

ONTARIO EASTERN BLUEBIRD SOCIETY SPRING NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1991

165 GREEN VALLEY DRIVE, UNIT 2, KITCHENER, ONTARIO N2P 1K3

Welcome to the spring 1991 Newsletter, Reports from Peter Whelan's column in the March 2nd Focus Section of the Globe and Mail indicated some EABL's had already returned to parts of the Niagara Peninsula. EABL's do overwinter in various parts of Carolinian, Canada and throughout the winter I receive reports of EABL sightings. It was not clear whether these bluebirds were migrants or birds that up until now had overwintered successfully. I received one report of an overwintering flock of 20 EABL's in January from Allan Robinson of Norfolk County. As EABL's increase in numbers, more are overwintering in the southern Carolinian areas of Ontario. They have increased substantially on Christmas bird counts during the eighties.

The high temperatures of Saturday, March 2nd broke many records across Ontario. 11-12° in Kitchener. The next morning, however brought one of the heaviest ice storms that I can remember. The ice accumulation was about 1/2 inch with absolutely no sun on both the 3rd and 4th with a further ice accumulation on the 4th. The situation did not improve until Tuesday. This kind of weather can exact a heavy toll on early migrants. Bluebirds have a difficult time extracting edible berries or seeds covered with ice that does not melt during the day. I am still waiting to see my first EABL of 1991.

Last spring was unusually cool and damp which resulted in heavier than usual nest mortality. To date I have received over one hundred 1990 nestbox survey forms and many report somewhat lower success on 1st nestings because of the cool damp weather. **If you have not sent in your 1990 nestbox survey please do so.** it will save me a lot of time and avoid that extra letter or phone call to those who do not send them in. Remember the survey is one of the priorities of the OEBS and will allow us to monitor long term trends in Ontario's EABL population. The results of the 1990 survey will be mailed with the Fall 1991 Newsletter.

We are in the process of finalizing the arrangements for this years AGM. We have some excellent speakers and have scheduled member's workshops on the last part of the program so bluebirders can share ideas and concerns about their blue bird trails. This session is open to all members and those participating are asked to bring nestboxes, traps, record sheets, etc. We are asking people to pre-register and sign up for one of the Four Workshops.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome **John R. Mckeeman** of London who has volunteered to be our treasurer. John will take complete control of the finances and any money spent will have to be authorized by him. An annual financial report will be issued each year and we will be looking into the possibility of becoming a registered charitable organization so that donations above the membership fee can be tax deductible.

BAILLIE BIRDATHON the Baillie Birdathon is an annual event that is used as a fund raiser for the Long Point Bird Observatory and the sponsoring club (in this case the OEBS). 25% of the money raised goes to the sponsoring club and 75% to the LPBO.

Our official representative for this event is **Sylvia Van Walsum**. Sylvia plans to do Birdathon the 2nd weekend in May/91 with John Miles. She will make a list of all the species of birds seen during a 24 hour period that weekend.(probably around 130 species).

Sponsors pledge so much per species. If Sylvia sees 130 different birds and the sponser pledged 10¢ per species that would be 130 x .10 or \$13.00 that the sponsoring person would contribute. You can send your sponsorships to Sylvia at the address below or sign up at the AGM. This will help to raise some much needed cash for the OEBS. Thanks Sylvia.

Sylvia Van Walsum - 343 Ashdale Place, Oakville, Ontario L6J 4B1

Membership renewals. Our membership list has grown to the point where we are mailing out over 400 newsletters. Unfortunately we only have around 115 paid memberships for 1991. All money collected goes toward newsletter production, mailing costs, bluebird conservation, the annual nestbox survey, etc. All work in the society is completely volunteer. A financial report which will be issued next year by John R. McKeeman will show exactly where the money is spent.

The Spring Newsletter will be the last one sent to those who have not paid their 1991 dues. Our main objectives have been to promote Bluebird Conservation in Ontario and survey nestbox operators across the province. This we will continue to do.

If you have not paid your 1991 dues, please do so, we value your contribution and want you to be part of our organization.

William F. Read

ANNUAL AWARD

I would like to announce that **Mrs. Norah Lane** has graciously donated a sum of money towards the purchase of a special Bluebird commemorative plaque. This plaque will be given out at each AGM to an individual or group who have made a significant contribution to Bluebird Conservation in Ontario. Norah's late husband John Lane was one of the pioneer's of Bluebird conservation in the prairie provinces. The OEBS greatly appreciates this contribution. Learn more about this award at the AGM. Thank you again Norah for your support.

NATURAL CAVITY NESTING PAIRS OF EABL'S

We retyped last years nestbox survey form. Unfortunately we omitted the spot where the number of cavity nesting pairs was to be recorded. If you observed natural cavity nesting pairs during your nestbox monitoring in 1990 could you please send them to me. Include Name, County, Year, and Number of natural cavity nesting pairs observed. Thanks. Send to

William F. Read, 165 Green Valley Drive Unit #2, Kitchener, Ontario N2P 1K3

NORTH AMERICAN BLUEBIRD SOCIETY

I would recommend for all nestbox operators to become members of **NABS**. the address is written below. Their Tenth Anniversary Edition 1988, has compiled some of the best articles written about Bluebirds over a ten-year period. I would recommend it highly, as I would recommend a subscription to the NABS.

North American Bluebird Society, Box 6295, Silver spring, Maryland, U.S.A., 20906-0295.
Membership - Regular: \$15.00 U.S.

MEMBERS NOTES

MARK DENOMME is retiring to Manitoulin Island and will act as a nestbox coordinator for this area. This should be a very productive region for EABL's.

RAY KIFF of Orilla, reports that 1990 was a plateau year for bluebird activity on his trail. Although egg numbers laid were similar 156 (1990) versus 154 (1989) there were only 75 Fledglings this year compared to 113 in 1989. The long periods of cold weather in May - June 1990 were hard on nestlings but the tree swallows did even worse than bluebirds.

HAZEL BIRD from Harwood Ontario who has maintained a nestbox trail for 20 years received the John and Norah Lane - Award for outstanding contribution to Bluebird Conservation by an individual at the 1990 NABS Annual General Meeting in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Congratulations Hazel for a job well done.

THE PEMBROKE AND AREA BIRD CLUB who manage 493 boxes in Renfrew County and 29 boxes in Pontiac County, Quebec Fledged 287 EABL's in 1990. The Pembroke club are the organizers of the Swallow Festival that takes place each summer in Pembroke.

DON PORTER from Peterborough reports that 117 young fledged from his 107 boxes in 1990. Cold damp weather affected early nestors. Don also reported problems with both house sparrows and raccoons. He has volunteered to be a nestbox coordinator for Peterborough County. Thanks Don.

J. ROBERT BURTON (Muskoka field naturalists) reports 94 fledged EABL's from 160 nestboxes in cottage country.

ELWOOD JONES of Castleton, Ontario reports greater success with paired nestboxes. In every location where there was a bluebird nest, the paired box had tree swallows. Elwood's trail fledged 73 EABL's.

MRS R. W. ADAMS made a substantial donation to the OEBS. This is greatly appreciated as the money will be used to further the work of the society, especially the annual nestbox survey. Thanks.

LEO SMITH, Ontario's most prolific Bluebirder had a run in with a rabid skunk in late March 1990. He was able to dispatch it with a shovel he was carrying, which he uses for digging in posts on his trail. Leo individually monitors over 500 boxes in the Caledon area and fledged 740 EABL's in 1990. This is down from 840 in 1989, but still a remarkable number.

LLOYD TAMAN a taxidermist from Matachewan, Ontario maintained 306 nestboxes in 1990. Lloyd who has operated a nestbox trail for 10 years fledged 72 EABL's in 1990 down somewhat from 1989's total of 126. Weather was a problem this year. Matchewan is about 100 miles north of Sudbury as the Raven Flies. Bluebirds have been sighted as far north as Moosonee on James Bay. Keep up the great work Lloyd and we hope you can make it down to the AGM some year.

JIM SAUER has volunteered to be a nestbox coordinator for Ottawa Carleton. His trail of 23 boxes fledged 40 EABL's in 1990.

REVEREND BILL HENDERSON of Lucknow, Ontario received a framed picture of a bluebird in flight by Ruth Walker in appreciation of his bluebird activities. The award was presented on behalf of the Huron Fringe Naturalists. A photo of Mr. Henderson was in the NABS 1990 Autumn Sialia. Unfortunately there was no mention of where Lucknow is. Bill had 110 nestings in 1989 with 492 eggs.

GEORGE W. COKER, SAM TABONE AND RAY HUGHES jointly operate a nestbox trail in Winona, Ontario. They have had a steady progression in the number of fledged young from 22 in 1982 to 112 in 1990. Their trail of 136 boxes is located in and around fruit orchards both above and below the Niagara escarpment near Winona. See you at the AGM.

NORM SHANTZ of Kitchener who has maintained a nestbox trail for more than 30 years, reported that cool wet weather early in the nesting season and high raccoon predation resulted in a higher than normal nest failure rate. Norm's trail did fledge 78 EABL's which is his highest total during the 1980's. Norm will be modifying some of his nestboxes to incorporate the predator deterrent ideas suggested by Kevin L. Berner, as reported in the Sialia journals, namely the extended roof plus predator guard. He will use these boxes in the areas where he experienced high raccoon predation in 1990.

KEVIN BERNER will be our Feature speaker at the OEBS AGM on April 13, 1991

One of the largest coordinated bluebird efforts is the one organized by **Lorne Smith** of Owen Sound, Ontario. In 1990 Lorne reported 461 successful EABL nestings in Grey County and 116 successful EABL nestings in Bruce County. That's a lot of Bluebirds. These figures represent the results of 324 people. Lorne said it takes a long time to collect information from so many (tell me about it Norm) especially when some are away on holidays, etc. Keep up the good work Lorne. congratulations to all your group on a fine year in 1990.

BRIAN DALZELL, who is coordinator of the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas send me the winter 1990/91 Newsletter which contained the following;

BLUEBIRDS ARE BOOMING!

During the past decade, and especially since 1983, the fortunes of the Eastern Bluebird have taken a turn for the better in the Maritimes. During the Atlas, the first breeding ever for P.E.I. was documented, it re-occupied its former range in Nova Scotia and dramatically increased throughout New Brunswick.

I have always thought that part of this increase was due to an influx of birds from the northeastern U.S., where nestbox trails have permitted a major recovery of the species. Now, thanks to the ever-observant Don Kimball, that theory has a little more fuel.

At Upper Springfield, N.B. (20mi. west of Fredericton) on July, 22, 1990, he recaptured an adult male bringing food to its young in a nestbox that had been banded in Bucktown, Pennsylvania on June 12, 1989 as a fledgling. This locale is 20 miles NE of Philadelphia and 675 miles SW of the recapture site!

YOUNG ORNITHOLOGISTS WORKSHOP

The Ontario Bird Banding Association will sponsor one young Ornithologists Workshop, is part of the Young Naturalists Camp Program, which is, in turn, a part of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists' Trips program. The full title of the Workshop is: The Young Ornithologists Workshop - discovering The World of Birds. It will be held at Long Point Bird Observatory from Sunday, 11 August to Saturday, 17 August 1991 and will be run by LPBO staff. It is open to young people 14-17 years old. The fee is \$225.00.

The OBBA will pay for one young person to attend the Workshop. In order to qualify for sponsorship, the young person must submit a letter in writing that explains why they would like to be chosen and provides information about their background, particularly with birds. The winner will also be asked to furnish a trip report which describes their experiences during the Workshop. No prior banding experience is necessary.

Please spread the word about this opportunity to your children or others. Applicants should submit their testimonials to Bill Read, 165 Green Valley Drive, Kitchener, Ontario N2P 1K3.

New Mesh Guard Prevents Bird Entry Offered Free to Past TUBEX Customers

Starting October 15, 1990 a flexible, tubular mesh will be included with all orders of 4 foot and taller TUBEX. The mesh serves a number of purposes, but most importantly it prevents birds from entering the tubes and becoming trapped. *Customers who ordered before October 15 can call toll-free 1-800-328-4827 ext. 1906 to receive mesh, free of charge, for their TUBEX.*

Cavity nesting birds such as bluebirds sometimes enter TUBEX tree shelters for protection or to nest. Unfortunately, they are sometimes unable to get out of the tube.

We did not anticipate this problem when we began selling TUBEX in the United States, because foresters did not experience it in Great Britain. Once we heard about it we acted quickly. We contacted Jack Finch, a bluebird expert from Bailey, North Carolina. We supplied him with a variety of possible solutions, and he has tested them on his property, where there is a dense, year-round bluebird population.

A photo-degradable mesh, similar to that used to bag fruit, has given us the results we want. Bird loss has been eliminated on test sites, without damaging the leaders of emerging trees. When a seedling reaches the top of the tube, its leaves bunch up against the mesh, creating an opening for the terminal bud. At that point the mesh can be removed or simply left to break

down, which takes about 20 months. Birds will not get trapped in tubes after the tree reaches the top.

The mesh has other benefits as well. It guards against damage by grasshoppers and other large leaf-eating insects.

Proper installation is important. An instruction sheet accompanies every order.

We are proud that trees protected by TUBEX are creating valuable wildlife habitat across the country. However, the loss of song birds in the process is an unacceptable trade off. We worked hard to find and test a solution, and are happy to offer it to our customers.

-From the Winter-Spring, 1990-1991 TUBEX® catalog, page 7

Guard Foils Predators Don Hutchings

Snakes, cats and raccoons are a major problem in the loss of bluebirds and eggs. My losses in 1989 were due mainly to house cats and raccoons. Either one can easily jump on top of a nesting box, reach in the entrance hole, and pull the birds out. House cats have been known to wait patiently nearby and catch the adult bird as it clings to the box.

If nestlings or eggs have disappeared, check the sides and top of the box for scratch marks and hair. Nesting material stringing out the entrance hole is a sure sign of predation. Feathers may be scattered in the nest and sometimes on the ground.

After losing several bluebirds and nestlings to cats, I have designed a predator guard that is working successfully for me.

This guard can be made from a 4 in. (10.1 cm) diameter PVC pipe and



Figure 1. Hutchings' predator guard shown protecting entrance to nesting box.

a 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 (14 x 14 cm) piece of pine lumber or plywood. With a handsaw cut a section of 4 in. diameter PVC pipe, 4 inches long. Cut a piece of 3/4 in. (1.9 cm) thick plywood 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. square and on it draw a 4 in. diameter circle. Saw the circle with a jigsaw or use a drill press with a 4 in. hole saw. Attach the pipe to the inside of the hole with three no. 6x1 in. (2.5

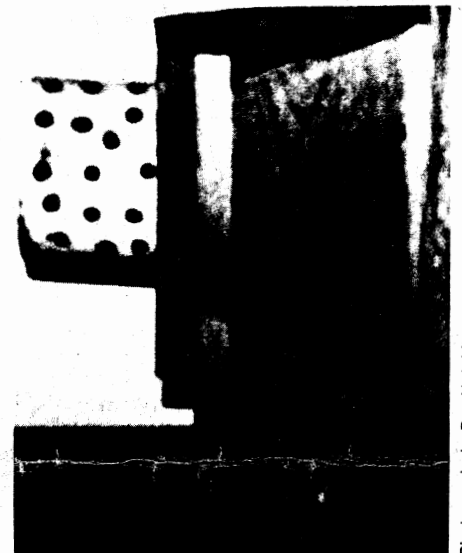


Figure 2. Side view of Hutchings' predator guard. Holes have been drilled in the PVC pipe to admit light.

cm) wood screws. The guard is then attached to the front of the nesting box with 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm) drywall screws. Figure 1 will give you a better idea of what it looks like.

The 4 in. pipe allows plenty of room for the bluebirds to go in and out of the entrance hole without any restriction, yet it will not allow cats,

raccoons, etc., to reach into the box. The guard should be placed on the box before the nest is started to prevent possible abandonment. Although I did install four of these guards after eggs were laid, I have not had any birds abandon nests.

All of my guards are made with holes drilled in the sides to admit light (Fig.2). I have guards on six of my boxes and have not lost any bluebirds from these boxes due to climbing predators. These boxes are in areas where I have had problems with house cats. One of the boxes showed evidence of a cat having tried to reach into the entrance hole. When I checked inside the box, however, all of the bluebirds were O.K.

I would like to see these guards tried by bluebirders in other areas of the country to see if these devices are as successful elsewhere as they have been for me.

Adapted from *Bluebird News* 3 (6):2.

P.O. Box 184
Winfield, TX 75493

My Tests of Raccoon Guards Karl E. Curtis

The problem of raccoon predation at nest boxes has been a concern of mine for some time. Like many bluebirders, I have used various devices to deter raccoons without knowing their effectiveness. I, personally, do not like to rely on entrance hole guards as I believe that a raccoon climbing around on a box may cause desertion. I do not want raccoons on my boxes.

In July of 1990 I put cat food and water in my back yard. In four days raccoons were coming to it. I then put up some bluebird boxes on pipes and posts and put dog and cat food in them. No attempt was made to make it difficult for the raccoons to get the food out of the boxes once they got up to the boxes. I even raised the floors of

the boxes.

My goal was to condition the raccoons to take food from boxes. I would then place guards on the pipes and posts to see if the raccoons could climb past the guards. I have long believed that a determined raccoon, conditioned to raid boxes, can be a real problem on a bluebird trail.

My volunteers for this experiment were two males: one a very dark animal of medium size, the other a silver-coloured larger raccoon. I put an amber light up so I could sit quietly by a window and watch as they demonstrated their skill at raiding boxes. I watched these raccoons make visits on 24 nights during a 46-day period from 29 July through 12 September. Evidence suggests that they came on a total of 35 nights.

Not surprisingly, a box on a plain cedar post was readily and easily raided. I then placed a 5 inch (12.7 cm) diameter x 24 inch (61 cm) long galvanized sheet pipe guard around the cedar post just below the box. The bottom of the guard was 32 inches (81.3 cm) above the ground. Both raccoons climbed this easily by hugging the sheet metal. The cedar post with a 7 inch (17.8 cm) diameter x 30 inch (7.6 cm) long galvanized sheet metal pipe with the bottom of the sheet metal 26 inches (66.0 cm) above the ground also was climbed with little difficulty.

The raccoons had little trouble climbing to a box on a 1 1/2 inch (3.8 cm) outside diameter (o.d.) galvanized water pipe (unguarded).

Another box was on a 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) o.d. galvanized water pipe (bottom of the box 42 inches (106.7 cm) above the ground). The raccoons climbed this easily when unguarded. After hanging a piece of black plastic pipe 4 1/2 inch (11.4 cm) o.d. x 16 inch (40.6 cm) long below this box, it was raided only twice in several nights.

Another box was on a galvanized steel fence post with the bottom of the box 5 feet (1.5 cm) above the ground. Unguarded, this box was infrequently raided. When I hung a 6 inch (15.2 cm) diameter x 24 inch (61.0 cm) long galvanized sheet metal pipe (bottom end of guard 33 inches (83.8 cm) above ground) below the box, the raccoons did not raid it again.

I had planned to do more testing. In particular I wanted to watch a raccoon react to grease on a pipe. Unfortunately, the raccoons simply stopped coming around 12 September, probably due to shifts in natural food sources.

It was very apparent that the raccoons most readily climbed wood. Though they could and did climb smooth metal pipes, they did so more reluctantly and cautiously. The steel post with a sheet metal pipe guard seems to be raccoon-proof, although I never saw a coon actually attempt to climb it. The guard should be hung loosely as raccoons dislike anything that feels unstable when they attempt to climb it. Although the plastic pipe guard failed twice and cannot be labeled 'coon-proof', it appears to offer some deterrence. Without fail, the raccoons would go to the boxes offering the least resistance. They would oftentimes look at a box and upon seeing a guard on the post decide not to bother with it.

Based on these tests, I would recommend that a bluebird box be mounted 5 feet above the ground on a galvanized steel pipe or post with a sheet metal guard hung loosely below the box. Boxes should be several feet from other structures so that raccoons cannot climb up and over to the box to thwart the guard.

I hope readers find this information helpful. I may try some more tests in 1991 and report the results.

6420 Coye Road
Jamesville, NY 13078

Bluebird Posture: Understanding Bluebird Behavior

Joe E. Boone

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES (A-C) promote general health and efficiency and allow bluebirds to move about. **A. Bill Wiping** - bird scrapes the bill several times from base to tip using both sides of perch. **B. Sunning** - bluebirds spread both wings and turn their head to one side. **C. Nodding** - a deliberate downward head movement with the bill pointed directly at the perch. **AGONISTIC BEHAVIOR (D-J)** describes activities related to aggressive and defensive fighting, escape techniques, and various stages of passive behavior. **D. Alert** - a posture which indicates mild fright; the bluebird stiffens its body and raises its head to obtain a better view of the terrain. **E. Crouch** - is a more extreme alarm position; many nestlings assume this posture when a nesting box is opened. **F. Facing and Gape** - is the simplest threat action and is used when one bluebird comes too close for the comfort of the other; gape probably signals an intention to bite and reflects a stronger tendency to attack than to flee. **G. Head Forward** - is a posture indicating a very strong attack tendency; bird on left shows Wings Out display which is often a prelude to a strong aerial attack. **H. Turning Away** - is appeasement behavior with the bird on the right showing a greater degree of submissiveness, a fairly common posture during courtship. **I. Fluffed Posture** - another sign a appeasement behavior showing an absence of aggressive tendencies, a display often associated with the female during pair formation. **J. Wing-Flashing** - sometimes given by captive birds as an alarm reaction, relatively uncommon blue bird behavior. **TERRITORIAL ACTIVITY (K-M)** initially involves the demarcation and advertisement of territorial boundaries. K,L,M typify a common sequence of ritualized Nest Demonstration Display. **COURTSHIP BEHAVIOR (N-R)** often follows a stylized pattern of displays performed to bond the male and female together and to a particular territory. **N. Oblique Sleek Display** - is a common posture when the male is advertising his territory, especially near the nesting box. **O. Wings-Raised Sleek** - in this posture the male faces the female near the nesting box and, with his body nearly horizontal and tail spread, gives strong evidence of attacking his prospective mate, initiating chase sequences during early stages of courtship. Later it is a precopulatory display. **P. Wing-Lifting** - is a common posture during courtship showing an activated sexual tendency. **Q. Wing-Lifting Tail-Up** - display of the female signals the male to "come hither." **R. Solicit** - is a classic female posture in which she crouches, sleeks her feathers, points her bill upward, and keeps her tail level raising it higher as sexual intensity is increased, often preliminary to actual copulation. Male on right demonstrates a rather low intensity threat or even attack display. From this position the male will often land on the soliciting female's back and repeatedly peck her head. This Attack behavior almost always precedes copulation, although it is often difficult to determine if the male is attempting actual copulation or just attacking the female.

9505 Good Lion Rd.
Columbia, MD 21045



Figure A. Bill Wiping



Figure B. Sunning



Figure C. Nodding

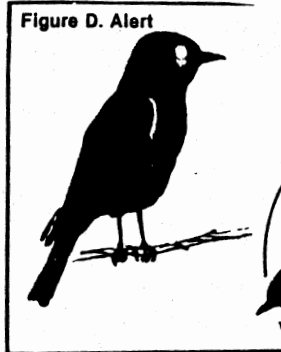


Figure D. Alert

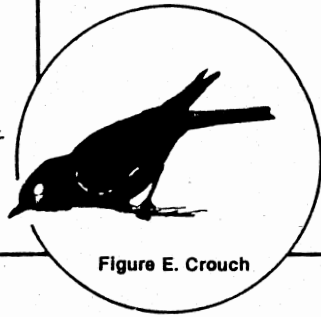


Figure E. Crouch

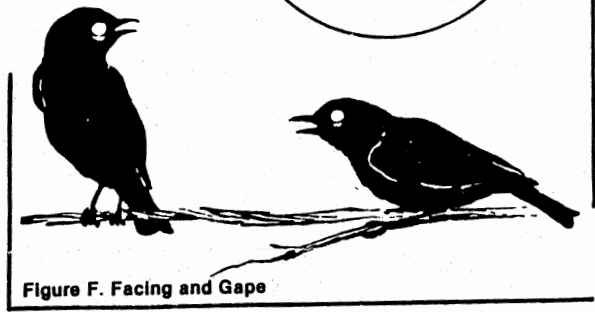


Figure F. Facing and Gape

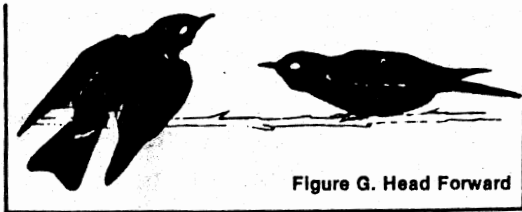


Figure G. Head Forward

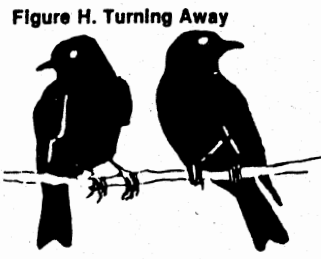


Figure H. Turning Away

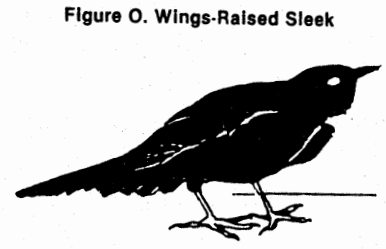


Figure O. Wings-Raised Sleek

Figure I. Fluffed Posture

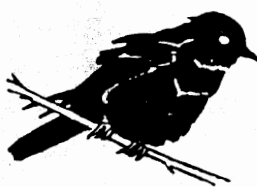


Figure K. Nest Demonstration Display



Figure L. Nest Demonstration Display

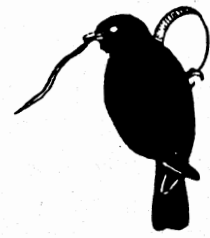


Figure P. Wing-Lifting



Figure J. Wing-Flashing



Figure Q. Wing-Lifting Tail-Up



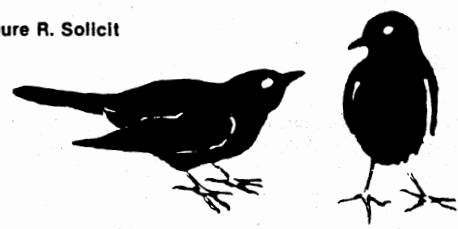
Figure M. Nest Demonstration Display



Figure N. Oblique Sleek Display



Figure R. Solicit



ONTARIO EASTERN BLUEBIRD SOCIETY
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1991
LECTURE ROOM
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS HEADQUARTERS
BURLINGTON

SCHEDULE

- 08:45 - 09:30 Registration (\$500 members, \$600 non-members)
- 09:30 - 10:00 Bill Read - Results of the OEBS survey - 1987 - 1990
- 10:00 - 10:50 Myrna Pearman - Ellis Bird Farm, Read Deer Alberta - Bluebirds in Alberta
- 10:50 - 11:10 Coffee Break
- 11:10 - 12:00 Stephen Woodley - Biological factors affecting reintroductions of endangered species
- 12:00 - 13:30 Lunch - Swiss Chalet or tour of Mediterranean Room RBG.
- 13:30 - 14:20 Kevin Berner - Cobleskill N.Y. Results of Field Tests on Predator deterrent nestbox devices and nestbox design to prevent raccoon predation
- 14:20 - 14:40 Coffee Break
- 14:40 - 15:30 Members Workshops - Choose One (See Note).
1. Nestbox Design to Prevent Mammal Predation.
2. Methods used to control house sparrows.
3. Proper nestbox location and effectiveness of paired nestboxes.
4. Nestbox monitoring proper management techniques and record keeping.
- 15:30 - 16:30 Results of workshops.
- Presentations of each workshop to group.

Meeting to be followed by chinese food dinner at Lee's Garden.

*** NOTE**

Members Workshops Bluebirders have indicated to me they wanted more time to talk with other bluebirders about managing a nestbox trail. We will break down into 4 groups to discuss each topic and a spokes person for each workshop will give a brief summary to the group. Bring along your nestboxes, predator traps, record keeping sheets, etc. to help with each workshop.

Please return by **April 4, 1991**. Mail to: William F. Read,

165 Green Valley Drive #2, Kitchener, Ontario N2P 1K2

YES, we're coming to the conference.

Name(s) _____ Telephone: () _____

Address _____

Pre-Registration Fee: **\$5.00** - Sign me up for workshop # _____.

HOW TO FIND RBG CENTRE

All major routes are well signed within a 5 mile radius of RBG Centre

