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Michigan State University
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Joan Brigham, Naturalist
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Feeding & Attracting Wildlife



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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FEEDING AND ATTRACTING WILDLIFE

By

Joan Brigham, *Naturalist*
Fenner Arboretum

Observing wild life, perceiving their needs, learning to understand and respect their role in the environment and their relationship to man may all be achieved by attracting wildlife to your back yard.

This beneficial activity gives the dual satisfaction of enjoying the "fun" involved as well as providing for the important needs of wildlife in the winter. Learn the joy of utilizing your senses in the immediate vicinity of your home. Observe the bright red of the cardinal and the brilliant blue of the jay reflected against the stark white of the snow. Watch the incessant feeding activity necessary to maintain their high body temperatures - 105-112 degrees. Listen to and learn the calls of your backyard visitors. Notice how new birds appear and old ones leave as the seasons change. Listen for their spring territory songs as they prepare to nest in the houses or shrubby borders around your yard. Watch for and learn to identify the tracks of the little chickadee, the busy squirrel or the elusive pheasant. Use your nose to note the presence of other wildlife. Taste the nutritious sunflower seed that is sustaining other winter wildlife. Sense the feel of the elements against the fur and feathers of your winter friends. Wonder at how they maintain fragile bodies when the wind chill index is minus 30 degrees and locate their source of shelter from driving winds and snow storms.

Remember, once you begin to feed wildlife they become dependent on you as their source of food for the winter. Don't discontinue it. This is an activity that may be enjoyed by all ages. Many youth groups actually build and stock feeders for their own enjoyment or for the benefit of others. Home-bound senior citizens or individuals confined to nursing homes, just by making these observations, may discover an added dimension to their lives. Many families maintain feeders the year around as a project. One of the finest service projects that may be undertaken by youth groups may be building, stocking and maintaining feeders for those who are incapacitated. Though they may be bedridden, their powers of observation are still intact and they may derive many hours of pleasure from this beneficial hobby.

THREE BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF WILDLIFE

You may attract an astonishing assortment of wildlife by supplying in your backyard environment their three basic needs; FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER.

Food: A variety of foods and feeding locations will insure an abundance of wildlife. Fancy hanging feeders are not a necessity. Many birds prefer to feed on the ground. Leave standing sunflower and corn stalks in your garden to simulate actual feeding conditions. Plant your shrub beds so they are both colorful and attractive food for wildlife. If you have an extensive area, think in terms of planting rows of multiflora rose for both food and shelter. Many animals like salt. Buy rock salt at your feed store to make salt licks for deer and other salt-loving mammals. Many kinds of nuts will be attractive to a number of mammals. Don't forget to plant flowers attractive to hummingbirds. With their long bills and tongues they are attracted to red-colored flowers such as jewel-weed, bee balm, columbine, honeysuckle, trumpet vine, salvia, coral bell, geranium, nasturtium.

Shelter: Homes and protection from the elements are very important. This pamphlet includes a variety of designs for houses and nesting boxes. It is important to remember to leave in your yard a number of natural sites. Don't cut down that dead tree in your yard unless it is a safety hazard. It will soon have holes for cavity-nesting birds and mammals, and provide interesting opportunities for observation of wildlife in

a natural setting. Pile brush and tree limbs to provide shelter for pheasants, other birds, rabbits, etc. Don't discard your old Christmas tree. Decorate it for the birds with suet, peanut butter and seeds and set it out for food and shelter as your gift to them.

Water: Bird baths and drinking areas are one and the same, as birds drink and bathe in the same water. All wildlife needs water. They may be able to survive a short time without food, but not for long without water. If you want to keep wildlife attracted to your area for any period, water is a necessity. A fancy device is not necessary. A ground pool lined with plastic or a garbage can cover on a stump is adequate. The water should never be more than two inches deep. Running water or dripping water is very attractive.

NOCTURNAL ANIMALS:

Many animals are active only at night. By erecting a floodlight in your feeding area, you may learn a good deal about the habits of night-time visitors. Flying squirrel living in the hole in your dead tree will eat the sunflowers on your pole feeder.

A FINAL NOTE: Don't be discouraged if you have an over-abundance of "undesirable" wildlife such as sparrows, starlings and jays. The sight of a great number of species congregating at your feeding station will invariably attract other more "desirable" species.

Through your continued observation of your wildlife feeding area, you may acquire a number of interesting new hobbies. Learn to recognize wildlife calling cards - tracks. Make plaster casts, photograph your wildlife visitors, keep track of their seasonal changes and habits, keep records of their visits, learn their calls and you will realize the numerous rewards of a beneficial hobby.

For more information on feeding and attracting wildlife, these are good references:

Hausman, A. Leon. Beginner's Guide to Attracting Birds. Cornerstone Library, N. Y.

Hickey, J. J. A Guide to Bird Watching. New York, Oxford University Press.

Hillcourt, William. Field Book of Nature Activities and Conservation. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

McKenny, Margaret. Birds in the Garden. New York. Reynal and Hitchcock.

Michigan Audubon Society - Enjoying Birds in Michigan. 2000 North Westnedge, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001.

National Geographic, Song and Garden Birds, Washington, D. C.

Peterson, Roger T. Bird Watchers Anthology. Boston, Massachusetts. Houghton Mifflin.

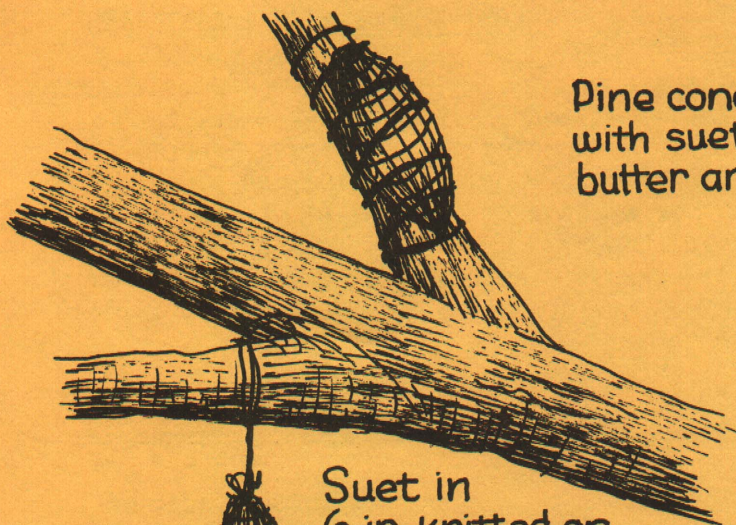
Peterson, Roger T., Field Guide to the Birds (Eastern) Boston, Massachusetts. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Pettit, T. S., Birds in Your Backyard. New York, Harper Brothers.

Sawyer, E. J., Bird Houses, Baths and Feeding Shelters, Bloomfield Hills, Cranbrook Institute of Science.



Pine cone packed with suet or peanut butter and seeds.



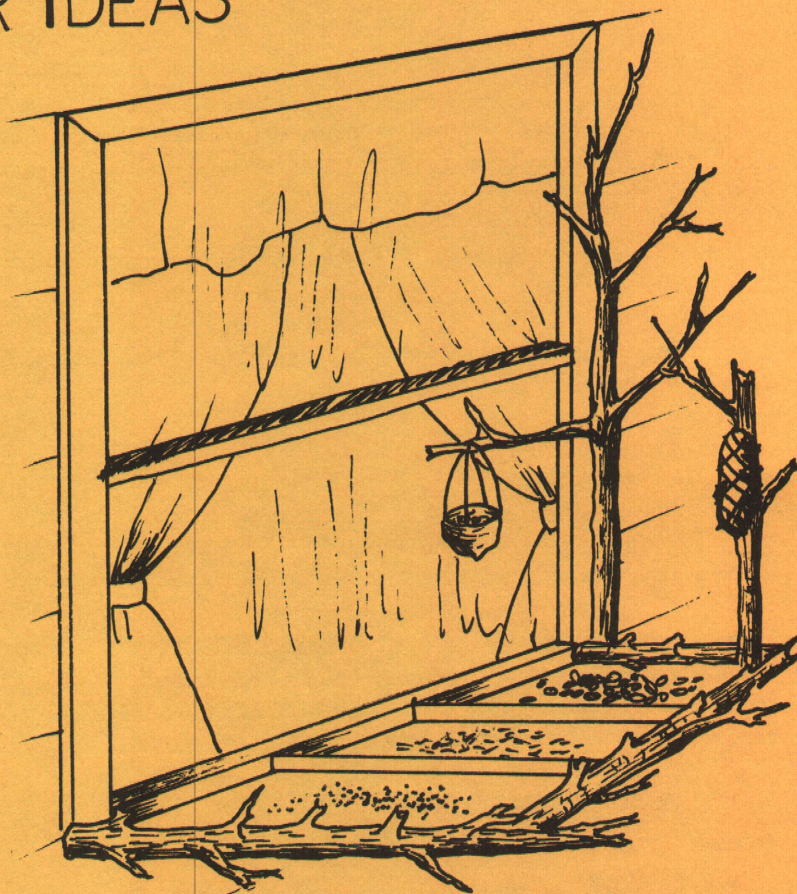
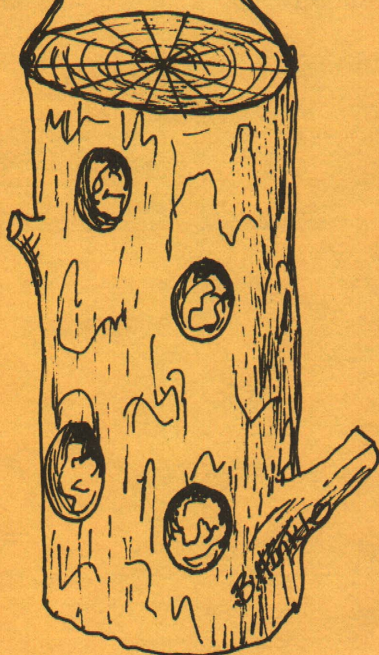
Suet in 6-in. knitted or knotted bags.



FEEDER IDEAS



Suet Holes in 18 in. log



Window Feeding Station - tray for 3 sizes of seeds, suet branch, & 1/2 coconut shell for miscellaneous foods.

*** A TABLE OF FOODS FOR WINTER FEEDING STATIONS ***

FOOD OFFERED:

MOST COMMONLY ATTRACTED ARE:

Beef suet, hard fat, peanut butter,
sweet butter, cottage cheese.

Chickadee	White-breasted
Tufted Titmouse	Nuthatch.
Downy Woodpecker	Brown Creeper
Hairy Woodpecker	Golden-crowned
Other Woodpeckers (which	Kinglet(early
may linger)	winter)
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Ruby-crowned King-
(need evergreens)	let (early winter)
	Bluejay
	Starling
	Squirrel.

Sunflower seeds

Chickadee	Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Cardinal	Goldfinch (in drab
Blue jays	winter dress)
Evening Grosbeak)	Make irregular visits
The Crossbills)	south in years when seed
	crop is low in North.
Chipmunk	Flying Squirrel

Crumbs, especially greasy ones of doughnuts,
piecrust, heavy cake, pancakes and bread
crumbs.

Almost all species when the weather is sev-
ere and when snow and ice winter-lock their
natural food supply.

Small mixed seeds, such as hemp, millet,
rape, buckwheat, canary bird seed, chick-
feed, clover

Junco	Tree Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow	White-crowned
Song Sparrow	Sparrow
English Sparrow	Purple Finch
Goldfinch	Pine Grosbeak
Pine Siskin	Redpoll
Cardinal	Horned Lark
Snow Bunting.	

Larger seeds, such as soy beans, sunflower
seeds, wheat, oats, corn (small), millet,
rye, buckwheat. Some of these seeds
should be left in the head, such as wheat,
rye, corn, sunflower and millet.
Add ground-up oyster and clamshells, and
sprinkle around pond to attract ducks.

Bobwhite Quail	Pheasant
Ruffed Grouse	Meadowlark
Mourning Dove.	

DON'T FORGET TO PROVIDE DRINKING WATER and coarse white sand or ground-up clam shells
or oyster shells for grit. Also, provide some coarse salt for northern finches that
have a liking for this, such as siskins, redpolls, and grosbeaks. SALT LICKS - blocks
of rock salt may be purchased at feed stores to attract deer and other salt-loving
mammals.

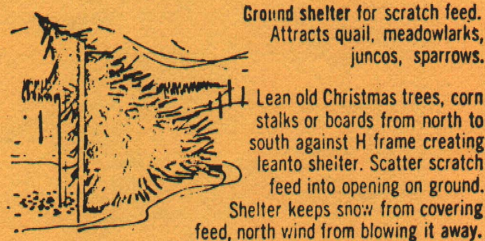
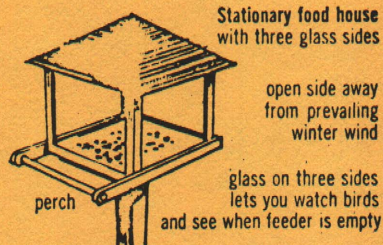
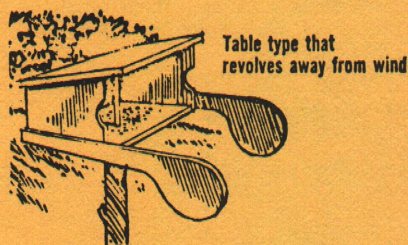
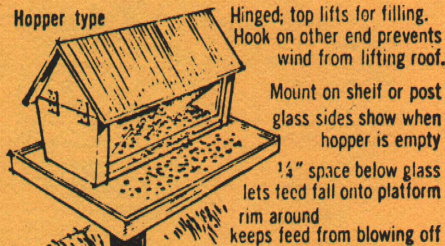
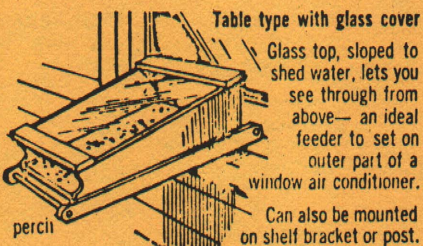
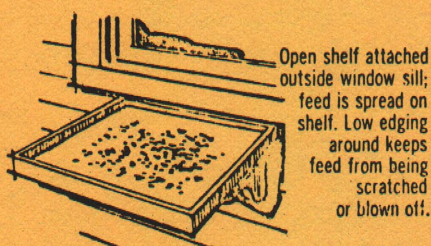
HOW TO HAVE WINTER BIRDS

The sound, color and motion of birds by your window in winter are a special kind of enjoyment. Almost anywhere you live, you can partake of this fun by doing a few simple acts of encouragement. Food, shelter and water are the three main things birds need in winter. Start feeding in fall while weather cools, to keep some of the summer residents from deciding to move south. Birds are more likely to stay if they find dense shrubbery for shelter, and open water when the ground is

dry and frozen. Once you start feeding, keep it up — for birds soon come to depend on this steady supply. Should it disappear for long in midwinter, they would be in serious trouble. Put feeders where you can watch them. You may as well enjoy the show. Birds soon become bold enough to come even to window ledges. Don't begrudge sparrows their share — their friendly commotion around a feeder helps attract birds you'd rather have.

TYPES OF FEEDERS

- for loose grain, other food in particles

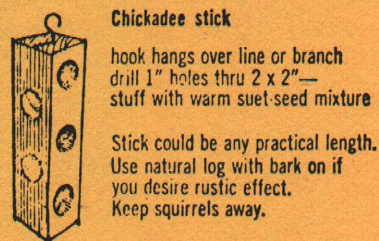
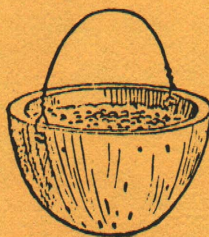
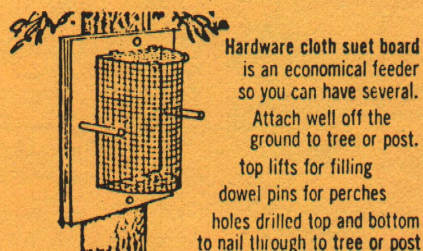


FEED TO USE

Commercial bird food mixtures or scratch food such as you would buy for poultry containing sorghum, millet, wheat, sunflower seeds, cracked corn, and the like are good for attracting a wide range of birds — chickadees, bluejays, cardinals, tufted titmice, woodpeckers of different kinds, nuthatches, blackbirds, juncos, finches, and sparrows. Sunflower seeds are considered choice by bluejays, blackbirds, cardinals, towhees, chickadees, nuthatches and titmice — but a solid diet of them can

become expensive. Bread crumbs, cracked nuts, whole or broken peanuts will attract a wide crowd. Raisins, currants and cut up apples will bring early spring arrivals among the catbirds, thrashers, robins and mockingbirds. Even waxwings might be tempted by them. Other loose feed includes popcorn (unsalted), corn meal, rolled oats, pumpkin or cantaloupe seeds, squash seeds. If lasting snows are common in your area, provide a little bird gravel with the feed.

- for suet and seed cakes



See other side

WINTER BIRDS

WINTER BIRDS

FEED TO USE

In suet holders insert clean fresh slabs of beef suet. Stuff the holder full so birds can reach the food. Suet will attract jays, woodpeckers of all kinds, flickers, chickadees, nuthatches and starlings. Cakes in which seeds are bound together with melted suet or fat are

sold commercially; it is also easy to make your own for filling special feeders such as coconut halves or drilled logs. Merely heat suet to liquify it, mix in as much small bird food as you can, then pat into molds and let cool. Birds will also take peanut butter from such feeders.

SHRUBS AND TREES TO SHELTER AND ATTRACT BIRDS ALL YEAR

SERVICEBERRY (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

Large shrub-tree with reddish berries in June, provides nesting and food.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Dense thorny low shrub with red berries in fall and winter. Cardinals will nest in it.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)

Large tree with blue-black berries fall to spring, a favorite of dozens of birds.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus mas*)

Large shrub with scarlet cherry-like fruit in August.

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica*)

Dense eight-foot shrub with red berries in June. Morrow's honeysuckle (*L. morrowii*) has berries a month later and Amur honeysuckle (*L. maackii*) produces them in early fall. All are good nesting shrubs.

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)

Small tree, thorny, with red berries fall to spring, favorite of robins and cedar waxwings.

REGEL'S PRIVET (*Ligustrum obtusifolium regelianum*)

Dense medium shrub with blue-black berries fall to early spring.

CANAERT JUNIPER (*Juniperus virg. canaerti*)

Dense small evergreen tree with abundant blue berries fall to spring.

BOSTON IVY (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)

Vine will cover trees or buildings, blue berries fall to spring. Some birds nest in it.

COLORADO AND NORWAY SPRUCES (*Picea pungens* and *abies*)

Upright dense evergreen trees, with cones containing seeds taken by many birds.

AUSTRIAN, SCOTCH AND WHITE PINES (*Pinus nigra, sylvestris* and *strobus*)

Upright evergreen trees, with cones containing seeds taken by many birds.

PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris*)

Large tree, with small acorns that appeal all year to blue-jays, nuthatches, woodpeckers. Dead leaves hang on most of winter, provide shelter.

AMERICAN CRANBERRY (*Viburnum trilobum*)

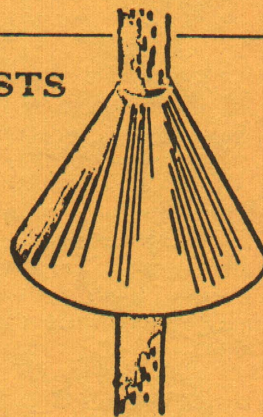
Spreading high shrub with scarlet fruit summer to late fall.

RUGOSA ROSE (*Rosa rugosa*)

Dense medium thorny shrub with orange-red "hips" in fall to spring.

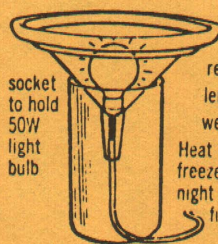
WHEN SQUIRRELS BECOME PESTS

When squirrels become pests by stealing from feeders (or sometimes even running off with the feeder) you can ward them off in various ways. Safeguard hanging feeders by suspending with wire, well away from nearby perches within leaping distance. Provide feeder posts with a guard made of sheet metal fitted around the shaft. Any local sheet metal worker can make such a device to suit your situation.



HOW TO SUPPLY WATER

In cold climates an open water supply is vital to birds. Where snow is plentiful the problem is slight, but where there is no snow, you must provide some source of moisture. Two home made devices sketched will keep water unfrozen in all but the bitterest weather. A few manufactured devices are on the market for keeping water in bird baths unfrozen.



any large flat basin, enamel-ware or ceramic, so feet will not freeze to rim; rests on large tinware funnel; length of drain tile supports funnel weatherproof electrical cord leading to outlet Heat from lamp warms water in basin; prevents freezeup in all but bitterest cold. Light burns night and day. Insert weatherstrip between funnel and basin to prevent heat loss if necessary.

stone or concrete prefab basin 2 x 4 edging strip outdoor type heating cable laid in 4" sand bed Heating cable (without thermostat) keeps water in basin open except in coldest weather. Squirrels and pets also drink at this ground-level water supply.

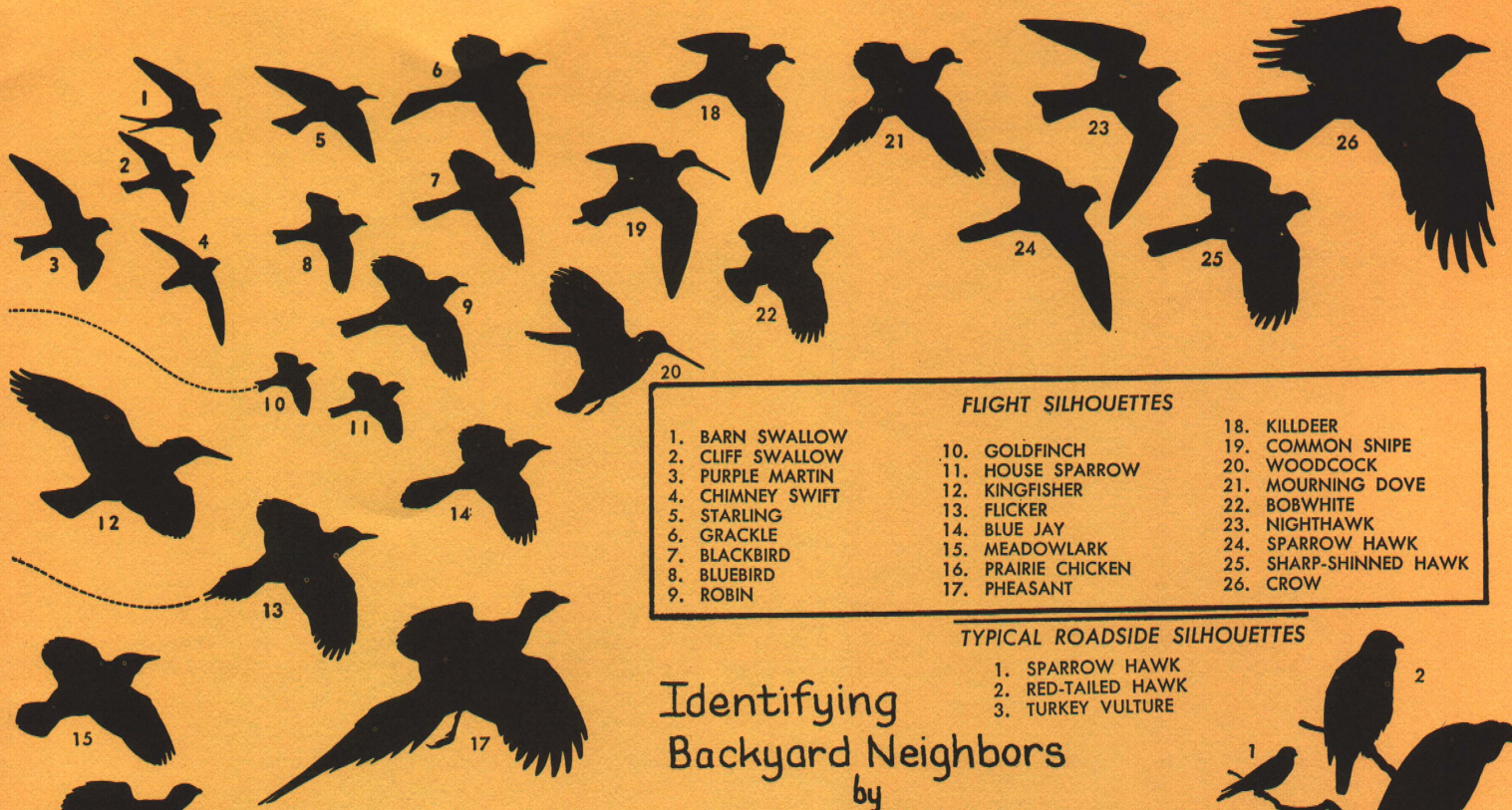
FRUIT-BEARING TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS

NAME	DATE IN FRUIT	NO. OF SPECIES OF BIRDS EATING
##*Five-leaved ivy or Virginia Creeper	August-February	12
# Boston Ivy	September-March	
# Red and Black Chokeberries	July-November	3
##*Spicebush	July-November	6
##*Japanese Barberry (Fruits are eaten mostly during the spring)	July-June	3
*Common Barberry	July-June	
Black or Cherry Birch	September-April	
# Yellow Birch	September-April	
Red Birch	June-September	
# Hackberry	January-December	10
##*Dogwoods	June-March	19
White-flowering Dogwood	August-January	24
Cornelian Cherry	July-November	
##*American Hawthorns	October-April	
##*English Hawthorn	August-March	5
Weigelia or Diervilla	November-March	
Oleaster or Wild Olive	September-April	
Japanese Oleaster	July-September	
# Wintergreen	January-December	
Black Huckleberry	July-October	11
Shrubby St. John's-wort	November-April	
*Common Juniper	January-December	12
*Irish Juniper	January-December	
*Red Cedar	January-December	16

- The tiny bagworms that infest these trees are fed upon extensively by Siskens and Redpolls.

NAME	DATE IN FRUIT	NO. OF SPECIES OF BIRDS EATING
American & European Larches	October-April	
#*Common Privet	July-April	
*Riegel's Privet	July-April	2
#*Tartarian Honeysuckle	September-May	9
Fly Honeysuckle	March-June	
#*Wild Grapes	August-June	15
# Partridge Berry	January-December	3
# Mulberry (one of the best)	May-August	28
*Bayberry or Candle Berry	July-June	
# Sour Gum or Tupelo	July-October	10
# Maheleb Cherry (best of wild cherry bird foods)	June-July	
# Wild Red or Bird Cherry	June-November	
Sand Cherry	June-August	
Wild Black Cherry	July-November	21
#*Flowering Crab	September-June	
#*Buckthorn	August-April	10
# Sumacs	January-December	16
#*Blackberries & Raspberries	June-October	30 and 20
#*Black Elderberry	July-October	27
Red Elderberry	June-August	
# Sassafras	July-October	
Buffalo Berry	June-October	
#*Green Brier	August-June	
# Nightshade or Bittersweet	July-April	5
# Mountain Ash	August-April	10

* - Starred ones provide nesting sites as well as fruit for certain birds.



FLIGHT SILHOUETTES

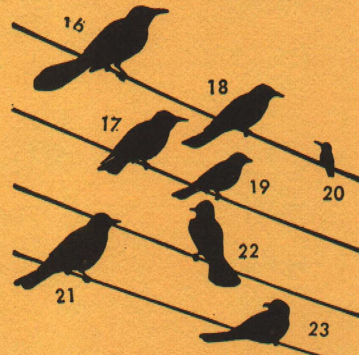
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|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. BARN SWALLOW | 10. GOLDFINCH | 18. KILLDEER |
| 2. CLIFF SWALLOW | 11. HOUSE SPARROW | 19. COMMON SNIPES |
| 3. PURPLE MARTIN | 12. KINGFISHER | 20. WOODCOCK |
| 4. CHIMNEY SWIFT | 13. FLICKER | 21. MOURNING DOVE |
| 5. STARLING | 14. BLUE JAY | 22. BOBWHITE |
| 6. GRACKLE | 15. MEADOWLARK | 23. NIGHTHAWK |
| 7. BLACKBIRD | 16. PRAIRIE CHICKEN | 24. SPARROW HAWK |
| 8. BLUEBIRD | 17. PHEASANT | 25. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK |
| 9. ROBIN | | 26. CROW |

TYPICAL ROADSIDE SILHOUETTES

1. SPARROW HAWK
2. RED-TAILED HAWK
3. TURKEY VULTURE

Identifying
Backyard Neighbors
by

SILHOUETTES

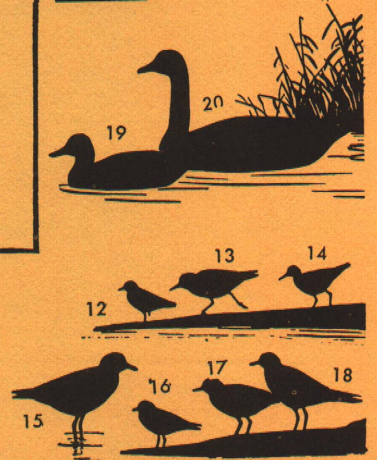
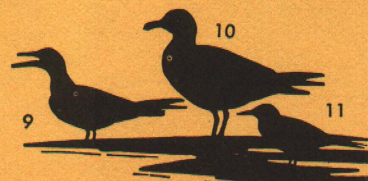
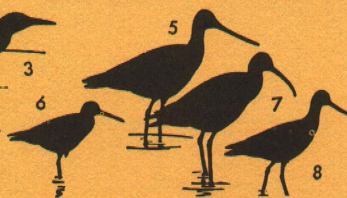


ROADSIDE SILHOUETTES

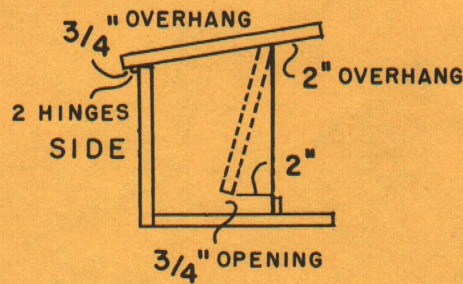
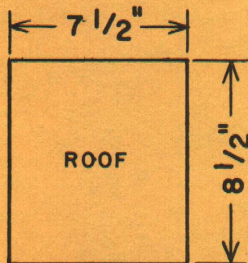
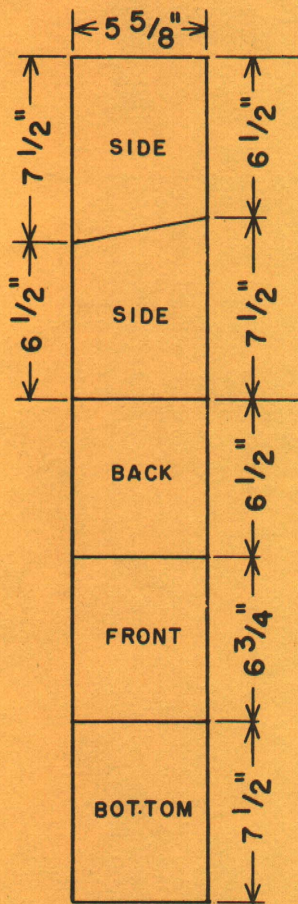
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|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. MOCKINGBIRD | 9. PHEASANT | 16. GRACKLE | 24. SONG SPARROW |
| 2. CUCKOO | 10. MOURNING DOVE | 17. STARLING | 25. KINGFISHER |
| 3. CARDINAL | 11. FLICKER | 18. RED-WING | 26. HOUSE SPARROW |
| 4. BLUE JAY | 12. MEADOWLARK | 19. COWBIRD | 27. PURPLE MARTIN |
| 5. CEDAR WAXWING | 13. BOBWHITE | 20. HUMMINGBIRD | 28. BARN SWALLOW |
| 6. HORNED LARK | 14. KILLDEER | 21. ROBIN | 29. TREE SWALLOW |
| 7. UPLAND PLOVER | 15. CROW | 22. KINGBIRD | 30. CLIFF SWALLOW |
| 8. PHOEBE | | 23. SHRIKE | 31. BLUEBIRD |

SHORE and WATER SILHOUETTES

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. GREAT BLUE HERON | 10. HERRING GULL | 18. KILLDEER |
| 2. NIGHT HERON | 11. COMMON TERN | 19. BLACK DUCK |
| 3. GREEN HERON | 12. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER | 20. CANADA GOOSE |
| 4. CLAPPER RAIL | 13. SANDERLING | |
| 5. MARBLED GODWIT | 14. SPOTTED SANDPIPER | |
| 6. DOWITCHER | 15. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER | |
| 7. HUDSONIAN CURLEW | 16. RINGED (SEMIPALMATED) PLOVER | |
| 8. YELLOW-LEGS | 17. RUDDY TURNSTONE | |
| 9. BLACK SKIMMER | | |

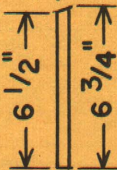


BIRD FEEDER PLANS

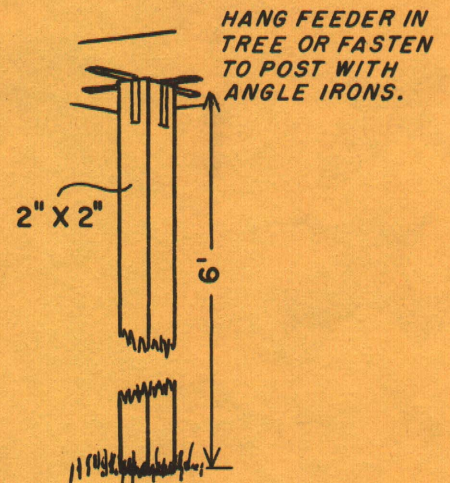
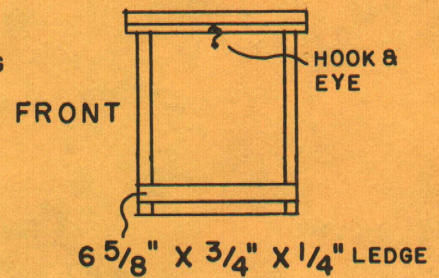
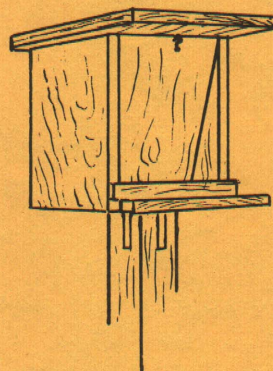


USE SAW OR FILE
TO MAKE ANGLE.

FRONT
PANEL



SCALE 1/8" = 1"



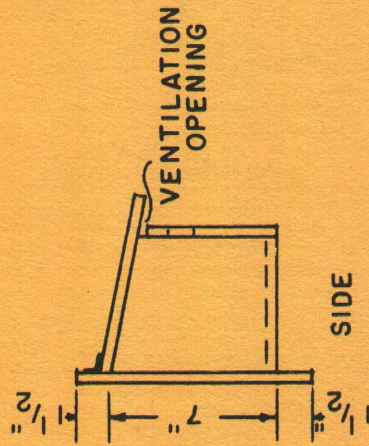
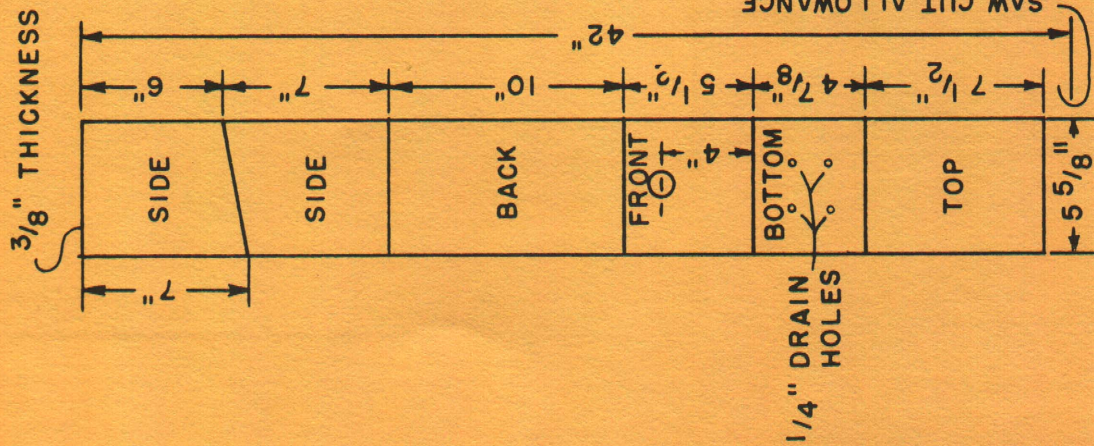
FILL WITH CRACKED CORN
AND/OR SUNFLOWER SEED

MATERIALS ---

- 1 EA. 36" X 5 5/8" X 1/2" 8 1/2" X 7 1/2" X 1/2" 6 3/4" X 3/4" X 1/4"
- * REDWOOD OR PINE BOARD,
OR EXTERIOR PLYWOOD.
- 18 1/2" INCH LONG NAILS
- 4 ANGLE IRONS WITH SCREWS
- 2 SMALL HINGES WITH SCREWS
- 1 HOOK AND EYE

* NOTE.. 1/2" INCH LUMBER IS NOT STANDARD STOCK IN LUMBER YARDS.
IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO DRESS 3/4" MATERIAL TO 1/2".

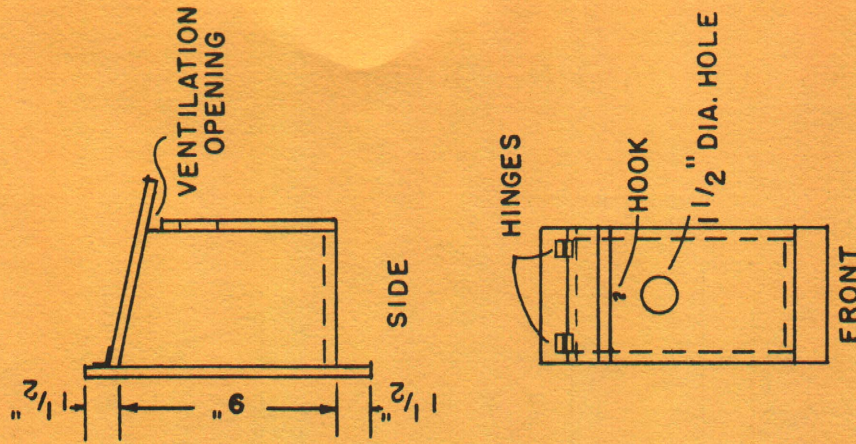
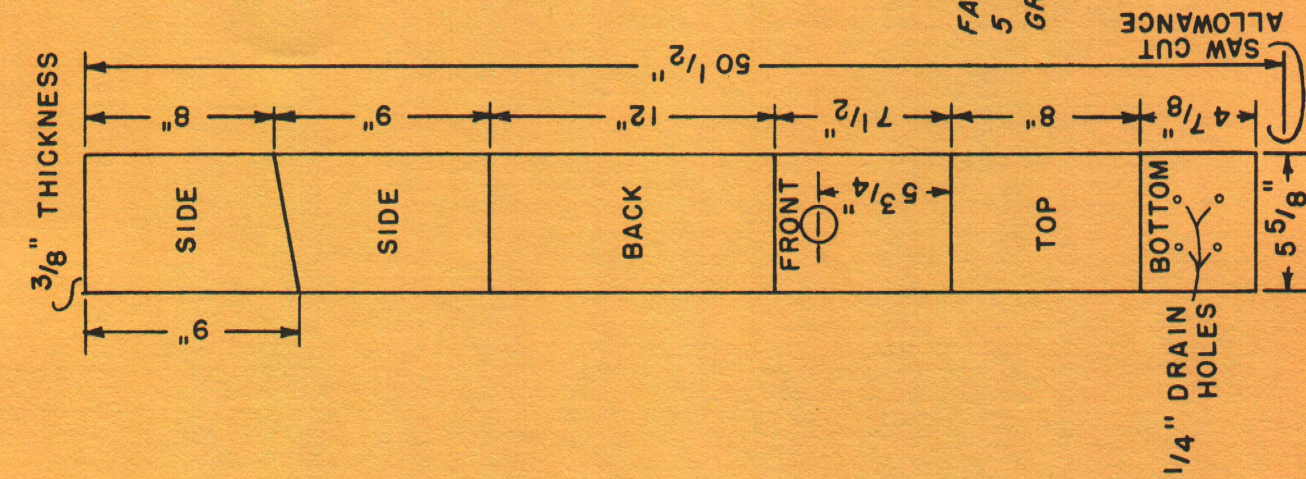
BIRD HOUSE PLANS FOR HOUSE WREN



FASTEN ON TREE, BUILDING OR POST 6 TO 10 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

SCALE 1/8" = 1"

BIRD HOUSE PLANS FOR BLUEBIRDS

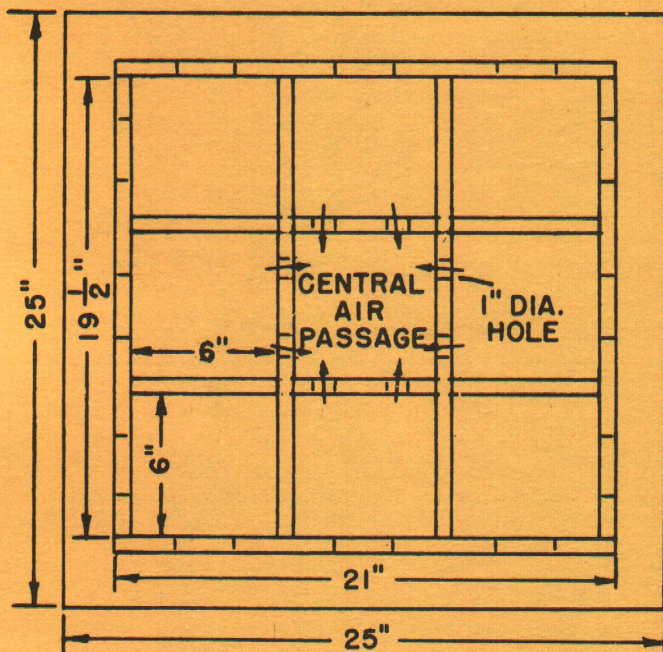


FASTEN ON POST OR TREE 5 TO 10 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

SCALE 1/8" = 1"

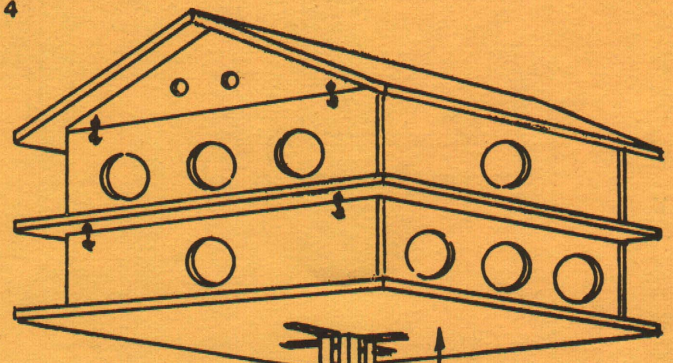
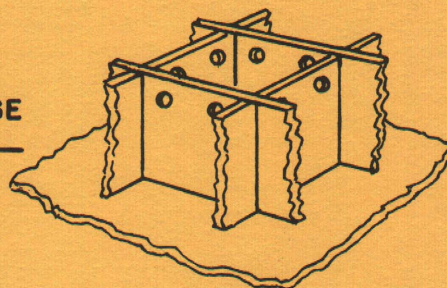
PLANS FOR MARTIN HOUSE

USE WHITE PINE OR OTHER SOFT WOOD. $\frac{3}{4}$ "

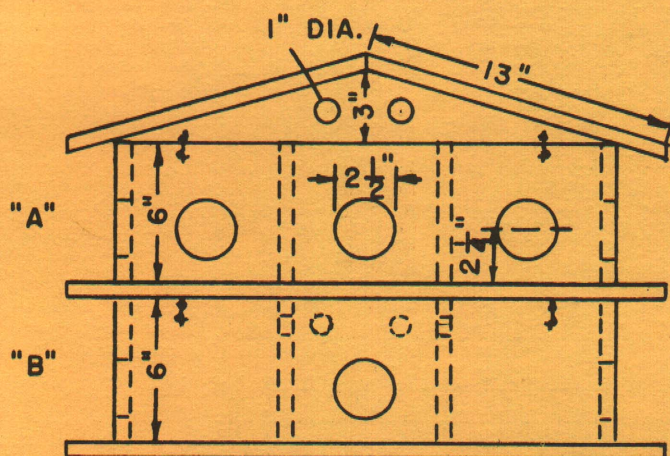
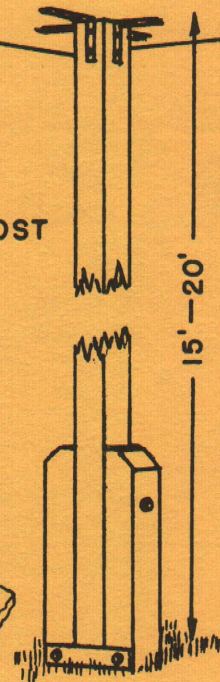


TOP VIEW OF COMPARTMENT

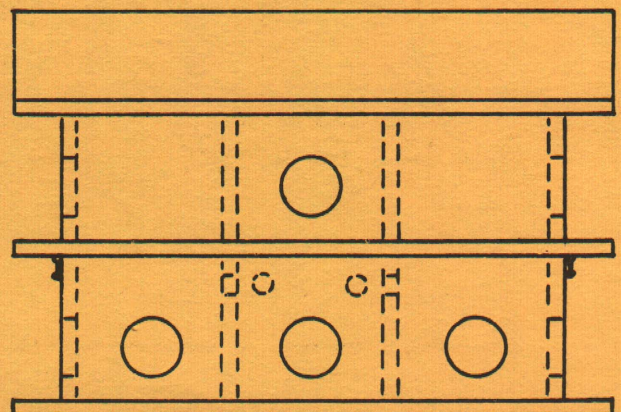
DETAIL OF CENTRAL AIR PASSAGE COMPARTMENT "B"



4" X 4" POST



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1"

BIRDHOUSE DIMENSIONS

BIRD	FLOOR OF CAVITY	DEPTH OF CAVITY	ENTRANCE ABOVE FLOOR	DIAMETER OF ENTRANCE	HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND
	inches	inches	inches	inches	feet
Bluebirds	5 x 5	8	6	1 1/2	5-10
Robin	6 x 8	8	(1)*	(1)*	6-15
Chickadees	4 x 4	8-10	6-8	1 1/8	6-15
Titmice	4 x 4	8-10	6-8	1 1/4	6-15
Nuthatches	4 x 4	8-10	6-8	1 1/4	12-20
House Wren	4 x 4	6-8	1-6	1	6-10
Bewick's Wren	4 x 4	6-8	1-6	1	6-10
Carolina Wren	4 x 4	6-8	1-6	1 1/8	6-10
Tree Swallow	5 x 5	6	1-5	1 1/2	10-15
Barn Swallow	6 x 6	6	(1)*	(1)*	8-12
Purple Martin	6 x 6	6	1	2 1/2	15-20
Song Sparrow	6 x 6	6	(2)*	(2)*	1-3
Starling	6 x 6	16-18	14-16	2	10-25
Phoebe	6 x 6	6	(1)*	(1)*	8-12
Crested Flycatcher	6 x 6	8-10	6-8	2	8-20
Flicker	7 x 7	16-18	14-16	2 1/2	6-20
Red-headed Woodpecker	6 x 6	12-15	9-12	2	12-20
Down Woodpecker	4 x 4	8-10	6-8	1 1/4	6-20
Hairy Woodpecker	6 x 6	12-15	9-12	1 1/2	12-20
Screech Owl	8 x 8	12-15	9-12	3	10-30
Saw-whet Owl	6 x 6	10-12	8-10	2 1/2	12-20
Barn Owl	10 x 18	15-18	4	6	12-18
Sparrow Hawk	8 x 8	12-15	9-12	3	10-30
Wood Duck	10 x 18	10-15	3	6	4-20

* (1) One or more sides open

* (2) All sides open

BIRDS USING NEST BOXES OR SUPPORTING DEVICES

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Eastern Bluebird | 12. Barn Swallow | 23. Red-headed Wood- |
| 2. Robin | 13. Cliff Swallow | pecker |
| 3. Carolina Chickadee | 14. Purple Martin | 24. Downy Woodpecker |
| 4. Black-capped Chickadee | 15. Song Sparrow | 25. Hairy Woodpecker |
| 5. Tufted Titmouse | 16. English Sparrow | 26. Screech Owl |
| 6. White-breasted Nuthatch | 17. Bronzed Grackle | 27. Saw-whet Owl |
| 7. House Wren | 18. Orchard Oriole | 28. Barn Owl |
| 8. Bewick's Wren | 19. Starling | 29. Sparrow Hawk |
| 9. Carolina Wren | 20. Phoebe | 30. Mourning Dove |
| 10. Brown Thrasher | 21. Crested Flycatcher | 31. Wood Duck |
| 11. Tree Swallow | 22. Yellow-shafted Flicker | 32. American Goldeneye |
| | | 33. Hooded Merganser |

