



BLUEBIRDS FLY!

California Bluebird Recovery Program Newsletter

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

\$2.50 Per Issue
Suggested
Donation

www.cbrp.org

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

ALL NATIVE BIRDS ARE PROTECTED BY FEDERAL AND STATE LAW

As we engage in helping bluebirds (or any native bird) it is important to understand that there are federal and state laws that protect birds. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, the California Endangered Species Act, and California Department of Fish and Game codes 3503 and 3503.5 restrict what people can do to and for birds without a permit. These regulations are particularly applicable to nesting birds. They are, however, currently under revision but changes are not expected to impact nest box monitoring.

WHAT REGULATIONS MEAN TO NEST BOX MONITORS

Nest box monitors need to have a permit to do anything beyond opening a box with an active nest and recording what they see. Good intentions do not take the place of a permit or serve as an excuse for actions that are illegal. To our knowledge, no nest box monitor in our region has ever been questioned or fined for breaking these laws. Despite this very low level of oversight, the Southern California Bluebird Club recommends the highest compliance with the law in all our activities. This helps to ensure a good reputation for our organization and serves as a model to the public.

The following actions cannot be taken without a permit

- Removing/destroying an active nest (with eggs or birds) of any native bird; this includes the House Wren.
- Handling birds in the nest box except when intending to take them to a licensed rehabilitator. (This falls under the Good Samaritan Law.)
- “Treating” birds for any health condition, including mites. (Diatomaceous Earth needs to be applied by a licensed individual.)
- Relocating birds and/or their nests from one box to another.
- Putting an immature, dependent bird at risk (E.g. opening a box after nestlings are 14 days and unable to fly and survive on its own.)
- Taking a bird home to care for it.
- Trapping, capturing and/or relocating a native bird of any species in any location (especially if it is immature and still dependent on its parent).
- Possessing, collecting, trading or selling nests and feathers of native birds



The Director's Chair

Somehow the summer is passing too fast for me and I completely forgot about the summer newsletter until mid-July. So I apologize for the lateness of this issue! **Jim Semelroth**, as usual, has done a great job in finding material and getting this issue out. Many thanks to him and to all of you for participating in our program.

The nesting season is over for me and probably for many of you. Please enter your end-of-season data into the CBRP data-entry spreadsheet. I would like to start working on the 2016 annual report early and so would like to have all of your data entered by December 1, 2016. **Attention Santa Clara County (CNRP) trial monitors:** I would like to have your data by September 1 in time for our annual meeting.



CBRP data entry spreadsheet:

CBRP collects aggregate data by species and trail (not detailed nestbox by nestbox data)

<https://goo.gl/jgMK5v> or

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1haZZCx2HM_n8zg_yKJrMlnAbsLulCRQorvFi1vi3WiI

Cornell's NESTWATCH:

NestWatch collects detailed box-by-box by species by trail information suitable for scientific research. Please participate in their program as well.

Documentation for Cornell NestWatch Bulk Upload Template:

Download to your computer for your reference.

<https://goo.gl/PqHXiX> or

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/14Irq7cS02GrClgj-q5ENVZ6Q14M3LpkWFR4Fh24YcM/edit>

(Continued on the following page)

California Bluebird Recovery Program (CBRP) Board Members

Dick Blaine, Program Director — dick@theblaines.net

Dave Cook, Board Member — justdave50@comcast.net

Georgette Howington, Asst. Program Director — georgette@birdscape.net

Jim Semelroth, Editor, — jimsemweed@cox.net

Dick Purvis, Recruiting — dickersly@aol.com

NestWatch Bulk Upload Template (Spreadsheet)

Download to your computer, review the instructions sheet (sheet1) and then enter the data for each nest box and each trail into sheet2. Send to me (dick@theblaines.net) and I will review and forward to NestWatch.

<https://goo.gl/6eQA9f>

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8OLjlvu4wKlZm5NcDhHUFNKX2s>

Special thanks to those of you who made donations to CBRP this year (amounting to \$1139) - see the donor list elsewhere in this issue. Donations barely cover the cost of printing and mailing this 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 yyyymm 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.

Dick Blaine - dick@theblaines.net

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.

Donations in 1H 2016 - \$1139

TRAIL TALE

First	Last	County
Amy	Kernes	Orange
Sandra	Dempewolf	San Diego
Kappy	Hurst	Orange
Joan	Doner	Los Angeles
Michael	Spohn	Orange
Patricia	Clark	Nevada
Sam	Sperry	Contra Costa
Sue	McDonald	Orange
Eve	Meier	Santa Clara
Gerald	Smith	Contra Costa
Sara	Tancredy	Contra Costa
Sheryn	Scherer	San Diego
Dave	Cook & Evelyn Davis	Santa Clara
Kurt		El Dorado
Mary	Steele	Orange
Barbara	Willey	Santa Barbara
Anne	Miller	San Mateo
Carol	Killebrew	San Diego
Sara	Tancredy	Contra Costa
Anonymous		Sacramento

With much gratitude, we accept these donations.



**A BLUEBIRD NEST
IN OUR FRONT TREE**

Several neighbors had a bluebird box, so they suggested that we join in and hang one in our tree. It didn't take long before a male and female bluebird started to build a nest inside. Upon the advice of our fellow birder, Steve, we waited for a number of days before Steve opened the box and we saw six eggs. Wow. One day while the chicks were still in the nest I saw the male fly across the street and started to dive bomb a squirrel several times until the squirrel was out of the area. I named him "Hunter".

After they hatched we started to put out mealworms and Mom & Dad would load their beaks and took turns flying into the box and feeding the chicks. Later after they all fledged, we kept putting out worms and they would load up again and fly off into the trees across the street, several times a day. While the eggs were being cared for, Hunter would stand guard and chase away all birds who came too close to the nest. After fledging, Carol cleaned out the nest and then Hunter and his mate "Momma" started the process all over again until we had four more eggs.

After the second batch fledged, we still kept feeding Hunter & Momma.

They would fly into the trees with the worms, and last night they brought three chicks to the food tray and started feeding them, and oddly enough, "Junior," the only survivor of the first batch, came back to help feed the new chicks!. This morning after I put out breakfast they all came back. Later, I saw Momma and a chick standing on the edge of the birdbath and the chick had its mouth open and looking to Momma for some worms. It was very touching to see that so I hurried out with another handful and she started feeding the chick. That was worth much more than the cost of all of the worms we have purchased for them.

Hopefully Hunter and Momma will have time to start a third batch!

Ed & Carol Lamphier

TREES SHOT TO HECK BY THE SHOT HOLE BORER

I have a dozen bluebird nest boxes in a regional park in Orange County, all but one hanging in Sycamore trees. The other box is in a pine tree. Every one of the Sycamores is dying or dead because of the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer and will be removed. Probably 50% of the trees in the vast park are Sycamores. Even the scraggly Eucalyptus trees are dying, perhaps more because of the drought than anything else. The park will be devastated. Ranger Adam Shuck told me he spent all his trimming budget last year removing dead trees. So far there is no way to stop this invasive insect. Most likely I will have to remove all the nest boxes in the park. Not a happy Trail Tale.

Jim Semelroth



BLAM!

BLUEBIRDS AT MORNINGSIDE OF FULLERTON

During the spring 2016 nesting season we maintained five boxes and provided mealworms, thanks to **Susan Bulger's** trips to Rainbow Mealworms in Compton (she deserves hazard pay!). Two boxes successfully hatched and fledged five chicks each. Unlike last year there were no known invasions of boxes by king snakes.

I am puzzled that two Morningside localities that hosted good hatches in prior years had no nest activity in 2016. The box in my back patio, for example, was occupied in 2015 and 2014. This year, however, a pair of adult BBs showed up every morning to scarf the mealworms, but departed for parts unknown.

I did build several dozen nest boxes for the SCBC to paint and deploy among their volunteers. Because I am a Chevron retiree, the Company again donated \$1,000 to the BB Club in recognition of my volunteer hours. **Floyd Sabins**

Note: Some corporations do provide funds to charities for volunteer work by workers and/or retirees. Something to consider as fundraisers.

BLUEBIRDS ARE BLUE, OR ARE THEY?

by Bob Franz

You might answer the above question with, "Of course they are blue, I've seen hundreds of bluebirds, and they are definitely blue!" But this topic is more involved than one would think and requires several other questions be asked - and answers given - to fully understand the *blue* in *bluebird*.

Let's start with the source *Smithsonian* which asks, ""Why are some feathers blue?"

"For decades, scientists have known how birds with yellow or red feathers usually get their color: It comes from pigments in foods the birds eat. Flamingoes, for instance, extract pink pigments from algae and crustaceans they filter out of the water. The challenge has been to figure out exactly how blue birds get their color. It can't be their diet: blue pigments, like those in blueberries, are destroyed when birds digest them. Scientists theorized that birds look blue for the same reason the sky looks blue: Red and yellow wavelengths pass through the atmosphere, but shorter blue wavelengths bounce off of particles and scatter, emitting a blue glow in every direction.

"Richard Prum, an ornithologist at Yale, discovered that birds make blue feathers in a different way. 'Let's look at some birds!' he says as he pulls out a drawer full of the sewn-up skins of various species of cotingas, birds that live in Central and South America. At first they all look like pretty blue birds with black marks. But look closer, and the different species have slightly different shades of blue.

"To find the origins of avian blue, Prum and his colleagues have analyzed hundreds of feathers—from representatives of almost every group that evolved blue coloration—at the Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois, where particle accelerators generate extremely strong X-rays.

"Prum discovered that as a blue feather grows, something amazing happens. Inside each cell, stringy keratin molecules separate from water, like oil from vinegar. When the cell dies, the water dries away and is replaced by air, leaving a structure of keratin protein interspersed with air pockets, like a sponge or a box of spaghetti. When white light strikes a blue feather, the keratin pattern causes red and yellow wavelengths to cancel each other out, while blue wavelengths of light reinforce and amplify one another and reflect back to the beholder's eye. The result: blue, an example of what scientists call a structural color (as opposed to a pigmented color) because it's generated by light interacting with a feather's 3-D arrangement. And different shapes and sizes of these air pockets and keratin make different shades of blue."

The *Sialis* website adds, "Bluebird feathers are not iridescent like the feathers of a hummingbird, so the hue looks the same regardless of the viewing angle. The feathers of a male bluebird reflect a lot of UV light which makes them brighter. Feathers of females look more subdued because their structure is different. Humans can't see UV wavelengths, but birds can."

And a final question asked and answered by *Smithsonian* is, "When is a bluebird not blue?"

"The answer to this question is *always*. There actually is no such thing as a blue bird. To find out why, *Smithsonian Insider* asked Scott Sillett, a wildlife biologist at the [Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center](#).

'Red and yellow feathers get their color from actual pigments, called carotenoids, that are in the foods birds eat,' Sillett explains. 'Blue is different—no bird species can make blue from pigments. The color blue that we see on a bird is created by the way light waves interact with

the feathers and their arrangement of protein molecules, called keratin. In other words, blue is a structural color. Different keratin structures reflect light in subtly different ways to produce different shades of what our eyes perceive as the color blue. A blue feather under ultraviolet light might look uniformly gray to human eyes.”

Now it is as clear as a pristine mountain lake - or not? If not, I trust it will not distract you from continuing to enjoy our Bluebirds, be they Western, Eastern, or Mountain.

BLUEBIRD NESTLINGS MEET NEIGHBOR

One of the benefits of begging for food at their cavity entrance is that the youngsters get to meet their neighbors. Here are two occasions in which a nestling got acquainted with a Black Phoebe and later, a hummingbird. But oh dear! The nestling also had to learn that not every passing neighbor is making a food delivery. We can’t help but wonder what the phoebe thought of the noisy, begging creature protruding from the tree! Both neighbors showed great curiosity!



These photos are made possible thanks to the patience and cautious perseverance of photographer, **Peggy Honda**. As a result of her documentation of this tree, the SCBC has been able to enjoy a most amusing and enlightening story of the cavity nesters and other wildlife that have used the dead tree in recent years. Peggy’s photos will soon become a short video. It promotes the mission of the Cavity Conservation Initiative (www.cavityconservation.com). Please look for our announcement about it.

Gillian Martin, Program Director of the CCI

I have monitored bluebird nesting for over 10 years. I have learned to view bluebirds the most human friendly of the bird species. If mom is sitting on the nest when I check it I talk to her in a soothing voice and ask her if I can look at her nest. This year on two occasions mom was standing up when I opened the box door. Was mom standing for my benefit so I could see her nest or was she merely stretching after hours of brooding.? **Earl Garrison**

On Thursday July 7th @ 1:55pm I received a voice mail from Wayne Mackey from the City of Mission Viejo. He was calling about our nesting box in Granada Park.

We dropped what we were doing and drove over. I called Wayne to let him know we were on the way. A quick calculation showed that the babies were due to fledge "any day". We had our plexiglass panel with us (so we could check the box). Wayne was very impressed how fast we got there, He and the crew from WCA (West Coast Arborists) were there waiting. We took the box down and opened it with the plexiglass as a shield. Three little chicks were inside, bright eyed (and bushy tailed). Everyone gathered around the box and were able to see the babies and take pictures. We told Wayne and the crew we'd check the box for the next few days and let them know as soon as they fledged. Sara and I went back on Friday again with the plexiglass. This time one chick was right at the door and it JUMPED to the back and hid its face in the corner. The crew was there working on some other things and they shared stories of other birds they have saved. Ventura, the crew foreman of WCA showed us pictures of a parrot chick that he rescued and then another of it as an adult. (it is his pet now).

I went back on Sunday with a Geocaching friend to show her the box. When we arrived at the park the tree nearest the "entry" was full of bluebird chirping! We caught sight of the male but, the Juveniles were staying out of sight. I took the box down and confirmed that they had indeed fledged. I emailed Wayne (& Ventura) to let them know. The following Tuesday Sara & I went back to replace the box in the beautifully trimmed tree.



D.Seignious

We were SO pleased with how Wayne and WCA handled our box. I let them know several times. WCA is an excellent company. Ventura told us that ANYtime they see a box or a nest they STOP work immediately. **Cheri Miller**

PASSING THE TORCH

NABS President Bernie Daniel in a previous issue of *Bluebird, the Journal of the North American Bluebird Society* asked how we birders can pass on our knowledge and enthusiasm to the next generation. I wrote an article called *Passing the Torch* for the current issue of *Bluebird* in which I gave several examples of how we in the Southern California Bluebird Club have worked with graduate students, scouts, schools, churches, clubs to educate and encourage younger folks to be engaged in conservation, environment, ornithology and science in general. Our successes are documented and commented on by our mentees. Check out the journal if you have a copy or purchase a copy on the internet.

Or, click here to read the entire **article**: <https://bluebirdssc.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/passing-the-torch.pdf>

Jim Semelroth

THE HISTORY OF BLUEBIRDS IN ORANGE COUNTY (Part 1)

August 2016

By **Bob Franz**

Today one can see Western Bluebirds (WEBL) throughout Orange County - in many parks, golf courses, cemeteries and green belts - but it wasn't always that way. To better understand why, we must go back in time to the 1800s.

Early History

From *The Bluebird Monitor's* Guide published by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in 2001, we learn:

"House sparrows, imported from Europe in 1851, had multiplied rapidly. By the early 1900s, these aggressive newcomers were overwhelming bluebirds in their competition for nesting cavities. Bluebirds needed our help.

"**Thomas E. Musselman** of Quincy, Illinois was the first person to spread the gospel of bluebird conservation. In 1934, he wrote an article for the National Audubon Society magazine *Bird-Lore* urging the establishment of bluebird trails throughout the country."

From **Dorene Scriven**, in her book *Bluebird Trails*, we learn:

"The introduction on the East Coast of house sparrows (formerly called English sparrows) beginning in 1852 and European starlings in 1880 was disastrous, for house sparrows spread very quickly, and starlings eventually, across the United States and became the bluebirds' worst avian enemy.

"Potential nesting sites were decreased by the removal of dead trees considered unsightly, in the way of clearing land, or needed for firewood; extensive logging practices compounded the problem.

"In 1978, the North American Bluebird Society (NABS) was founded in Maryland under the leadership of **Dr. Lawrence Zeleny**. There are now many independent volunteer state and provincial organizations. Twenty-one of these are now affiliated under the umbrella of NABS." (The number of NABS affiliates is now 61, with 55 being in the U.S., 5 in Canada, and 1 in Bermuda.)

"By 1979, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey reported Eastern Bluebirds, 'very rare' in many areas of the Midwest and East, 'rare' in other areas, and 'uncommon' in much of their original range. "

Early Sighting of Bluebirds in Southern California

The following is from Volume 17 of *Condor* :

"Dr. Miller's notes on the Western Bluebird in a recent *Condor* recalls some old notes of my own. In 1892, a pair of this species persisted in trying to nest in a mail box on the corner of Solano Avenue and Buena Vista Street (now called North Broadway), Los Angeles. The birds considered the mail box a wholly suitable place, but the mail man and the owner objected. In spite of the resulting discouragements, several eggs were laid before the Bluebirds gave up the site. - **W. Lee Chambers**, Eagle Rock, California."

Bluebirds in Orange County

Now shift to the early 1980s in Orange County, California when **Dick Purvis** started helping WEBLs repopulate the County by making and installing nestboxes. To learn how his initial efforts have expanded the interest in WEBLs during the past 30+ years, I invite you to review the vertical time-line below that identifies significant events that were directed at helping local WEBLs make a come-back:

1984 - **Dick Purvis** observes several pairs of WEBLs in O'Neill Park (OP). He makes 10 nestboxes and nails them to trees in the park. WEBLs nest in 3 of them and raise their young.

1985 - Dick makes and installs 25 nestboxes in OP with similar success.

1986-1993 - Dick continues to make nestboxes and install them in local parks near his home in Anaheim including Featherly Park.

1988 - Dick recruits **James Cox**, his first recruit monitor.

1994 - Dick attends the NABS Conference in Boise, Idaho where he learns that **Roger**

Thompson adds a hook to the top of his nestboxes enabling him to install his nestboxes on tree limbs. When Dick returns, he starts making nestboxes that include a hook made from stiff wire that is bent into the shape of a large "C". To enable him to hang his new nestboxes from tree limbs. This necessitates Dick's designing and making a lifter device that consists of an open-ended wooden box that swivels between the forks of a yoke made from PVC. The lifter/yoke is inserted in the end of an expandable 8-foot pool pole that enables Dick to place nestboxes up to 16 feet above the ground.



The "Purvis Lifter"

1994-2006 - Enthused with this new ability to place nestboxes on tree limbs, Dick places more of them each year in local parks and green belts that attract increasing numbers of WEBLs. As he spreads the word about the joys of monitoring, he finds and trains additional volunteers throughout Orange County that expands the reach of man-made nest sites for WEBLs.

1997 - With Sea & Sage Audubon's sponsorship, Dick helps organize the 1997 Annual NABS Conference in Newport Beach.

1999, June 20 - **Dick Purvis** receives an Outstanding Bluebird Conservation award at the Annual NABS Conference in Great Falls, Montana.

2006, Summer - **Sully Reallon** monitors two nestboxes in north San Clemente that fledge ten WEBLs. **Mike Spohn** joins Sully to form the San Clemente Bluebird Club (SCBC).

2006, December 27 - **Mike Spohn** creates a SCBC blog.

2006, December 29 - In a blog entitled "A Call For Action", Mike addresses an email he received from **Dick Blaine**, who took over the California Bluebird Recovery program (CBRP) after its founder **Don Yoder** passed away. Dick was concerned about being able to sustain the CBRP and was soliciting help in finding a Program Director.

Note: We plan to publish the second half of this historical piece in the next issue.

'County'	'First'	'Last'	City	Home#	Email1
Alameda	Georgette	Howington	Martinez	925-686-4372	Georgette@birdscape.net
Amador	Doris & Bill	Allison	Plymouth	209-245-3135	allison1932@att.net
Contra Costa	Georgette	Howington	Martinez	925-686-4372	Georgette@birdscape.net
Los Angeles	Dick	Purvis	Anaheim	714-776-8878	joann1@socal.rr.com
Madera	Bill & Megan Michael &	Ralph	Raymond	209- 966-2250	bill@dryadranch.com
Mendocino	Marybeth	Arago	Fort Bragg	707-962-0507	mmbarago@mcn.org
Merced	Steve	Simmons	Merced	209-722-3540	simwoodduk@aol.com wolfcreek-
Nevada	Kate	Brennan	Grass Valley	530-268-1682	farms@goskywest.com
Orange	Dick	Purvis	Anaheim	714-776-8878	dickersly@aol.com
Placer	Heath	Wakelee	Granite Bay	916 797-4536	
Riverside	Erin	Snyder	Riverside	951-683-7691	snyder@rcrcd.com
Sacramento	Vicki	Butler	Sacramento	916-448-8030	butlerrowe@sbcglobal.net
San Bernardino	Glen	Chappell	Redlands	909-794-3470	
San Diego	Carol	Killebrew	Ramona		sdbluebirds@cox.net
San Louis					
Obispo	Paul & Judy	Burkhardt	Creston	805 438-4491	tinhornranch@sbcglobal.net
San Mateo	Caryl	Carr	Palo Alto		carylc@gmail.com
Santa Barbara	Richard	Willey	Lompoc	805-733-5383	willey@willeyweb.com
Santa Clara	Mike	Azevedo	Fremont	510-792-4632	Geochelone@aol.com
Shasta	Larry	Jordan	Oak Run	530-472-3131	larrytech@frontiernet.net
Solano/Yolo	Melanie	Truan	Davis	530-754-4975	mltruan@ucdavis.edu
Sonoma	Mike	Crumly	Sonoma	707 996-7256	mikec@freixenetusa.com



COUNTY BLUEBIRD COORDINATORS MEETING



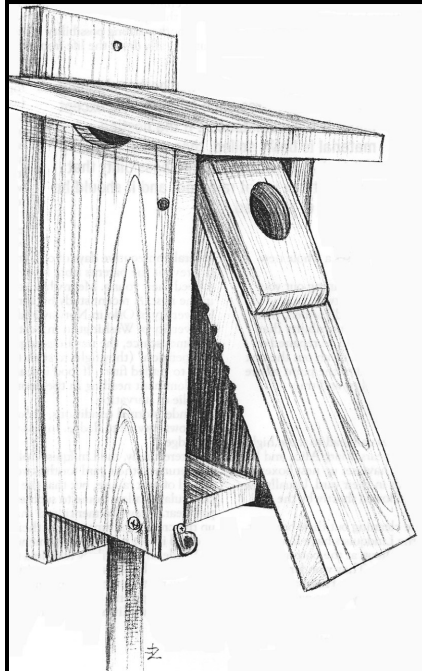
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Please send correspondence to CBRP
22284 N. De Anza Circle Cupertino, CA 95014



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California Bluebird Recovery Program

A non-profit project
--Affiliate of North American Bluebird Society
--Sponsored by National Audubon Society – California

Yes, I want to help encourage Bluebirds in California
Please enroll me in the California Bluebird Recovery Program

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