

Magnolia Warbler *Dendroica magnolia*

The Magnolia is one of the more frequent vagrant warblers reaching San Diego County in fall. Recent annual totals have varied from two in 2002 to about 10 in 2001. There are also six records in spring and one in winter.

Migration: San Diego County records of the Magnolia Warbler are largely from the usual coastal vagrant traps, in recent years from Point Loma (S7) almost exclusively. One at Palomar Mountain (D15) 2 October 1979 (AB 34:203, 1980) was exceptional. Occurrences are concentrated from late September to mid October but range from 5 September (1986, Point Loma, R. E. Webster, AB 41:146, 1987) to 22 November (1964, Rancho Santa Fe, L8, AFN 19:81, 1985).

Of the six spring records, four are from Point Loma: 18 June 1970 (AFN 24:645, 1970), 25 May 1983 (R. E. Webster, AB 37:913, 1983), 26 May 1993 (M. B. Stowe, AB 47:454, 1993), and 6 June 2001 (R. E. Webster, NAB 55:483, 2001). One was at sea 75 miles off San Diego 5 June 1979 (AB 33:806, 1979), and one was in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (M20) 8 June 1991 (J. F. Walters, AB 45:497, 1991).



Photo by Anthony Mercieca

Winter: The single winter record is of one at Point Loma November 1999–7 January 2000 (R. E. Webster, NAB 54:106, 222, 2000).

Conservation: Occurrences of the Magnolia Warbler in California increased significantly from 1972 to 1994, in an inverse correlation with the abundance in eastern Canada of the Cape May and Bay-breasted Warblers and their primary prey, the spruce budworm (Patten and Burger 1998).