

ONTARIO COUNTY

Soil and Water Conservation District

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Bluebird Information

Over the years, land has been cleared for housing/industrial developments, shopping malls, highways and cropland. Many old trees have been cut down for firewood. Wooden fence posts that provided nesting cavities have now been replaced with metal posts. With modernization, the supply of natural nesting cavities for bluebirds and other native cavity nesters has been greatly reduced.

Compounding the problem of habitat loss has been the introduction into North America of two invasive species - the House Sparrow and the European Starling. Both starlings and sparrows are cavity nesters, and both are very aggressive. House Sparrows are small enough to enter any hole that a bluebird can, and are so aggressive that they will chase away the more timid bluebird. Starlings can be excluded from bluebird boxes by using the correct size entrance hole, but will out-compete bluebirds for woodpecker holes and other natural nesting cavities.

During the summer, bluebirds feed mainly on insects. In the winter, bluebirds depend on many kinds of wild berries for their food supply. However, the supply of wild berries has also decreased over the years. The few berries that remain are often stripped quickly by large flocks of starlings.

Even though the bluebird population has greatly decreased, the future can still be promising for them. The most important step we can take to help bring back the bluebird is to provide nesting sites by setting out a bluebird box or starting a bluebird trail. A bluebird trail is a series of bluebird boxes placed along a prescribed route. In areas where nesting boxes have been put up in suitable habitat, bluebird populations are increasing. Bluebirding is a great outdoor, hands-on project that people of all ages can enjoy. By following the instructions below, chances are good that you will be able to attract and enjoy bluebirds.

THE BLUEBIRD BOX

- A good bluebird box should be well ventilated, watertight, have drainage holes, have a predator guard, be easy to monitor, easy to mount and easy to clean.
- Cedar and redwood are ideal, although plywood, pine and other types of wood can be used. Boxes can be painted or stained on the outside only if a light color is used.
- Treated lumber should not be used because of its toxic content.
- A bluebird box should never have a perch. Sparrows and wrens utilize perches.

- Boxes for **Eastern Bluebirds** should have a round entrance hole of 1 1/2"; Mountain Bluebirds need an entrance hole of 1 9/16"; Western Bluebirds will use a 1 1/2" hole, but a 1 9/16" hole should be used where the Western & Mountain Bluebird ranges overlap.
- Oval holes should measure 1 3/8" x 2 1/4" for the Eastern Bluebird.

MOUNTING THE BLUEBIRD BOX

- Smooth round pipe is probably the best and simplest mounting system to use -- 3/4" electrical conduit works well, but any smooth scrap round pipe will also work.
- Coating the pole with grease will also help to keep predators off the box.
- Hardware cloth placed under a box helps to prevent snake predation.
- Unless your trail is in an area where raccoons are not present, avoid mounting bluebird boxes on a fence line or on trees. Raccoons are known to walk fence lines and may find your boxes.

SETTING UP A BLUEBIRD TRAIL

- Habitat is the key factor to consider when setting up a bluebird trail. Open rural country with scattered trees and low or sparse ground cover is best. Suitable habitat should include perch sites, such as a fence line, wires, or tree branches where bluebirds may perch to search for food. Look for these when you are selecting a location for your nesting boxes. The proper habitat is key.
- Pastureland, acreages, parks away from human traffic, and mowed areas such as cemeteries, golf courses are all good locations for a bluebird trail (provided pesticides are not used).
- Avoid brushy and heavily wooded areas - this is the habitat of the House Wren (unless you do not mind a House Wren).
- Avoid areas where the House Sparrow is abundant (ex. farmsteads and feedlots).
- Avoid areas of heavy pesticide use.
- Mount nesting boxes so the entrance hole is approximately **five** feet above the ground. If possible, face the box away from prevailing winds and facing towards a tree or shrub which is within 100 feet of the box. Trees and shrubs provide a landing spot for the young bluebirds when they first leave the box. This will keep them off the ground, away from predators.
- Nesting density for all three species of bluebirds is dependent on many factors. Some of these factors include population density, habitat suitability, individual tolerance levels, visibility between boxes, the number of cavities available, weather, and the level of competition from other species (especially Tree Swallows, or, in the west, Violet Green Swallows). It is therefore impossible to predetermine the optimal spacing for any given area. The following distances are given as general guidelines only; contact your local bluebird affiliate organization to find out what they recommend, and experiment by adjusting the distances between your own boxes until you have established ideal spacing for your particular location. In many cases, bluebirds have been observed nesting closer than the distances

recommended. However, it is better to start a bluebird trail with boxes placed too far apart than too close together.

- Western Bluebirds - approximately 100 yards
 - **Eastern Bluebirds** - 125 to 150 yards
 - Mountain Bluebirds - 200 to 300 yards
- Boxes can be mounted in pairs in areas where Tree Swallows are abundant. When paired, boxes should be mounted back-to-back or 5 to 25 feet apart. This provides nesting sites for both species and helps to prevent competition between them.
 - Bluebirds rarely nest in cities. It is possible, but uncommon, for bluebirds to nest along the outer edges of cities or in small towns. Bluebirds generally inhabit rural areas.

MONITORING A BLUEBIRD TRAIL

- Do not put up a bluebird box if you do not plan to monitor it. Check your bluebird boxes at least once a week during the nesting season, until chicks are close to fledging.
- Do not open the box after nestlings are 12 to 14 days old. Doing so could result in the nestlings leaving the box before they are able to fly, greatly reducing their chance of survival.
- Always remove House Sparrow nests immediately.
- Have your bluebird boxes in place by mid-March when the bluebirds return from their winter migration and are looking for nesting sites. However, boxes may also be put up later in the nesting season.
- Bluebirds usually nest in late March or early April, depending on weather conditions. In southern states, where bluebirds reside year round, nesting may occur earlier.
- Bluebirds usually have two broods per season, but three broods are possible.
- Recognize a bluebird nest -- It is a cup-shaped nest that is usually made up of ~100% woven grass. Pine needles may be used.
- Bluebirds usually lay 4 to 5 light blue eggs, but may lay as many as 6 or 7. A small percentage of their eggs may be white.
- The incubation period for bluebird eggs is 12 to 14 days.
- Nestlings remain in the nest 18 to 21 days before they fledge.
- Removing bluebird nests and those of other birds as soon as the young birds have fledged may promote another brood.
- Keep records of the activity on your bluebird trail. This information is valuable to the North American Bluebird Society (NABS), a non-profit organization, which compiles data on bluebird populations in North America. Annual Nesting Report Forms are available from NABS.

Don't be discouraged if your nesting boxes are not used the first year. If bluebirds are not common in your area, it may take them a few seasons to find your new box. Bluebirds generally return to the same area each year. Bluebird trails have been an extremely effective method of reestablishing the bluebird populations across North America.

Typical Bluebird Nesting Timetable	
March 15	Males have returned and have located a nesting site
March 16-30	Female accepts nesting site and male as mate
March 31-April 13	Female builds nest, male stays close by
April 14-18	Pair remains close to the nest
April 19-23	Female lays eggs (one each day)
April 24-May 6	Incubation: Female incubates eggs while male remains close
May 7	Young hatch
May 8-23	Male and female feed and care for young from dawn until dusk
May 24	The young bluebirds leave the nest (clean out all old nesting material)
May 25-30	Male and female feed and protect young
May 31-June 4	Male and female continue to feed and protect young until they are independent. The female begins to build a new nest and the process is repeated.

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