

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorum*)

WINTER: NO RECORDS.

SUMMER: Fairly Common to Common Resident.

MIGRATION:

Spring: Fairly Common Migrant from mid-April to late April. Early dates, 16 April 1948 (Edeburn et al. 1960); 18 April 1970 (HS) and 2002 (MG); 19 April 1969 (HS), 2000 (GR), 2005 (PT) and 2008 (MG, DP).

Fall: Uncommon Migrant from late August to mid-September. Late dates, 01 October 1968 (HS); 29 September 1973 (HS); 25 September 2004 (MG, DP); 24 September 2005 (WA, MG, DP).

REMARKS:

Singing Male Census (2003): Cabwaylingo State Forest (2002): Indian Trail: dominant canopy: am. beech, yellow poplar, black birch (elevation, 283 m to 367 m): 16 males/100 ha.

Singing Male Census (Hall 1952): Cabwaylingo State Forest, Wayne Co., WV (1952): Indian Trail: dominant canopy: yellow poplar, am. beech, sugar maple (elevation, 243 m to 259 m): 8 males/100 ha.; Tick Ridge: dominant canopy: 50% mixed oak (elevation, 335 m to 366 m): 33 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: 6. Total Birds: 7.

Singing Male Census: (Koch and Hurley 1972): Beech Fork Lake, Wayne, Co., WV (1969): mature mesophytic forest (elevation, 198 m to 244 m): 49 males/100 ha.

Breeding Bird Survey (Koch and Hurley 1972): Beech Fork Lake, Wayne Co., WV (29 May 1969): 50 Stops, 25 Mile. Number of Stops Recorded: 1. Total Birds: 1.