Trapping Starlings

Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Follow this and additional works at: https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/agext


For current publications, please contact the Education Store: https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/
This document is provided for historical reference purposes only and should not be considered to be a practical reference or to contain information reflective of current understanding. For additional information, please contact the Department of Agricultural Communication at Purdue University, College of Agriculture: http://www.ag.purdue.edu/agcomm
This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
This leaflet has been prepared for distribution during the fruit crop season. Most of the information was condensed from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service leaflets on starling trapping. The trap was developed for starling control in orchards. Substantial reduction of fruit damage has resulted in areas where traps have been properly placed and tended. Conditions in fruit growing areas may vary according to geographical location. Regardless of the area, trap placement will be governed by the habits of the starlings. Hence, if you construct and use a trap, it will be necessary to adapt its placement to your conditions. However, the basic design of the trap should not be altered.

It cannot be overemphasized that success in trapping lies in correct placement and daily service. Traps must be situated in local flyways. This requires close observations of local bird movements and flight patterns into fruit plantations.

Do not set traps among trees but in open areas where starlings in flight can readily see the baited traps and decoys.

In some states, traps were baited with one or two boxes of cull apples. The acceptance of this bait may vary with local conditions. If apples are not attractive to starlings in your area, try other foods such as fine-cracked corn or a pelleted, complete ration feed in a 3/32" or 5/32" size.

Ten or twelve live starlings should be kept in a trap at all times as decoys. Provide plenty of fresh water to keep them alive. An old tire, split down the middle, will make two water containers.

TRAP CONSTRUCTION
The construction of a trap is relatively simple. One inch chicken wire is used. Side and end panels are covered with wire on the outside, top panels are covered on the inside of the frame.

The entrance (narrow slits in the plywood center panel through which starlings enter the trap) was perfected after two years of careful study. It allows birds to enter but is escape-proof. Therefore, measurements pertaining to the one and three-fourths inch openings and the minimum nine-inch allowance at both ends are critical and should be strictly adhered to.

Assembled Starling Trap

CONSULT STATE AND LOCAL LAWS BEFORE TRAPPING
Entrance panel (plywood) Entrance slots must be exactly 1 3/4 in. wide

8'

Top panel (make two)

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR TRAP

15 pieces 1 x 4s 8 ft. long
25 pieces 1 x 4s 6 ft. long
4 pieces 1 x 1s 8 ft. long

1 piece 1/2 x 16 in. exterior plywood 8 ft. long
2 hinges 2 lbs. staples
40 ft. length 6 ft. chicken wire 1 in. mesh

Notched brackets may be used for quick assembly.

Side panel (make two)

Front panel
Rear panel (omit door)