

May 2026



Photo by Bill Bender

Nestbox News

Newsletter of the South Carolina Bluebird Society

(An affiliate of NABS)

southcarolinabluebirds.org



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Please, peruse our website <https://southcarolinabluebirds.org/> to view upcoming public presentations and Bluebird Society meetings. You can also purchase a complete Nestbox setup (box, pole, predator guard) on our website.

Check out our Facebook group, South Carolina Blue Bird Society

Contact Steve Roschelle (presentations@southcarolinabluebirds.org) if you would like a Bluebird seminar presentation for another organization that you may belong to! Please use our website to register.

PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

MAY 2026

As you know, our **2026 nesting season** is well underway. Initial reports coming in show that our **Bluebirds and Cavity Dwellers are doing well**. So far, we have fledged hundreds of Blues and other monitored feathered friends and show no concerns about slowing down.

*Have you heard about the [Meta Data Center](#) **Community Action Grants Program**?*

This comes to us via the Meta Aiken Data Center being constructed at Sage Valley Industrial Park and provides grants for conservation and community-minded programs benefiting Aiken County. We are pleased that **SCBS has been chosen and accepted a grant** to cover installing, monitoring, maintaining, and reporting results of a Trail on the Meta Campus. Biology students at USC Aiken, under the tutelage guidance of our BOD member, Dr. Michelle Vieyra with two students – Sofia Romero and Reagan Crocker, will cover this trail for us and gather data for research. **We Thank Meta** and look to a successful first season from our recently installed **Meta Trail**.

And speaking of Community involvement, SCBS continues to deliver educational presentations in communities across the state even in Georgia and North Carolina. To date we have presented over 55 with another 20 scheduled and others being requested. These are successful due to the dedicated efforts of our knowledgeable presenters.

Special **THANKS** to **Glen and Gail Hendry, David Slaunwhite, Ron Brenneman, Kevin Rice, Janis Krauss, Jim Sproull and Kimberly Nayda-St. Clair**.

Member Meetings

Member meetings are also available via ZOOM. A notice and Zoom link will be provided to members prior to each meeting. Please join us either in person at the USC - Aiken Science & Engineering building - - or via Zoom - - **to share your experiences, questions and suggestions with us**. Our next scheduled meeting is **August 24, 2026**.

Also, a warm **WELCOME** to **Dave Rodgers** as our new Treasurer. Dave has assumed the position with vigor and an eye for detail after completing a great transition with **David Slaunwhite - - to whom we again express our sincere THANKS** for all he has done to fuel our growth and expansion.

We also encourage you to take a few minutes to review the SCBS and the North American Bluebird Society (NABS) websites nabluebirdsociety.org and southcarolinabluebirds.org... Both sites are loaded with educational information, interesting articles and archived data, plus beautiful pictures. You will find many things of interest to enjoy and learn.

So, enjoy Spring, keep the feeders and bird baths filled, and enjoy what Mother Nature and our feathered friends offer. **Stay Well, Stay Safe!**

See you on the trails...

Mike

Introducing the BAD GUYS: House Sparrows

By Gail Chapman

© 2026 Michigan Bluebird Society Winter 2026 —The Bluebird Flyer



Have you ever opened your bluebird nestbox only to find eggs with holes pecked in them, missing eggs, dead babies, or even a dead adult? If you answered “yes” to any of these scenarios, chances are good that the destruction was due to a House Sparrow. (Note: House Wrens also pierce eggs but do not kill bluebirds.)



The House Sparrow, aka English Sparrow, is found throughout the United States. It is considered an invasive species because it is not native to North America. In 1851, eight pairs of birds were brought to Brooklyn in New York City from England. The intent was that the birds would control insect pests. The birds ate very few insects, choosing instead to consume seeds and fallen scraps, especially around horse-drawn vehicles in the city. During the next two decades, more birds were imported to other east-coast cities and quickly and easily adapted themselves to city life as well as agricultural areas. In the countryside, they caused extensive damage to crops and fruit trees. The birds reproduced

rapidly and spread westward, reaching the Rocky Mountains by 1900 and California by 1910.

The House Sparrow breeding season can begin as early as January and February. They build messy nests of dried grass and weeds, feathers, and human trash like bits of paper and plastic. The nest may have a tunnel leading down to the eggs. The birds can have four broods per season, laying anywhere from three to eight greenish-white eggs with brown speckles. These pesky birds prefer to build their nests in cavities such as gutters, signs and lights, dryer and stove vents, crevices of buildings, and bluebird nestboxes.

House Sparrows are extremely aggressive birds, making them a very menacing threat to native songbirds. The males harass, attack, and kill native birds when



Male House Sparrow

trying to take over a nesting site and drive native birds away from bird feeders. House Sparrows' beaks are short, strong, and cone-shaped, all characteristics that are ideal for cracking hard seeds. Unfortunately, their beaks are also dangerous lethal weapons to bluebirds and other native cavity-nesting

birds. If a bluebird is nesting in a nest box and a House Sparrow decides it wants the box, the male (the aggressor of the pair) will sit in the entrance hole, blocking the exit so the bluebird is trapped inside. It then pecks out the bluebird's eyes, blinding it, before attacking the skull to kill the bird. Once the bluebird is dead, the House Sparrow builds its nest on top of the bird. (Birds cannot smell, so the decaying bluebird poses no problem for the House Sparrow.)

It is primarily for these reasons that the Michigan Bluebird Society (and the SC Bluebird Society) strongly encourages all bluebird landlords to prevent House Sparrows from nesting in any nestbox. Because House Sparrows are an invasive species, they are not subject to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 which protects all native birds. Therefore, it is not only legal but also encouraged that if you want to attract and enjoy bluebirds, you control House Sparrows.

This can be accomplished in two ways: passive control and active control.

— Passive Control: —

- Do not place any nestbox near buildings. Sparrows like to nest near cover of some sort; by contrast, bluebirds like to nest in open areas.
- Plug the entrance hole to force House Sparrows to look elsewhere.
- If a House Sparrow takes over a box, frequently remove the nesting material from the box to try to discourage the bird from returning.
- Remove all sparrow eggs from the nest after the entire clutch is laid.

- Pierce a pinhole in each egg so it won't hatch, or place fake wooden or plastic eggs in the nest. The female will eventually abandon the nest when her eggs don't hatch.

- Use a Gilbertson PVC nestbox, as House Sparrows don't seem to like the smaller interior volume of the box.

- Take down your nestbox for the season.

(Not recommended by SCBS)

— Active Control: —

- Use a Van Ert or Gilbertson Universal Trap to trap the sparrow inside the box. IMPORTANT: The nestbox must be checked hourly if using an in-box trap in case a bluebird or other native bird has entered the nestbox. To remove a trapped sparrow from the box, put a mesh bag or clear garbage bag over the entire box, cinch it below the box, and open the box. The sparrow will fly into the bag. From the outside of the bag, grab the bird with your hand and remove the bird and bag from over the nestbox. [For more information on managing house sparrows, visit:]

<https://www.sialis.org/hosp/>

It cannot be stressed enough that House Sparrows and Eastern Bluebirds do not mix. If you want bluebirds, you cannot have House Sparrows.

SC Bluebird Society Goes into the Community

Chapin Elementary School

Thanks to our friends at the **SC Wildlife Federation**, we were contacted by Teresa Randolph at the Chapin Elementary School in Chapin, SC. They wanted to do a nature related project for their 3rd & 4th grade students. They decided to take on a Bluebird Nestbox building session and subsequent installation of the Nestboxes around their campus. SCBS was happy to partner with the SC Wildlife Federation and the Chapin Elementary School. The students built 12 new Bluebird Nestboxes. In addition, SCBS provided the poles and predator guards for all 12 setups. The school paid for six of items and the SCBS donated the other six. SCBS provided all the Nestbox pieces and drills and screw drivers.

Thanks to everyone who supports the SCBS which allows us to give back to our communities and support the Bluebirds and other cavity nesting birds!!!

Glen Hendry

SCBS Trails Committee & VP





Bluebird Research Soars at the South Carolina Academy of Sciences Conference

Bluebirds were strongly represented at the South Carolina Academy of Sciences conference on March 28 in Traveler's Rest, SC. Biology students from the University of South Carolina Aiken gave four presentations summarizing their research on Bluebird nesting.

Senior Emory Owens looked at 10 years of data collected from 103 nestboxes in Hitchcock Woods and 4 years of data from 31 boxes on the USCA campus. She observed that although nesting success was a little lower in 2025 compared to 2024, year to year variation in success rates is normal with no indication of an overall downward trend. She also noted that the most important variable predicting fledge rates is the number of eggs laid, strongly supporting efforts to continue to add more nesting boxes. Most notably - the use of nest boxes over these years at these two locations alone has produced a total of 3746 Bluebird babies fledged! Bravo to SCBS for establishing and caring for these boxes.

Senior Anna Buck presented information about predation on the USC Aiken nestbox trail, which experienced a loss of 18 eggs and 21 young due to snake predation last year. Fifty percent of the boxes with predation events had 6" diameter stovepipe baffles on them, demonstrating that these smaller baffles do very little to deter snakes. (NABS recommends an 8" diameter stovepipe

baffle.) Knowing exactly how snakes are navigating around these barriers could help inform a better predator defense strategy. Anna discussed early efforts to use trail cameras to catch a snake in the act. Only 1 snake was caught on camera and it likely accessed the box from a branch about five feet above the box. This reminds us to be mindful of box placement and to not underestimate the abilities of a large and determined snake.

Junior Alyssa Godfrey,

 and sophomores Sofia Romero and Reagan Crocker, co-presented a poster giving an overview of the Bluebird Lab's efforts to monitor and study the 31 nestboxes at USC Aiken from 2022 to 2025. Overall fledge success has averaged around 50% with loss occurring primarily due to predation and unhatched eggs. Unhatched eggs have been collected over the years for dissection and analysis under the microscope and the majority have been determined to be unfertilized. Whether this is normal, due to heat affecting male fertility, or some other factor is not known. Despite all this loss, 344 babies have successfully fledged from the USCA boxes over this 4 year period.

Juniors Quinn Schreiber and Shiloh Tew co-presented a poster highlighting the threat of high temperature on nestboxes. Thermometers were placed inside of the boxes at USCA to measure how hot they get inside as the ambient temperature ramps up in the summer. Internal box temperatures in all boxes exceeded

ambient on warm days but the boxes in full sun and next to asphalt got up to 25⁰ hotter! Boxes in full sun often exceeded 104⁰F, which can be lethal to any young inside. They noted that boxes placed in shady areas had higher hatch and fledge success rates in the summer. I would like to congratulate Quinn and Shiloh for winning an award in the field biology category at this conference!

Alyssa, Sofia, Reagan, Quinn and Shiloh are back - monitoring boxes for the 2026 nesting season. They have greatly increased the number of cameras focused on two boxes with high predation rates and have placed cone baffles on the rest to see if that reduces predation at the other boxes. They are also testing methods for reducing internal box temperatures and will be placing thermometers in a few recycled plastic boxes to see if this new trend in box material poses an increased heat risk. They plan to present their work to a broader audience next spring at the

Dr. Michelle Vieyra, Ph. D
Professor of Biology
Honors Program Director
University of South Carolina
Aiken

Association of Southeastern Biologists conference in Winston-Salem, NC.

I would like to thank all of the members of the South Carolina Bluebird Society. Your membership fees not only contribute to efforts to establish more Bluebird nesting boxes, they help to provide scholarships for these wonderful research students at USCA. Several of them have developed a real passion for this project and plan to make wildlife conservation their life work.



Left to right: Quinn Schreiber, Shiloh Tew, Emory Owens, Sofia Romero, Alyssa Godfrey, Dr. Michelle Vieyra, Anna Buck.

Nest Removal Guidance

Part of being a responsible Bluebirder is removing the nesting material from the Nestbox at the conclusion of each brood. There are two main reasons for taking this action. The first is that Bluebirds do NOT reuse a nest but instead will often build a new nest on top of the old one. This will quickly lead to the Nestbox becoming unusable because of excess nest debris and bird excrement. The second reason is that with the addition of another nest, the height of the nest places the eggs and new hatchlings dangerously close to the entrance hole. This allows predators to reach inside and remove the eggs/hatchlings.

Listed below are four typical scenarios that necessitate nest removal. Two of them require "rigid" monitoring to keep track of dates. Simply pick a day of the week that you will consistently check your box and record your findings (nest/number of eggs or hatchlings) each time for future use. There is a Monitoring Form on our website under Resources/Trail Monitoring Form that you can print and use. Recording the dates at each visit will help you feel confident about the 3- week time period in scenarios 1 and 2 below. You can monitor more frequently, but monitor and record your status, at a minimum, weekly.

If you go to remove the nest and find that a new nest has already been started, you can just leave the previous nest in the Nestbox or you can remove the old nest and put the new nest back in the Nestbox. Otherwise, follow these steps depending on the circumstances:

1. It has been **3 weeks** since your nest was completed but no eggs have been laid. Remove the nest, throw it into the trash (not on the ground), remove the debris from the Nestbox and spread a teaspoon of Diatomaceous Earth (DE) on the floor of the Nestbox.
2. It has been **3 weeks** since the entire clutch of eggs has been laid but none have hatched. Remove the nest and eggs, throw them into the trash (not on the ground), remove the debris from the Nestbox and spread a teaspoon of Diatomaceous Earth (DE) on the floor.
3. Your eggs or immature hatchlings disappear due to **predation**. Remove the nest, throw it into the trash (not on the ground) remove the debris from the Nestbox and spread a teaspoon of Diatomaceous Earth (DE) on the floor.
4. Your hatchlings mature in **16-21 days** and fledge. Remove the nest, throw it into the trash, remove the debris from the Nestbox and spread a teaspoon of Diatomaceous Earth (DE) on the floor.

Who Owns This Nesting Box & Other Mysteries on the Trail?

SPOTLIGHT ON THE TRAILS



I monitored four Bluebird Nestboxes at the Aiken County Historical Museum. Box #1 is in the front near a man-made waterfall. Several weeks ago, I was greeted by an Aiken County employee who was working on the grounds. He knew me from previous visits and explained that he was having trouble with someone who had torn down the waterfall twice previously. He asked if I would let him place a camera in Box #1 to try to catch the perpetrator in the act. Since Box 1 had been empty, I agreed and proceeded to monitor the Nestboxes. When I got to Box #1, I discovered that it contained a new Carolina Chickadee nest (moss only). I explained to the fellow that I could not let him use that box but said I would install another box facing the waterfall that he could use. I returned that evening & installed the new Nestbox.

The next week I came to monitor the trail again. I noted a female Bluebird was standing on the roof of the new Nestbox. Since I thought there was a camera in the box, I did not check it right away. I did check the original Box #1, which had not changed. I decided to go ahead and check the new Nestbox & found there was no camera installed.

The next week I monitored the trail again. I found that the new Nestbox had a new Chickadee nest (moss only, no hair) and the original Box #1 had not changed.



Well, when I came the following week, I found a Bluebird had laid a single white egg in the Chickadee nest. The nest cavity had been enlarged but very few pieces of pine straw had been added.

This is my first experience with a Bluebird using another bird's nest rather than building a completely new nest on top of the existing nest material. Normally when a Bluebird takes over another species' nest, they will build a completely new nest (usually pine straw) on top of the original nest material. Upon further monitoring, it still only contained one Bluebird egg, and the female was standing guard on the roof.



Jim Sproull, PhD

**SC Bluebird Society Board
Member**



The Doctor Says...

From ruby red, to golden yellow, to sky blue, many of the songbirds that come to our feeders present stunning displays of color. While delightful to behold, these colors play important roles in the social lives of these birds and involve complex production mechanisms that can be disrupted by health and stress.

You might have noticed that many of the most colorful birds exhibit sexual dimorphism – with the males being the flashier of the two sexes. In these birds, brighter, deeper color is an important signal of health, nutrition, and parasite resistance. While factors such as color and movement are somewhat important to the female songbird, the quality of the male song is still the most important characteristic when deciding on a mate. Color seems to be a much more important signal to other males, with the most colorful males winning more territory and securing more extra-pair copulations with less interference from drabber competitors.

Feather color can be produced in one of two ways. Pigment molecules can be deposited onto feather barbs within the feather follicles during growth, or the microstructure of keratin proteins making up the feathers can reflect certain wavelengths of light.

Feather pigments can be divided into two types: Melanins that produce shades of blacks, grays, browns, and tans, or carotenoids, that produce shades of yellows, oranges, and reds. Carotenoids are a class of

Nature's Brushstrokes: The Science of Feather Color

yellow pigment that must be obtained from the diet – from certain seeds, small fruits, flower buds, and insects. They may then be deposited directly into the feather follicle or first modified through metabolic pathways to produce deeper or brighter colors. The quality of carotenoid-based feather color is strongly affected by nutrition, illness, or stress, and it is an honest signal of overall fitness. Melanins are produced from commonly available amino acids, and while they are not as strongly affected by diet, studies show that melanin-based feather coloration is negatively impacted by higher levels of the stress hormone corticosterone. There is also a strong genetic component to melanin-based coloration that is less prevalent in carotenoid-based coloration.

Structural coloration can produce shades of greens, blues, and purples. The feathers are really shades of brown or gray produced from melanin, but the keratin proteins within the feathers have tiny air pockets that scatter light in such a way that certain colors are reflected directly at the viewer. Feather microstructure has been shown to be affected by nutritional stress and therefore the brightness of the color would be an honest signal of fitness.

Studies have shown that the Yellow Warbler, Common Yellow Throat, and Evening Grosbeak only use an unmodified yellow carotenoid called Lutein to color their feathers. The American Goldfinch uses a

metabolically modified carotenoid called Xanthophyll, which costs more energy to produce. House Finches and Northern Cardinals further modify yellow carotenoids to produce red ketocarotenoids. These pigments are even more costly to produce and this is easily disrupted by stressors. Wild cardinals that were captured and then provided with unlimited carotenoid rich diets still produced much lower levels of red pigment compared to wild birds due to the stress of capture.

Our Eastern Bluebirds use both strategies to produce their beautiful coloration. They have ultraviolet-blue structural based feather color on their heads, backs and wings with chestnut melanin-based feather color on their breasts. While brighter blue coloration does seem to be correlated with healthier males, it is not something the females are particularly impressed with.

Instead, our Bluebird males are advertising their superiority to other males, which helps them gain territory and maintain nest sites.

Observing the array of chromatic splendor nature has provided our feathered friends has certainly brought me much joy. Knowing the social importance these colors play in the lives of these birds as well as the physiological mechanisms that produce them has provided me even greater joy. I hope you agree. Enjoy the visual delight this nesting season.



If you are as big of a bird nerd as I am, check these studies out:

McGraw KJ, Beebe MD, Hill GE, & Parker RS. 2003. Lutein-based plumage coloration in songbirds is a consequence of selective pigment incorporation into feathers. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part B: Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 135(4): 689-696.

Patton SM, Koch RE, Zhang Y, Toomey MB, & Hill GE. 2026. Captivity negatively affects production of red carotenoid pigments in *Cardinalis cardinalis* (Northern cardinal). *Ornithology*.

Grindstaff JL, Lovern MB, Burtka JL, & Hallmark-Sharber A. 2012. Structural coloration signals condition, parental investment, and circulating hormone levels in Eastern bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*). *Journal of Comparative Physiology A* 198(8): 625-637.

Diatroptov M., & Opaev AS. 2022. Melanin-and carotenoid-based coloration of plumage and the level of aggressiveness: The relationship of these parameters in the greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*, Passeriformes, Fringillidae). *Biology Bulletin* 49(9): 1482-1490.

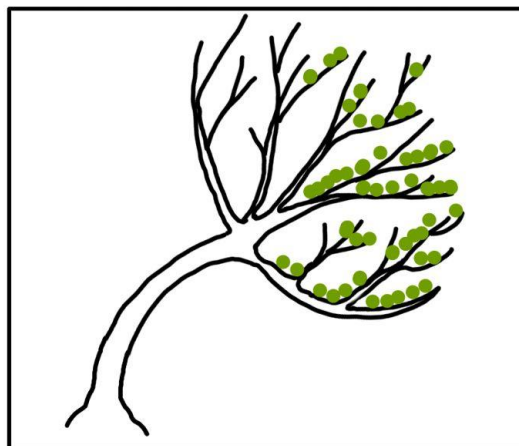
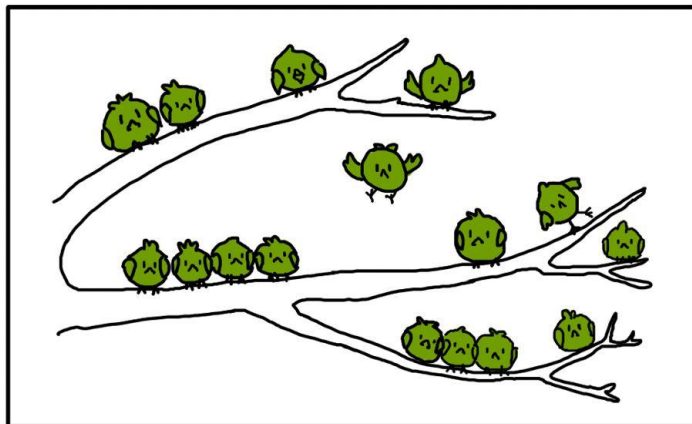
Dr. Michelle Vieyra is a Professor of Biology at USC Aiken. Her undergraduate lab maintains and monitors 31 nestboxes on the USCA campus in collaboration with the SCBS.



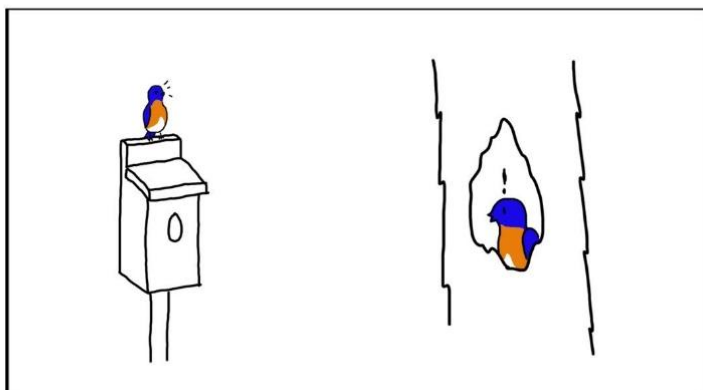
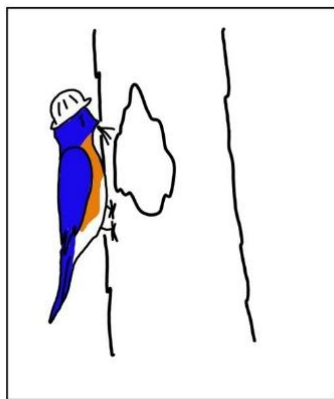
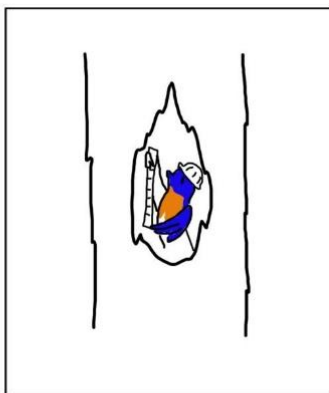
FEATHER TOONS

Bluebird and bird comics to
brighten your day

"Too many!"



"Competition"



PEANUT GALLERY



L Flader in Hanahan, SC Asks:

I have found 10 eggs in my nesting box, after 14 years and usually three broods a season with almost always Five eggs, I'm concerned. My plan is to let nature take its course and keep my live mealworm feeder full and hope for the best. Do you have any advice on this most unusual situation?

SCBS Response:

Thank you for your inquiry - - - and **Congratulations** on having attracted such prolific Bluebirds ! 😊

While it is not terribly unusual to have a clutch of more than 5, it is usually 6 or 7 - - - but hardly ever 10. **Wowzer !**

The most logical explanation is that you have **more than one Female** (most likely two) residing and laying in the same nestbox. 🤔

I have had two such an occurrence of **9 eggs** and was able to observe the two Females actually **sitting head-to-tail together incubating the eggs together !** ALL 9 did manage to hatch, and thank goodness, both ladies and a male actively fed them until they fledged. 😊

Your plan to let Mother Nature prevail is the right thing to do. Hopefully, you will be able to observe the Female(s) incubating and then caring for those that may hatch. But do not be surprised / distraught if all 10 do not hatch. 😞 Even if both do it together, 10 is still a large number of eggs to incubate to 100% hatching.

Do keep that live meal worm feeder full and any water features / birdbaths filled. Fingers crossed for you and the Blues - - Please keep us posted on the outcome.

Cheers

Mike

UPDATE!!!

Lew:

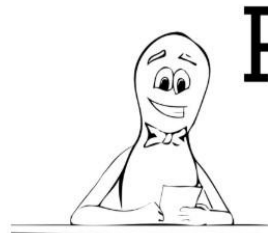
Glad to hear that all is going well in the nestbox. 9 of 10 eggs hatching is a **VERY GOOD** ratio and sign that they could make it. Now it depends on how much the parents can feed them over the next couple weeks. So, I hope ALL the parents are helping.

Do keep those feeders and meal worms filled and handy to help them. There are obviously a lot of mouths to feed!

Fingers still crossed as things progress. Do keep us posted and enjoy watching them grow.

For a Fact Sheet that shows the DAILY growth of the babies, go to North American Bluebird Society website at www.nabluebirdsociety.org At top of page, click on "Fact Sheets and Plans. Then on "Publications". Then you will find the Fact Sheet for "**EABL Nesting Growth Chart**" with pictures of each day from hatching. Enjoy...

Cheers .. Mike



PEANUT GALLERY



(Photos
by Lew
Flader)



J Hursey in Florence, SC Asked:



I have one of your bluebird boxes that was purchased after a presentation by David Slaunwhite at our Forget Me Not Garden Club in January.

Bluebirds were checking it out in February.

Currently, I have 5 eggs that hatched out about 5 days ago. They are diligently being fed and growing. **How long before they will "fly the coop"?**

I had my backyard fence replaced and the workmen are scheduling to come back to lay grass and bring in a small tractor with some river rocks.

Is it possible to relocate the bird box 15 feet so they are not bothered by the yard work?

Thank you for your reply.

Janice

SCBS Reply:

They should fledge about 16-21 days after they hatched. You can move the box in 2 steps in 2 days, about 10' the 1st day. Make sure it still faces the same direction and is in the open.

If they (workmen) are coming right away, then move it the minimum distance to avoid construction.

M. Roberts Asks:

Good Morning Glen,

Chickadees took over my bluebirds nesting box this year!!

Will they continue? I've had bluebirds since 2018 but now these little chickadees have taken over!

Is it now their box?? Any recommendations to get my blue birds back??

SCBS Response:

Chickadees are very cute / beautiful little birds. They usually nest early in the season and only a single nesting. When the young have fledged, clean out the nestbox & very likely the Bluebirds will use the nestbox. We have actually seen cases where the Bluebird will "pirate" the nestbox by evicting the Chickadees and building their nest on top of the Chickadee nest. I've never seen that happen once the Chickadee young have hatched out. In this case, patience is a virtue.

Thanks for asking

Glen Hendry

SCBS Trails Committee

K Reynolds in Greenville, SC:

I have 5 eggs, last one laid probably on March 12/13, 4 hatched March 26, one egg remains unhatched today 3/29. Do I just leave it and remove it along with nest after fledgling complete or remove it now?

Thanks

J O'Connor in Myrtle Beach, SC:

We have Blue Birds adding nest material since mid-March. But no eggs yet. Are we okay, or do we empty the nest box on April 1 and let them start over?

Thanks.

John

SCBS Response:

You may remove the unhatched egg. We usually wait 4-5 days after the hatching occurs to remove unhatched eggs.

SCBS Response:

You may remove the nest if no eggs have ever been laid. We usually give it a month early in the year (Feb, March, April, May) before calling it abandoned. Once the season heats up (both the temps & the nesting activity), we remove the unused nest after 2-3 weeks.

Photo Gallery



At the Indian Creek Garden Club
Atlanta. Ga



Mike DeBruhl



Rick and Martha Funk





**David Stoudenmire- Dorothy
Honor Plaque**



**Rick and Martha Funk-
"Heron on the Hunt"**

Wood Duck Adventures

Photos by the Winterble family



Thank you to our Lifetime Members!

Name	City	State	Name	City	State
Patty Abshire	Aiken	SC	Karin Jaros	Aiken	SC
Karen Alexander	Wagener	SC	Paul Koehler	Jackson	SC
Charlotte Antaki	Aiken	SC	Janis Krauss	N Augusta	SC
Joy Atwell	Aiken	SC	Steve, Susana Leverton, Berdicio	Beaufort	SC
Marianne Bange	Aiken	SC	Denise Littlepage	Spartanburg	SC
Barbara Beach	Orangeburg	SC	Jon Lycett	Aiken	SC
Mary & Tim Bendle	Aiken	SC	Maureen McCaffrey	Myrtle Bch	SC
Debra Bjork	Blythewood	SC	Susan McDonald	Aiken	SC
Stacie Brague	Mt Pleasant	SC	Kathleen Meyers	Aiken	SC
Doug & Elena Brant	Aiken	SC	Judy & Steve Michurski	Aiken	SC
Ron & Dori Brenneman	Cleveland	SC	David & Nancy Moseley	Aiken	SC
Roger Brock	Aiken	SC	Shirley & Greg Myers	Aiken	SC
Juan & Kay Brown	Anderson	SC	Dan Neel	Saluda	SC
Jim & Sharon Burke	Colfax	NC	Dean & Lee Nissen	Aiken	SC
Julie Bush	N Augusta	SC	Barry & Cyndy Oliff	Aiken	SC
Janis Caccamise	Cayce	SC	Robert & Barbara O'Neill	Aiken	SC
Tracie Call	Aiken	SC	Diane Perdue-Shupe	Columbia	SC
Monty Carter	Inman	SC	Diana Peters	Aiken	SC
Marietta Castellano	Summerville	SC	Elizabeth Petit	N Myrtle Beach	SC
Ed & Cindy Chin	Chapin	SC	Jon Prescott	N Augusta	SC

Laura Clegg	McCormick	SC	Scott Radford	Greenville	SC
Peggy Cohen	Darlington	SC	Robert Rayner	Graniteville	SC
Judy Colvard	Aiken	SC	Debbie & Randy Reed	Aiken	SC
Michael Cowen	Aiken	SC	Cathy Reusche	Aiken	SC
Annette Cuniffe	Cassatt	SC	Dennie & Laura Rexroad	Aiken	SC
Janis & Ray Dalton	Aiken	SC	James Rodin	Aiken	SC
Mike DeBruhl	Aiken	SC	Holly Ruoff	Beaufort	SC
Cara Dobbin	Pawleys Is	SC	David & Maggi Sacks	Aiken	SC
Scott Dow	Mt Pleasant	SC	Gina Sanders	Greer	SC
Diane & Rich Duloft	Surfside Bch	SC	Bill Shea	Aiken	SC
Caroline Eastman	Columbia	SC	Libba Shrader	Columbia	SC
Fran Flaherty	Martinez	GA	Mary Shultz	Aiken	SC
Claude "Randy" Frick	Blythewood	SC	Jean Simpson	Aiken	SC
Muf Fuller	Aiken	SC	David Slaunwhite	Aiken	SC
Nancy Gary	Myrtle Bch	SC	Elizabeth Smith	Woodstock	CT
Greg Gay	Modoc	SC	Jacquelyn Snell	Summerville	SC
John Good	Aiken	SC	Debbie Snyder	Aiken	SC
Linda & Bill Hall	Aiken	SC	Jennifer Todd	Columbia	SC
Sue Ann Hanlin	Aiken	SC	Robert Truesdale	Aiken	SC
Glen & Gail Hendry	Graniteville	SC	Sandy & Bill Tucker	Aiken	SC
Jim & Jackie Hill	Aiken	SC	Robert Weston	Columbia	SC
Susan & Eddie Huff	Aiken	SC	Dan Whitmire	Evans	GA
Cindy Hurst	Denmark	SC	Dale Wilde	Sunset	SC
Gwen Inzer	Aiken	SC	Linda Wittcop	Aiken	SC
			Lawrence Zivkovich	Columbia	SC

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<https://thegardenclubofaiken.com/>

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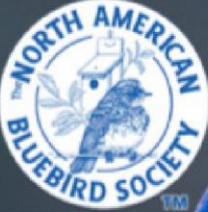
southcarolinabluebirds.org

Gift a membership to a family member or friend.

We appreciate your support and will continue to spend your membership dues responsibly to ensure the continued viability of the Bluebird population in South Carolina and adjoining states.

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nabluebirdsociety.org



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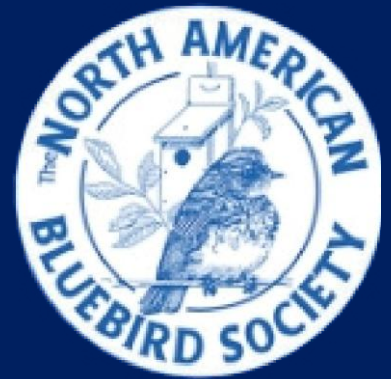
www.nabluebirdsociety.org

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- Events
- Nestbox Plans
- Speakers
- Tips/Guidance
- And more!

MISSION:

To engage in such educational, scientific and charitable pursuits as may be beneficial to the prosperity and well being of the three species of bluebirds and other native cavity-nesting bird species.



The South Carolina Bluebird Society is an affiliate of the North American Bluebird Society (NABS). NABS needs your support to continue their mission in Canada, Bermuda, and the USA.



SCBS Newsletter assembled with the assistance of Quinn Schreiber

