# **Project Ideas** for Avian Wildlife

by K. Lynn Goode Delaware, Ohio

Winter can be a true time of hardship for many species of birds. Establishing a feeder for the seasons and constructing birdhouses in your own backyard can be a precious gift. The ideas presented here are designed for personal enjoyment, a hobby, or even projects with educational value.

> Diet, Feeding Designs, **Keeping Notes**

It is important to provide a side selection of natural foods for the various species you may wish to attract. Table 1 is constructed to give you a brief overview of the variety of food items consumed by different species. Providing easily accessible feeding and watering locations can be a special enticement in attracting the specific species which you desire. If you have a watering area on or close to the ground be sure you do not create an ambush smorgasbord with folliage concealing potential predators. Perhaps you have put in a large garden pond. If there is ample space it may help some birds if a branch is placed protruding from the center of the pond in order to help eliminate this ambush

Take time to plan ahead to attract the species which are most interesting to you and fit in best with the habitat your unique location has to offer. If you are unsure of which types of birds inhabit your area, I encourage you to take a trip to a good public or university library to do some independent research. This can be fun as well as educational.

Consider keeping notes on the birds and their habits which come to your area. These notes may include, but not be limited to, the common and scientific names of all species seen, identifying features of individuals, the type of trees these birds eat or roost in, preferred habitat (wooded, meadow, shoreline, etc.), migration, breeding seasons, the total range of a species in your county or country, seasonal food items consumed and so forth. Many

private records kept by people like yourself can be valuable information resources to researchers, natural museum personnel, wildlife protection officials and others. Birds can also be excellent indicators of air, water, and soil pollution levels in your area.

## TABLE 1 **DIET SOURCE CHART**

Species	Diet Sources (C = Carnivore I = Insectivore G = Grainivore F = Frugivore O = Omnivore, and special items)
Bluebird	F, I, worms, weevels, grass- hoppers
Flicker	F, I, worms, seeds, ants, beetles
Purple martin	I, bees, ants
Black-capped chickadee	F, I, worms, nut meats
Sparrow hawk	C, I, worms
House sparrow	F, I, worms
Screech owl	I, C (frogs, sm. birds, fish, rodents, worms)
Tufted titmouse	F, I, nut meats, ants, worms
Downey woodpecker	F, I, nut meats, ants, boring insects, spiders, some seed, snails
Pileated woodpecker	F, I, nut meats, worms
Carolina wren	I, worms, nut meats
House wren	I, worms, beetles, caterpillars

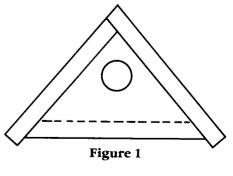
<sup>\*</sup>Letter indicates major diet sources

Consider designing your own informational format to keep notes on your observations.

### **Birdhouse Construction** and Locations

The cold and wet seasons are a good time for indoor projects. Think about landscaping your yard for the enjoyment of the wildlife you would like to attract. This can include anything from constructing a special feeder or birdhouse to creating a garden pond for the appreciation of the true web of nature.

Tables two and three present a compilation of several kinds of birds and the housing dimensions they require. Figures 1, 2 and 3 are sample designs you may wish to utilize. Although lumber stores will usually stock all the materials you will need to build a simple new bird dwelling, remember that scrap lumber is also an inexpensive and excellent resource for supplies. Many useful materials can be found in scrap piles, at building sites, residential or commercial. Retail stores may throw away wooden crates and other useful items. However, before removing anything from someone else's property — even if



### A-FRAME HOUSE

\*Figure drawing by John Rutledge

### NOTES:

Floors should be 1/4" - 1/2" above sides. Roof should overhang 1/4" - 1/2" beyond sides. These features help prevent weather leakage into a dwelling.

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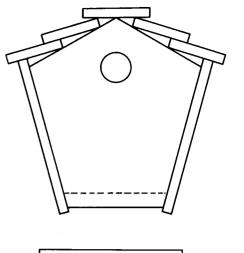


**TABLE 2 HOUSING GUIDE** 

Species	Entrance Dia. (inches)	Entrance From Floor (inches)	Ground to Floor (feet)	Continue
Bluebird	11/2	6 - 7	5 - 10	
Flicker	3	14 - 16	6 - 20	
Purple martin	2 1/2	1	15 - 20	
Black capped chickadee	11/8	6-8	5 - 15	
Sparrow hawk	3	9 - 12	10 - 30	
Screech owl	3	9 - 12	10 - 30	
House sparrow	1½	6-8	4 - 12	
Tufted titmouse	11/4	6-8	5 - 10	
Downy woodpecker	1 1/4	6 - 8	6 - 20	
Pileated woodpecker	3 - 4	10 - 12	12 - 60	
Carolina wren	1¼ x 2½	4 - 6	5 - 10	
House wren	1 x 2½	4 - 65	5 - 10	

Species	Floor Space (inches)	Box Depth (inches)	Days of Incubation	Days to Fledging*
Bluebird	5 x 5	8-9	13 - 15	15 - 18
Flicker	7 <b>x</b> 7	16 - 20	11 - 16	25 - 28
Purple martin	6 x 6	6	12 - 16	28 - 36
Black capped chickadee	4 x 4	8 - 10	11 - 13	
Sparrow hawk	8 x 8	12 - 15	29 - 30	21
Screech owl	8 x 8	12 - 15	21 - 25	25 - 30
House sparrow	4 x 4	8 - 10	12 - 14	14 - 16
<b>Tufted Titmouse</b>	4 x 4	8 - 10	12	16
Downy woodpecker	4 x 4	8 - 10	12	21
Pileated woodpecker	8 x 8	12 - 30	18	26
Carolina wren	4 x 4	6-8	12	12 - 14
House wren	4 x 4	6-8	11 - 13	12 - 18

<sup>\*</sup>Fledging = days from hatching date.



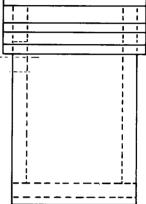


Figure 2 **SHINGLE HOUSE** 

owner if you may take pieces away. Be creative: custom design a birdhouse (and any project) to suit yourself, the wildlife which will use it, and the special features of the area. If you decide to build a garden pond remember that stagnant water tends to draw insects. This may be beneficial if you want to attract insectivores (insecteaters) and want to add a few frogs, but can be miserable if the pond is located too close to your house entrance or an

it is in a trash bin — always ask the

of why it is essential to think ahead! · Tables two and three are provided as a guide for birdhouse dimensions. The dimensions are for calculating the inner space which includes room for nesting material as well as family "living"

outdoor eating area. This is an example

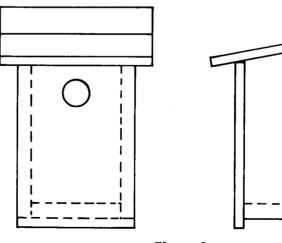


Figure 3 **FIELD HOUSE** 

Figure drawings by John Rutledge

<sup>\*</sup>Figure drawings by John Rutledge

space. Keep in mind the location for your creation. For example, is there water nearby, will the home be placed in full shade, filtered sunlight, or direct sunlight, will the dwelling be hung or attached to a tree or post, what type of tree will be most acceptable, and how many feet from the ground will be required?

Most of the species I have listed will require filtered sunlight locations because they are cavity nesters (nest in tree hollows). Generally, if the birdhouse is to be located in direct sunlight it is best to use white paint or light material with a clear sealer. The light color allows the summer heat to be reflected, thereby keeping the interior

TABLE 3

Species	Size (in inches), Number, Coloration		
Bluebird	.9 x .7, 4 - 6 eggs, pale blue, rarely white, unmarked		
Flicker	1.1 x .9, 5 - 9 eggs, glossy white, unmarked		
Purple martin	1.0 x .7, 4 - 5 eggs, white, unmarked		
Sparrow hawk	1.3 x 1.2, 4 - 7 eggs, white or tinted buff, spotted or speckled brown		
Black capped chickadee	.6 x .5, 5 - 8 eggs, white, finely spotted with brown		
Screech owl	1.4 x 1.3, 3 - 5 eggs, white, unmarked		
House sparrow	.9 x .6, 4 - 7 eggs, white to dull brown, speckled with brown		
Tufted titmouse	.7 x .6, 5 - 8 eggs, white to buff, speckled with grayish brown		
Downy woodpecker	.8 x .6, 4 - 6 eggs, white, unmarked		
Pileated woodpecker	3 - 5 eggs		
Carolina wren	4 - 6 eggs		
House wren	.7 x .5, 5 - 10 eggs, buff white, some with brown spots		

cooler. All dwellings are best coated with a weather protecting sealer, such as two or more coats of polyurethane. Shaded housing is best stained or painted and sealed with natural colors to fit into the surrounding.

Remember that wildlife are sensitive creatures and it may take time to become accustomed to a new "fixture" in their habitat. It may take up to several months for the chemical odors to dissipate before a bird will move into a new home. You may want to place your project in its permanent location during this airing out period. This method will also give potential occupants a chance to get used to becoming familiar with the birdhouse as a possible nesting location.

Most nesting seasons last from May through September. Some species will fly directly into the entrance hole while others prefer a landing perch at the entrance. I recommend utilizing natural tree branches as entrance perches rather than a perch attached to the dwelling. When placing your birdhouse in its special location, keep in mind various weather conditions, especially wind direction and rain protection. By tipping the house slightly forward and away from the direct wind this will aid in reducing the effects of adverse climatic conditions on the home's interior.

The unique wildlife in your area is priceless. I hope you will be inspired to share your special concerns and appreciation for the precious gifts nature offers to us freely.

### **Reference Readings**

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\*Personal notes, by Karen Lynn Goode, 1978-1987.

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