **Pectoral Sandpiper** (WA), **Stilt Sandpiper** (WA), and **Short-billed Dowitcher** (WA). Gary Rankin found the **Wilson’s Phalarope** at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam ponds on June 16.

Gulls and Terns—Only three gulls and terns were reported during the summer period. **Bonaparte’s Gulls** were seen by Hullet Good at Fall’s View, Fayette County. David Patick saw **Herring Gulls** in Mason County, and Matt Orsie reported **Caspian Terns**.

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

Cuckoos—**Black-billed Cuckoos** were seen in Pocahontas County (RT) and in Kanawha County (HG). Robert Dean found a **Black-billed Cuckoo** during Foray at Blister Run Swamp, on June 21. **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were observed in Kanawha (HG), Tucker (CR), and Pocahontas Counties (JBT et al., FCM) during Foray.

Owls—Three species of owls were noted during the summer season. Donny Good, Kanawha County, noted his resident **Barred Owl**. A **Great Horned Owl** was heard by Hullet Good in Kanawha County. Robert Dean saw a **Short-eared Owl** in Pocahontas County on June 22. Ann McCrae commented that David Chaffin, a birder from Tennessee, heard a **Northern Saw-whet Owl** near Talman Village Rd. 0.4 mile from the top of the hill near the high school in Welch, McDowell County, on June 26.

David Patick also reported the **Saw-whet Owl** near Big Spruce overlook at SR 150 Scenic Highway, in Pocahontas County on June 7. Patick also saw a **Barred Owl** on a guard rail on his return trip on the highway that same evening.

Nighthawks, Whip-poor-wills—On August 30, Matt Orsie counted 357 **Common Nighthawks** in Mason County, and Gary Felton counted 30 flying over Reedsville, Preston County. **Nighthawks** were also noted in Putnam County (CE) and in Wetzel County (WJ). Cynthia Ellis listed a **Whip-poor-will** in Putnam County on August 20. Frederick and Carol McCullough noted a **Whip-poor-will** during Foray on Snowy Mountain Rd., Pocahontas County, on June 15. This was the only sighting during the week of Foray.

Chimney Swifts were recorded throughout the state. Sightings listed were by the Mountwood Bird Club in Wood County on August 17 and by Hullet Good, Kanawha County, in late August.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds—As in the spring season, the numbers of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** continued to be a source of much discussion in the summer period. Gary Felton reported a shortage of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** this summer at his home in Kingwood, Preston County. It seems the southern part of the state had a good number of the **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**, but the birds were in decline in northern areas, according to various reports. Scott Shalaway advises to multiply the number of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** actually seen at a feeder, etc., by five to estimate the total population.

Belted Kingfishers were common throughout the state. The two reports to the editors were from Kanawha County (HG) and Wood County (MBC).

Woodpeckers—Hullet Good noted a **Hairy Woodpecker** in Kanawha County in mid-June. He mentioned that “other summer woodpeckers” were noted often. A **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** was seen in Summers County on August 28 by James and Judy Phillips, the first of the season. During Foray the following woodpeckers were noted in Pocahontas County: **Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy, Northern Flicker, and Pileated.**

Flycatchers—Seven species of flycatchers were noted during the summer season. The most common sightings throughout the area were the **Eastern Wood-Pee-wee, Acadian Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe,** and the **Eastern Kingbird.** Less common were the **Alder,** the **Yellow-bellied,** and the **Great Crested Flycatchers.** The **Alder Flycatcher** was seen by many campers at Foray on the road to Spruce Knob. Matt Orsie found the **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** at the Sleepy Creek WMA, Jefferson County, on August 23. During Foray the **Willow Flycatcher** was seen at the Frank Industrial Park and Snowy Mountain Road. **Least Flycatchers** were common in Pocahontas County during the Foray week.

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

Crows, Jays, and Ravens—**American Crows** and **Blue Jays** were abundant

statewide. Hullet Good saw **Common Ravens** at Holly River near Sutton Lake Campground on June 20. **Common Ravens** were reported from many other areas around the state.

Swallows—Cynthia Ellis, Putnam County, noted large flocks of **Purple Martins** flying south on August 19. She mentioned that a friend, who had hosted 50 nesting pairs of **Purple Martins**, still had *two pairs with young in their nest boxes in mid-August*. Harry Slack, Cabell County, counted 1,293 **Purple Martins** in a two-hour period on August 28 in Althalia, Ohio. **Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, and Barn Swallows** were present in good numbers throughout the reporting areas. Hullet Good commented that **Cliff Swallows** were present for the first time during the summer period at Queen Shoals and for the second summer at Elk River Bridge, Big Chimney, Kanawha County.

Chickadees, Titmice—**Carolina** and **Black-capped Chickadees** were noted in many areas during the summer period. *Three Black-capped nests were recorded during Foray* in the Bartow area. Hullet Good remarked that the **Tufted Titmouse** nested as usual in his forested area of Kanawha County.

Nuthatches—Both **Red-Breasted** and **White-Breasted Nuthatches** were common.

Creepers—**Brown Creepers** were common in Pocahontas County during the week of Foray. Ryan Tomazin recorded several at Spruce Knob, Pocahontas County.

Wrens—**Carolina, House, and Winter Wrens** were commonly found in the Pocahontas County area during Foray. A group of Foray campers who made a day trip to Gaudineer Knob during Foray were pleasantly serenaded by a **Winter Wren** near the overlook area.

Kinglets and Gnatcatchers—**Golden-crowned Kinglets** were common at Foray and were also noted by Gary Felton in Preston County on June 1. **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** were noted only in Kanawha (HG), Summers (JJP), and Pocahontas Counties (Foray list).

Thrushes—**Veeries** were very common in Pocahontas County during Foray in June and in Randolph County (RT). **Hermit Thrushes** were found nesting at *Cranesville Swamp* in Preston County by Jon Little on July 12. They were common in Pocahontas (Foray) and Randolph (RT) Counties. **Swainson's Thrushes** and **Wood Thrushes** were common in Pocahontas County (Foray) and in Randolph County (RT). American Robins were very common throughout the entire state.

Mockingbirds and Thrashers—**Gray Catbirds** and **Brown Thrashers** were common at Foray in Pocahontas County, and were also noted in Wood County (MBC) and Kanawha County (HG). The **Northern Mockingbird** was common throughout the southern part of the state but was uncommon in Pocahontas County at Foray.

European Starlings were very abundant over the entire state.

Cedar Waxwings were common and *nesting at Foray*. They were noted in August by the Mountwood Bird Club and by Hullet Good in Kanawha County. Good

noticed the **Waxwings** were flocking in cherry and poplar trees.

Warblers—The following warblers were noted during the summer season. A **Brewster's Warbler**, the more common and more variable hybrid of the **Blue-winged** and **Golden-winged Warblers**, was found by Matt Orsie near FR 91 in Randolph County with a pair of **Golden-winged Warblers** on June 8. In the same area as the **Brewster's**, Robert Dean found a flock of **Golden-winged Warblers**, which had been banded by a research group from West Virginia University. The remaining warblers are listed as follows with the counties and contributors: **Blue-winged**—Preston (GF); **Golden-winged**—Preston (GF) and Pocahontas, (SJE,WJ); **Tennessee**—Mercer(JJP) and Pocahontas(DP); **Nashville**—Pocahontas (DP) (SO); **Northern Parula**—Kanawha (HG), Pocahontas (Foray), and Randolph (RT); **Yellow**—Kanawha (HG), Pocahontas (Foray), Randolph (RT), and Wood (MBC); **Chestnut-sided**—Kanawha (HG), Jefferson (EK-nine days earlier than previous fall arrival), Pocahontas (Foray, DP), Preston (GF), and Randolph (RT); **Magnolia**—Kanawha (HG), Pocahontas (very common at Foray, DP-August 31), Preston (GF), and Putnam (CE); **Black-throated Blue**—Pocahontas (Foray, DP), Preston (GF), and Randolph (RT); **Yellow-rumped**—Pocahontas (Foray and DP) and Randolph (RT); **Black-throated Green**—Pocahontas (Foray—very common, DP), Preston (GF), Randolph (RT), and Summers (JJP); **Blackburnian**—Pocahontas (Foray—nested at Camp, DP), Randolph (RT), and Wetzel (WJ); **Yellow-throated**—Kanawha (HG) and Pocahontas (Foray); **Pine**—Pocahontas (Foray-JW); **Prairie**—Pocahontas (Foray) and Summers (JJP); **Cerulean**—Kanawha (HG) and Randolph (RT); **Black-and-white**—Jefferson (JN), Pocahontas (Foray, DP), and Randolph (RT); **American Redstart**—Pocahontas (Foray—common, DP), Randolph (RT), and Summers (JJP); **Prothonotary**—Summers (James Phillips had the best look he had ever had at the Prothonotary at Pipestem State Park.); **Worm-eating**—Pocahontas (Sharon Kerns had a *good look at fledglings*), Randolph (RT), and Summers (JJP); **Swainson's**—Monongalia (Larry Schwab at Snake Hill WMA); **Ovenbird**—Pocahontas (Foray—common) and Summers (JJP); **Northern Waterthrush**—Jefferson (CD), Pocahontas (Foray—common), Preston (GF), and Randolph (Rob Tallman noted abundance in wetlands of Randolph Co.); **Louisiana Waterthrush**—Pocahontas (Foray—common), Preston (GF), and Randolph (RT); **Mourning**—Pocahontas (Foray—common, BD); **Common Yellowthroat**—Pocahontas (Foray—common) and Randolph (RT); **Hooded**—Pocahontas (DP), Preston (GF), and Randolph (RT); and **Canada**—Jefferson (JN), Preston (GF), and Randolph (RT).

Scarlet Tanagers were common in Kanawha (HG), Pocahontas (Foray), and Preston (GF) Counties.

Towhees, Sparrows, Juncos—**Eastern Towhees** were common at Foray in Pocahontas County. Kanawha County also reported a good number of Towhees. **Chipping Sparrows** were very common at Foray. **Field Sparrows** were common at Foray. On June 7, Gary Felton listed **Savannah, Grasshopper, and Henslow's Sparrows** in Preston County. Matt Orsie saw Henslow's Sparrows in Tucker County on

June 8. Scott and Janice Emrick, and Wilma Jarrell noted **Swamp Sparrows** in Pocahontas County on Rt. 44 during Foray. **Dark-eyed Juncos** were very common at Foray, Pocahontas County.

Cardinals and allies—Northern Cardinals were common throughout the reporting areas. James Triplett and Beverly Triplett had a bald-headed female **Northern Cardinal** at their feeder for a number of weeks in June. Peter Wuebker also posted a sighting and a photo of the **Cardinal** in June on the West Virginia listserv on June 9. Other **Northern Cardinals** were reported also exhibiting the balding condition this season. Various causes of this condition have been suggested, including certain types of mites and viruses. Some believe this condition could eventually be fatal. (See comments on the WV Listserv from Ron and Wendy Perrone and from Bill Hilton, Jr. www.hiltonpond.org./ThisWeek030701.html.) **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** were recorded in Preston County (GF) on June 1 and were commonly sighted at Foray. **Blue Grosbeaks** were listed in Jefferson County (MO) and Putnam County (DP). **Indigo Buntings** were very common at Foray and throughout the state reporting areas. David Patick observed a **Dickcissel** at the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam in Mason County on June 14. On June 10, Diane Holsinger noted a **Dickcissel** eight miles east of the West Virginia/Virginia state line on US Route 250.

Bobolinks, Blackbirds, and allies—Bobolinks were listed in Preston County (GF) on June 7, and were found in good numbers around the Sinks of Gandy during Foray Week in Pocahontas County. **Red-winged Blackbirds, Eastern Meadowlarks, Common Grackles, and Brown-headed Cowbirds** were common at Foray and other reporting areas around the state. **Baltimore Orioles** were uncommon at Foray, but were common in Kanawha (HG) and Tucker (MO) Counties. Thomas Fox reported that a **Baltimore Oriole** was banded at AFMO on August 25. Hullet Good found the **Orchard Oriole** a few times this season around Kanawha County.

Finches, Siskins, Crossbills, and allies—Purple Finches were common at Foray in Pocahontas County. **Goldfinches** and **House Finches** were abundant throughout the reporting areas. On June 1, Rob Tallman saw a flock of five **Red Crossbills** on Cheat Mountain at Black Run, Randolph County. John Boback found several **Red Crossbills** at the Visitors Center at Cranberry Glades on July 20. Kim Kazmierski had **Pine Siskins** at a feeder in Putnam County on July 13, and Barry Williams had a **Pine Siskin** at a feeder on July 5 in Greenbrier County.

House Sparrows were common throughout the entire state.

Contributors to the Spring Field Notes—Wendell Argabrite (WA), Jon Benedetti (JB), John Boback (JBo), Robert Dean (BD), Carol Del-Colle (CD), Cynthia Ellis (CE), Scott and Janice Emrick (SJE), Richard (Dick) and Jeanette Esker (DJE), Richard (Dick) Esker (DE), Gary Felton (GF), Thomas Fox (TF), Steve Gillespie (SG), Hullet Good (HG), Diane Holsinger (DH), Reba Hutton, Kimberly Kazmierski (KK), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Sharon Kerns (SK), Elliot Kirschbaum (EK), Frederick and Carol McCullough (FCM),

Hallie Mason (HM), Mountwood Bird Club (MBC), Jean Neely (JN), Susan Olcott (SO), Matthew Orsie (MO), David Patick, (DP), Ron Perrone (RP), Wendy Perrone (WP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), Casey Rucker (CR), Harry Slack (HS), Robert Tallman (RT), James Triplett and Beverly Triplett (JBT), Barry Williams (BW), and Jane Whitaker (JW).

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