

Chapter 1 : Ethnic Differences in Leaving Home: Timing and Pathways

A powerful force shaping the history of the American family in much of the 20 th century was the massive increase in economic well-being—“income, education, wealth”—that was particularly marked during three and a half decades around mid-century, to

It is illegal to destroy, possess, or sell bird eggs, nests, parts, and feathers of ANY bird native to or migrating within North America, according to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Additional local and state regulations may also be applicable. If you return a baby bird to its nest, the parents will smell your scent and reject it. Parent birds do not recognize their young by smell. However, before you return a chick to its nest, you should be sure it did not leave on its own. If you can find the nest it may be well hidden , put the bird back as quickly as possible. Fledglings are generally adorable, fluffy, and have a tiny stub of a tail. Their parents are nearby and watching out for them. The parents may be attending to four or five young scattered in different directions, but they will most likely return to care for the one you have found shortly after you leave. You should always leave fledglings where you found them. If you build it they will come. Providing a nest box is a great way to attract nesting birds, but it is not a guarantee. Have patience—“ if you provide a box in the appropriate range and habitat for a cavity-nesting bird, the chances are good that eventually it will be occupied. One size fits all. For cavity-nesting birds, one box size does not fit all. Purchase or build nest boxes with a target species in mind. Outdoor cats kill more than a billion birds annually according to some estimates. Keeping your cat indoors will protect birds and also keep your cat safer and healthier. Cowbirds are a pest species that should be eliminated. Cowbirds are a brood parasite, meaning they lay their eggs in nests of other species. Baby cowbirds grow fast and can crowd out other chicks. This is an example of a species using an alternative reproductive strategy. Cowbirds are native to the United States and therefore are protected by law, so it is illegal to harm them. Some birds are able to recognize and reject cowbird eggs. Birds sing because they are happy. Birds sing to attract a mate and to mark or defend a territory against competitors. The next time you hear a bird singing, listen and look for a female or a potential rival. Birds mate for life. Some birds stay together for more than one breeding season, or perhaps until one of the pair dies. Birds use nests all year long. Birds only use nests as a place to incubate eggs and raise young. Once chicks fledge, adults and young do not typically continue to use the nest. However, some birds will return to the same general areas to nest year after year.

Chapter 2 : ~ The Feathered Nest ~: A slice of life & returning to the studio!

Leaving home is a fundamental life course transition, but it is nevertheless highly volatile. It is unlike men's work-related transition, which is typically portrayed as a transformation from student to full-time worker that lasts until retirement or death, and unlike women's transition to motherhood, which lasts at least until the children are grown.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract The dynamics of leaving home for youth from migrant families in the Netherlands are examined using individual administrative data on the and birth cohorts for the period 1980-2000. A competing-risks approach is applied to distinguish leaving home for union formation, to live independently, and to share with others. Migrant youth, and particularly Turkish and Moroccan youth, leave home at a significantly younger age than Dutch youth, given the relevant background variables. This is remarkable, given the older ages at which young people in the origin countries leave the parental home. The result may be seen as evidence of how the potential effects of cultural norms are counter-affected by other factors, such as the facilities of the welfare state and the awkward position of migrant youth between two cultures. Considering the pathways out of home, the analysis largely confirms the expected pattern: Turkish and Moroccan youth leave home more often for union formation and particularly marriage, while this pathway is of minor importance for Dutch youth at early ages. Immigrants, Parental home, Transition to adulthood Introduction Extensive research has identified the determinants of leaving the parental home in Western countries. Much of this research deals with the routes out of home such as marriage, education, and labor market participation, and their trigger roles in determining the decision to leave home see, e. Other studies focus on the opportunities and constraints within the parental home and in the labor and housing markets e. Still other work has focused on differences in the patterns and timing of leaving home between generations, among regions within countries, and across countries according to the degree of traditionalism, individualization, and organization of the welfare state Aassve et al. The ample research attention paid to leaving the parental home is not surprising because it marks a profound change in the life of young adults. For them and their parents, leaving home has major implications for the housing situation and family relationships. For the young adult, leaving home opens up opportunities to enroll in higher education, enter the labor market, and form a family. The timing of leaving home has implications for housing and labor markets. It has also been suggested that patterns of later versus earlier home-leaving in southern versus northern European countries are a major factor in the very low versus higher fertility in these regions Dalla Zuanna These changes include two that are connected with patterns of leaving home: Although several North American studies have addressed racial and ethnic differences in leaving home e. This lack of attention likely owes to the limited availability of suitable data. Most studies have used sample surveys that offer restricted opportunities to deal with the particular position of migrants. An increasing share of the population in many Western countries consists of immigrants and their descendants. Differences in the timing and patterns of leaving home between migrant groups can have implications for their investment in human capital, their socioeconomic prospects, and for society at large. It is therefore important to gain more insight into the timing and patterns of leaving home among young adults from migrant families. Furthermore, it is interesting to see whether the changes connected with the second demographic transition are found only among the dominant or native population of a country in which this transition has taken place, or also among people from migrant families. In this article, we examine the timing of leaving the parental home in the Netherlands among young adults from migrant and Dutch families. A greater share were born in the Netherlands from at least one foreign-born parent. We use unique individual administrative panel data for 1980-2000 from the Social Statistical Database SSD on young adults born in and , who were therefore aged 22 and 16 in The analyses were performed using discrete-time hazard models with competing risks corresponding with various pathways out of the parental home: Background Migrants in the Netherlands The ethnic composition of the Netherlands population has changed significantly owing to immigration flows following the World War II. Migrants in the Netherlands can be grouped into six categories of origin countries and ranked according to their population size: The first Turks and Moroccans came to the Netherlands as guest workers in the 1960s, while immigration flows from

Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have been derived from colonial relations. Immigration from Western countries has been related to economic conditions. This historical background reflects the socioeconomic position of these groups and their cultural distance from the host society. Surinamese and Antillean Caribbean migrants often speak Dutch and adopt cultural norms similar to those of the Dutch through their colonial relations. Their labor-market position is somewhat less favorable than that of the native Dutch. In contrast, the predominantly Muslim Turkish and Moroccan Mediterranean migrants are frequently less well educated, hardly ever speak Dutch prior to immigration, and have a greater cultural distance from the Dutch. There is some empirical evidence that these migrants face significant difficulties in the Dutch education system, labor market, and housing market. They exhibit a high drop-out rate in education, are frequently unemployed, and are concentrated at the bottom of the occupational distribution Van Beek et al. In addition, some evidence suggests that mortgage banks are reluctant to grant mortgages to ethnic minorities Aalbers Western migrants are in many respects similar to the Dutch, and their labor market position is favorable Zorlu and Hartog Migrants who are legal inhabitants of the Netherlands are usually entitled to the same welfare provisions as Dutch citizens. This problem rarely affects the young adults we study, however, because most young adults have no, or just a very short, labor market history, and because most young adults from migrant families are second-generation migrants or arrived as children. Caribbean and Mediterranean migrants have usually settled in the Netherlands permanently; return migration is infrequent. In contrast, one-fifth of other non-Western and one-third of Western migrants leave the country within four years of their entry Zorlu and Mulder Most probably, return migrants are predominantly those without children. Hypotheses on Ethnic Differences in Leaving Home We aim to shed light on the extent to which the leaving home of migrant youth is consistent with three different behavioral patterns: In the origin countries of non-Western migrants, decisions regarding the timing of transitions into adulthood are often prone to familial and religious concerns. In the secularized and individualized Dutch society, in which values concerning family formation are typical of those societies developing along the lines of the second demographic transition Lesthaeghe and Surkyn , young adults are much more likely to make autonomous decisions. Caribbean and particularly Mediterranean migrants are more family-oriented than are the Dutch Schans There are also fundamental differences between Caribbean and particularly Mediterranean migrants and the Dutch in preferences regarding the timing and patterns of leaving home, union formation, and childbearing. Turks and Moroccans prefer a much younger age of marriage than the Caribbean and Dutch, but a somewhat older age at leaving home. In contrast, unmarried cohabitation, childbearing outside marriage, the economic independence of women, and single motherhood are more common in the Caribbean tradition than in the traditions of other groups De Valk and Liefbroer b. Differences in cultural norms might therefore lead to a less important role for independent living and a more important role for marriage among Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western migrants. In the Netherlands society, leaving home to live with relatives might be an attractive option for Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western youth who need to leave home for education or work. The above considerations lead to the following hypothesis: Compared with Dutch youth and Caribbean migrants, Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western migrants are a more likely to leave home to form a union, particularly for marriage; b less likely to leave the parental home to live alone independently; and c more likely to leave home to share a residence with others. There are, however, reasons for expecting alternative patterns of ethnic differences in leaving home. First, the differences in leaving home between non-Western migrants and native Dutch might be smaller than argued above. There are indications that the cultural norms of non-Western migrants have changed in the direction of those of the native Dutch. From an analysis for the late s of the union-formation preferences of Turkish, Moroccan, and Dutch students in secondary schools, it appeared that Turkish and Moroccan adolescents, and particularly Moroccan boys, were much more in favor of unmarried cohabitation than one might think on the basis of research among the general population De Valk and Liefbroer a. Even though adolescents might change their opinions after reaching young adulthood, or act according to the norms rather than according to their own opinions, it cannot be ruled out that union-formation patterns may have undergone some change in the direction of the native Dutchâ€”that is, toward more unmarried cohabitation. In fact, De Valk found some indications from survey data for Turks and Moroccans living in the large cities in the Netherlands that,

consistent with preferences, unmarried cohabitation has started to grow among Moroccan men. Leaving home earlier does not necessarily mean that family ties are neglected and parental care needs are ignored. In the Dutch context, geographical distances are small, even more so for migrants who are concentrated in large cities and tend to remain in the same city if they move. Leaving home at a small distance from the parents enables the young adult to escape daily parental control, but at the same time, the young adult and the parents can support each other, as expected in Mediterranean cultures, albeit in a weaker form. Although cultural norms are in general important in the timing of life course transitions, these transitions are also related to institutional factors Aassve et al. Living arrangements in developing countries are probably not independent of credit constraints, housing and labor markets, and institutional structures. For example, the young age of leaving home in northwestern Europe is often attributed to the advanced welfare state that provides a high level of support for young adults, such as student loans, unemployment and welfare benefits, and rent subsidies Billari and Liefbroer Consequently, the leaving-home behavior of non-Western youth in the Netherlands may differ significantly from the patterns in their countries of origin. In the Netherlands, young adults can leave the parental home without a substantial loss of living standard, thanks to the generous facilities of the welfare state. If the above arguments hold, the differences between non-Western and native Dutch youth in leaving home would be limited, and Hypothesis 1 would not be supported or would be only partly supported. It is possible to go even further and put forward an alternative hypothesis to Hypothesis 1b. Previous research reveals that the atmosphere in the parental home is important in the timing of leaving home De Jong Gierveld et al. Given the practical feasibility of independent living arrangements in the Netherlands, the leaving-home decisions of young adults may be quite strongly related to the comfort and atmosphere in the parental home. In this context, individuals who have a smaller private space in the parental home, who encounter more parental control of their daily lives, or who experience more intergenerational conflict may tend to leave home earlier. It is likely that Mediterranean young adults have to deal with these sorts of discomforts. They grow up in the individualistic Dutch society and internalize mainstream cultural norms and values through education and contact with peers, while their parents mostly adhere to the cultural norms of their origin countries. These young adults may experience tension and conflict in their parental families through their awkward position between two distinct cultures that are difficult to reconcile. Young adults from migrant families may therefore leave home early not only for union formation, but also for independence. This leads to the following alternative hypothesis for Hypothesis 1b: Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western youth are more likely to leave home to live alone independently than are Dutch youth. As in several other Mediterranean countries, leaving home among men in Turkey frequently follows a fixed sequence: This pattern might also show up in the Netherlands. From a small-scale study by Bolt , it has become clear that, unlike young adults from Dutch families, those from Moroccan and particularly Turkish families are much more likely to live with their parents or with other family members or friends after forming a partnership. Previous research has shown that in Western countries, women leave the parental home at younger ages than men, particularly for union formation Aquilino ; Buck and Scott ; Goldscheider et al. Over and above this conventional finding, the Mediterranean pattern might show up in greater gender differences among Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western migrants than among the Dutch or Caribbean migrants in the timing of leaving home for union formation. Cultural norms among Mediterranean migrants, such as those promoting strong family solidarity, are stricter for women than for men De Valk and Liefbroer a ; Merz et al. Mediterranean women might therefore encounter more restrictions than men on leaving home for reasons other than marriage. Women are more likely than men to leave the parental home for union formation. This gender difference is particularly great among Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western migrants and conversely, ethnic differences in leaving home for union formation are greater among women than among men. Turkish, Moroccan, and other non-Western migrant women are particularly unlikely to leave the parental home for independence and shared residence compared with their male counterparts and with Dutch women. Whereas young adults who migrated to the Netherlands with their parents have spent part of their youth in the origin country and have probably been partially socialized there, this is not the case for children whose parents were migrants but who were themselves born in the Netherlands second-generation migrants. Their

preferences and norms might be shaped more by mainstream cultural norms in the Netherlands than those of first-generation migrants. This influence may hold even more for the children of couples consisting of an immigrant and a non-immigrant parent mixed second-generation migrants , since the non-immigrant parent will have social norms closer to mainstream norms. A recent study suggests that values regarding intergenerational family solidarity are weaker among second-generation Turks and Moroccans in the Netherlands than among the first generation Merz et al. The leaving-home behavior of second-generation and particularly mixed second-generation migrants is more similar to that of the Dutch than to that of the first generation. Differences between migrants and the Dutch in leaving home might be caused partly by differences in population composition with regard to socioeconomic resources, family structure, or the residential context. Compared with the Dutch, non-Western migrants tend to have fewer resources, live in housing of lower quality, have larger families, and be highly concentrated in particular neighborhoods of large cities.

Chapter 3 : thefeatherednest

The Feathered Nest My name is Dawn Edmonson. I'm a wife for 37 years to the same wonderful man, mother to five great boys ranging in age from 35 to 20 years old and grandmother to two precious little girls and two sweet little boys.

At some point, nearly everyone who spends time outdoors finds a baby bird that is unable to fly well and seems lost or abandoned. If so, the nest is almost certainly nearby. If you can find the nest it may be well hidden, put the bird back as quickly as possible. Fledglings are generally adorable and fluffy, with a tiny stub of a tail. Fortunately, the vast majority of "abandoned" baby birds are perfectly healthy fledglings. Their parents are nearby and watching out for them. The parents may be attending to four or five young scattered in different directions, but they will most likely return to care for the one you have found shortly after you leave. Fledglings produce sounds that their parents recognize, and one of them will return and care for it after you leave. If you have found both parents dead or are otherwise absolutely certain that the bird was orphaned, then your best course of action is to bring it to a wildlife rehabilitator. In some species, like the Rock Pigeon, the male and female will both sit on the nest and incubate the eggs, to keep them warm and protected while the chick inside the egg grows and develops. Usually the male pigeon sits on the nest during the day so the female can go look for food when it's easier to find food. She spends more total time on the nest because she will sit there all night, as well as in the early morning and late evening. The time for incubation varies widely from species to species. People tend to think of nests as safe, cozy little homes. But predators have a pretty easy time finding a nest full of loud baby birds, and nests can be hotbeds for parasites. So parent birds work from sunrise to sunset every day to get their young grown and out of the nest as quickly as possible. Some types of birds, like swallows, woodpeckers, and other cavity-nesters, nest where there are no nearby branches for young to awkwardly grab onto when they first leave the nest. Unless startled by a predator, young of these species tend to remain in the nest until they are strong fliers. Baby Killdeer, like baby ducks, geese, and other fowl, are what we call "precocial chicks. Within minutes of hatching, they imprint on their parents and follow them tenaciously. Both parents show them food items, which they pick up and eat. The family unit stays together for several weeks. Killdeer chicks grow rapidly, requiring huge amounts of food, but the chick you found has probably already imprinted on its parents and needs to be with them in order to recognize food and to eat. The best thing to do is to bring the chick back and search for the adults. You should set the chick down and leave as quickly as possible. This also works in the case of ducklings and goslings. For more information about helping baby ducks, geese, Killdeer, and other precocial chicks, try the Wildlife Rehabilitation Information Directory.

Chapter 4 : Myths and Frequently Asked Questions about Nests | Celebrate Urban Birds

When fledglings leave their nest they rarely return, so even if you see the nest it's not a good idea to put the bird back in—it will hop right back out. Usually there is no reason to intervene at all beyond putting the bird on a nearby perch out of harm's way and keeping pets indoors.

Many birds that people try to rescue are still being cared for by their parents and should be left alone. Young birds face naturally tough odds. Only 30 percent of young songbirds survive their first year of life. Baby birds can naturally look weak, but if you see blood or other obvious damage, contact a licensed wildlife rehabilitator. You should also call a rehabilitator if you know a cat attacked a bird; felines transmit deadly bacterial infections with even mild scratches. Determine Age Baby birds go through three stages: Hatchling usually days old. Nestling usually days old. Fledgling days old or older. This bird is fully feathered. Its wings and tail may be short, and it may not be a great flyer, but it can walk, hop, or flutter. It has left the nest, though its parents may be nearby, taking good care of it. Contrary to popular belief, birds do not have a well-developed sense of smell. Cut two pieces of wire to 18 inch lengths and thread them up through the bottom of the basket and down again. Line the basket with dry grass, and securely wire it to the top of a branch in the same tree or shrub as the nest. Place the bird inside the basket. Give Fledglings Room to Grow If you find a fledgling, the best course of action is to leave it alone. As awkward as a fledgling bird may look, this is natural stage, and the parents are most likely nearby, hunting for food and keeping watch. Those that do survive will be at a disadvantage. Protect Baby Birds from Cats While all birds are threatened by outdoor cats, baby birds are especially vulnerable. Birds should never be removed from the wild to protect them from cats or other predators. If there is a baby bird on the ground and a cat nearby, put the cat indoors until the bird is able to fly. If the cat belongs to a neighbor, ask the owner to remove the cat or, when the owner is not known, spray the cat with water to encourage it to leave the property. Birds and the Law Birds are protected by federal laws under the "Migratory Bird Act of ," as well as by Massachusetts state laws. The only exceptions are non-native species:

Chapter 5 : A well-feathered nest waiting for my return from Brazil - Thyme

I love the visiting the Feathered Nest, they have a little something for everyone, and are the place to go for that last minuet gift. Gayla is wonderful, always so willing to help every time I go in.

Migration The mourning dove is a migratory species. Flocks of immature birds form in August and then they fly south in the latter part of September and October. However some birds will over winter in the mid latitudes, staying near creek bottoms and rivers near fields that were used to produce grain in the summers. Other birds that feel they will have a good source of food and water through the winter may choose to stay in northern climates and brave the snow and the cold. Mourning dove sitting on new babies

Habitat The mourning dove is a characteristic edge species, occurring in largest densities in pine plantations, shelter belts, and fence rows. They also are found in residential settings where they make their nests in ornamental trees and on buildings. They prefer open areas for feeding where seed can be found on bare ground and they also like to be near a water source such as a stream, pond, or river. In recent times there seems to be a movement of dove populations from farmlands to suburban areas. Mourning doves seem to thrive on back yard feeders and also seem to like to build nests on or very close to human habitation. It almost seems like they believe being close to humans offers some protection from their natural predators. Weed and grass seeds are eaten when cultivated crops are not available. The doves always eat their food from the ground; they normally never peck it off a plant. I have seen doves eating pine seed that had been dropped out of helicopters for direct seeding purposes on national forest lands and Goodwin reports that mourning doves have been seen eating pine seed out of cones still on the tree. Nesting Once a pair of mourning doves have located a nest site, they will construct a nest made of twigs and sticks in a tree or sometimes on the ground. As mentioned above, a nest is often made in flower plots or planters on the patios, decks, porches, and balconies of human residences. Doves often look for nest sites that have over hanging roofs, both to protect them from the weather and to keep the nests out of the sight of high flying birds such as crows or hawks. Two white eggs are laid, about 48 hours apart, once the nest is complete. Sometime the doves leave the first egg uncovered until the second egg is laid, but usually they will cover it because this keeps it invisible from predators. If the doves are scared away from their nest by human commotion, they will usually return once things quiet down. Mourning dove with babies Eggs are incubated for 14 to 15 days. The female doves sits on the eggs at night and during part of the day. The male dove stands guard at night, often some distance away. During the day the male relieves the female so she can defecate, eat, and drink. Toward the end of the 14 day incubation period, both parents often incubate the eggs together to provide additional heat and humidity. Somewhere between 11 and 14 or more days after the babies hatched out the parents will leave the nest. Within a half day after the parents left, the chicks will become hungry and one by one they take their first flight to the ground, often far below. The parents usually remain out of sight until the babies are on the ground then they will feed them. During the next few days the parents watch over the babies trying to protect them from predators as they improve their flying skills and learn to peck seeds on the ground. The parents will also continue to feed them up to another 12 days after they left the nest. During that time the parents may rehabilitate their old nest and lay another clutch. Meanwhile the babies will stay nearby several more days unless frightened away. From the 6 to 8 eggs that are laid they will raise 5 to 6 young birds. Mourning doves do suffer a high mortality and studies have shown that between 50 and 70 percent will die within one year after hatching. Some reports indicated that hunting mortality is insignificant and others indicate that hunting is responsible for taking the lives of 15 percent of the birds each year. While mourning doves are one of the most abundant birds in the United States, data indicates that population levels are decreasing. As mentioned above doves often look for nesting sites on or near human residents apparently with the belief that such sites will offer protection from predators. While many doves will establish their nests in trees and shrubs around suburban residences, others will look for sites such as planters, flower boxes, and flower pots. They prefer pots that are about half full of earth and are located underneath a porch or deck roof. Sometimes they will look for pots located on balconies of hi rise apartments. If you are providing a pot for a dove and it is in not under a roof where it would be protected from rainfall, it should be only half filled with

a very well drained soil or better yet twigs and straw so when it rains the water will drain out immediately. Although doves like to find their own nesting material you may want to help and provide small twigs, grasses, pine straw, etc. Mourning dove babies just before fledging Thus if there is a heavy rain, the eggs will stand a better chance of remaining above any water that collects in the flower pot. The dove can easily keep the eggs dry from water falling from above, but they are helpless against water that collects underneath them. They do this by making a small hole in the shell so a little egg yolk comes out and hardens. Then using the hardened protrusion, they can pick the egg up and fly it to a new location. Another problem concerning mourning dove nests is the buildup of a population of external parasites such as lice and mites. When the wild doves leave their nest, Sevin 5 dust can be applied to the nest to kill any remaining lice or mites. If the doves were successful in raising their babies they will probably return to repair the nest and raise another clutch. People ask about providing food and water near the nest site. It is generally recommended that if food or water are provided, it should be done far from the site - perhaps on the opposite side of the home. Food and water located near the nest may attract other predators. Other times doves will not select the most ideal nest site and sometimes will place their nesting material on window sills and other outward sloping ledges that provide a very insecure base. Thus sometime after the eggs have been laid, the nest and eggs will fall to the ground. Undamaged eggs can often be picked up and placed in some kind of nest container located in a more suitable location as long as it is not too far away from the original nest. Often the parents are slow to come back to their eggs, but by nightfall they usually come around. To avoid having nests located in undesirable situations, home owners can assist doves by leaving vacant flower pots in suitable locations. They can also construct nest containers that can be attached to trees close to their home. The method of making a nest container is described further down this page. Home owners can assist doves in nest building by constructing a nest container as outlined below and then either attaching it to a nearby tree or to a house. Obtain a square foot of construction cloth for each nest to be made. Cut a circle out of the cloth having a six inch radius. Make a six inch cut from the outside edge of the circle to the center of the circle. Mount the cone on a tree or building with roofing nails, staples, or wire. Modify the shape as needed so the cone will stay upright when attached to the tree. Turn down the edge of the cone so it is rounded and there will be no sharp ends that would injure the parents or their baby birds. If possible locate the container where it is shielded from the elements and would not be visible by a hawk flying overhead or a crow flying nearby. You might also put a few sticks and twigs inside the cone and then let the birds do the rest. Some people have purchased small wicker baskets for nest containers and wired them to trees or other appropriate locations. If you want to go further you could also provide a bird feeder and a water source but do not place these items near the nest as they may attract predators. Mourning dove in a conical nest - look closely Angie Ross, who lives near Fresno, California, constructed this nest because blue jays and other birds were bothering the doves that had been nesting on the top of her air conditioner for years. Once the nest was in place the dove quickly saw the advantages of the location and soon moved in. The location is ideal because the roof over the nest protects the doves from wind and rain and in addition the nest is invisible to high flying birds like crows, jays, and hawks. Even from below or from the side the doves can hardly be seen because the nest is so close to the roof. The only disadvantage of a nest like this that I can see is that one would not be able to get good photographs of the doves and their babies.

The Migratory Bird Act and Other Regulations The following sections involve activities that may be in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of , its several amendments, and associated state laws unless the necessary permits are obtained. In general the act prohibits the taking, killing or possessing migratory birds listed. Fish and Wildlife Service office. You also may want to contact your state department of natural resources office. Law enforcement personnel or a judge may or may not agree.

Moving An Existing Nest to a New Location A number of people have written in about their need to move an existing nest containing eggs or babies to a new location. And even if the babies do leave the nest before the repair work is to start, the doves will often return within a week to start the next clutch. Permits can be obtained for moving nest from one location to another. Wildlife professionals are against moving birds any distance from their original location because it disrupts the birds life in its established territory. If you are moving a nest, try to select a location that is not too far away from the original location. The first step may be to fashion a nest box or container out

of construction cloth. In the morning carefully move the nest from its current location and place it in the nest container you constructed and return the nest container to its original location and fasten it down using staples or other means. Of course take care that the eggs are not disturbed or the babies do not fall out. If the parent probably the hen does not fly, it may be best to carefully lift her out of the nest and then surely she will either fly or stand close by. If you leave her in the nest she may decide to fight you and the eggs may be damaged as a result or the babies may be dumped from the nest. Leave the nest alone with the eggs or babies and watch to see if the parents come back. They usually will return by nightfall if not much sooner. But it is best to do the change in the morning so the eggs or babies will not cool too much as they would if they were left alone overnight. Do not be afraid of handling the babies if they fall from the nest and need to be replaced. Human scent on the babies or eggs is not an issue. If the parents do not return, then you can determine if you want to turn the babies over to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator or try and incubate the eggs and raise the babies yourself. Directions are given for these procedures toward the end of this page. If the distance between the original nesting site and the old site is far, you might consider making one or more intermediate moves so the parents can easily find the new nest waiting a few days between each move. One person wrote in after she moved a nest from an apartment hallway to a new location because of impending construction work. Now wild doves usually have lice or mites under their feathers especially when the dove are incubating their eggs and they fluff to maintain a higher than normal body temperature. But in this situation, the mites and lice on the dove in the nest had multiplied an unusual level.

Chapter 6 : American robin - Wikipedia

My well-feathered nest is just that so well-feathered and so filled with warm downy softness. It's so cozy and sweet that I'm having trouble wanting to push aside the softness to peek out above the tightly woven twigs and branches in order to see what is going on in the rest of the world.

Taxonomy[edit] This species was first described in by Carl Linnaeus in the twelfth edition of his Systema Naturae as Turdus migratorius. The term robin for this species has been recorded since at least Though having distinct plumage , the two species are similar in vocalization and behavior. Beyond this, it lies in a small group of four species of otherwise Central American distribution, suggesting it recently spread northwards into North America. These subspecies intergrade and are only weakly defined. It is uniformly darker or blackish on the head, with a dark gray back. The underparts are slightly more red than those of the nominate subspecies. It winters through much of the southern part of the breeding range. It is smaller than the nominate subspecies. The black feathers of the forehead and crown have pale gray tips. The underparts are paler than those of the nominate subspecies. It winters from southwest British Columbia south to central and southern California and east to northern Idaho. It is very slightly smaller than the nominate subspecies and very dark-headed. The white on the tips of the outer two tail feathers is restricted. It winters throughout much of the southern breeding range and south to Baja California. It is the same size as or slightly larger than nominate T. It has very little white on the tip of the outermost tail feather. Some birds, probably females, lack almost any red below. Males are usually darker and may show pale or whitish sides to the head. This form is particularly distinctive, with pale gray-brown underparts. It is relatively small, and the palest subspecies, with uniform pale gray-brown on the head, face and upperparts. It usually lacks any white spots to the tips of the outer tail feathers, which have white edges. The robin has a brown back and a reddish-orange breast, varying from a rich red maroon to peachy orange. However, some birds cannot be accurately sexed on the sole basis of plumage. Despite being depicted in the film Mary Poppins "feathering its nest" in London, [17] this species is actually a rare vagrant to western Europe, where the majority of records, more than 20, have been in Britain. Vagrants to Europe, where identified to subspecies, are nominate T. It becomes less common as a breeder in the southernmost part of the Deep South of the United States, and there prefers large shade trees on lawns. While crows and jays are often the first noticed deaths in an area with West Nile virus, the American robin is suspected to be a key host, and holds a larger responsibility for the transmission of the virus to humans. This is because, while crows and jays die quickly from the virus, the American robin survives the virus longer, hence spreading it to more mosquitoes, which then transmit the virus to humans and other species. The flocks break up during the day when the birds feed on fruits and berries in smaller groups. During the summer, the American robin defends a breeding territory and is less social. They will flock to fermented Pyracantha berries, and after eating sufficient quantities will exhibit intoxicated behavior such as falling over while walking. Robins forage primarily on the ground for soft-bodied invertebrates, and find worms by sight and sometimes by hearing , [25]: In some areas, robins, particularly of the coastal race T. In addition to hunting visually, it also has the ability to hunt by hearing. Experiments have discovered that it can find worms underground by simply using its listening skills. In urban areas, robins will gather in numbers soon after lawns are mowed or where sprinklers are in use. Occasionally, they may visit bird feeders if mealworms or animal-fat suet is offered. Overall, 28 raptorial bird species are known to hunt robins. However, when feeding in flocks, the American robin is able to remain vigilant and watch other flock members for reactions to predators. It is one of the first North American bird species to lay eggs, and normally has two to three broods per breeding season, which lasts from April to July. The outer foundation consists of long coarse grass, twigs, paper, and feathers. This is lined with smeared mud and cushioned with fine grass or other soft materials. A new nest is built for each brood[citation needed], and in northern areas the first clutch is usually placed in an evergreen tree or shrub while later broods are placed in deciduous trees. Robins are not cavity nesters, and so will generally not use a bird house , but will take advantage of artificial nesting platforms. A clutch consists of three to five light-blue eggs , and is incubated by the female alone. The altricial chicks are naked and have

their eyes closed for the first few days after hatching. When they are older, the mother will brood them only at night or during bad weather. The chicks are fed worms, insects, and berries. Waste accumulation does not occur in the nest because adults collect and take it away. Chicks are fed, and then raise tails for elimination of waste, a solid white clump that is collected by a parent prior to flying off. All chicks in the brood leave the nest within two days of each other. Juveniles become capable of sustained flight two weeks after fledging. The adult robin gives alarm calls and dives in a threatening manner towards creatures it considers potential predators, such as approaching cats, dogs and humans. The fledglings are able to fly short distances after leaving the nest. The wings of juvenile birds develop rapidly, and it only takes a couple of weeks for them to become proficient at flying. The cryptically colored young birds perch in bushes or trees for protection from predators.

Chapter 7 : The Feathered Nest Country Inn Restaurant - Nether Westcote, Oxfordshire | OpenTable

With the Feathered Nest, Hunt said she wanted the store to reflect the duck, but in a slightly different way. "It's as if to say, the duck is back in the village, meaning me being back with my husband, and she is feathering her nest."

Below you will see photos of the various stages: The young became so accustomed to monitoring that they did not get agitated. I continued to actively monitor after Day 13 out of concern for a runt in the nest. I did not handle the nestlings. These photos might help you figure out the age of your nestlings. For different photos of developing nestlings, see: DAY Click nest pix to enlarge then close the new window to return to this page The male bluebird scouts out nest site locations in February and March. It is the male that sings. Photo by Wendell Long. The female is more gray, and has a white eye ring. She makes the final choice for a nest site. Nest building usually takes days. During colder weather, it can take longer. A Gilbertson box was chosen this year for both the first and second broods. This box sports a sparrow spooker that was installed after the 1st egg had been laid to prevent House Sparrow attacks. Bluebirds only lay 1 egg per day. This particular nest is made of pine needles. Three eggs laid so far. Bluebirds usually lay - sometimes 6 or 7. Second and third broods tend to have fewer eggs. This is a second brood for this pair. Occasionally an Eastern Bluebird will add feathers to a nest. Incubation does not begin until all eggs have been laid, so they will hatch at the same time. Since it was hot, I rarely saw this female on the nest. Incubation typically lasts days. The female may wait about a week to start incubating the clutch if weather is still cold. Keith Kridler notes that bluebird eggs are rather dull when first laid, but get slick and shiny when they are close to hatching about 10 days after being sat on, turned regularly by the mother, and rubbing against each other. This hard tip on the beak eventually falls off. Eastern Bluebirds take hours to pip through the shell it can take an Albatross 6 days! It can take rarely 72 hours for all eggs to hatch. NEVER remove unhatched eggs until 4 days have passed since the first one hatched. See another close up of a newborn. Three down, two to go. The hatchlings have bright coral-pink skin. Eyes are sealed shut. The abdomen of the bird at the top of the photo is swollen because prior to hatching, the chick swallows most of the liquid in the egg, and pulls the membrane yolk into its abdomen. The female will brood them to keep them warm. The nestlings have powerful "hatching muscles" on the back of their head and necks that probably help. At this stage, babies are quite fragile and should not be handled. If you want a count, whistle and they should gape. The babies heads look huge. Their wings are nubs, and their legs are weak and spindly. Their eyes are closed. Parents both male and female feed the nestlings at least twice an hour. Since their digestive tracts are not developed yet, they do not fully digest food, so parents may eat the droppings. Later they will remove the fecal sacs 60 to 70 bundles a day! Contour feathers start to develop. The skin beneath looks blue-black as feathers begin to develop beneath it. Eyes are still closed. Unhatched eggs can explode into a stinky mess and cause other problems. Eyes may begin to open as slits. First feathers burst from tip of sheaths. The female no longer broods, because the young can maintain their body temperature by Day 10. By now they should weigh a little less than an ounce grams. Feeding visits are about every 5 minutes. Nestlings may cease gaping when nest is monitored. Instead they hunker down, eyes closed. The runt still gapes. She seems far behind the others developmentally - notice the difference in feather cover. By this age, nestlings may show fear if handled, and can crawl. The hungriest baby cheeps the loudest and gapes the most to stimulate feeding by the parents. Nestcams indicate nestlings start to stand up at this age. By Day 11 the nestlings start to preen, pulling at the sheaths of emerging feathers. They may stretch and hop a little to strengthen muscles. White eye rings may be visible. I did a nest change on day 12 as I saw blow fly larvae , and was concerned about them. There are usually more females than males in a brood. Stop active monitoring now to avoid premature fledging, unless you suspect a problem. You can still check the box from a distance to verify that the parents are feeding the young. One way to tell they are at this age is that the parents tend to only dip their heads into the box to feed but may still enter to remove fecal sacs. Females have white edging on outer tail feathers. This nest holds 4 females and one male. By this stage, babies are strong enough to cling to the entrance of the nestbox to look out. They have a narrow ring of white feathers around each eye, and their breasts are speckled with gray. At this age, nestlings are capable for short, weak flight. The runt is still much

smaller. I decide not to interfere, as the parents continue to care for all the young, and the runt continues to develop. Perhaps the mealworms will help it survive. Nestlings exercise more, and may stand on the edge of the nest and look out of the nest cavity. When I took these photos since they were after Day 13 I blocked the entrance hole and moved quickly and quietly. Premature fledging is less likely in a top opening box. Development depends on food availability. The parents often get more defensive around the box at this time, and may divebomb passersby. Nestlings are able to hop. Western and Mountain Bluebirds typically stay in the nest longer than Eastern Bluebirds - days, depending on the weather. The runt is on the bottom of the pile. At fledging, the babies weigh slightly more than their parents. The runty girl has not fledged. The parents continue feeding her mealworms. As I approach the box I hear her calling to them. I probably should check to make sure that her feet are not tangled in anything, and that her wings are okay. There is some fecal material in the nest, as the parents have probably stopped removing it. I have heard reports of the last one leaving a full three days after the other when the first ones fledged around day Empty nest syndrome begins. The nest is typically flattened and soiled. A dead mealworm lies in the nest. Young stay in cover for several weeks. Parents will continue to feed them until they are about 30 days old. More Information and References:

Chapter 8 : Baby Birds Out of the Nest

They leave the nest after a few days and will remain in the area for several weeks. Barn and cliff swallows can raise two clutches per year. Re-nesting will occur if nests or eggs are destroyed.

An expert and simple guide for determining if the bird you find in your yard needs your intervention. By Vicki Croke This baby sparrow, found on the ground, had no parents feeding him over an entire day, so he was placed with a rehabilitator. This baby sparrow, found on the ground, was fed by his parents. He was flying in no time. This is the time when you might just come across a little helpless looking chick on the ground and want to help. Generally, the advice is to leave the baby alone. First, assess for injury. Yet another baby sparrow, found on the ground, was left alone—his parents knew where he was and fed him regularly. Age plays an important role in figuring out what to do. Determine Age Baby birds go through three stages: Hatchling usually days old. Nestling usually days old. Fledgling days old or older. This bird is fully feathered. Its wings and tail may be short, and it may not be a great flyer, but it can walk, hop, or flutter. It has left the nest, though its parents may be nearby, taking good care of it. Help Hatchlings and Nestlings If you find a hatchling or a nestling on the ground and you can see its nest, you should try to safely return it. Contrary to popular belief, birds do not have a well-developed sense of smell. Cut two pieces of wire to 18 inch lengths and thread them up through the bottom of the basket and down again. Line the basket with dry grass, and securely wire it to the top of a branch in the same tree or shrub as the nest. Place the bird inside the basket. Cornell says most of the baby birds people find are fledglings: These are young birds that have just left the nest, are still under the care of their parents, and do not need our help. Fledglings are feathered and capable of hopping or flitting, with toes that can tightly grip your finger or a twig. These youngsters are generally adorable and fluffy, with a tiny stub of a tail. The parents may be attending to four or five young scattered in different directions, but they will return to care for the one you have found. You can watch from a distance to make sure the parents are returning to care for the fledgling.

Chapter 9 : When To Help A Baby Bird, And When To Leave It Alone | WBUR's The Wild Life

The Feathered Nest is a girls dream shop come true, with breathtaking dresses and fashionable accessories suitable for every special occasion. Beautiful dresses and accessories at affordable prices. We are an independent boutique that offers a huge choice of dresses for any princess, along with a wide range of matching accessories.

Equipped with a washing machine Bath towels included Equipped with a tumble dryer Nearest shop: Gorgeous and will definitely be back. Claire - 13th October What a house! It truly is a home from home and we have had a fabulous time, very hospitable and welcoming. You know the owners have style when they have a Mouseman Thomson occasional table in the corner and matching lamp stand in the conservatory. Great location for walks and bike rides. Joanne and Simon, Wakefield - 4th August Beautiful house, beautiful views. Perfect peace and comfort. What a delightful and caring hostess, ably assisted by her husband. Thank you for everything and especially Clare and Andrew for being so kind and considerate. Thank you for providing such a restful and well equipped home and for the treats and delicious cake. We want you to know how much we also enjoyed Ollies visit. Wish it could have been longer. Paul, Doris and Nancy - 2nd July What a lovely house! We had glorious weather too, very comfortable and well equipped with a lovely welcome pack. Paul, Doris and Nancy - 9th June Wonderful property to an extremely high standard of both furnishing and contents for a self catering stay - they have thought of everything! The owners have done an amazing job and furnished it beautifully. Its a credit to them and we were very lucky to have stayed there. Mrs Victoria White - 4th June What a fantastic house and we will be back! Thanks so much for your hospitality. Joanne and friends - 1st June We feel privileged to have stayed in such a beautifully restored property. The blend of having a spacious layout, contemporary style, luxurious furniture and fittings, stunning environment and simply brilliant hosts, has given us a much needed and memorable stay. We are sad to leave but excited about returning one day. Special thanks to Clare and Andrew - the welcome pack was generous and thoughtful, recognising that one of us had a birthday; being on hand to assist when requested; for being extremely friendly and welcoming. Andrew, Vicky, Molly and Daisy White - 25th May Stunning views, a luxury stay and the perfect place to wind down. Thanks for the cake and wonderful treats. Kirsty and Oliver, Stef and Kev, Ben and Lou, Leeds and Huddersfield - 4th May Luxurious and stylish house, amazing views - what a wonderful way to spend a relaxing weekend! The sun room has amazing views and the hot tub is very relaxing after a long walk of which there are many in the local area. Mrs Lesley Smirk - 13th April thank you for a perfect location for our short break. The cottage is wonderfully well equipped and so thoughtfully decorated. Really tasteful decor and everything else. We all had an amazing time. Attention to detail was perfect. Clare and Andrew are so welcoming and friendly. They really have thought of everything to make this a home from home. We were blown away from the moment we walked in. The real log burner is so cosy, perfect for finishing off a long day of walking in the Yorkshire Dales! The rooms are gorgeous, decorated beautifully and each have their own ensuite. The beds made for an exceptional nights sleep. The views overlooking Middleham and Penhill are amazing with a beautiful sunroom to relax and enjoy them. The attention to detail was incredible, from the artwork by a local artist to the map of the pubs within the Yorkshire Dales to help plan your time away, everything has been catered for. The Feathered Nest really needs to be visited to appreciate everything it has to offer, it really is 5 star gold! The most beautiful and luxurious holiday cottage, with breathtaking views of the Yorkshire Dales. The decor is simply beautiful and all rooms are finished to the highest standard with modern conveniences and thoughtful finishing touches. The log burner in the lounge contributed to a cosy evening in and the comfortable beds with plush bedding ensured a peaceful nights sleep. A real home from home which is highly recommended - we will certainly stay again! The whole cottage has a warm and welcoming feel, with all bedrooms offering modern ensembles all with underfloor heating! The boot room gives ample space to leave wet coats and muddy boots, and the kitchen is equipped with the most up to date appliances. Our teenage girls loved the coffee machine and were totally spoilt with hot chocolate! The log burner was also a winner, especially during the cold snowy evenings. There is no doubt we will be returning to this fantastic cottage in the very near future. Thank you for having us: