



Prescott Bluebird Recovery Project Newsletter – Spring 2006

An affiliate of the North American Bluebird Society



From the President's Nest Box *-By Dave Flaming*

Welcome to Prescott Bluebird Recovery Project's (PBRP) 2006 bluebird season! The days are becoming longer, warmer and drier and the birds have paired off. On March 24 I found my first Bluebird nest of the season! Nest construction this early in the season is always a mixed blessing for us long time monitors. We have seen far too many wet and cold Aprils and Mays and we never really relax until June arrives. In the monitoring world we frequently discuss the phenomena called "Memorial Weekend Freeze".

While the breeding season is just beginning for our Bluebirds, much planning and work has taken place over the winter months. PBRP's Board of Directors has been meeting during the off season and making plans for a successful 2006 season.

Members of the Board have inventoried and replenished monitoring equipment and supplies. House Sparrow traps, meal worm feeders, hand-warmers and nestboxes are ready and available to our volunteers. Elsewhere in this newsletter is an article

regarding the decentralization of PBRP's inventory of monitoring supplies.

Bander supplies consisting of bands, banding pliers, and bluebird traps have been replenished. Four federally-permitted individuals have joined PBRP's banding team. They are Ron McDow, Lyn Burniston, Karen Russell and Nancy Fraser. We welcome these volunteers to the banding team. In addition we want to welcome Becky Snyder, Gordon Craft, Bob Burbank, and Onalee Wasserburger as assistants to our banders.

A great deal of planning has taken place in regards to our semi-annual newsletter. It is our intent to begin mailing the newsletter using bulk mailing versus first class. This will not only allow us to lower our mailing cost but also to increase the size of the newsletter. Working hard to accomplish this task are Board Member Nancy Fraser and PBRP's new editor, Abby Jaworski.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find your personal invitation to PBRP's Volunteer Appreciation Ice Cream Social. This is the Board of Directors' way of saying 'Thank You' to all of our homeowners who play host to nestboxes and to the volunteers who spend countless hours making PBRP a success. I hope to see each of you at this event!

--Dave

Prescott Bluebird Recovery Project

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New Monitor Volunteers Join PBRP

The following new Western Bluebird monitors for this season were oriented at the Spring Workshop as well as by their route banders, and began monitoring nestbox routes in April. Here are the names of these wonderful people!

Caroline and Steven Brandt

Karen and Jim Damon

Abby Jaworski (Abby is also the new newsletter Editor)

Krista and Ron McKillip

Theora and George Meyers

Sondra and Eric Moroney

Doris Olsen



Help Wanted!

Are you a great artist? Do you enjoy creating graphics for fun? If so, we could really use your help! PBRP is looking for one or more people with artistic talent to create some graphic images of bluebirds for use in our future newsletters. If you think you can help, please contact Abby Jaworski via email at twinkletoes2400@msn.com.



Bluebird Nestbox Supplies Moving- SPACE NEEDED!

For a number of years, nestboxes, nestbox kits, nestbox enhancement gadgets such as hole enhancers, meal worm feeders, and associated devices have been consolidated and stored for monitors' and banders' use at an outbuilding at the home of long-time volunteer and board member Brenda McGowan. Brenda will no longer be able to store PBRP items after this year. PBRP volunteers have been very fortunate in the convenience of this arrangement, and the project is extremely grateful to Brenda for providing the storage site so graciously.

At the Spring Workshop in February, PBRP President Dave Flaming asked for help in locating decentralized storage for these items... freeing Brenda's space and making it more convenient for volunteers to pick up items in an area close to their homes and/or their bluebird routes. Gordon Craft in Newberg, Jeff Wiese in McMinnville, Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge in Sherwood, and Cheryl Neal on Skyline Boulevard have volunteered space. Many thanks to these generous PBRP volunteers and their willingness to support this very important need for the organization.

There is still a strong need in the Wilsonville area. The space needed would be roughly 5 by 5 by 5 feet. Please contact Jeff Wiese, Nestbox Coordinator, if you are able to help with storage space in this area or if you want to volunteer your time or hauling vehicle for the goods transfer and/or trash-packing event later this year. Contact Jeff via the PBRP telephone message number: (503) 245 8449.

The Board will discuss timing at its next meeting, and it is clear that the relocation of the inventory will take a work party. There will also be a modest to moderate amount of material that will be sorted as "no longer useful to the program", and which needs disposal.

Once there is a plan and our new storage sponsors are ready for the move in, the Board will be looking for work party volunteers to make the plan a reality.



Looking Ahead

You may have noticed that this issue of your PBRP newsletter looks a bit different than it did in the past. The layout is a bit different- we decided to print this issue in a "book" format. Also, this is the first issue that has been mailed using bulk mail, saving us money, and allowing the newsletter to grow.

Another thing you may notice- where are the pictures?! Well, PBRP was concerned that the beautiful photos submitted to us were losing something when the newsletter was printed. After all, it's hard to appreciate our precious BLUEbirds in all their glory when their photos are printed in black and white. Therefore, the board is looking into the possibility of printing the fall issue in full color, thus enhancing our photographs, and making the fall newsletter one to cherish.

As a compromise, however, and in order to keep costs down, the spring issue will still be printed in black and white- and without detailed photographs. So, save your photos and your submissions until fall, and then please send them my way!

-Abby Jaworski, Newsletter Editor



Living with Avian Influenza ("Bird Flu")

*-by Bob Sallinger, Urban Conservation Director,
Portland Audubon Society*

*Taken from the Portland Audubon Society Web Site,
and re-printed with permission*

Avian influenza has received a tremendous amount of attention recently. The virus (H5N1 strain avian flu) is a legitimate cause for concern and pro-active preparatory response planning. Unfortunately, there is a substantial amount of misinformation and unsubstantiated reporting in the media, which increases the level of anxiety and concern for all of us, as it is reported as if it were proven fact and "news". It is important to get solid information and facts, and to use appropriate references to obtain information. The following web sites are provided to give you access to these references:

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/gen-info/facts.htm>

<http://www.audubon.org/bird/avianflu/avianflu.htm>

Questions and Answers About Avian Flu

Can you catch H5N1 from wild birds: H5N1 has not yet entered North America. There is currently no possibility of catching H5N1 from wild birds. Even in countries where H5N1 has been identified in wild bird populations, there are zero identified cases of humans catching H5N1 from wild birds.

Transmission to humans has been closely associated with situations where there is extremely close contact with diseased domestic birds. While it is theoretically possible to catch H5N1 from wild birds, there are simply no cases to date anywhere in the world. Typical human interactions with wild birds do not resemble the kinds of intensive contact with large numbers of infected domestic birds that have resulted in human contraction of the virus.

What impact will H5N1 have on native North American birds: It is unknown what, if any, impact H5N1 will have on native North American birds. Traditionally, wild birds have served as carriers of Avian Influenza but have rarely become ill from the virus. H5N1 is of particular concern because it has resulted in uncommonly high mortality rates in wild birds affected by the virus. In China nearly 10% of the world's known population of bar-headed geese have died from the virus. To date, more than 40 species of wild birds in Asia, Africa and Europe are known to have died from the virus including ducks, geese, storks, egrets, herons, gulls and falcons. The virus has also infected a variety of mammal species. There are a variety of poorly understood factors which will influence the virus's impacts on North American wildlife populations. These include variations among species' susceptibility to any given disease, as well as variations in ecology, geography, migratory routes, and inter-species interactions. The virus itself has been mutating as it has moved eastward, adding additional unpredictability. Wild birds have evolved with various forms of avian flu. Typically with any new emerging disease, the species of greatest concern are those that are already threatened or endangered and least able to withstand initial impacts until the population builds general immunity over time.

Would reducing wild bird populations help slow the spread of H5N1: All major health and wildlife organizations agree that killing wild birds would be ineffective in slowing or stopping the spread of H5N1. Leading experts, including the World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and World Organization for Animal Health, all emphasize that culling wild bird populations is highly unlikely to stop the spread of the disease, and would only divert resources away from more important disease control measures. On March 23, 2006, a joint statement by the United States Secretaries of Health, Agriculture and the Interior reaffirmed that killing wild birds to prevent the spread of H5N1 would be ineffective and inappropriate.

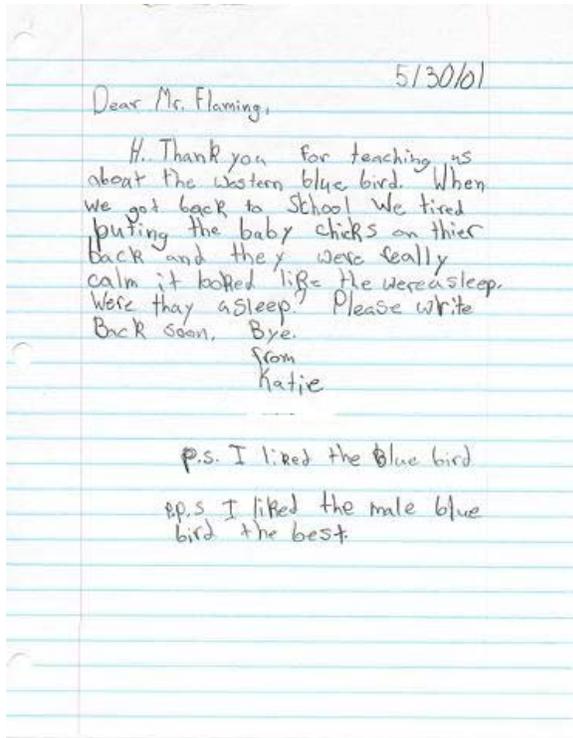
Are migratory birds the most likely pathway by which H5N1 is likely to arrive in the United States: Despite heavy media focus on migratory birds as one potential pathway for H5N1 to arrive in the United States, research shows that the spread of the virus in Asia and Europe has been most closely associated with the movement of poultry and poultry products. While it is possible that migratory birds summering near the Bering Strait could intermingle with diseased birds from Asia and bring the disease southward during the fall migration, the United States needs to be equally concerned about importation of poultry and poultry products as well as the legal and illegal importation of wildlife and wildlife products from abroad. According to the United States Geological Survey, it is unclear whether wild birds that are infected with the virus would even be capable of migration, thus reducing their viability as a potential vector.

Should you continue to feed wild birds: There is no reason to discontinue feeding

wild birds. However feeders can serve as a mechanism to spread a variety of diseases among individual birds. They can also increase mortality rates caused by natural predators such as hawks and introduced predators such as housecats that learn to frequent feeders. In order to reduce the risk of disease transmission and predation at feeders we recommend that you do the following:

- Feed only limited amounts of food on a daily basis
- Feed only fresh, natural foods
- Clean feeders weekly with a 10% bleach solution
- Periodically “take a break.” Stop feeding for 5-7 days to allow birds to disperse and reduce habitual predation by natural and introduced predators
- If you see signs of disease at your feeder, stop feeding for 3-4 weeks
- Naturescape your yard to provide for the birds in a more natural manner
- Remember that bird feeding simply supplements a natural diet. The birds will not starve if you discontinue feeding.

What should you do if you find an injured bird: Members of the general public should always use caution when handling sick or injured wild animals. This is not because of the risk presented by avian flu but rather because wild animals can carry a variety of different diseases that can be spread to humans via inappropriate handling. We recommend that you avoid direct contact with any sick or injured animal. Use either gloves or some other device to move sick or injured animals into an escape proof box and transport directly to the Wildlife Care Center. It is advisable to always contact the Care Center at (503) 292-0304 prior to capturing and transporting any animal.



classroom and hold their chicks upside down!

A week after the presentation I received a large envelope containing individual thank you letters from each of the students. Yes, they had tested the upside down theory on their chicks and were happy to tell me that it worked!

The following year Mr. Sluyter brought his new 5th graders to the park to learn about bluebirds, and following the bluebird presentation, the students explored Champoeg and its visitor center. Unfortunately, budget restraints prohibited continuation of the field trips to Champoeg, but it is an experience I will never forget.

Bluebird Outreach

By Dave Flaming

In 2001 PBRP was asked to give a Bluebird presentation for Ron Sluyter's class from Eccles Elementary School in Canby. On a sunny May morning I met the 5th graders and their teacher at Champoeg State Heritage Area. The students had a wonderful time learning about bluebirds as they watched a pair enter and leave an active nestbox in the park. We talked about the nesting cycle, predators, food supply, pesticides, and the loss of natural cavities for nesting.

The students were most impressed when I explained that during the banding process we hold the nestlings upside down to ensure they remain calm. They told me that they were raising chickens in their classroom and the chicks continually squirmed out of their hands when they were being held. All of them were anxious to return to their



NESTBOX REPLACEMENT

Through the skills and generous donation of their time by a group of dedicated nestbox builders, PBRP has a very generous supply of nestboxes. Through the efforts of one monitor and box builder, a supply of weathered lumber was also available to make homey, weathered boxes, which the Western Bluebirds prefer. With the availability of so many fine potential homes, monitors and banders have been encouraged to replace some of the old, leaky, marginal boxes that are out on their routes. If you are a nestbox property owner, don't be surprised to see volunteers changing out boxes that are difficult to keep in repair, and replacing them with snug, dry nesting sites for the bluebirds. The birds have picked the "location--location--location!" and now we want to give them some secure new home options!



Bluebird Q&A

Q. Although I love having bluebirds around my home, they do have one disagreeable habit. Each spring, I have one or two bluebirds who beat their wings against my window panes, then alight on the sills to peer inside, all the while fouling the siding until my gray house is white beneath the windows. How can I discourage this behavior?

A. These birds are seeing their reflection, and this time of the year, the male thinks the reflected male is “in his territory”. Mostly, this problem will occur during migration.

I have very successfully used a two pronged approach. First, hang a plastic/acrylic twisted hanger (found at Fred Meyer in the garden section and many other places, as well). Next, attach a “mylar shredded windsock”, available at Backyard Bird Shop and other stores. The acrylic twisted hanger helps to prevent the windsock from being blown up into the gutters of your home. Use of these items will help keep the birds away from your windows. –*Lauri Kunzman*



Don't Forget...

Your newsletter contains a flyer for the upcoming Volunteer Appreciation Event—the Ice Cream Social, held on Saturday, July 15, from 2-5pm in the Champoeg Heritage State Park Pavilion Building. Hope to see you there!

Important 2006 Dates

Opening Day Festivities- TRNWR	June 3-4
Mountain Bluebird Regional Meeting- Red Deer, Alberta	July 6-9
Volunteer Appreciation- Ice Cream Social	July 15
Fall Wrap-Up Meeting	September 16
Fall Newsletter Deadline	October 1



Western Bluebirds are Expanding, and New Banders are Joining PBRP's Team

As development of property proceeds apace, bluebirds are depending upon nestboxes to supplement natural cavities to raise their young. In addition, development can change habitat and natural food availability, resulting in the birds' relocation farther away from urban and suburban developments and mid-sized country properties. Western Bluebirds, in significant numbers, are being seen further toward the edges of PBRP's network than ever before. Property owners, friends of bluebirds and PBRP, and the public in general are more aware of Western Bluebirds, in part due to PBRP's visibility and educational outreach activities.

In order to support data collection and improve Western Bluebird population recovery, PBRP is monitoring more nestboxes in a wider geographical area. Joining the list of banders in these efforts this season are: Lyn Burniston, Nancy Fraser, Ron McDow, and Karen Russell. Assisting our banders are Bob Burbank, Gordon Craft, Becky Snyder, and Onalee Wasserburger.



Bringing Back the Bluebirds

Nesting boxes provide habitat lost when trees were cut

*-by Lori Russell for Northern Wasco PUD
(September 2002)*

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When Dick Rife first traveled to Bickleton, Washington, 10 years ago to see the bluebird trail, it did not change his life. That happened on the third trip.

The tiny town, 40 miles east of Goldendale, is known as the “Bluebird Capital of the World.”

“Back in the 1960s, Jess and Elva Brinkerhoff began putting out nesting boxes for the birds, whose natural habitat had been destroyed,” explains Dick. “Since then, the community has taken over the project, attaching more than 2,000 of them to fence posts throughout the area.”

“Bluebirds are second-cavity nesters,” he says. “They can’t make a hole in a tree or a fence post. They have to use one made by another animal.”

The orange-breasted Western bluebird was common in Wasco County until the 1930s, when sheep farming gave way to wheat ranching. Trees were cut down, and wood fence posts were replaced with metal stakes or creosote-soaked railroad ties.

The birds lost their nesting habitats. Wasco County lost its bluebirds.

Inspired by Bickleton’s success in re-establishing a bluebird habitat, Dick began to research how to bring the birds back to Wasco County. An engineer by training, and a lifelong bird lover, he experimented with materials and designs for nesting boxes.

“These are not birdhouses, because birds live outdoors,” says Dick. “They only come to the box to nest.”

Information from the North American Bluebird Society proved invaluable to his project.

“They have a tremendous amount of data, plans, research and an extensive bibliography,” he says. “I took the concept of a community bluebird trail from Bickleton, data and plans for nesting boxes and how to introduce them from the society, and added my own time and energy. I realized after going to Bickleton that it could be done. Someone just had to do it.”

Dick builds his nesting boxes in the fall while watching football games on television. Each sports a roof with an overhang to keep out wind, rain, and predators such as cats or snakes. The size of the hole and lack of a perch keep larger birds from entering.

During busy morning feedings, parent birds can enter and exit the nest five times a day, bringing food to their young, so Dick sands the edges of the hold smooth to cut down on feather wear. He also notches toe-holds inside, so babies can climb up the wall and out of the box.

“I’ve had people ask me to put a box in their yard so they can watch the birds. I can put a box 100 feet from the nearest tree, but if I put it in a yard, wrens and sparrows will settle in the boxes. I tell them if you want to

see the bluebirds in the yard, put up a birdbath. They will flock to the water, and then go back to the boxes to nest.”

Contrary to what many people believe, Dick says the birds have no sense of smell, and will not reject babies if they are counted or touched. He uses a bicycle mirror with a handle that he inserts in the boxes to count the eggs or check the young without disturbing them.

Dick says his success rate in re-establishing bluebirds to the county is improving each year.

At the age of 69, Dick knows he can't keep building more boxes every year and maintaining them alone.

“I built them to last 20 years,” he says. “The birds do 99 percent of the work. If humans do 1 percent by emptying the abandoned nests from the boxes in the fall, the birds will come back each year.

“The Bickleton Bluebird Trail was started by one couple, and when it caught on, the community took over the project. My dream is to have bluebirds in Wasco County forever.”

Whatever Happened to... Catching Up With the Neighbors

*-by Lori Russell for Northern Wasco PUD
(January 2006)*

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Bringing Back the Bluebirds (A Follow-Up)

Dick Rife remains as committed to bringing the bluebirds back to Wasco County as he was when interviewed in September 2002.

Since the story ran, the number of nesting boxes he has built and maintains has swelled from 40 to 70. Thanks to his efforts, Western bluebird populations near Friend and Dufur are flourishing, and the numbers found east of Highway 197 are growing steadily.

While still a one-man operation, for the past three years Dick has been sharing news of his bluebird trail with the fifth-graders at Dufur School.

Dick hopes that by educating children about the bluebirds, some will eventually join the project and ensure the birds remain in Wasco County for years to come.

“I figure in 12 years I'll have educated an entire school of Dufurites,” Dick says with a grin.

(PBRP Editor's note- Mr. Richard Rife is a contributor to PBRP.)



Open Your Eyes to Wildlife is the theme of the Grand Opening of the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge on June 3rd & 4th. The Refuge, located just north of Sherwood on Hwy 99W, will debut new trails and wildlife overlooks that visitors can explore for the first time. The ceremony begins at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday June 3rd and will be followed by an official ribbon cutting. Free guided tours will be offered throughout the weekend. Join the celebration of a community dream come true. The Refuge will soon begin construction of a new Wildlife Center, targeted for a mid-2007 opening. For more information, go to www.friendsoftualatinrefuge.org or call 503-972-7714.



Winter Food Plants for Western Bluebirds

Jim Kreutzbender, Bander

Fall and winter seasons are life and death for wildlife in search of ample food supplies. Wintering western bluebirds in Oregon rely more on fruits and seeds when insect populations plummet. There are Oregon native plants and other trees and shrubs available to enhance your property and bluebird survival. I found information about plants for the western bluebird in short supply, but you might try some plants known to benefit the eastern bluebird.

Desirable Plants for Birds

Roses – Rose hips have beautiful winter color and are valuable wildlife food. There are many varieties of *Rosa rugosa* that produce large fruit hips. Two native roses that you may find are baldhip rose (*R. gymnocarpa*) and nootka rose (*R. nutkana*). These form big thickets, so plant them with care.

Sumac – A valuable winter seed food, sumac is another large spreading plant that produces conical shaped red masses of fruit and likes a dry, sunny site. With glowing red/orange fall colors, smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*) grows wild in eastern Oregon. Staghorn sumac (*R. typhina*) is the eastern U.S. variety that grows here too. The seed heads may last all winter in dry climates if not eaten by hungry birds.

Berries – Plants for dry, sunny or partial-sun sites are elderberry and serviceberry. Blue and red elderberry (*Sambucus*) mature their fruit clusters in the fall. The blue grows into a much larger plant, 15 feet or more, but can be pruned. The red elderberry is only about eight feet tall. Serviceberry

(*Amelanchier alnifolia*) forms a large shrub or can be pruned to a small tree. This native grows large berries, like miniature apples, that are sweet and edible. Again, these are wild, multi-stemmed shrubs.

Dogwood – The Oregon native, red osier dogwood, (*Cornus stolonifera*), forms multi-branched, 15-foot thickets that provide good cover for birds. This plant grows in moist soils and has cream-colored berries that are good summer and fall food.

Others – Possible plants to try for winter food include California wax myrtle, (*Myrica californica*), mountain ash, (*Sorbus americana*), and other dogwood varieties.

Some Not So Desirable for Humans

Some undesirable plants on your property are great winter food for bluebirds. Poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*) and nightshade (*Solanum*) are rampant vines in western Oregon that are hard to eliminate. Also mistletoe plants in oak trees produce a berry that is vital to bluebird survival.



Reminder!

While out on your bluebird routes this season, or while watching your bluebird nestboxes on your property, please don't forget to take some pictures! Our Education Coordinator, Lynn Ahern, has acquired a new trifold, which is used for educational purposes. Rather than mounting older, faded photos on the new trifold, she'd like to use new, fresh, candid photos. So, dust off your camera, snap some pictures of bluebird activities, and send your photos to Lynn!

2005 Contributors

Prescott Bluebird Recovery Project owes its success to its donors. Every dollar you give helps us to help our beloved Western Bluebirds. To all of you, without exception, our heartfelt thanks.

Leonard & Gloria Attrell, Backyard Bird Shops, Inc., Rita Bang, Estelle Barbur, Norma Beaty, David & Merla Beltz, William & Elouise Binns, Jim & Esther Bisenius, Ben & Sandra Bole, Gail & Eldon Bolstad, Mary & Luis Brillas, Debra & Paul Brodie, William & Marilyn Brown, J. Scott Brown in memory of Donald Boyer, Stephen Brown, Bob Burbank, Kyra Burniston, Peter & Susan Carr, Russ & Dot Carson, Jackson Carter, Sidney Cathey, Richard & Karen Cavender, Richard & Pam Christ, Srs. Corinne Clay, Frank & Edith Cooley, Alice Deming, Jennifer Devlin, Rod & Doris Diman, Janet Dorow, Archibald & Adah Doty, Jr., John & Gayla Edwards, Charlotte Elder, Barnes Ellis, Ron & Lynne Enyeart, Dave & Edie Flaming, Brooke Floren, Stan & Colleen Freidberg, Fran Fulwiler, Paul & Patricia Garstka, Michael & Margaret Godfrey, Linda Gratteri, Leonard Grubowski, Bruce & Georgia Hanson, Julianne Hart, Ed & Fran Hepp, Lynda Ryan Hill, David & Maryanne Holman, Betsy & Jim Holzgraf, James & Pat Horrocks, David Jacobs & Katje Johnson, Wayne Jaeger, Charles & Irene James, Martin Jaqua, David & Margaret Jeans, Geraldine Jinings, Philip Johnson, Marjorie Kaufman, Dan & Pat Knox, Ron & Lauri Kunzman, Mary Langry, Dan Layton, Annet Lems, Forrest & Evelyn Leniger, Lawrence & Pamela Levy, Barbara Linden, Kelly Lindsey, Jack & Carolynn Loacker, Ann & Thomas Long, Bonnie Lowe, David Madsen, Marsden Manson, LeiAnn Marshall-Cohen, Connie Tyson, James & Sondra McIlhagga, Jack & Heidi McLean, Jerry & Cathryn McMurray, Mike & Linda McWhirter, Merrill Family Foundation, Gale & Linda Miller, Robert & Irene Mills, Annette Molitor, Mona & Howard Mozeico, Cheryl Neal, Georgie Nelson, Jr., Berta Neubauer, Fred & Jill Newton, David & Valerie Newton, Frank & Betty Nims, James D. Norris, Rod & Fay Olsen, Michelle Othus, Marshall Page, Donald & Dorothy Patrick, Scott & Lolly Peavy, Burl & Margarita Peters, Delores Philipp, Ruth & Roger Phillips, Marilyn & Richard Portwood, John & Betty Reynolds, Elizabeth Rillver, Terri Risley, Kay Robinson, Grace Schaad, Lewis & Barbara Schaad, Scott & Wanda Schroeder, Conley Scott, Nancy & Thomas Seidl, Ross & Audrey Shutts, Tony & Elaine Skufca, Charles & Marie Smith, Roger & Joan Smith, Chuck Smith, Charles & Cloris Spink, Phillip & Jane Sprando, Paula Stady, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Steinbach, Peggy Stone, Ken & Julee Streeter, Ruth Strom, Arthur & June Taylor, Alan & Irene Tessman, Kelly & Melissa Thomas, Connie Tyson, F. R. & Madalyn Utz, Mike & Carolyn Uyemura, Don & Margaret Knauss Vredenburge, Leonard & Donna Walker, Jr., Gordon Walvik-Nielsen, Don & Sigrid Weidenweber, Murray Wells, Nadine Wendland, Jan & Glen Whittlesey, Alf & Ardyth Wyller, Susan & Masatoshi Yamanaka, Andrew Yinger, Sandra & James Young, Ed & Trish Zakocs.



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Celebrate the Opening of Tualatin River
National Wildlife Refuge
June 3, 2006
Sherwood, OR

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