

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)

WINTER: NO RECORDS.

SUMMER: Uncommon to Fairly Common Resident. See Remarks section.

MIGRATION:

Spring: Fairly Common Migrant from early to mid-April. Early dates, 31 March 2007 (MG, DP) and 2011 (MG); 02 April 2006 (DP); 03 April 2005 (DP); 04 April 1948 (Edeburn et al. 1948) and 2012 (MG); 05 April 2009 (MKE, JN) (DP); 06 April 1974 (HS); 08 April 2012 (DP).

Fall: Uncommon Migrant departing from mid-September to early October. Late dates, 11 October 1979 (HS); 10 October 1942 (Edeburn et al. 1960).

REMARKS:

Singing Male Census (Eddy 2003): Cabwaylingo State Forest, Wayne Co. WV (2002): Indian Trail: dominant canopy: am. beech, yellow poplar, black birch (elevation, 283 m to 367 m): 16 males/100 ha.; Tick Ridge: dominant canopy: yellow poplar, black cherry, sugar maple (elevation, 383 m to 413 m): 8 males/ 100 ha.; Twelvepole Creek: dominant canopy: yellow poplar, sugar maple, sycamore (elevation, 267 m at center line): 16 males/100 ha.

Singing Male Census (Hall 1952): Cabwaylingo State Forest, Wayne Co., WV (1952): Twelvepole Creek: dominant canopy: sycamore, river birch, black willow (elevation, 222 m at center line): 25 males/100 ha.

Breeding Bird Survey (Bullard 2003): Cabwaylingo State Forest, Wayne Co., WV (2002): 135 Stops (7 surveys), 64 Mile. Number of Stops Recorded: 28. Total Birds: 29.

Singing Male Census (Koch and Hurley 1972): Beech Fork Lake, Wayne Co., WV (1969): second growth mixed hardwoods-pine woods (elevation, 236 m to 289 m): 49 males/100 ha.