



Bluebird Monitor

OBS encourages good stewardship
by **Monitoring** our Trails

Spring 2014



Mission Statement

The Ohio Bluebird Society was formed in 1987 to support the return and the perpetuation of the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) and other native cavity nesting birds in Ohio. To this end, the Ohio Bluebird Society will strive for the best methods to use, conserve and create habitat for the protection of these species.

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Deadline for Submitting Articles:

Spring Issue - February 1
Summer Issue - May 1
Fall Issue - August 1
Winter Issue - November 1

2014 Conference: Finding Your Happiness Through Nature – the Domino Effect of Bluebirding

By Marcella Hawkins, OBS Executive Director



The OBS annual educational conference was held on February 22 at the Fisher Auditorium in Wooster – with approximately 250 people in attendance. Our special guest from the Medina Raptor Center was Migisi (Native American for “Eagle”) who posed for pictures with our guests.

Fred Nye (Hancock County) was awarded the Blue Feather award and Jack Smith (deceased) won the Wildlife Conservation Award, which was accepted by two members of the Black River Audubon Society – Dick Lee and Debbie Mohr.

On the following pages are some pictures from the event. Thank you Janice Petko for being our photographer again this year! The new location (which is just on the other side of the building where we usually hold the conference) gave us much more room to spread our wings and look at things.

Spring is finally here! I just heard the Spring Peepers for the first time this year when I went outside this evening (April 1). I wish you the best for this 2014 nesting season for ALL of our native cavity-nesting friends.

As Dick Tuttle would say, Bluebird On!

PHOTOS FROM THE 2014 ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE – Volunteers Making a Difference



Dan Hildebrandt (Reach Trade) provided the coffee for our event. Shown here with Jean Spencer (OCVN), one of our volunteers.



Dr. Reuben Stevens – donated a hand-carved Bluebird and chick for our raffle (it took 3 months to complete his project)



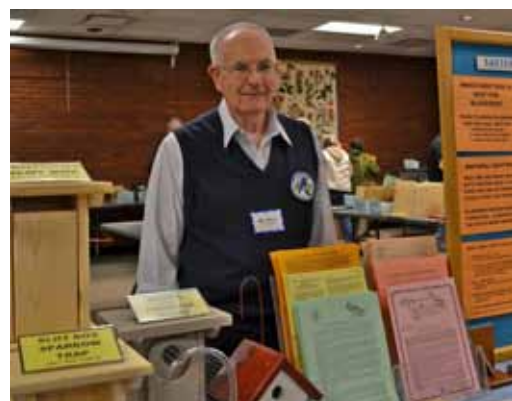
Gus Workman, Speaker



Joey Tomei – with information about his Nest Box Monitoring project



Don & Diana Plant – volunteers for the raffle



Mel Bolt with his display



Director, Jay Brindo, and Membership Chair, Nancy Cox



It was standing room only in Jay Brindo's "Bluebirding 101" Class.



Bella Little with information about her Black-Capped Chickadee project



Linda Lang, Diana Plant and Nina Bower – selling raffle tickets



Speakers, Paula Ziebarth (aka Madam Wingnut) and Darlene Sillick



Youth working with Darlene Sillick
Gus Workman, Doug Whitman, Bella Little, Trevor Zook, Joey Tomei and Stephen Bischoff



Blue Feather Award Winner
Fred Nye, with his wife Juanita



Dick Lee and Debbie Mohr
accepted the Wildlife Conservation Award
on behalf of Jack Smith (deceased)



Meriam & Lum Bourne



Life Members – Janice
Petko and Jim Coffman



Dick Tuttle, Speaker



Carrie Elvey, Speaker



MC and Speaker, Chuck Jakubchak (right), with Migisi and her
handler, Karen Napoli, from Medina Raptor Center



Migisi taking a tour through the crowd

Eastern Bluebird Subject of 2015 Ohio Wildlife Legacy Stamp Photo Contest



Speaker, Stephen Bischoff, with a Kestrel
from Ohio Wildlife Center



Ohio Wildlife Center – Merlin



Ohio Wildlife Center – Screech Owl

COLUMBUS, OH – One of Ohio's most iconic and beautiful songbirds, the eastern bluebird, is the featured species for the sixth Ohio Wildlife Legacy Stamp Photo Contest, according to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR).

Thanks to the hard work of hundreds of “bluebirders” who build and maintain nest boxes, Ohio's bluebird population is at an all-time high. Cavity-nesting species such as the bluebird experience intense competition for nest sites, and without human assistance this gorgeous bird would be more scarce in Ohio. The success of bluebird nest box trails is one of Ohio's conservation success stories.

Bluebirds are a photographer's dream. The male is striking, with a bright back colored in rich royal blue offset by the bright rusty-red breast while the females have less flamboyant coloring. These birds can be tame, confiding and often allow close approach. Photographers with typical point-and-shoot cameras can often obtain excellent images.

The 2015 Ohio Wildlife Legacy Stamp will feature one winning photo submission of the eastern bluebird. Entries will be accepted Aug. 10-23, 2014, and the winner will receive \$500. The selection of the winning photo will be made by the end of September 2014. The contest is open to Ohioans age 18 years and older. However, photographers age 17 and younger are able to compete in the youth division. Visit wildohiostamp.com for complete contest rules.

Entries can be submitted in a horizontal or vertical format. The winning photographer is not eligible to enter photos in Ohio Wildlife Legacy Stamp Contests for two years.



Out of the Box

Northern Flicker

By Chuck Jakubchak, Photo by Jeanne Jakubchak



Whether you call this bird a Common Flicker, Northern Flicker, Yellowhammer or any one of its 100 different nicknames, it is still an interesting species to observe. Most often seen on the ground, they consume massive quantities of ants and one particular bird was found to

have more than 5,000 ants in their stomach. They are not picky eaters and will gladly devour grasshoppers and beetles if available. Later in the year when insects may not be as plentiful, they will consume poison ivy berries, cherries, nuts and assorted grains.

Watching them peruse the ground for ants can be a little comical as flickers are terrible walkers. Although walking may not be their strong suit, they are equipped with a specialized tongue that extends 2" beyond the tip of their bill allows them to capture unsuspecting ants as they aggressively probe into their colonies. They are also excellent fliers and every birdwatcher loves to see their trademark white rump spot and the golden wing feathers when they take flight.

Nest site fidelity applies to flickers as both male and female return to the same nest site each year. The practice of both sexes returning to the same locale results in the mates reuniting with one another and researchers have concluded that flickers probably mate for life, re-selecting the same mate each year.

Flickers are weak excavators and their slightly curved bill forces them to select dead or rotting trees when establishing a nest cavity, assuming they do not use one from the previous year. Cavities, primarily created by the male, are excavated at least 6-20 feet above

the ground and some have been known to go much higher or lower. No set rule for this bird and like most cavity nesting birds, they must contend with pesky starlings for suitable nest cavities. Although starlings play havoc with the flicker population, we must note that flickers have survived because they are adaptable, using habitats that range from woodlands to residential suburbs and that flexibility is key to their success.

Abandoned nest cavities may be used by screech owls, kestrels, great crested flycatchers or any other species that enjoy an opening of 2 ½ inches with a house depth of at least 16 inches. Flickers may also use a nest box that meets their specifications and they prefer a

woodland setting. Their repeated use of the same nest location by flickers would make a nest box worthwhile, assuming the starlings do not arrive first.

A clutch of flicker eggs are glossy white and there are between 6 and 8 eggs in the clutch. Both the male and female share in the incubation

process with males assuming the night shift. Flickers only produce 1 clutch of eggs, but will replace any eggs that are lost or damaged during the incubation process. In one bizarre experiment a scientist tested the persistence of a female flicker by removing an egg each day as he wanted to see if she would replace the missing egg. During a 73 day experiment the female laid 71 eggs and the bird clearly exceeded any preconceived notions.

As noted in the beginning of this article, flickers are interesting birds to observe. They are Ohio's most abundant woodpecker and unlike their close relatives, flickers are primarily brown not black. They are constructive birds, utilizing dead trees, consuming insects and creating homes for other birds and wildlife. What is not to like about flickers?





Wildlife Preservation

Pileated Woodpecker

By Jim McCormac, Photo by Tim Daniel/Ohio Division of Wildlife



A gargantuan woodpecker the size of a crow chiseling away at a tree is sure to grab the eye. We regularly get calls and e-mails at the Ohio Division of Wildlife from people who are startled and fascinated by their first encounter with a pileated woodpecker (pronunciation: Pie-lee-ate-id). Can't blame 'em – everything about these jumbo log-choppers is over the top.

There are seven commonly occurring species of woodpeckers in Ohio, most of which visit feeders and are familiar to backyard birders. The most frequent of the bunch is the downy woodpecker, a small black and white bird that often visits suet feeders. It would take about eleven downy woodpeckers to equal the mass of one pileated woodpecker.

Pileated woodpeckers are unmistakable. No other woodpecker in Ohio – or the United States – comes close in size. The only one that did was the now extinct ivory-billed woodpecker. Pileateds are mostly coal-black with prominent white stripes on the neck and head, and white patches in the wings. A distinctive feature is their bold red crest: red all the way to the bill in males; females have a black forehead. Males are further distinguished by their red “moustache”.

Their loud laughing maniacal calls carry long distances, often revealing the woodpecker's presence long before it is seen. The listener is often surprised to learn that it's a woodpecker that is creating these wild sounds. Another surefire sign of their presence are large, oval-shaped holes, created as nest cavities and also as bore-holes

into beetle and ant-infested trees.

For the most part pileateds shun feeders, preferring to stick to natural foods, although sometimes suet feeders lure them in. They are carpenter ant specialists, adeptly locating ant colonies within trees. When a woodpecker detects ants, it uses its massive chisel-like bill to pry away large slivers of wood and expose the ant galleries. Woodpeckers are equipped with barbed tongues, and they are extremely effective at lapping lots of ants from their chambers.

Pileated woodpeckers are birds of mature woodlands, and they are doing well in Ohio. Our forests are increasing and maturing, and the woodpeckers are growing in numbers and occupying new areas.



Having lots of pileated woodpeckers is important for multiple reasons. They are agents of control for various insect tree pests. Pileateds are also what biologists term a “keystone” species, because many other animals benefit from the woodpecker's work. Their large nest cavities are often later used by everything from flying squirrels, screech-owls, wood ducks, and black rat snakes. Feeding sites are

often raided by other woodpeckers, wrens, and various species that otherwise could not get at the food exposed by the big woodpeckers.

Finally, pileateds are exciting to us: without doubt one of our grandest birds. Everyone from veteran birders to people who know nothing about birds is stopped in their tracks by the sight of one. These huge woodpeckers greatly enrich Ohio's woodlands and we're fortunate to have them around.



YOU CAN SAVE BIRDS FROM FLYING INTO WINDOWS!



Christine Sheppard, ABC

Millions of birds die every year flying into windows, because they can't tell reflections from trees, plants and sky. *Most of those windows are on houses.*

Never had a bird hit your window? Perhaps you have been lucky—so far. More likely, you haven't been around to see or hear it when it happened, and the bird has either flown off to die elsewhere or been scavenged by a neighborhood cat, raccoon, or crow. But the odds are that sooner or later, your windows will kill a bird.



Wood Thrush killed after colliding with a window.
Photo: Mike Perry, ABC



This Barn Swallow dove through the small space shown at top flight speed—over 30 miles per hour! Photo: Keith Ringland

Not all windows are equally hazardous. Check to see which of your windows are most reflective, and closest to areas where you see birds when they are active. **Collisions happen more frequently during spring and fall migration periods or when resident birds fledge young or leave territories to seek food in winter.**

Even small windows can be dangerous, as many birds fly into small spaces such as tree cavities or between branches.

Research has identified solutions to alert birds to windows. The easiest of these involve applying visible markings to the outside of windows in patterns that the birds can see while requiring minimal glass coverage to keep your view unobscured. Although we don't yet have all the answers, we know that most birds will avoid windows with vertical stripes spaced four inches apart or less, or horizontal stripes spaced two inches or less apart. Stripes should be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and light colors are generally more visible. More complicated or irregular patterns will also work as long as they follow the general spacing guidelines specified above.



Even small windows can pose a threat to birds.
Photo: Christine Sheppard, ABC

On the other side of this page, we provide information on some of the products you can use to help prevent birds from crashing into your windows and where to find them.



Horizontal stripes spaced two inches apart are an effective way to keep birds from hitting your windows. Photo: Christine Sheppard, ABC

For more information contact:

Dr. Christine Sheppard, ABC Bird Collisions Campaign Manager,
csheppard@abcbirds.org



Photo: Christine Sheppard, ABC.

Here are some quick and affordable ways to protect birds from your windows. These should be applied to the outside of the glass to break up reflections.



Window tape patterns are easy to apply and provide an effective deterrent against bird strikes. Shown is ABC Bird Tape. Photo: Dariusz Zdzienkowski, ABC.



Tempera paint is a washable, long-lasting, and non-toxic solution to preventing bird/window collisions. Photo: Christine Sheppard, ABC.



Window netting provides a see-through screen that will cut down on bird strikes. Photo: John Pace, BirdMaster Bird Control Systems

1. Apply Tempera paint (available at most art supply and craft stores) free-hand with brush or sponge, or use a stencil. Tempera is long-lasting, even in rain, and non-toxic, but comes right off with a damp rag or sponge. Find stencils at www.michaels.com, www.amazon.com, or download stencils for free at www.spraypaintstencils.com.
2. Use tape to create patterns. Any opaque tape can work, but translucent ABC BirdTape transmits light and is made to last outdoors (www.abcbirdtape.org).
3. Most window films designed for external use are not patterned and will not deter birds. However, interior window films come in many colors and styles, and can be applied on the outside of windows to prevent collisions (see www.thesunshieldpros.us/WindowFilm/decorative_film.html). CollidEscape, designed for external use, is see-through from the inside, opaque from the outside (www.collidescape.org).
4. If you don't want to alter the glass itself, you can stretch lightweight netting, screen, or other material over the window. The netting must be several inches in front of the window, so birds don't hit the glass after hitting the net. Several companies, (www.birdscreen.com, www.birdsavers.com) sell screens or other barriers that can be attached with suction cups or eye hooks (also see www.birdbgone.com, www.nixalite.com, or www.birdmaster.com).
5. What about prefabricated decals? Birds see decals shaped like raptors as obstacles but not as predators. To be effective, any type of decal must be spaced as described above, more closely than recommended by most manufacturers (www.windowdressingetc.com, www.windowalert.com, www.duncraft.com). Or make your own! Arti Stick Window Color paints come in 18 colors and are marketed for children. Drawings on sheets of plastic become translucent as they dry, and can be peeled off and applied to windows (visit www.dickblick.com).

For more information, contact:



**AMERICAN BIRD
CONSERVANCY**

P.O. Box 249, 4249 Loudoun Avenue
The Plains, VA 20198
www.abcbirds.org • info@abcbirds.org
540-253-5780 • 888-247-3624



Ask Madame WingNut

Ready, Set, Go!!

by Paula Ziebarth

Ah... It is the first day of spring, or so the calendar says. We had a brutal winter, and I believe nesting season may be delayed a little, but I am ready. The birds are ready. They are pairing off and becoming territorial in my yard and on my trails. The signs are all there. Here we go again.

Last week, I performed my first trail checks. This trip is always very interesting, as I am looking for evidence of birds that roosted in my boxes over the winter. Tasseography is a divination or fortune-telling method that interprets patterns in tea leaves. Madame WingNut is pretty adept at feceology, my new term for interpreting the past by reading bird droppings. On March 11, I found a number of nest boxes that had sheltered Eastern Bluebirds or House Sparrows over the winter. House Sparrow droppings look like firm ¼" long, 1/8" diameter white chow mein noodles. Eastern Bluebird droppings are large and gloppy with white and black in them. I read the signs and, as all good feceologists know, a good box scraping followed.

I also found evidence of Downy Woodpeckers keeping warm in boxes and renovating the front faces of those boxes during their down time. A few Bluebird nests were already started, and a few more House Sparrow nests. On this first nest check, I was listening and watching also. How many House Sparrows were singing nearby? Were the Eastern Bluebirds singing? What boxes were they on?

With the brutal winter we had, Delaware County monitors are keeping track of any dead adult Eastern Bluebirds found in their boxes as they do their first nest checks. Luckily, I found none, but others weren't so lucky and 27 dead have been reported in our county so far. This is actually less than we expected.



One of my first tasks when getting ready for nesting season, is to get out on my trails and trap out House Sparrows that have gained a foothold over the winter. This makes the nest boxes much safer for our native cavity nesting birds that will soon feel compelled to use them as their hormones ramp up and they are driven to nest once again. There were fourteen fewer House Sparrows in the city of Powell after my first visit this year.

Box maintenance is another task that is often required in late winter or early spring. Poles may be leaning and require straightening. Habitat may have changed over the past few years and I may need to change the location of some boxes if they are in House Wren habitat. Baffles may need a new coat of glossy paint. Deteriorating boxes may require replacement. Cracked roofs or sides may need replacing. Block box vents to keep birds warm during spring months. The list goes on. If these things weren't taken care of last fall, now is the time to do them.

Another great thing to do in the spring is to get others involved. Help your neighbors get started with Eastern Bluebird conservation in their yards. Offer to educate school children or community members. Train new monitors. Establish new trails. Get out there! Ready, set, go!! Here we come!

Bluey Yours,
Madame WingNut



An experienced monitor of over a dozen Bluebird Trails in central and northern Ohio, Madame WingNut enjoys all creatures that fly, regardless of their stage of development.

Send your questions to Madame WingNut at: info@ohiobluebirdsociety.org or by mail to PMB 111, 343 W. Milltown Road, Wooster, OH 44691.

Member News



Welcome - To Our New Members

Bulechek, Cynthia Lohrke, Gary
Clark, Kay Lyon, Andrea
Fenwick, Sharon Peart, Lee
Filbert, Anne Schmid, Jean
James, Patricia Stewart, Stephen
Kozak, Diane Wilsbacher, Molly

2013 Fledgling Count

***FINAL COUNT FOR 2013* REPORTED AS OF 12/31/2013:**

Eastern Bluebird - 6,385
*In accordance with our Mission
Statement, we support all native cavity
nesting birds in Ohio.*

American Kestrel - 74
Barn Swallow - 156
Black-Capped Chickadee - 123
Carolina Chickadee - 115
Carolina Wren - 32
Eastern Tufted Titmouse - 10
House Wren - 2,140
Osprey - 6
Prothonotary Warbler - 55
Purple Martin - 1,424
Tree Swallow - 5,316

Donations

The Ohio Association of Garden Clubs
- \$100.00

Miscellaneous Donations
- \$154.82

Wanted:

OBS Area Contacts for the southern
part of the state – see map on page
14 to see which counties are in need.

Editor for OBS newsletter.

Please send an e-mail to info@ohiobluebirdsociety.org if you are
interested in this volunteer position.

Need a Wildlife Rehabilitator?

Ohio Wildlife Rehabilitators Association website has a
list (by county) on their website at www.owra.org.

Member Photos



Photo by Bruce Stambaugh –
Holmes County - March 13



Dualing Birds - Summer Tanager and male
Eastern Bluebird by Judy Semroc, Stark
County – Uniontown – Dec. 11, 2013



Snow Rollers Phenomena in Holmes
County by Marcella Hawkins – January 29



It's time for mealworms
Marcella Hawkins – Holmes County

facebook Most popular
picture this quarter
– 1,121 views



Photo taken 2.02.14 by Rosanne Rinfret,
Millersburg, OH - Holmes County.



*Turning out the lights to save energy...
and save birds!*

Ohio Lights Out Initiative

"The OBS Spotlight Was Turned Off This Month"

By Chuck Jakubchak

Each year millions of our favorite birds migrate unfathomable distances during the night, most using the lights of the night sky to navigate to and from their breeding grounds. Each year millions of birds perish because they become confused by the lights emanating from buildings, hitting the windows or the buildings themselves. We have provided an obstacle that impairs their migration and they need our help.

The Ohio Lights Out initiative, spearheaded in our state by the Ohio Bird Conservation Initiative, is asking businesses and households to adopt simple lighting conservation practices which will reduce the likelihood of fatal bird collisions. The tasks are easy, but the benefits are huge. ***Step 1 is to turn out non-critical lights between 11 pm and dawn during the following time periods.***

Spring: March 15 to June 1
Autumn: August 15 to October 31

By turning off decorative, exterior lighting and drawing blinds on upper floors during the specified hours, there will be less light to confuse birds. Additional benefits would be realized if commercial businesses dimmed lobby lights and atrium lighting, extinguished exterior lights and shut-off lights in unoccupied offices. The byproduct of the efforts is reduced energy consumption for all and a smaller monthly electric bill. Everyone wins and if you appreciate birds, you win double!

Homeowners can help reduce daytime collisions by using window screens to minimize reflection. Please avoid placing outdoor feeders near windows and using multiple window decals rather than single decals to enhance effectiveness and deter birds from flying into your windows. Indoor house plants should not be placed near windows as they can also draw a bird towards a window.

Columbus began their "Lights Out" initiative in 2012 and 11 large office building have enrolled in the program along with numerous households. Lights Out will be kicked off in Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo in 2014 and we are hoping that our members will participate, reducing their exterior lighting and adopting the bird friendly practices outlined above.

The numbers regarding bird collisions are amazing as researchers have estimated that more than 550 million birds die each year from building collisions. Several cities (New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Minneapolis) have already adopted the Lights Out program and preliminary statistics show the potential to reduce bird collisions by up to 80%. Amazing how a simple action can provide tremendous results and you have the opportunity to be part of this success story.

Please consider pledging to reduce lighting and enact bird-friendly practices at your home by enrolling in the Ohio Lights Out Registered Home Program. If you would like to do even more to help our migrating birds, volunteers are needed to ask building owners to enroll in the Lights Out program. The Ohio Bird Conservation Initiative will train you and provide you with literature to help you sell the concept. The process is simple and the benefits will make your efforts worthwhile. Another option is to tell a friend about Ohio Lights Out and ask that they tell a friend and so forth. Who knows where the chain will stop?

You can learn more about Ohio Lights Out and the Registered Home Program at their website <http://www.ohiolightsout.org/> or give them a call at (614) 432-8489 to discuss how you can help.



Winter Kill Threat to Bluebirds is More Likely this Year

By Keith Kridler

I mentioned back the first week in January that this winter was predicted to be far colder than normal, long range weather planners for power plants and fuel suppliers were looking at record energy usage as far back as early October based on record snow fall by that time all across Europe and Asia. They were worried that by February massive energy usage could cause shortages and this has happened.

My mom in South Carolina is at 15°F this morning, my brother, south of Canton Akron in Ohio is at 4°F, central Ohio has been getting down to -18°F for several nights this past week.

One really good location to check for winter killed bluebirds is going to be at the Holden Arboretum in the northeast corner of Ohio. They have bluebird nesting data going back to the incredibly cold and snowy winters there in Ohio from about 1959 through 1964. This year has NOT been as cold in Ohio as some of the lows recorded back then, but at Holden they have bluebirds that winter over in high numbers every year and even during the 1960's they continued to have a decent number of bluebirds survive those winters and or return to nest. It took until about the early 1970's for farmers to even see bluebirds returning through the northeastern area of Ohio in spring time and it took until about the middle of the 1980's for them to become more commonly found nesting across that region. NABS (formed in 1978) had a LOT of early members from Ohio, the Amish in Ohio and western Pennsylvania had historically high numbers of bluebird and Purple Martin houses up from the early to middle 1800's. So bluebirds actually re-bounded from

very low numbers quickly once the Ohio Bluebird Society was formed (what year?). It took about 20 years longer for Tree Swallow numbers to explode, starting in about the 1980's (?).

Today or tomorrow Mt. Pleasant (northeast Texas) is going to jump from the 12th coldest to the 6th coldest in terms of numbers of "chilling hours" below 45°F since 1996.

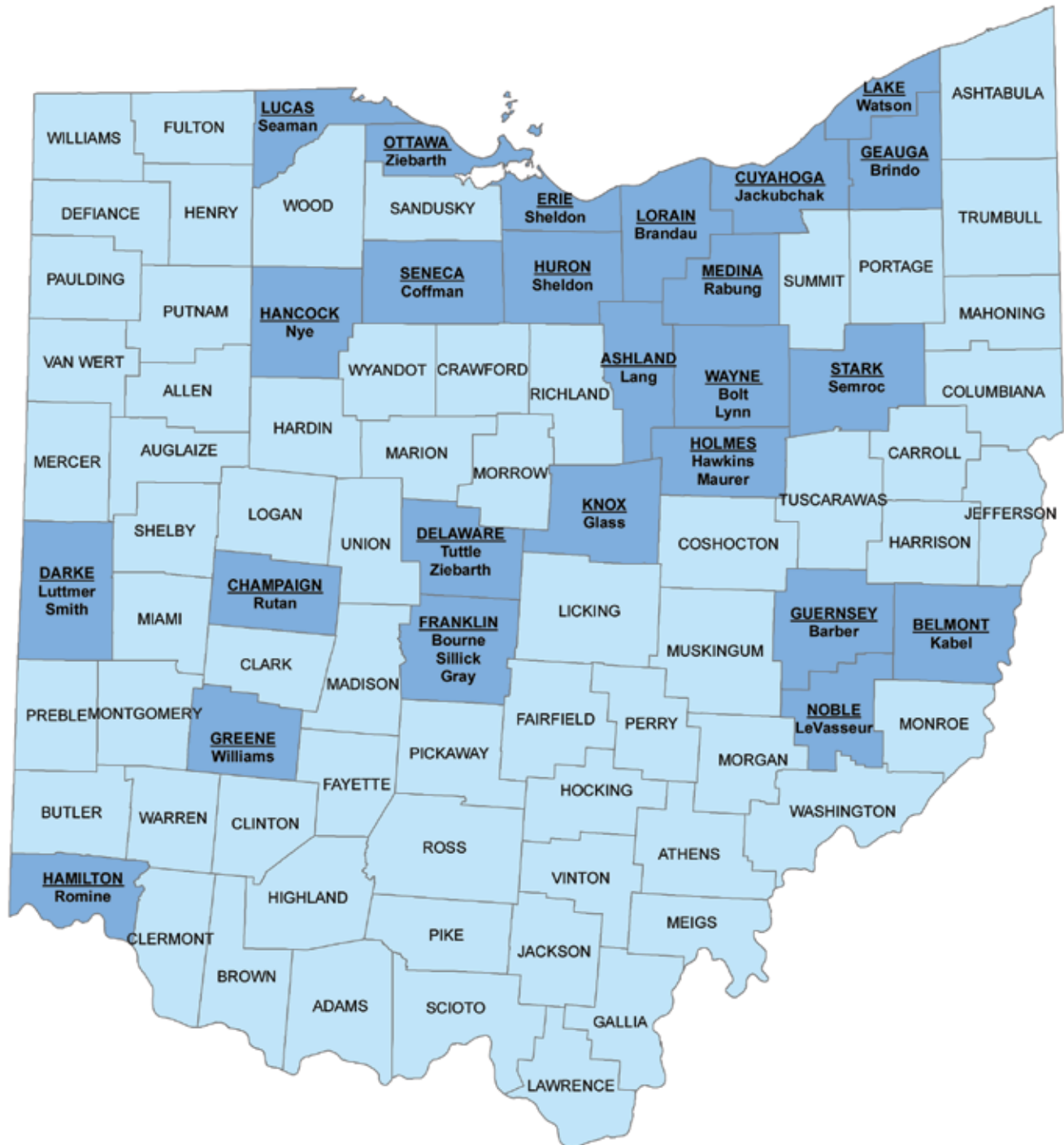
Between Jan. 5-8, 2014 almost EVERY Canadian Province from Alberta to Nova Scotia broke all time electricity usage. Nearly every US state East of the Rocky Mountains also set all time energy usage rates. OR they WOULD have if a lot of the commercial energy users had not been shut down in some electricity grids.

In Texas, cold temperatures triggered major shut downs as multiple power plants, running at full bore tripped off line. Texas came within a single 800 mega watt power plant tripping off line and it would have caused a total shut down of the Texas Grid. Then it would have switched back on over many hours to regional and or a revolving black out and or brown outs until the system could stabilize again.

Bluebirds and wildlife can get down to a single hour of "energy/food" left on these really cold nights. Some of these birds and animals will "die out" and they will NOT switch back on in these regions. Be sure and keep monitoring your nesting boxes, keeping records and see how many nesting pairs to have return this spring and compare that to last two or three years.

Ohio Bluebird Society

Counties with Director, Advisor, or Area Contact



- Counties w/ Director, Advisor, or Area Contact
- Counties w/out



created by Mike Watson; The Holden Arboretum

OBS Area Contacts (as of April 1, 2014)

Up-to-date list is available online at <http://www.ohiobluebirdsociety.org/about/311-2/>

County	Name	Phone #	Alt. Phone #	E-mail
Ashland	Lang, Linda	419-945-3005		nrws_lang@tccsa.net
Belmont	Kabel, Michael	304-551-2517		bluebirdpadre@yahoo.com
Champaign	Rutan, Jean	937-834-3336		cpjrutan@gmail.com
Cuyahoga	Jakubchak, Chuck	440.238.1720		jakubchak@yahoo.com
Darke	Luttmer, Bob	937-526-5477		bonnie561@roadrunner.com
Darke	Smith, Tom	937-996-1629		bluebirdman@embarqmail.com
Delaware	Tuttle, Dick	740.363.6433		ohtres@cs.com
Delaware	Ziebarth, Paula	614-848-3784		paulaz@columbus.rr.com
Erie	Sheldon, Dean	419-752-1451		seedbed@accnorwalk.com
Franklin	Bourne, Lum & Meriam	614-882-1188		meriam.lum@worldnet.att.net
Franklin	Sillick, Darlene	614.288.3696		azuretrails@columbus.rr.com
Franklin	Gray, Bethany	614-798-5123		ohiobluebirder@gmail.com
Geauga	Brindo, Jay K.	440.343.9275		jbrindo@aol.com
Greene	Williams, Alice	937-848-2595	937-266-1857	alokay1941@aol.com
Guernsey	Barber, Tom	740-439-4284		klbarber62@roadrunner.com
Hamilton	Romine, Jim	513-236-5598		jdromine@cincinnati.com
Hancock	Nye, Fred	419-387-7465		evaferdy@tds.net
Holmes	Hawkins, Marcella	330.465.6987	330.276.0909	gofish710@embarqmail.com
Holmes	Maurer, Kyle	330-317-4995		kylemaurer63@gmail.com
Huron	Sheldon, Dean	419-752-1451		seedbed@accnorwalk.com
Knox	Glass, Dale	740-397-5573		dglassohio@yahoo.com
Lake	Watson, Mike	440-946-4400 x132	440-813-2628	mwatson@holdenarb.org
Lorain	Brandau, Penny	440-670-3684		pennybrandau@gmail.com
Lucas	Seaman, Tammy	419-349-5162		erictammy@sbcglobal.net
Medina	Rabung, Dale	330-725-0895(H)	216-973-1503 (C)	
Noble	Levasseur, Doug	740-685-5220		emdlev@clover.net
Ottawa	Ziebarth, Paula	614-848-3784		paulaz@columbus.rr.com
Seneca	Coffman, Jim	419.618.1835	419.862.4268	jrussoff@gmail.com
Stark	Semroc, Judy	330-877-3551		rainefox@neo.rr.com
Wayne	Bolt, Mel	330-262-0448		mellen@sssnet.com
Wayne	Lynn, Sharon	330.263.2437		slynn@wooster.edu

OBS Board of Directors and Advisors

DIRECTORS

Jay K. Brindo: 440.343.9275
JBrindo@aol.com

Sharon Lynn: 330.263.2437
slynn@wooster.edu

Kyle Maurer: 330.317.4995
kylemaurer63@gmail.com

Mike Watson: 440.946.4400 ext. 132
mwatson@holdenarb.org

ADVISORS

Mel Bolt: 330.262.0448
mellen@sssnet.com

Chuck Jakubchak: 440.238.1720
jakubchak@yahoo.com
Linda Lang: 419.651.4196

Dean Sheldon: 419.752.1451
seedbed@frontier.com

Dick Tuttle: 740.363.6433

TREASURER

Kara Scott: rkscott@sssnet.com

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Marcella Hawkins: 330.465.6987
gofish710@embarqmail.com

MEMBERSHIP CHAIR

Nancy Cox: 440.354.0894
obschair@gmail.com

E-mail:

info@ohiobluebirdsociety.org

Phone:

330.466.6926

Website:

www.ohiobluebirdsociety.org

Address:

PMB 111, 343 West Milltown Rd.
Wooster, Ohio 44691-7241

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Ohio Bluebird Society Membership Application

Membership Class

- ☐ Student (under 21)
- ☐ Senior/Sr. Family
- ☐ Regular/Family
- ☐ Organizational
- ☐ Supporting
- ☐ Life

Annual

\$10
\$12
\$15
\$40
\$100
\$300

3-years

\$25
\$30
\$40
\$100
\$275

- ☐ Tax deductible gift to OBS \$ _____
- ☐ Membership renewal
- ☐ New membership
- ☐ I am interested in participating in OBS activities

Name: _____

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