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The **REDSTART**

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JANUARY, 2023



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2023 - The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Founded September 1932
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The Bird List, 2022 Foray, Preston County, West Virginia

Ryan Tomazin

The 81st annual Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at Camp Galilee just outside of Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia, June 3 to 11, 2022. This was the seventh Foray held in Preston County. This was the BBC's fourth Foray here in the last seventeen years, with the two-year gap recently due to COVID-19. The territory is widely varied, including a lower elevation river valley, upland swamp and marsh habitat, and open grasslands. There were 123 bird species found at the 2022 Foray, an average number. New species for the Preston County Foray were Common Merganser, Double-crested Cormorant, Red-headed Woodpecker and Horned Lark. We failed to find Ruffed Grouse, Spotted Sandpiper, Great Horned Owl, Bank Swallow, Golden-winged Warbler, or Worm-eating Warbler, all found in most Preston County Forays.

On the list breeding evidence is indicated in italics. Abundance terms used in the bird list 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—Only one or two seen in the entire study region during the study period.

Canada Goose — Common.

Wood Duck — Uncommon. Females in a few locations - Ryan Tomazin.

Mallard — Common.

Common Merganser — Rare. 1F on Cheat River north of Rowlesburg, - Orion Metheny, Wilma Jarrell, Janice Emrick, R. & Yan Tomazin.

Wild Turkey — Common.

Rock Pigeon — Uncommon. 2 on BBS on Rt. 47 - R. Tomazin.

Mourning Dove — Very Common.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo — Common.

Eastern Whip-poor-will — Rare.

Chimney Swift — Common.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird — Common. 1 at camp - R. Tomazin.

Killdeer — Common. 1 flew over camp pre-dawn on 6/4 - R. Tomazin; 2 *adults and 3 young on Rt 28.*

American Woodcock — Uncommon. First seen on Camp Galilee Rd 6/4 by R. Tomazin

& Lee Miller on way to BBS route pre-dawn; seen in same location most early mornings after that.

Double-crested Cormorant — Rare.

Great Blue Heron — Rare.

Green Heron — Uncommon. 1 flew over lake at camp on morning bird walk - J. Emrick, et al.

Black Vulture — Rare. 3 found in one spot on last day of Foray on border with Maryland.

Turkey Vulture — Common.

Osprey — Rare.

Sharp-shinned Hawk — Rare.

Cooper's Hawk — Uncommon. Rowlesburg - O. Metheny, W. Jarrell, J. Emrick, R. & Y. Tomazin.

Bald Eagle — Uncommon. 1 adult at camp - R. Tomazin; 1 adult Salt Lick Rd & 1 immature in Rowlesburg - O. Metheny, W. Jarrell, J. Emrick, R. & Y. Tomazin.

Red-shouldered Hawk — Uncommon. 2 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin, et al; 2 on Salt Lick Rd & 1 in Rowlesburg - O. Metheny, W. Jarrell, J. Emrick, R. & Y. Tomazin.

Broad-winged Hawk — Rare.

Red-tailed Hawk — Common.

Barred Owl — Rare. 2 in opposition heard every evening and night at camp.

Belted Kingfisher — Uncommon. 1 seen on on Salt Lick Rd - R. Tomazin, W. Jarrell, O. Metheny; 50/16 - Scott & J. Emrick, Sally Egan, W. Jarrell, Mike Jones.

Red-headed Woodpecker — Uncommon. 1 adult seen on electric wire on Stony Run Rd 6/4 - R. & Y. Tomazin; 4 adults seen on Stony Run Rd - J. & S. Emrick, Mary Murin, S. Egan, W. Jarrell.

Red-bellied Woodpecker — Common.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker — Uncommon. More scarce than in years past on Aurora Pike BBS - R. Tomazin.

Downy Woodpecker — Common.

Hairy Woodpecker — Common.

Northern Flicker — Common.

Pileated Woodpecker — Common. Good numbers - R. Tomazin.

American Kestrel — Uncommon.

Great Crested Flycatcher — Uncommon.

Eastern Kingbird — Uncommon. Uncommon in good habitat - R. Tomazin.

Eastern Wood-Pewee — Common.

Acadian Flycatcher — Common.

Alder Flycatcher — Uncommon — 7 seen in the greater Cranesville area - R. Tomazin; 1 at end of Lake Terra Alta on Rt 47 a.m. bird walk - J. Emrick.

Willow Flycatcher — Uncommon.

Least Flycatcher — Uncommon — Not as common as past years. - R. Tomazin.

Eastern Phoebe — Common — *Nest in the eaves of the bathroom near the men's cabins - Carol McCullough.*

White-eyed Vireo — Uncommon. Heard 2 in different places - J. Emrick.

Yellow-throated Vireo — Uncommon.

Blue-headed Vireo — Common.

Warbling Vireo — Uncommon.

Red-eyed Vireo — Very Common.

Blue Jay — Common.

American Crow — Very Common.

Common Raven — Common. Family groups seen across the county.

Black-capped Chickadee — Common.

Tufted Titmouse — Common. Many places - J. Emrick.

Horned Lark — Rare. On Rt 206.

Tree Swallow — Common.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow — Common.

Barn Swallow — Common.

Cliff Swallow — Uncommon. One small colony at the red barn on Feather Rd in Cranesville town - R. Tomazin.

Golden-crowned Kinglet — Uncommon. 1 at camp, 1-2 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin.

Cedar Waxwing — Common.

Red-breasted Nuthatch — Rare. 1 on Cranesville Loop Rd/9 - R. Tomazin.

White-breasted Nuthatch — Common.

Brown Creeper — Uncommon.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher — Uncommon. Hard to find - R. Tomazin.

Carolina Wren — Common.

House Wren — Common. Seems to have replaced Winter Wren at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin.

Winter Wren — Rare.

Gray Catbird — Common.

Brown Thrasher — Common. Common around county - R. Tomazin.

Northern Mockingbird — Uncommon.

European Starling — Very Common.

Eastern Bluebird — Common.

Veery — Common. 1 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin.

Hermit Thrush — Uncommon.

Wood Thrush — Common.

American Robin — Very Common.

House Sparrow — Common.

House Finch — Uncommon.

Purple Finch — Rare. 1 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin and others.

American Goldfinch — Common.

Grasshopper Sparrow — Uncommon. 1 on Aurora Pike, good numbers on Beech Run Rd - R. Tomazin.

Chipping Sparrow — Very Common.

Field Sparrow — Common. Quite common - R. Tomazin.

Dark-eyed Junco — Common.

Henslow's Sparrow — Uncommon. Some at Beech Run Rd fields BBS and others - R. Tomazin & others.

Savannah Sparrow — Common. Found in habitat in a number of locations - R. Tomazin.

Song Sparrow — Very Common.

Swamp Sparrow — Common. Plenty at Cranesville Swamp and area - R. Tomazin and others.

Eastern Towhee — Common.

Yellow-breasted Chat — Rare. 1 on Beech Run Rd BBS at intersection with Sugar Run - R. Tomazin, M. Kibler, T. Long, K. Tanquist.

Bobolink — Common — Found in many hayfields all over - R. Tomazin.

Eastern Meadowlark — Common.

Orchard Oriole — Uncommon. 4 on BBS - R. Tomazin, M. Kibler, T. Long, K. Tanquist; 1 at golf course near Camp Dawson 6/4 - R. & Y. Tomazin.

Baltimore Oriole — Uncommon.

Red-winged Blackbird — Very Common.

Brown-headed Cowbird — Common.

Common Grackle — Very Common.

Ovenbird — Common.

Louisiana Waterthrush — Uncommon. 1 on Salt Lick Rd - R. & Y. Tomazin, O. Metheny, J. Emrick, W. Jarrell.

Northern Waterthrush — Rare. 1 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin and others.

Blue-winged Warbler — Uncommon. 4 on Beech Run Rd BBS - R. Tomazin, Mimi Kibler, Tina Long, Karin Tanquist.

Black-and-white Warbler — Common.

Kentucky Warbler — Rare. 1 on Beech Run above Cheat River Trail - R. Tomazin, M. Kibler, T. Long, K. Tanquist.

Common Yellowthroat — Common.

Hooded Warbler — Common. A number of them on Salt Lick and Beech Run roads - R. Tomazin, M. Kibler, T. Long, K. Tanquist.

American Redstart — Common. Numerous - R. Tomazin.

Cerulean Warbler — Uncommon.

Northern Parula — Common. 1 at camp - R. Tomazin.

Magnolia Warbler — Common.

Blackburnian Warbler — Rare.

Yellow Warbler — Common.

Chestnut-sided Warbler — Common. Many on Buck Run Rd - R. & Y. Tomazin, O. Metheny, W. Jarrell, J. Emrick.

Black-throated Blue Warbler — Common. 1 along Rt 7 east of Terra Alta 6/3 - R. & Y. Tomazin, Cindy Slater.

Pine Warbler — Rare.

Yellow-rumped Warbler — Rare. 1 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin and others.

Yellow-throated Warbler — Uncommon.

Prairie Warbler — Uncommon. Fairfax/Rehe - R. & Y. Tomazin.

Black-throated Green Warbler — Uncommon. Quite uncommon in the area - R. Tomazin.

Canada Warbler — Rare. 1-2 at Cranesville Swamp - R. Tomazin and others.

Scarlet Tanager — Common. Uncommon - R. Tomazin.

Northern Cardinal — Common.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak — Uncommon.

Indigo Bunting — Common.

Thanks to the Foray campers who took the time to put their observations in the bird comment books. However, there were many fewer notations than in past Forays, especially for key species, including first records and rarities.

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Singing Male Census, 2022 Foray Preston County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley
Scott Emrick

RUSTIC CAMPING AREA—Location: West Virginia; Preston County; one mile north of Terra Alta; 39°27'17" N, 79°31'39" W, Terra Alta Quadrangle, USGS. Continuity: See Phillips (1980). Size 7.28 ha = 18.0 acres (roughly triangular). Description of plot: Camp used for nature study, partly wooded and partly open field. See Phillips, (1980) for a description of the plot, maps, and vegetation analysis; Eddy (2006 and 2011) for the 2005 and 2010 censuses. The dominant canopy trees in the older forest are Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) and Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Younger forest trees are secondary growth Red Maple and Black Cherry. An open strip approximately 20 yards wide cuts through the secondary growth forest under a power line. An approximately two-acre open area along the camp road was cut a few years before the 2010 survey for parking cars, but the area was not used for this purpose and was a wet, brushy field in 2015. The plot is bordered by a paved road, Lake Terra Alta and inlets, hay land, pasture, and open woodland with mowed ground underneath. Topography: A nearly level creek bottom adjoining a created lake. Elevation: 2,580 ft. Coverage: June 4 to June 10. Seven trips between 0530 and 0730. Total party hours: 11. Census: Red-eyed Vireo, 4; Brown Creeper, 4; Common Yellowthroat, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Gray Catbird, 1; Eastern Wood-Pewee, 1; Scarlet Tanager,+; Hairy Woodpecker,+; Blue Jay,+; Canada Goose,+; American Robin,+; Song Sparrow,+; Black-capped Chickadee,+; Louisiana Waterthrush,+; Northern Flicker,+; White-breasted Nuthatch,+; Carolina Wren,+; American Crow,+; Mourning Dove,+; Wild Turkey,+; Chestnut-sided Warbler,+; Ovenbird,+. Total: 24 species; 14 territorial males. Census participants: Martin Tingley (compiler), Debra Tingley, Don Creamer, Sara Creamer, Mary Schilstra, Peter McDonald, Lee Miller, Mary Murin, Mimi Kibler, Pat Coy, Karin Tanquist, Keith Schilstra.

TANNERY ROAD (Maple-Tulip-Red Oak forest) —Location: West Virginia, Preston County; 6 miles NNW of Terra Alta; 39°31'31N, 70°34'22W, Cuzzart Quadrangle, USGS, extends west. Continuity: Established 1979, Size 6.07ha= 15 acres (110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of plot: See Phillips (1980). Coverage: June 4 to June 10, 2022. Seven trips between 0532 and 0730. Total Party hours: 11.9. Census: Red-eyed Vireo 3 (49/sq.km., 20/100 acres); Hooded Warbler 2.5; Wood Thrush 2; Acadian Flycatcher 1.5; American Redstart 1.5; Scarlet Tanager 1; Dark-eyed Junco 1; Eastern Towhee 1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1; Mourning Dove 0.5; Black-and-white Warbler 0.5; Black-throated Blue Warbler 0.5; Black-throated Green Warbler 0.5, Northern Cardinal 0.5; Red-tailed Hawk,+; Red-bellied Woodpecker,+; Downy Woodpecker,+; Northern Flicker,+; Pileated Woodward,+; Blue Jay,+; Cedar Waxwing,+; White-breasted Nuthatch,+; Gray Catbird,+; Magnolia Warbler,+; Chestnut-sided Warbler,+; Indigo Bunting,+. Total 26 species, 17 territorial males (280 /sq.km., 113 /100 acres). Census participants: Patrick Coy, Don Creamer, Scott Emrick (compiler), Peter McDonald, Lee Miller, Bryan Tolka, Sheppard Tolka, and Theo Tolka.

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The 2022 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys Randolph County, West Virginia

Ryan Tomazin

During the 2022 Foray, Ryan Tomazin and team ran five Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes centered at Camp Galilee, Preston County, West Virginia. Each route has 20 stops, with each team starting 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 3-minute period.

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

Table 1
Birds Recorded by Species

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Canada Goose	31	4
Wood Duck	3	2
Mallard	2	2
Wild Turkey	11	7
Rock Pigeon	2	1
Mourning Dove	65	44
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9	9
Chimney Swift	16	5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	1
Killdeer	4	3
Green Heron	1	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	1
Red-tailed Hawk	4	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	35	28
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	3
Downy Woodpecker	7	7
Hairy Woodpecker	3	2
Northern Flicker	4	4
Pileated Woodpecker	12	8
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	2
Eastern Kingbird	1	1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	36	34
Acadian Flycatcher	12	8
Alder Flycatcher	4	3
Willow Flycatcher	13	7
Least Flycatcher	5	5
Eastern Phoebe	8	7
White-eyed Vireo	3	3

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Blue-headed Vireo	5	4
Warbling Vireo	1	1
Red-eyed Vireo	129	59
Blue Jay	12	9
American Crow	90	51
Common Raven	11	8
Black-capped Chickadee	20	17
Tufted Titmouse	27	22
Tree Swallow	2	2
Barn Swallow	39	15
Cedar Waxwing	42	23
White-breasted Nuthatch	12	12
Brown Creeper	1	1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	2
Carolina Wren	7	6
House Wren	33	29
Gray Catbird	38	32
Brown Thrasher	8	8
European Starling	70	19
Eastern Bluebird	9	8
Veery	8	6
Hermit Thrush	2	2
Wood Thrush	33	27
American Robin	108	48
House Sparrow	16	4
Purple Finch	1	1
American Goldfinch	30	26
Grasshopper Sparrow	5	3
Chipping Sparrow	58	34
Field Sparrow	25	22
Dark-eyed Junco	5	5
Henslow's Sparrow	2	1
Savannah Sparrow	11	6
Song Sparrow	70	50
Swamp Sparrow	3	3
Eastern Towhee	46	37
Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1
Bobolink	34	17
Eastern Meadowlark	15	10
Orchard Oriole	5	3
Baltimore Oriole	4	4
Red-winged Blackbird	147	39
Brown-headed Cowbird	25	16
Common Grackle	95	11
Ovenbird	26	20

Species	Total Individuals	Stops Present
Louisiana Waterthrush	4	3
Blue-winged Warbler	5	5
Black-and-white Warbler	17	14
Kentucky Warbler	1	1
Common Yellowthroat	38	35
Hooded Warbler	9	8
American Redstart	29	21
Northern Parula	8	8
Magnolia Warbler	5	4
Yellow Warbler	23	18
Chestnut-sided Warbler	11	9
Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	2
Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1
Prairie Warbler	2	2
Black-throated Green Warbler	6	6
Scarlet Tanager	19	18
Northern Cardinal	38	28
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	7	7
Indigo Bunting	40	33
Total	92 species, 1,897 individuals	

Table 2
Most Abundant Species

Abundance Rank				Species	No. in 2022	Percent of Total			
'05	'10	'15	'22			'22	'15	'10	'05
3	3	1	1	Red-winged Blackbird	147	7.7%	9.5%	6.5%	6.5%
1	2	2	2	Red-eyed Vireo	129	6.8%	7.5%	9.0%	8.0%
2	1	3	3	American Robin	108	5.7%	6.7%	9.2%	7.1%
28	19	9	4	Common Grackle	95	5.0%	2.7%	1.2%	1.1%
6	4	4	5	American Crow	90	4.7%	5.0%	5.6%	4.1%
7	5	6	T-6	European Starling	70	3.7%	3.5%	4.9%	3.8%
4	10	5	T-6	Song Sparrow	70	3.7%	4.2%	2.8%	4.2%
8	12	10	8	Mourning Dove	65	3.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.4%
9	8	13	9	Chipping Sparrow	58	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%	3.2%
15	T-12	11	10	Eastern Towhee	46	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%

Table 3 indicates the 10 most widely-distributed species found on the 100 stops on the 5 BBS routes and compares this with the previous three Preston County Forays where BBS routes were run using the current protocol. Note the marked increase in Eastern Wood-Pewees.

Table 3
Species Distribution Rank

Distribution Rank				Species	Stops in 2022	% Percent of Total			
'05	'10	'15	'22			'22	'15	'10	'05
1	1	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	59	59.0	57.9	55.8	64.6
5	3	3	2	American Crow	51	51.0	45.8	42.1	37.9
2	5	4	3	Song Sparrow	50	50.0	41.1	31.3	45.0
3	2	2	4	American Robin	48	48.0	52.8	51.7	42.5
6	10	9	5	Mourning Dove	44	44.0	24.8	22.1	32.5
12	9	7	6	Red-winged Blackbird	39	39.0	33.2	25.8	25.4
11	7	8	7	Eastern Towhee	37	37.0	29.9	28.3	27.1
10	8	6	8	Common Yellowthroat	35	35.0	33.2	27.5	27.5
T-31	T-28	T-31	T-9	Eastern Wood-Pewee	34	34.0	9.8	8.8	8.3
7	6	10	T-9	Chipping Sparrow	34	34.0	23.4	28.8	28.8

We thank the following people who participated in one or more of the survey routes:

Wilma Jarrell, Mimi Kibler, Tina Long, Lee Miller, Mary Murin, Karyn Tanquist, Sally Tolka, Shep Tolka, Ryan Tomazin.

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Reptiles and Amphibians of the 2022 Foray Preston County, West Virginia

Peter McDonald

CLASS AMPHIBIA

Order Caudata – Salamanders

- Red Spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*)
- Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)
- Eastern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
- Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus*)
- Northern Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*)
- Seal salamander (*Desmognathus monticola*)
- Northern Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton r. ruber*)
- Northern Two-Lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*)

Order Anura – Toads and Frogs

- Eastern American Toad (*Anaxyrus a. americanus*)
- Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)
- Green Frog (*Lithobates clamitans*)
- Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)
- Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*)

CLASS REPTILIA

Order Testudines – Turtles

- Woodland Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina carolina*)
- Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)

Suborder Serpentes – Snakes

- Eastern Ratsnake (*Pantherophis alleghaniensis*)
- Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*)
- Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*)
- Eastern Milksnake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*)

**Mammals of the 2022 Foray
Preston County, West Virginia**

Peter McDonald

CLASS MAMMALIA

Order – Artiodactyla

Family Cervidae—Deer

White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

Order – Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae—Hares, Rabbits

Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*)

Order – Rodentia

Family Scuridae—Squirrels

Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)

Eastern Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*)

Groundhog (Woodchuck) (*Marmota monax*)

Family Cricetidae

White-footed Mouse *Peromyscus Leucopus*)

Order – Carnivora

Family Canidae

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

Family Ursidae

Black Bear (*Ursus amiricanus*)

Family Procyonidae

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

Family Mustelidae

Fisher (*Pekania pennanti*)

Order – Didelphimorphia

Family Didelphidae

Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)

Lepidoptera of the 2022 Foray Preston County, West Virginia

Janice Emrick

BUTTERFLIES

SWALLOWTAIL FAMILY – Papilionidae

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Pterourus glaucus*)
Spicebush Swallowtail (*Pterourus troilus*)

WHITES AND SULPHUR FAMILIES – Pieridae

Orange Sulphur (*Colias eurytheme*)
Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*)
Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)

GOSSAMER WING FAMILY – Lycaenidae

Spring Azure (*Celastrina ladon*)
Summer Azure (*Celastrina neglecta*)
Eastern Tailed-Blue (*Cupido comyntas*)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY – Nymphalidae

Great Spangled Fritillary (*Argynnis cybele*)
Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*)
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)
Northern Pearly-Eye (*Lethe anhedon*)
Red-spotted Admiral (*Limenitis arthemis*)
Little Wood Satyr (*Megisto cymela*)
Carolina Satyr (*Hermeuptychia sosybius*)
Northern Crescent (*Phyciodes cocyta selenis*)
Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)
Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)

SKIPPER FAMILY – HesperIIDae

Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*)
Dreamy Duskywing (*Erynnis icelus*)
Least Skipper (*Ancyloxypha numitor*)
European Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*)
Zabulon Skipper (*Lon zabulon*)
Hobomok Skipper (*Lon hobomok*)

MOTHS (Numbers before names are Hodges numbers)

0018 Silver-spotted Ghost Moth (*Sthenopsis argenteomaculatus*)
0889 Clay-colored Agonopterix Moth (*Agonopterix argillacea*)
1011 Schlaeger's Fruitworm Moth (*Antaeotricha schlaegeri*)

1134-01 Scarce Obscure Moth (*Oegoconia deauratella*)
 1162 Acorn Moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*)
 1761 Pink-washed Aristotelia Moth (*Aristotelia roseosuffusella*)
 2093 Black-smudged Chionodes Moth (*Chionodes mediofuscella*)
 2747 Impudent Hulda Moth (*Hulda impudens*)
 3142 Goldenrod Pelochrista Moth (*Pelochrista cataclystiana*)
 3208 Doubleday's Notocelia Moth (*Notocelia rosaecolana*)
 3230 Maple Twig Borer Moth (*Proteoteras aesculana*)
 3334 Maple Trumpet Skeletonizer Moth (*Catastega aceriella*)
 3354 Little Cloud Ancylis Moth (*Ancylis nubeculana*)
 3497 Locust Twig Borer Moth (*Ecdytolopha insiticiana*)
 3565 Ferruginous Eulia Moth (*Eulia ministrana*)
 3686 Black-patched Clepsia Moth (*Clepsia melaleucana*)
 3689 Greenish Apple Moth (*Clepsia virescana*)
 3748 White-lined Leafroller Moth (*Amorbia humerosana*)
 4652 Early Button Slug Moth (*Tortricidia testacea*)
 4659 Jeweled Tailed Slug Moth (*Packardia geminata*)
 4716 Double-striped Scoparia Moth (*Scoparia biplagialis*)
 4945 Pale-winged Crocidophora Moth (*Crocidophora tubercularis*)
 5040 Bicolored Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta bicoloralis*)
 5071 Mint-loving Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta acrionalis*)
 5226 Splendid Palpita Moth (*Palpita magniferalis*)
 5355 Common Grass-Veneer (*Crambus praefectellus*)
 5378 Eastern Grass-Veneer (*Crambus laqueatellus*)
 5379 Mottled Grass-Veneer (*Neodactria luteolellus*)
 5608 Striped Oak Webworm Moth (*Pococera expandens*)
 5629 Bee Moth (*Aphomia sociella*)
 5796 Locust Leafroller Moth (*Sciota subcaesiella*)
 6235 Lettered Habrosyne Moth (*Habrosyne scripta*)
 6326 Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*)
 6330 Birch Angle (*Macaria notata*)
 6347 White Pine Angle (*Macaria pinistrobata*)
 6439 Umber Moth (*Hypomecis umbrosaria*)
 6588 Bent-line Gray (*Iridopsis larvaria*)
 6590 Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*)
 6597 Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*)
 6620 Canadian Melanolophia Moth (*Melanolophia canadaria*)
 6621 Signate Melanolophia Moth (*Melanolophia signataria*)
 6638 Powder Moth (*Eufidonia notataria*)
 6640 Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*)
 6654 One-spotted Variant (*Hypagyrtis unipunctata*)
 6667 White Spring Moth (*Lomographa vestaliata*)
 6677 Yellow-dusted Cream Moth (*Cabera erythemaria*)
 Crocus Geometer Moths (genus *Xanthotype*)
 6755 Morrison's Pero Moth (*Pero morrisonaria*)
 6763 Oak Beauty (*Phaeoura quernaria*)

6796 Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*)
 6812 Pale Homochlodes Moth (*Homochlodes fritillaria*)
 6838 Friendly Probole Moth (*Probole amicaria*)
 6840 Lemon Plagodis Moth (*Plagodis serinaria*)
 6844 Hollow-spotted Plagodis Moth (*Plagodis alcoolaria*)
 6894 Curved-lined Looper Moth (*Lambdina fervidaria*)
 6964 White Slant-Line (*Tetracis cachexiata*)
 7048 White-fringed Emerald (*Nemoria mimosaria*)
 7229 Shattered Hydriomena Moth (*Hydriomena perfracta*)
 7308 White-ribboned Carpet Moth (*Mesoleuca ruficillata*)
 7390 Toothed Brown Carpet (*Xanthorhoe lacustrata*)
 7394 White-banded Toothed Carpet (*Epirrhoe alternata*)
 7420 *Hydrelia condensata*
 7422 Unadorned Carpet Moth (*Hydrelia inornata*)
 7430 White-striped Black (*Trichodezia albovittata*)
 7474 Common Eupithecia Moth (*Eupithecia miserulata*)
 7647 Three-spotted Fillip (*Heterophleps triguttaria*)
 7648 Bad-wing Moth (*Dyspteris abortivaria*)
 7659 Scalloped Sack-bearer Moth (*Lacosoma chiridota*)
 7746 Io Moth (*Automeris io*)
 7824 Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecata*)
 7825 Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*)
 White-headed Prominent and Allies (section *Symmerista albifrons*)
 8129 Isabella Tiger Moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*)
 8137 Virginian Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma virginica*)
 8211 Hickory Tussock Moth (*Lophocampa caryae*)
 8318 Spongy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)
 8338 Dark-banded Owlet (*Phalaenophana pyramusalis*)
 8355 Morbid Owlet (*Chytolita morbidalis*)
 8368 Florida Tetanolita Moth (*Tetanolita floridana*)
 8404 Spotted Grass Moth (*Rivula propinqualis*)
 8442 Baltimore Snout (*Hypena baltimoralis*)
 8697 Colorful Zale Moth (*Zale minerea*)
 8717 Horrid Zale (*Zale horrida*)
 8727 Maple Looper Moth (*Parallelia bistriaris*)
 8898 Unspotted Looper Moth (*Allagrapha aerea*)
 9035 White-lined Graylet (*Hyperstrotia nana*)
 Cutworms and Dart Moths (subfamily Noctuidae)
 9053 Pink-barred Pseudeustrotia Moth (*Pseudeustrotia carneola*)
 9065 Green Leuconycta Moth (*Leuconycta diptheroides*)
 9185 Close-banded Yellowhorn Moth (*Colocasia propinquilinea*)
 9229 Cherry Dagger (*Acrionicta hasta*)
 9545 American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*)
 9546 Olive Angle Shades (*Phlogophora iris*)
 9618 Turbulent Phosphila Moth (*Phosphila turbulenta*)
 9664 White-blotched Balsa Moth (*Balsa labecula*)

10288 Disparaged Arches Moth (*Orthodes detracta*)
10397 Bristly Cutworm Moth (*Lacinipolia renigera*)
10461 Ursula Wainscot (*Leucania ursula*)
10587 Cynical Quaker (*Orthodes cynica*)
10663 Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*)
10891 Flame-shouldered Dart (*Ochropleura implecta*)
10942-1 Greater Black-letter Dart (*Xestia dolosa*)
11003-1 Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*)

Special thanks to Ryan Tomazin for his pictures on iNaturalist, and thanks to all who participated in giving me sightings of butterflies and moths.

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(Left) Summer Azure at Rehe WMA; (right) Silver-spotted Ghost Moth, a real rarity for the state and overall region, at Camp Galilee. Photographs by Ryan Tomazin

Ferns of the 2022 Foray Preston County, West Virginia

Dawn A. Fox

Attending Camp Galilee near Terra Alta in Preston County always proves to be a wonderful area to explore and enjoy as one of many spectacular areas of West Virginia. My fern list is smaller this Foray compared to our 2005 list due to the pleasure of having our two dear granddaughters, ages 5 and 7 years old, camping with us this year and keeping our attention. We were limited in exploring the area as much as we had in past years. Tom and I did attempt to locate historical sites of the Massachusetts Fern, which had been found near the head of Terra Alta Lake and the Daisy Leaf Grape Fern which had been found in the past at Oglebay Mountain Camp, but were unsuccessful. We had a fern walk on Camp Galilee where we found most of our ferns. We thank all participants who helped us with the fern list.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Northeastern Lady Fern
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Rattlesnake Fern
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>	Lowland Brittle Fern
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hay-scented Fern
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	Intermediate Shield Fern
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Scouring Rush
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Common Club moss
<i>Lycopodium digitatum</i>	Ground Pine
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>	Tree Club moss
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern
<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Common Polypody
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York Fern

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Flowering Plants of the 2022 Foray Preston County, West Virginia

Compiled by Ryan Tomazin and Casey Rucker from iNaturalist Foray Records

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PAGE IN WEAKLEY
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Eastern Larch	87
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	89
<i>Nuphar advena</i>	Broadleaf Pondlily	93
<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i>	Pipevine	96
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip-tree	97
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-shrub	99
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Northern Spicebush	99
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	99
<i>Arisaema quinatum</i>	Southern Jack-in-the-pulpit	101
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Common Jack-in-the-pulpit	101
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk Cabbage	103
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yam	112
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	Painted Trillium	113
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	White Trillium	114
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	Green Hellebore	118
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Smooth Carrionflower	120
<i>Smilax hispida</i>	Bristly Greenbriar	120
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common Greenbriar	121
<i>Clintonia</i> sp.	bead lilies	122
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Cucumber Root	124
<i>Prosartes lanuginosa</i>	Yellow Fairybells	125
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Pink Lady's-slipper	129
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	130
<i>Platanthera clavellata</i>	Small Green Wood Orchid	133
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies' Tresses	136
<i>Iris sanguinea</i>	Japanese Iris	137
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Strict Blue-eyed-grass	139
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada Mayflower	144
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Eastern Solomon's-Plume	144
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Hairy Solomon's-seal	145
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge	158
<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Common Shorthusk	212
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Moonseed	258
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple	260
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	Wood Anemone	264
<i>Clematis</i> sp.	clematis	265
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower	266
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	272
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Northern Witch-Hazel	277

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PAGE IN WEAKLEY
<i>Tiarella stolonifera</i>	Creeping Foamflower	283
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	Mountain Stonecrop	285
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper	289
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	Hog-Peanut	294
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot-Trefoil	305
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	307
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	310
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorn	320
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	328
<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i>	Mountain Indian-Physic	330
<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Rough Cinquefoil	332
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Old-field Five-fingers	332
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose	337
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain-Ash	342
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn-Olive	344
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Wood-Nettle	351
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	353
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	357
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder	362
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	American Wood-Sorrel	370
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Shrubby St. John's-Wort	374
<i>Viola hastata</i>	Halberd-leaf Violet	380
<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Yellow Violet	382
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	geranium	394
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	395
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Eastern Poison Ivy	406
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	408
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	416
<i>Alliaria altissima</i>	Garlic Mustard	423
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket	432
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Spoonleaf Sundew	447
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	455
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea	469
<i>Impatiens</i> sp.	Jewelweed	472
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Northern Purple Pitcherplant	481
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Trailing Arbutus	485
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	488
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Giant Rhododendron	492
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Appalachian Deerberry	494
<i>Galium triflorium</i>	Sweet-scented Bedstraw	499
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge-berry	501
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	508
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common Plantain	534
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	535
<i>Conopholis americana</i>	Bearcorn	568

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PAGE IN WEAKLEY
<i>Achillea gracilis</i>	Eastern Yarrow	579
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	Common White Snakeroot	579
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	610
<i>Packera aurea</i>	Golden Ragwort	614
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	616
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	633
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	634
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Eastern Red Elderberry	637
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	646
<i>Nanopanax trifolius</i>	Dwarf Ginseng	647
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Purple Angelica	651
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort	653
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow-Parsnip	655
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Bland Sweet Cicely	655

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2022 FORAY PARTICIPANTS

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Speakers and guests included John Burkhart, Kevin Dodge, Katie Fallon; Annie, Harriet, Leroy, and Zack Fowler; Dylan, Eila, and Paxton Fowler; Chris Lituma, Andrew McKensie, and Sue Olcott.

*Director



Foray Participants. Photo by Ryan Tomazin

eBird Notes
Summer 2022
June 1–August 31, 2022

Mike Slaven

The summer season was relatively uneventful, with few surprising finds in the eBird lists. Even with the growing use of the Merlin app, a revolutionary identification tool, there was no real difference in the number of species reported over the previous summer. The number of eBirders has continued to remain high. In 2020, there was a large spike in the number of eBird reports and number of observers, thanks in part to the COVID effect. That wave has passed, but there remains a robust number of newer birders in 2022 who contributed to eBird.

Summer is often the quietest season, with fewer singing birds, and visual observations can be challenging with the tree canopy at its thickest. Ducks and geese were reported less often than in 2021, and shorebird reports were slightly up from 2021, with the most unusual being a Western Sandpiper. Warblers were following normal summer patterns and frequency, although some breeding species went almost unreported. Sparrow species included a rarity—two Lark Sparrows found on August 31, reported, and photographed by three birders. Other common sparrows, including Chipping Sparrows, Field Sparrows, Eastern Towhees, Dark-eyed Juncos, and others, were also reported during the summer.

Normally, birds reported to the West Virginia Birds Listserv follow the same general distribution of species and distribution as the eBird data, but there was a large divergence in the case of a few birds, especially the Black-billed Cuckoo in 2022. While the listserv had only one reported observation of the species, eBird had 51, scattered through a dozen counties. This is a very large disconnect, and I have no simple explanation for it. Yellow-billed Cuckoos likewise were almost absent from the Listserv reports but show up in several hundred reports over a broad swath of the state. I have spent some time checking other species reported to both sources, and I was relieved to see that it seemed that the large differences were just an aberration and not a regular event.

Summer brought another major change to eBird with the incorporation of a new way to enter exotic species in the eBird database. Exotic species are easier to report than ever, and the Cornell scientists want birders to do it. Exotic species need to be tracked, because human-introduced birds often have a major impact on the environment and their populations can change rapidly. The reporting aspect is easy. If you see an exotic species, simply enter it as you would any other bird on your eBird list. If it is flagged as “rare,” describe the bird and submit your list. The eBird report will automatically categorize the bird, and assign it to one of three categories: Naturalized, Provisional, and Escapees. Naturalized birds are those that have self-sustaining wild populations and a long history of successful breeding. They are counted on your lists in eBird. Provisional exotics are birds that may be associated with natural vagrancy or birds that are successfully breeding but not yet accepted as Naturalized. These count in your eBird totals. Escapees are just what the word implies. These are birds that either escaped or were intentionally released. These still should be reported, and there will be a record of them that you can view, but they do not count toward your official eBird lasts. A last category is captive birds. These

should not be listed at all. Birds in zoos, caged birds, farm birds being raised and fed—none of these should be listed.

Remember, this change will be automatically implemented by eBird. You do not need to decide if a bird is Provisional or Naturalized or an Escapee. I think it will be interesting to see what birds are reported, even if they do not meet the criteria of the American Birding Association for inclusion on your ABA list. It also will be scientifically useful, since the spread of exotics can occur for a variety of reasons: intentional release of non-native species, changing climatic conditions, stowaway birds on ship or trucks, escaped pet birds, and natural expansion of range. Your eBird lists will make it easy to differentiate your native species from exotics, so there will be no confusion when you try to track your sightings. There is a longer explanation of these changes on the eBird website, which is where I derived my information for this new way for categorizing exotics. You can find it here: “Important Changes To Exotic Species In Ebird - Ebird”. *Ebird.Org*. <https://ebird.org/news/important-changes-to-exotic-species-in-ebird>.

I hope that the changes to eBird will encourage birders to help do the important citizen science that eBird users are conducting. If you have not used eBird before, it is quite easy to do. If you tried it in the past and did not like its interface or other features, I encourage you to try it again. I think you will be pleasantly surprised by its clean design and user-friendly experience.

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Field Notes
Summer Season
June 1 – August 31, 2022

Casey Rucker

June was about average in both temperature and moisture in West Virginia, while July and August were slightly warmer and much wetter than average, according to the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell University.

These notes were gathered from the West Virginia Birds Listserv, sponsored by the National Audubon Society, and from field notes submitted to the editor by email and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors to the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following website: <http://list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html>. Please see the accompanying articles in this issue regarding the Foray held during June in Preston County.

Summer reports continued their decline since a peak during 2020, and the rarest bird reported during the season was a **Western Sandpiper** found by Michael Griffith and Janet Keating at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, on July 9. There were only 162 species reported in 27 West Virginia counties this season; it should be noted that many breeding birds are not reported in summer.

Geese, Swans, and Ducks – Canada Geese were reported from six counties, **Wood Ducks** from Cabell (GR, MG, JK, DP), Summers (JP), and Tucker (JTr, CR) Counties, and **Mallards** were reported from Kanawha (LC), Mason (GR, MG, JK, DP), and Summers (JP) Counties. On June 12, Richard Gregg found a Hooded Merganser at Belle, Kanawha County, and in late July and early August James Phillips found **Common Mergansers** in two locations in Summers County.

Turkeys and Grouse – Observers reported **Wild Turkeys** only in Mason (GR, MG, JK, DP), Summers (JP), and Wood (KCa) Counties, and **Ruffed Grouse** in Mercer County (JP).

Grebes – On August 31, Cynthia Mullens found a **Pied-billed Grebe** at Pleasant Creek Wildlife Management Area, Barbour County, and Terry Bronson spotted a **Pied-billed Grebe** at the Sandy Creek Backwater in Wood County.

Pigeons and Doves – Rock Pigeons and **Mourning Doves** continue to reside throughout the state, as reported sporadically.

Cuckoos – Reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** continued their recent decline, with observations in only four counties; Hullet Good reported one of two **Black-billed Cuckoos** of the season, observed in Milliken, Kanawha County on June 19, and Kevin Campbell heard the other at his home in Dallison, Wood County, on August 21 and 22.

Goatsuckers and Swifts – Reports of **Common Nighthawks** were up, from Berkeley (BD), Cabell (ReT), Greenbrier (JO), Kanawha (KC), Mercer (JP), Preston (LeJ), Randolph (JBk), Summers (JJP) and Tucker (MK) Counties. Kevin Campbell reported the continuing **Chuck-will's-widows** and **Eastern Whip-poor-wills** on private property in Wood County from the beginning of June. **Chimney Swifts** were observed in four counties.

Hummingbirds – Birders in seven counties reported sightings of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**.

Rails – On June 9, Michael Griffith watched a **Sora** at Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, Cabell County.

Cranes – On June 18, Gary Rankin, Michael Griffith, Janet Keating, and David Patick saw a lone **Sandhill Crane** at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County.

Avocets – On July 21, David Foltz found four **American Avocets** at the Kennedy Marina in Hancock County, as reported by Terry Bronson. David Patick, Gary Rankin, David Johnston, and Michael Griffith spotted nine **American Avocets** at Harris Riverfront Park, Cabell County, on August 21.

Plovers – **Killdeer** appeared in reports from four counties.

Sandpipers – **Sandpiper** diversity was up a bit this summer in West Virginia, with twelve species reported. The **Western Sandpiper** found by Michael Griffith and Janet Keating at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, is mentioned near the beginning of this article. On August 15, a flyover **Greater Yellowlegs** was a surprising new yard bird for Matthew Orsie in Hedgesville, Berkeley County. David Patick spotted a **Sanderling** at Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, Cabell County, on August 21. All other reports of **sandpipers** came from Mason County: **Baird's Sandpiper** (GR, MG, JK), **Least Sandpiper** (MG, JK), **White-rumped Sandpiper** (DP), **Pectoral Sandpiper** (GR, MG, JK, DP), **Semipalmated Sandpiper** (DP), **Short-billed Dowitcher** (MG, JK), **Spotted Sandpiper** (DP), **Solitary Sandpiper** (GR, MG, JK), and **Lesser Yellowlegs** (GR, MG, JK).

Gulls and Terns – The only **gulls** reported this season were **Herring Gulls** in Mason County (GR, MG, JK, DP). Janet Keating and Michael Griffith saw a **Black Tern** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam on July 9, and on August 21 David Patick counted nine **Black Terns** in Huntington, Cabell County. On August 17, Gary Rankin, Michael Griffith and Janet Keating saw a **Common Tern** at Beech Fork Lake, Wayne County, and on August 25, James Phillips saw a **Common Tern** at Bluestone State Park, Summers County.

Cormorants – **Double-crested Cormorants** appeared in Kanawha (RG), Mason (GR, MG, JK), and Summers (JP) Counties this summer.

Bitterns, Herons, and Egrets – **Great Blue Herons**, **Great Egrets**, and **Green Herons** were reported only from five, three, and three counties, respectively. Richard Gregg spotted a juvenile **Little Blue Heron** at Gauley Bridge, Fayette County, on July 3, and perhaps the same **Cattle Egret** was observed on August 11 and 21 at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, by Michael Griffith, Janet Keating, Gary Rankin, and David Patick.

Vultures – Birders in only two counties reported **Black Vultures**, while seven counties boasted **Turkey Vulture** reports.

Hawks and Eagles – **Osprey** reports were relatively widespread this summer, coming from six counties. As often, the only **Northern Harrier** of the season was observed in Canaan Valley, Tucker County (CR), on June 17. **Accipiter** reports were unsurprisingly also down this summer, with **Sharp-shinned Hawks** seen in Kanawha (HG) and Tucker (CR) Counties, and **Cooper's Hawks** in Kanawha (RG), Preston (LeJ), and Summers (JP) Counties. Birders in representative parts of the state reported **Bald Eagles**, **Red-shouldered Hawks**, **Broad-winged Hawks**, and **Red-tailed Hawks**. The Putnam

County pair of **Mississippi Kites** were present once again in Scott Depot, as observed by David Patick on June 6.

Owls – **Owl** reports were practically non-existent this summer. David Patick photographed one of the continuing **Barn Owls** at Belleville Wetlands, Wood County, on June 6. **Eastern Screech-Owls** were noted only in Summers (JP), Wetzel (WJ), and Wood (KCa) Counties, James and Judy Phillips reported the season's only Great Horned Owl, from their home in Pipestem, Summers County, on August 22., and Barred Owls were observed in Preston (LeJ), Roane (DG), Summers (JP), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties.

Kingfishers – There were reports of **Belted Kingfisher** from only three West Virginia counties this summer.

Woodpeckers – **Red-headed Woodpeckers, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Downy Woodpeckers, Hairy Woodpeckers, Northern Flickers, and Pileated Woodpeckers** all appeared in their usual haunts. Once again sparsely reported, **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** was noted only from Tucker County (CR).

Falcons – **American Kestrels** inspired reports in Jefferson (WS), Mason (GR, MG, JK, DP), Pocahontas (SK), Summers (JP), and Tucker (CR) Counties this summer. James Phillips reported the only **Peregrine Falcon** of the season, seen from East River Mountain Overlook in Mercer County on August 29.

Flycatchers – **Great Crested Flycatchers, Eastern Kingbirds, Eastern Wood-Pewees, Acadian Flycatchers, and Eastern Phoebes** appeared in representative reports throughout the state. On June 22, James Phillips found an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** at the Cranberry Glades boardwalk in Pocahontas County, still the only consistent breeding location in the state. The following *Empidonax* species were reported in the counties and by the contributors listed: **Alder Flycatchers:** Tucker (CR), and **Willow Flycatchers:** Cabell (GR, MG, JK, DP).

Vireos – **White-eyed, Yellow-throated, Blue-headed, and Red-eyed vireos** appeared in nesting grounds throughout the state. **Warbling Vireo** reports were typically scarce this summer, coming only from Cabell (GR, MG, JK, DP), Kanawha (HG), and Summers (JP) Counties.

Crows, Jays, and Ravens – **Blue Jays, American Crows, and Common Ravens** were reported in their usual haunts.

Chickadees and Titmice – **Carolina and Black-capped chickadees** occasioned reports in their respective territories in West Virginia. **Tufted Titmice** were widely reported throughout the state.

Swallows – Terry Bronson spotted more than 30 **Bank Swallows** at Belleville Locks and Dam, Wood County, on July 28, and on July 31 Gary Rankin, Michael Griffith, Janet Keating, and David Patick saw more than 40 **Bank Swallows** at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County. **Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, Barn Swallows, and Cliff Swallows** were the subject of summer reports from many areas of West Virginia. **Purple Martins** prompted reports from Kanawha County (LC), Mason County (GR, MG, JK, DP), and Summers County (JP).

Waxwings – **Cedar Waxwings** inspired fewer West Virginia birders this summer, with reports from only eight counties.

Nuthatches – A **Red-breasted Nuthatch** was reported by the editor of these notes in its breeding grounds on Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Tucker County, on July 3. **White-breasted Nuthatches** were the subject of reports statewide this season.

Creepers – The editor of these notes also reported the only **Brown Creeper** of this summer, on June 17 in Canaan Valley. Tucker County.

Gnatcatchers – Reports of **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** in their usual breeding grounds came from locations throughout the state.

Wrens – **Carolina** and **House wrens** appeared in reports from many parts of the state. **Winter Wrens** were reported in Preston (LeJ) and Tucker (CR) Counties.

Catbirds, Thrashers, and Mockingbirds – **Gray Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, and Northern Mockingbirds** prompted sparse reports from breeding grounds throughout the state.

Starlings – **European Starlings** continued to occupy widespread habitats throughout our state.

Thrushes – Five breeding species of **thrush** appeared in West Virginia reports this summer. **Eastern Bluebirds, Wood Thrushes, and American Robins** were again seen throughout the state. Reports of **Veery** came from Pocahontas (JP) and Tucker (CR) Counties, and of **Hermit Thrush** from Tucker County (HMy, CR).

Old World Sparrows – The **House Sparrow** continues throughout the state, with reports from four counties.

Finches and Allies – **House Finches** and **American Goldfinches** were reported widely this summer. James Phillips reported the only **Purple Finches** and **Red Crossbills** of the season, from Cranberry Glades boardwalk, Pocahontas County, on June 22; and James and Judy Phillips hosted the only reported **Pine Siskin** of the season, at their home in Pipestem, Summers County, on July 3.

Sparrows, Juncos, and Towhees – Terry Bronson spotted two juvenile **Lark Sparrows** near the Ohio River in Washington, Wood County, on August 31. **Chipping Sparrows, Field Sparrows, Song Sparrows, and Eastern Towhees** were all widely reported in West Virginia this summer. The following **sparrows** were reported only in Tucker County: **Dark-eyed Juncos, and Savannah and Swamp sparrows** (CR).

Chats – Laura Ceperley reported the only **Yellow-breasted Chat** of the season, from Coonskin Park, Kanawha County, on June 23.

Blackbirds and Allies – **Bobolinks** only inspired reports from Tucker County (CR) this summer. **Eastern Meadowlarks, Orchard and Baltimore orioles, Red-winged Blackbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, and Common Grackles** were reported in many areas of the state this summer.

Warblers – **Warbler** reports were flat compared to last year's season, with 24 species of breeding **warbler** observed in West Virginia. **Warbler** species reported in five or fewer counties are listed below with the counties and contributors. Species simply listed were reported in at least six counties. Our summer **warblers** included **Ovenbird, Worm-eating** – Hardy (DH) and Kanawha (HG), **Louisiana Waterthrush** – Kanawha (LC), Mercer (JP), Pocahontas (JP), and Summers (JP), **Northern Waterthrush** – Pocahontas (JJP) and Tucker (CR), **Blue-winged** – Logan (LC), **Black-and-white** – Hardy (DH), Kanawha (LC), Mason (DP), Mercer (JP), and Tucker (HMy), **Tennessee** – Preston (LeJ), **Kentucky** – Logan (LC), **Common Yellowthroat, Hooded** – Doddridge (PMD), Kanawha (HG), Logan (LC), Summers (JP), and Wetzel (WJ), **American Redstart, Cape May** – Hardy (DH) and Mason (DP), **Cerulean** – Doddridge (PMD), Kanawha (LC), and Wetzel (WJ), **Northern Parula** – Doddridge (PMD) and Kanawha (LC), **Magnolia** – Pocahontas (JP), Preston (LeJ), and Tucker (CR), **Blackburnian** – Mason (DP), **Yellow** –

Cabell (GR, MG, JK, DP), Kanawha (LC), Summers (JP), Tucker (CR), and Wetzel (WJ), **Chestnut-sided** – Preston (LeJ), Summers (JP), and Tucker (CR), **Black-throated Blue** – Preston (LeJ) and Tucker (CR), **Pine** – Preston (LeJ), **Yellow-throated** – Kanawha (LC), Mercer (JP), and Summers (JP), **Prairie** – Mason (GR, MG, JK), **Black-throated Green** – Preston (LeJ), Summers (JP), and Tucker (HMy), and **Canada** – Pocahontas (JP) and Tucker (HMy).

Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Buntings – Hullet Good reported the only **Summer Tanager** of the summer, from Milliken in Kanawha County on June 15. **Scarlet Tanagers, Northern Cardinals, and Indigo Buntings** prompted numerous reports from birders in most parts of the state. **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** appeared only in reports from Preston (LeJ) and Tucker (CR) Counties. **Blue Grosbeaks** were seen in Mason (GR, MG, JK, DP) and Wood (TB) Counties. On June 11, Michael Griffith and Janet Keating spied a **Dickcissel** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County.

Contributors to the Summer Field Notes: Terry Bronson (TB), John Burkhart (JBk), Kevin Cade (KC), Kevin Campbell (KCa), Laura Ceperley (LC), Robert Dean (RD), Donny Good (DG), Hullet Good (HG), LeJay Graffious (LeJ), Richard Gregg (RG), Michael Griffith (MG), Diane Holsinger (DH), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Janet Keating (JK), Mimi Kibler (MK), Paul McDonald (PMD), Herb Myers (HMy), Jack O'Connell (JO), David Patick (DP), James Phillips (JP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), Casey Rucker (CR), N. Wade Snyder (WS), Rennie Talbert (ReT), and James Triplett (JTr).

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Original papers in the field of natural history are published in *The Redstart*. Papers are judged on the basis of their contributions to original data, ideas, or interpretations. Scientific accuracy and clarity are most important, and to this end, an advisory board, selected by the editorial staff, will review submitted papers as needed. Papers should be submitted in Word, by e-mail if possible, to autoblock@frontiernet.net or on a CD and sent to the editor; otherwise, papers should be typewritten, double-spaced on one side of the paper only, and sent to the editor at P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884.

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2023 Calendar of Events The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Date	Activity	Place
January	BBC Membership Month	
January	Trip to Killdeer Plains (Contact: Dick Esker)	
February	Write article for The Mail Bag and The Redstart	
Feb. 23-24	Funk/Killbuck Marsh Field Trip (Contact: Dick Esker)	
March 10-12	Early Spring Meeting (Contact: Dick Esker).....	North Bend State Park
March 18	Waterfowl Field Trip (Day Trip)	Seneca Lake, OH
April 22	BBC/Three Rivers Bird Club (day trip)	Raccoon Creek State Park, PA (Contact Ryan Tomazin)
May 11-14	Wildflower Pilgrimage	Blackwater Falls State Park
May 13	International Migratory Bird Day (local chapters)	
June 2-10	Foray – Camp Horseshoe	Parsons, WV (Contact: Janice Emrick or Mary Murin)
Aug.-Oct.	Bird Banding – TBD	Dolly Sods
Oct.	BBC Annual Fall Meeting.....	Date & location TBD (Contact: Cindy Slater)
Nov. 8-12	Eastern Shore (Contact: Cindy Slater)	
Dec. 14-Jan. 5	Christmas Bird Counts.....	Statewide

BBC FORAYS

2023 Camp Horseshoe, Tucker County

SEASONAL FIELD NOTES DUE

Winter: March 15 Spring: June 15 Summer: September 15 Fall: December 15
MAIL TO: Casey Rucker, P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884, autoblock@frontiernet.net

ARTICLES FOR THE MAIL BAG DUE

February 15 May 15 August 15 November 15
MAIL TO: Ryan Tomazin, 348 Station St., Apt. 7, Bridgeville, PA 15017, wvwarblers@hotmail.com

<http://brooksbirdclub.org>

The dates for the 2023 BBC programs may be changed if necessary. Changes will be announced on the web page or in The Mail Bag.

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