



BLUEBIRDS FLY!

California Bluebird Recovery Program Newsletter

—Assisted by Mount Diablo Audubon Society —
An affiliate of the North American Bluebird Society

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“For the encouragement and conservation of cavity-nesters — especially bluebirds — anywhere in the West”

2014 OVERALL RESULTS FROM NESTBOX MONITORING SHOW REDUCTIONS IN RESULTS AND REPORTING

Results for 2014 show an overall drop of 10% in trail reports, 11% in boxes, 13% in total fledglings and 14% in WEBL fledglings and corresponding reductions in Orange County results. These reductions are almost entirely explained by the illness of **Dick Purvis** as reported in the Summer 2014 issue of *Bluebirds Fly!*

Reports were received covering 20 counties, 157 monitors and 282 trails. These show that the 5067 boxes installed on the reported trails yielded some 17056 fledges of which 11526 were Western Blue Birds and the remaining 5530 were distributed among 19 other cavity nesting species. Even without **Dick Purvis'** trails Orange County was again the top producing county (by a factor of two) for the number of trails, nest tries, total fledges and Western Bluebird fledges. See the table on page 11 for the county-by-county results. The top producers were **Steve Simmons** (Merced) with 1561 fledges (mostly Wood Ducks), followed by **Irv Tiessen** (Alameda), **Lee Pauser** (Santa Clara), **Bob Franz** (Orange), and **Susan Bulger** (Orange) each of whom fledged more than 500. See the table on page 3 for results by monitor.

The last table summarizes CBRP results for 19 years (1996-2014). From 1996 thru 2006 trail-by-trail data were collected from handwritten worksheets, summarized by county coordinators and entered into a statewide spreadsheet. From 2007 thru 2011 box-by-box, trail-by-trail data were entered by monitors directly into a homegrown database. For the past three years trail-by-trail data were entered by monitors directly into a shared, on-line spreadsheet. Each method has had its own problems resulting in some inaccuracies. In particular the number of nest tries was incorrect from 2007-2011 leading to errors in all ratios and percentages based on that quantity. Note that for the past few years the number of nest tries is again approximately equal to the number of boxes and so, the resulting ratios are more accurate.

If you would like to enter additional detail (box-by-box) with dates and additional information, I strongly encourage you to participate in Cornell University's e-bird program. See <http://ebird.org/content/ebird/>.



DICK PURVIS ON THE MEND

Bluebirders are happy to hear that **Dick Purvis**, Mr. Bluebird of southern California is on the mend and ready to clean and monitor his hundreds of boxes. Here, Dick is holding Ole No. 1, a box he hung in O'Neill Regional Park in 1984. Dick looks in much better shape than Ole No. 1.



The Director's Chair

Another nesting season - another year! Happy New Year to all of you and many thanks for participating in our program.

Thanks to all of you who entered your 2014 nestbox results on-line. Several years back we simplified data collection by gathering trail-by-trail rather than box-by-box data. In spite of a few hiccups data collection went well. Collecting data by means of a shared spreadsheet residing on Google Drives has one big pitfall – there is no way to protect existing data against accidental damage from other users. By backing up and checking daily I was able to resolve problems as they occurred. In addition data entry using an internet-based spreadsheet is sluggish. Nor was I happy about the functional differences between the Google Drive spreadsheet and Excel; these caused me problems in development and maintenance and data entry as well. Unfortunately I am unable to find a better way to collect data.

I have been trying to find a way to gather contact information for new monitors for the past few years. This year I provided fields on the data collection worksheet for that information but still, most did not provide their information but did provide email addresses and so I was able to request their contact information directly. Still very few responded and so will not receive hard-copy *Bluebirds Fly!* by mail.

The 2014 Annual Report is not included in this issue because of the size and cost of printing and mailing. The report is available in full color for viewing and/or downloading on our web site: at http://www.cbrp.org/annual_reports/2014ar.pdf. Several articles summarizing the 2014 results will be found in this issue of *Bluebirds Fly!*. 2014 results are similar to those for 2013. The illness of Orange county birder **Dick Purvis** made a noticeable difference in the results; we wish him continued recovery and hope to see him return to monitoring in 2015. Note that this and previous newsletters and annual reports as well as updated state results (19 year history, box-by-box and trail-by-trail data) are also available on our web site. Link to <http://www.cbrp.org> and look under “Program Results”.

Special thanks to those of you who made donations to CBRP in 2014 (amounting to \$1000 in 2H 2014 and \$2325 for the year) - see the 2nd half 2014 donor list elsewhere in this issue. Donations this year just barely cover the cost of printing and mailing the newsletter. I am reluctant to ask for dues and prefer to encourage donations. If donations decline from present levels I will revert to on-line newsletters only. Following your name on the mailing label for this issue of *Bluebirds Fly!* are two numbers. The first is the date of your most recent contribution in the form yyymm and the second is the amount in the form \$\$\$\$. If these fields are blank then you have not made a contribution in the past three years. My practice is to remove monitors/contributors from the contact list after three years with no activity.

We now have an official CBRP logo which appears on our web site and elsewhere in this issue. I want to thank **Ethan Winning** for providing the Western Bluebird photo and **Bruce Mushrush** (Contra Costa County) for putting the logo together. This logo is a much improved version based on one first used by **Don Yoder**, founder of CBRP, on his 1994 correspondence announcing the formation of the California Bluebird Recovery Program and also on his CBRP flyer. **Hatch Graham** also used this logo on the last page of his booklet, “Monitoring Your Bluebird Trail in California” in 2006. Both **Don Yoder's** flier and **Hatch Graham's** guide are available on our web site and both are still pertinent today.



Remember to start getting ready for the 2015 nesting season by cleaning your nest boxes by the end of February. Happy birding. **Dick Blaine** - dick@theblaines.net

CBRP Web site - <http://cbrp.org>

CBRP On-line data entry instructions: <http://www.cbrp.org/EndOfSeasonReport.htm>

California Bluebird Recovery Program (CBRP) Board Members

Dick Blaine, Program Director — dick@theblaines.net

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Jim Semelroth, Editor,— jimsemweed@cox.net

Dick Purvis, Recruiting — dickersly@aol.com

Monitor	Tot Fledge	WEBL Fledge
	17056	11526
Simmons, Steve	1561	195
Tiessen, Irv	1240	815
Pauser, Lee	1109	487
Franz, Bob	770	743
Bulger, Susan	578	578
Butler, Vicki	464	217
Perry, Steve	446	446
Tischer, Christine	333	84
Violett, Linda	315	292
Keally, Bob	310	310
Quinlivan, Keith	290	284
Rogers, Jim & Connie	285	90
Ralph, Bill	257	14
Fulton, Larry	251	251
Coller, Jo-Ann	241	210
Kneeland, Roger	237	237
Miller, Joan	231	219
Merritt, Pat & Dick	223	223
Willey, Barbara	220	178
Howington, Georgette	204	103
Allison, Doris	187	147
Josten, Walter	185	185
Hurst, Kappy	178	176

About the California Bluebird Recovery Program Founder - Don Yoder; Emeritus - Hatch Graham

Our Mission

Enlist current bluebirders and recruit others who will help reestablish bluebirds to their normal habitat

- ◆ Locate preferred habitat for the placement of nestboxes suitable for bluebirds
- ◆ Secure monitors to care for the boxes and keep systematic records of the development of young birds during the nesting season
- ◆ Record and analyze all annual summaries of nestbox records
- ◆ Provide a forum (newsletter) through which fellow trail monitors can exchange information and secure help in solving problems encountered in the field.

Learn More

To learn more about the California Bluebird Recovery Program and other cavity nester conservation programs, visit the below web sites:

<http://www.cbrp.org>

<http://www.nabluebirdssociety.org>

<http://www.socalbluebirds.org>

<http://www.sialis.org>

If you are looking for a mentor, start by contacting the county coordinator in your county listed on page 12. You can also contact **Dick Blaine** (dick@theblaines.net) or **Dick Purvis** (dickersly@aol.com).

Please consider supporting our efforts. There is a donation form on the back page of this newsletter. Your contribution is tax-deductible and goes a long way in helping us conserve the bluebird population in California.

NEST BOXES SERVE MANY SPECIES ALONG A RIVER IN SACRAMENTO

The home of my friend, **Jeri Langham**, is enviably situated along the American River Parkway in Sacramento. Since 2000 he has been the faithful steward of up to 52 nest boxes for species such as Wood Duck, Western Screech-Owl, Barn Owl, House Wren, Tree Swallow, White-breasted Nuthatch, etc. With permission, I share the following outcome of some of his 16 large nesting boxes in 2014. **Gillian Martin**



“With each passing year since I put up my first few Wood Duck boxes in 2000, I have had an ever-increasing problem with the non-native red fox squirrels and recently some eastern gray squirrels as well....The native western gray squirrels cause no problems for my nest boxes. I remove as many of the introduced squirrels as I can and it does help. Many nest boxes that were used by the introduced squirrels often have a Wood Duck take over after the squirrels are removed.



I had incredible luck with my first-ever successful brood of Hooded Mergansers..... She fledged all 11 of the eggs she laid in one box. I

collected 9 of the 12 eggs she laid in other boxes and took them to the Wildlife Care Association. Two of the eggs hatched and the young were delivered to the International Bird Rescue in Cordelia. I gave one of her deceased hatchlings to CSUS for their teaching collection. As usual, nest box 12 fledged another successful brood of Common Mergansers.”

SCBC CLUB GETS NEW BANNER

At its monthly meeting, the members of the Southern California Bluebird Club unveiled its new banner to be used at many events. The new banner contains the two logos of the two major projects of the SCBC, bluebird recovery and tree cavity conservation. The club does many presentations to schools, churches, park managers, nature centers, garden clubs, telling about the mission to protect cavity nesting species and their natural habitat, dead and dying trees in our urban environment.



CALIFORNIA NUTTALL RECOVERY PROGRAM?

One of **Kate Gudmunson's** trails had a VERY unusual occurrence this year, a successful fledging of a Nuttall's Woodpecker from a nest box. She has two photos, one of the young chick and another later in the month showing the chick at a much older state. She says that it was a successful fledge! This is really cool and congratulations and thank you to **Kate Gudmunson** for sharing her great experience!

Mike Azevedo, Nestbox Coordinator, Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society's Cavity Nester Recovery Program and California Bluebird Recovery Program

OLD NESTBOX FOUND

I was there checking our boxes after the first of two wind storms in December. I had just checked a box in a sycamore in "Miller Circle" and noticed a trail I hadn't noticed before. Winter opens things up. I walked by another sycamore and saw a very old box LOOPED over the stump of an old branch. Hmm, that's strange. I was able to remove it. It was full to the top with mostly sticks and twigs. I dumped it out and found many layers of nests. At the very bottom it appeared to be grass and EASTER



GRASS. I removed everything. I had to get a tall Ranger to help put the box back. We will add this box to our monitoring. **Cheri Miller**

While Geocaching in Mission Viejo one day in November, I noticed bluebirds hanging out on the grass near where I was searching for a geocache. I looked around and saw no boxes. This is our log for the geocache: "**Found it 11/19/2014 What a COOL Cave! I remember playing in Tree Caves when I was younger. I went without Foxhound. I should have taken her. This is a fun cache. AND I saw Bluebirds hunting in the grass! Took the TB and left some quarters. Fav for the location.**"

This just happened to be about a week after a situation occurred in a park in Rancho Santa Margarita that had caused me to reach out to ALL Cities in Orange County. I had already made contact with Mission Viejo's Parks department (and discovered that I knew this person from when I was a Fireant Technician). I contacted him again and asked if I could place a box in one of the trees in Granada Park. He agreed to meet with me and his second in command the next week. My contact offered to place the box but, I told him that I had to be able to place it and remove it myself. Both guys were impressed with the Purvis Lifter and I told them of its history. They asked to be included in the monitoring for the upcoming breeding season. They told me they have seen the bluebirds here often. Here's to a successful placement of a new box and new monitors. **Cheri Miller**



There are red-letter days when hope and sheer delight alights unexpectedly. It came this fall to the Southern California Bluebird Club's monthly meeting in the name of **Dessi Sieburth**, a 12 year-old next box monitor and member of Pasadena Audubon Society. Dessi delivered a slide show on his 2014 bluebird nest box project. He also showed members his bird sketches and back yard bird journal that he had been meticulously keeping. It is a rare day that club members find themselves speechless. But this was one of them. I think dumbfounded better describes their reaction. Everyone agreed that **Dessi's** presentation as well as his meticulous records and sketches equaled those of professionals. "I would like to be around when this young man is an adult!" our president, **Bill Wallace**, said. But the story does not end there.

When Dessie attended a presentation at Eaton Canyon Nature Center given by SCBC member, **Gillian Martin**, he learned about the value of dead trees to cavity nesting birds and to other wildlife. With the support of his nature-loving and resourceful parents, **Dessi** initiated another nature venture. He studied dead trees and fallen logs while his mom, **Beatrix**, documented his discoveries with these photos. This is one of the many dreams of the SCBC and its Cavity Conservation Initiative (CCI). The club's youth program encourages kids to look beyond the fun of nest boxes to the repercussions of the loss of dead trees. The goal of the program is to foster youth advocates for dead and dying trees. Dessi now has the skills to shepherd this cause. For more information about this youth program please go to www.cavityconservation.com. **Gillian Martin**



NESTBOX MONITORING GUIDELINES QUESTIONED

On average only 80% of eggs laid will even be viable or able to hatch.

IF you have predation during incubation, think of the thousands of eggs lost to House Wrens and House Sparrows then it will depend on how good of predator guards you have on ALL of your mounting poles.

Then you have weather issues with young dying after they hatch. Then you also have some disease issues and or totally un-explainable deaths of young birds fully feathered but all dead in their nests from time to time.

Lots of predation losses of young birds to various causes.

There are actually research papers on native cavity nesters in "natural" habitat and they are down around 50% or less of baby birds that actually fledge from numbers of eggs laid.

VERY few folks actually even OPEN up nesting boxes on baby bluebirds AFTER day 12. I personally believe this is a HUGE mistake that this EVER got into print and became the "standard". That means that MOST folks NEVER know for sure how many young birds actually are in their nesting boxes for the last 7 to 10 days.....Think about it you check ONCE a week say when the babies are only FIVE days old! Come back a week later and you are NOT SUPPOSED to open the boxes!!!!!!

(Cont. from previous page) Anyway different regions have more predation of young after they hatch than others. LOTS of folks ONLY count clutches of eggs that go on to fledge. LOTS of folks do NOT count the loses of eggs and add these numbers to total eggs laid.....

I need to go and look at some of the research papers on-line but again these will ONLY apply to THAT bluebird trail for ONLY the years of that research term length.

The older videos from Minnesota mentioned that they were losing 40 to 50% of many of the nests from bluebird trails to climbing predators. Pretty hard on numbers when they only nested twice a year back then normally. **Keith Kridler**

I, like Keith, have questioned some of the myths we have created about nestbox monitoring and box building. I agree with Keith that the recommendation to not check the nestlings in the last week creates false data. We know that our monitoring is not science, and not knowing anything about the chicks in the final week before fledging makes it even more suspect. The mantra is that the chicks will fledge prematurely. I don't believe the chicks can fly before they can fly. Another mantra is to saw ladder kerfs below the hole. We have videos that show that chicks do not crawl up to the hole. They jump so fast one cannot see them. Nor do all the chicks fledge on the same day. Nor do they all hatch on the same day. We have nest box videos that prove this. In regards to predators, I have very few. I have never seen a house sparrow anywhere near my boxes in seven years, but know many in other areas who have serious sparrow problems. I seldom get anything but bluebirds in my urban park. Nor have I had any wrens in the last two years. Bees are a bigger problem. If bees take over a box, my nestbox totals will be more than the tries in my reports. And of course, bluebirds in southern California have an easier time than those in Minnesota in Keith's study. **Jim Semelroth**

SELECTED NESTBOX COMMENTS

I had no second nests this year, and the swallows didn't take over the bluebird boxes as usual. Drought? Most of my boxes are only a year old, so perhaps this is another reason. Huge decline from previous years.

WEBLs built a nest over the first clutch of 6 eggs and I removed the eggs. I dropped the box during the second nesting and the clutch of 4 eggs broke, and I removed the 4 broken eggs. After the WEBLs laid their third clutch of 6 eggs, they abandoned the nest.

New boxes this year with predator guards (helped a lot. Had no problems with missing eggs). Flycatcher built nest on top of blue bird nest in one box. Found blue egg after flycatchers fledged. We also added reflected foil to top of box to keep box cooler. Had WEBL's just fledged on August 10. Found two stuck in the nest. Was able to unstick them and they fledged the next day.

1 pair laid 4 sets of eggs, first 3 sets disappeared, 4th attempt was successful, moved box at 3rd try

Stocking the Pantry - Providing Sustenance for Nesting Birds

By Lee Pauser

San Jose, CA 95120

September 2014

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Since I began monitoring a small trail of nest boxes in 2002, I've been increasingly perplexed as what I could do to increase the fledge rate for the different species that grace my nest boxes. Too often upon a visit to a box one or more nestlings were found dead whereas during my previous visit all appeared well. I quickly began to suspect the lack of sufficient quantities of food as a major cause of nestling losses due to starvation and even abandonment. The disappearance of eggs and nestlings are losses for which I am also concerned, but for this article I want to present the extent to which I have tried augmenting the food supply to assist nesting species, and particularly the Western Bluebird. My efforts are especially relevant in a habitat where the food source normally declines as the nesting season progresses.

Elderberries for Western Bluebirds

During early June of the 2009 season I took note of ripening Elderberries, and began cutting clusters of berries from the bushes. I attached these clusters to the top of nest boxes as shown in the photo to the right. Numerous times after re-hanging a box I witnessed adults eating a few berries, and then taking berries inside the box to feed their nestlings.



Upon my next visit, I found that the berries were gone from about half of the boxes. Furthermore, when the nestlings had fledged, the inside walls of the nest boxes were stained purple from the berries the nestlings had been fed.

For the other half of the boxes that had untouched berries, I assumed that either the adults didn't recognize the berries as a food source, or that they had other preferable food sources available.

Mealworms for Western Bluebirds

In an effort to assist nesting bluebirds before the Elderberries ripen, I began experimenting with providing the adults mealworms. My first efforts were not successful. Live mealworms were always found later to be dead and untouched. Canned mealworms attracted hornets so their use was immediately discontinued.

I had read that adult bluebirds need to be taught that mealworms are a source of food, and with my having over 370 bluebird boxes the amount of time that I could spend at a box to train the adults was limited.

So, beginning in March of the 2014 season, I began putting some dried mealworms inside boxes where the female bluebird had laid one or more eggs to 'train' the adults. The training worms were placed on the outside edges of the nest (not in the nest's cup). In all cases the training worms were gone upon my next visit unless the worms had slipped down into the nest out of reach. I repeated this training during the next several visits. Having done this, I attached a can with several small holes in the bottom for drainage low on the front of the box. Besides providing more training mealworms on the nest inside the box, mealworms were also placed in the can on the outside of the box, and spritzed with water to semi-rehydrate them. If the mealworms in the can were gone upon my next visit, I discontinued providing training worms. I gradually increased the amount of mealworms being provided with each visit during which the eggs hatched, and nestlings grew with the most mealworms being provided when the nestlings were 14 plus days old. As with providing Elderberries, numerous times after re-hanging a box I witnessed adults eating a few worms, and then taking worms inside the box to feed their nestlings. I did not intend to replace their regular insect diet with mealworms, but rather to supplement their diet, and increase their fledge rate.

Upon witnessing the initial success, I ramped up the effort and by early June was providing mealworms to all bluebirds. During the 2014 season I experienced 168 Western Bluebird broods of which mealworms were left at a total of 149 boxes with some boxes bearing second clutches. During subsequent visits to the boxes, I found that about 95% of the time the mealworms were gone. For the 5% that ignored the worms, the adults either failed to recognize the worms as a food source despite having gone through the training phase, or they found their existing food source to be adequate and preferable.

Mealworms for Ash-throated Flycatchers

Due to the success with bluebirds, using the same techniques mentioned above I provided mealworms to Ash-throated Flycatchers in a total of 17 boxes, and, for the first season ever, 100% of my hatchlings fledged. The flycatchers love mealworms even more than bluebirds--the worms were always gone.

Some Cautions

These two techniques to supplement the bird's diet are not a magical solution guaranteeing a 100% fledge rate, and I need to inject some caution as there are downsides to this effort. The effect of using one or both techniques should be monitored to ensure that their use doesn't have a negative effect. The downsides include:

Consuming too many mealworms is bad for the birds as it depletes calcium from their bodies.

Bet Zimmerman Smith of *sialis.org* indicated that if one feeds only 15-20 worms per bird per day it shouldn't be a problem, but with greater numbers you should supplement their diet with calcium as described on her web page <http://www.sialis.org/feeder.htm#cal>. This method basically coats the worms with calcium carbonate or calcium citrate powder.

A can mounted on the front of the box could be a perch for predators, and it can be moved to the side of the box if there is a perceived problem.

The mealworms can attract hornets. If hornets are a problem, try not spritzing the worms with water to lessen the attraction, or remove the can and place the mealworms inside the box. Lastly, try providing only Elderberries.

Who's eating the pantry's food? I hope the box's adults and nestlings are, but that's not always the case. However, even if the resident adults consume only a portion of the food, they are still being

helped. What's the upside of doing this? Had I not provided one or more of these supplements, I'm convinced that my losses would have been higher especially during California's continuing drought. **Lee Pauser**

Mission Impossible

I'll inject a little background on the "full pantry" box pictured above with worms and berries which offers proof that it is difficult, if not impossible, to fledge every nestling. The Western Bluebird adults that chose the box lost their first clutch of four nestlings to a Gopher Snake—



I was expecting to see four nestlings when I opened the box, but instead found the snake coiled up inside the box, and the nestlings absent. I cleaned the box out, and in less than two weeks another nest appeared followed by four eggs which hatched. This second clutch all fledged. Purple stains are evident on the inside walls of the box indicating the nestlings had been fed Elderberries, and several mealworms adorned the flattened nest.

In closing I want to express a special thank you to **Chuck Wade** for his constructive comments on this article.

An expanded version of this article which provides statistics that support the benefits derived from these two diet supplementation techniques is available at <http://www.birdsfly.info/pantry.htm>.

BLUEBIRDS AREN'T BLUE

In a recent interview on NPR, Andrew Parker of London's Museum of Natural History described that in nature, blue is the hardest color to make. Bluebirds, blue fish, parrots, starfish, and butterflies evolved with structures on wings and skin to reflect blue light as a survival strategy. Blue is harder to see in dim light than yellow or red. Not one known animal has blue pigment.

Until about 600 million years ago, color didn't matter, because animals did not have eyes. Some still don't, like the cave crawfish that never sees the light of day, or night for that matter. Some colors are the result of pigment, but not blue. The orange/brown of the bluebird is pigment in the feathers.

Some animal colors can be produced by diet, in flamingos, for example. Baby flamingos are grayish white, but after loading up on shrimp, they become pink, even down to the legs. But you can't feed blueberries to canaries and have them turn blue.

Take a feather like this blue jay feather and smash it with a hammer. No blue will be left because the structures that reflect blue light will be destroyed.



However, scientists haven't yet come up with an answer for these blue animals.



DONATIONS: \$2325

2nd Half of 2014 ONLY

Donor	County
Doris Allison	Amador
Jeffery & Susan Anderson	Orange
Susan Anderson	Orange
Don Baldwin	Orange
Kate Bartholdmew	Orange
Kebi Brown	Mariposa
Jean Caggiano	San Diego
Robert & Susan Cossins	Santa Clara
Tom Croom	Orange
Sandra Dempewolf	San Diego
Cole Hermanson	Amador
Leila Johnson	Riverside
Barbara Krause	Orange
Cindy Lockhart	San Mateo
Chuck Lowrie	Amador
Ingrid McCarty	San Mateo
Sue McDonald	Orange
Anne Miller	Santa Clara
North American Bluebird Society (NABS)	
Phil Persons	Sonoma
Bill Ralph	Madera
Tina Sommers-Bernhardt	Orange
Terry Stafford	Tulare
Mary Steele	Orange

With much gratitude, we accept these donations.
 To donate to the CBRP, please use the form or information on the last page of this newsletter.

2014 TOP COUNTY RESULTS

County	Tot Fledge	WEBL Fledge
20	17056	11526
Orange	5799	5359
Santa Clara	2881	1197
Merced	1588	195
Los Angeles	1478	1468
Alameda	1240	815
Contra Costa	973	599
San Mateo	795	363
Sacramento	464	217
Riverside	430	402
Madera	230	14
San Diego	227	169
Santa Barbara	220	178
Amador	187	147
San Bernardino	168	153
Nevada	160	110
Sonoma	92	40
Shasta	87	76
Tuolumne	19	17
Ventura	15	4
Mendocino	3	3

Bluebirds aren't blue



By Steve Simmons
Not much light, not much blue

Selected California Bluebird Recovery Program Results

YEAR	1996	1997	1998	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average*
Counties	21	31	33	19	24	24	20	20	20	25
Reporters	169	293	326	174	192	168	170	169	157	187
Species	16	17	16	17	23	26	21	24	21	19
Boxes (N)	2400	3642	4142	4189	5274	5426	5293	5664	5067	4375
Tries (T)	1526	2442	3214	2937	3939	3202	5715	5715	5096	3758
T/N	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Eggs (E)				21762	28751	28386	28423	27876	24058	23454
E/N				5.2	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.2
E/T				7.4	7.3	8.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.9
Chicks (H)				17967	23014	22794	22747	22489	19481	18857
H/N				4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2
H/T				6.1	5.8	7.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.8
H/E				0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Fledged (F)	5077	8393	11326	15781	20737	20323	20477	19754	17056	15337
F/N	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5
F/T	3.3	3.4	3.5	5.4	5.3	6.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.1
F/E				0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
F/H				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

2005 notes No data on T,E, H from Ventura or Merced

6 counties which reported in 2005 did not report in 2006 & no data on T, E, H from Merced Co.

2006 notes in 2006

2007 notes ... 172 trails reported. Few major producers reported results

228 trails reported but several major producers did not

2008 notes ... report

265 trails reported - nest tries down but fledges up? Major producers from 2008 did not

2009 notes ... report

2010 notes ... Nest Tries underestimated as many large producers did not provide bob-by-box detail; each species was reported as 1 box in

Large increases in boxes, eggs, hatchlings and fledglings are primarily the result of Merced county reporting after a lapse of

2011 notes ... Nest Tries underestimated as many large producers did not provide bob-by-box detail; each species was reported as 1 box in

Ditto - boxes. All ratios based on nest tries or boxes are low as a re-

Nest tries and boxes much more realistic this year - accounts for large change in related

2012 notes ... ratios

Based on trail results not box-by-box results

2013 notes ... Ditto 2012

Reductions from 2013 are almost entirely explained by the illness of Dick Purvis, Orange

2014 notes ... County.

(Years 1999-2008 have been deleted to save space on the page.)

California Bluebird Recovery Program – County Coordinators Jan 2015

County	Name	City	Home#	Email
Amador	Allison, Doris	Plymouth	209-245-3135	allison1932@att.net
Alameda	Howington, Georgette	Martinez	925-686-4372	Georgette@birdscape.net
Contra Costa	Georgette	Martinez	925-686-4372	Georgette@birdscape.net
Los Angeles	Purvis, Dick	Anaheim	714-776-8878	joann1@socal.rr.com
Madera	Ralph, Bill & Megan	Raymond	209-966-2250	Bill@dryadranch.com
Mendocino	Arago, Michael & Marybeth	Fort Bragg	707-962-0724	mambarago@mcn.org
Merced	Simmons, Steve	Merced	209-722-3540	simwoodduk@aol.com
Nevada	Brennan, Kate	Grass Valley	530-268-1682	wolfcreek-farms@goskywest.com
Orange	Purvis, Dick	Anaheim	714-776-8878	dickersly@aol.com
Placer	Wakelee, Heath	Granite Bay	916 797-4536	
Riverside	Snyder, Erin	Riverside	951-683-7691 x 207	snyder@rcred.com
Sacramento	Butler, Vicki	Sacramento	916-448-8030	butlerrowe@sbcglobal.net
San Bernardino	Chappell, Glen	Redlands	909-794-3470	
San Diego	Marino, Martin	Encinitas	626-826-4336	martin.marino@sbcglobal.net
San Louis Obispo	Burkhardt, Paul & Judy	Creston	805 438-4491	tinhornranch@sbcglobal.net
San Mateo	Neumann, Pat	Half Moon Bay	650-712-0642	pneumann716@gmail.com
Santa Clara	Azevedo, Michael	Fremont	510-792-4632	levinbluebird@comcast.net
Shasta	Jordan, Larry	Oak Run	530-472-3131	larrytech@frontiernet.net
Solano/Yolo	Truan, Melanie	Davis	530-754-4975	mltruan@ucdavis.edu
Sonoma	Crumly, Mike	Sonoma	707 996-7256	mikec@freixenetusa.com



COUNTY BLUEBIRD COORDINATORS MEEETING



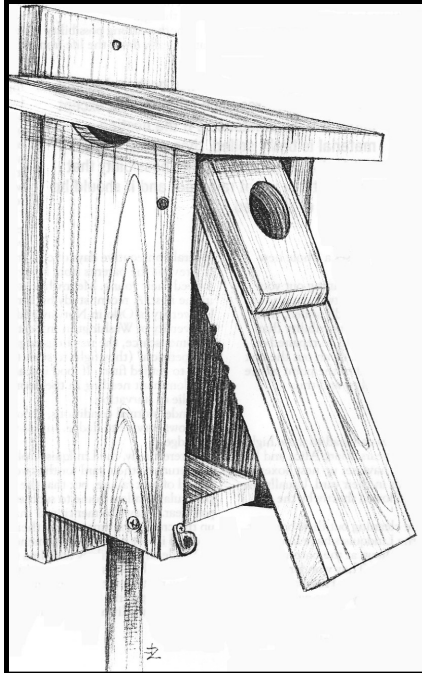
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