

> nestbox

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Height above ground:
Above 2 metres.

Special instructions
Entrance size is all important.

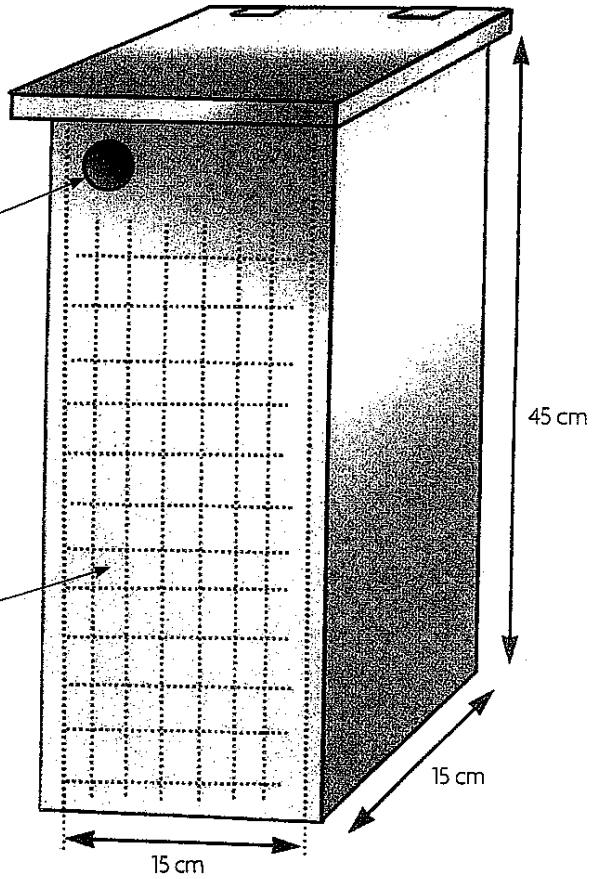
Nestboxes may also have an
optional landing platform.

Drill three well-spread 5mm
drainage holes into the base
of the box.

Maintenance
Should be installed in
groups of three to allow
for occupancy by bees
and feral birds, which
need regular removal.

3 cm
diameter

A ladder of wire
mesh or cut steps
on the inside will
allow the young
to climb out.



FEATHERTAIL GLIDER

> nesting

Small round nests are built in hollows,
boxes and nests of other animals.
Competition with larger animals may
force these gliders to nest in lower,
sometimes quite odd places.
Height of box: Above 2 metres.

> nestbox

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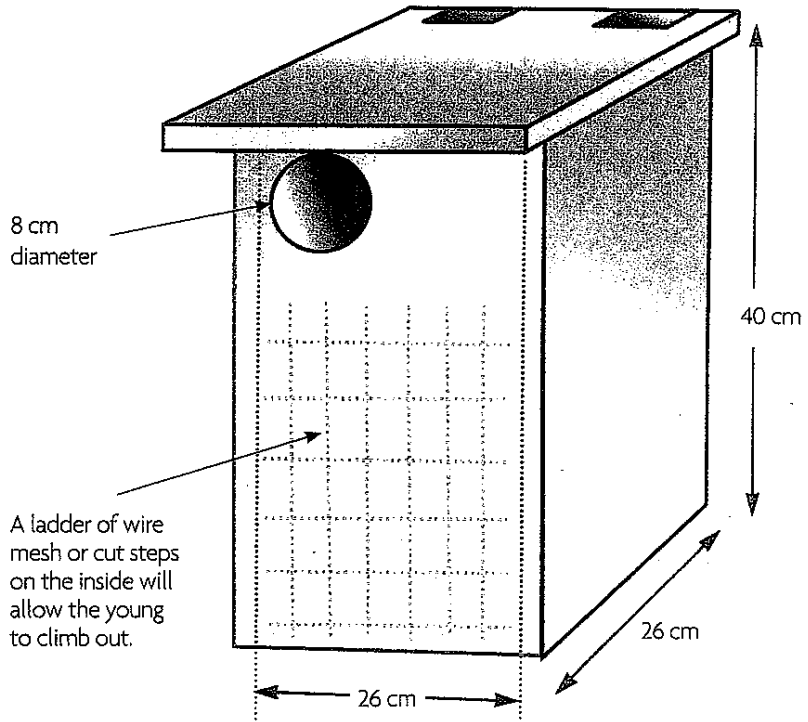
ch to June
the pouch
the nest for
independent

Height above ground:
8 metres or more.

Special instructions
Nestboxes may also have an
optional landing platform.

Drill three well-spread 5mm
drainage holes into the base
of the box.

Maintenance
Because young are left in
the box, make sure the
tree is predator-proof.



GREATER GLIDER

> nesting

able hollows
onia in the

Male greater gliders may be monogamous
or bigamous. They share hollows with
their partners from February, a single
pouch young being present from May

When the young emerges from the pouch
in October the male leaves the den. Young
stay for a further four months.
Height of box: 8 metres or more.

> nestbox

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Height above ground:
8 metres or more.

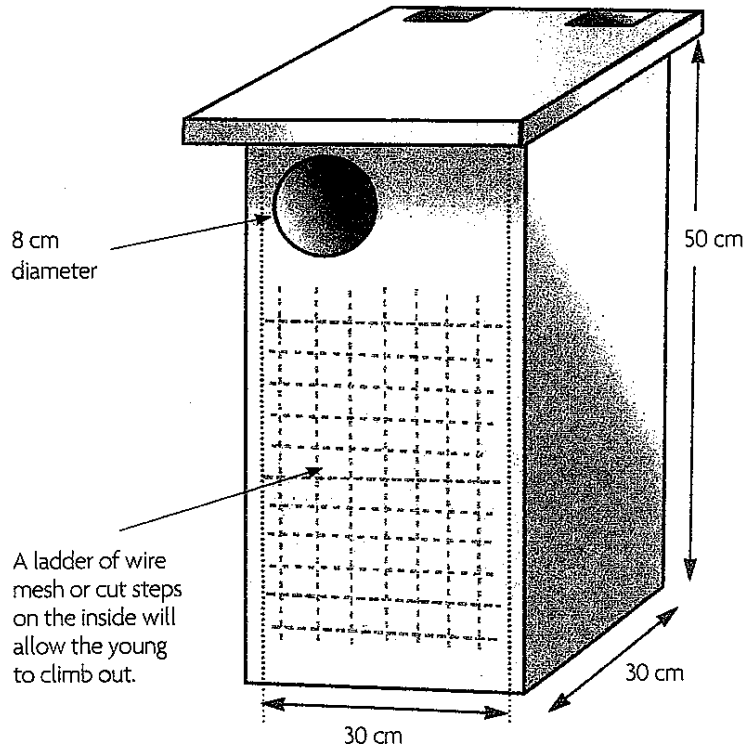
Special instructions

Nestboxes may also have an optional landing platform.

Drill three well-spread 5mm drainage holes into the base of the box.

Maintenance

Because young are left in the box, make sure the tree is predator-proof.



YELLOW BELLED GLIDER

> nesting

One young is born between November and March, spending about three months in the pouch. It then stays in the nest for a further two months.

Height of box: 8 metres or more, cat proof trees.

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> nestbox

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Height above ground:
4-8 metres.

Special instructions

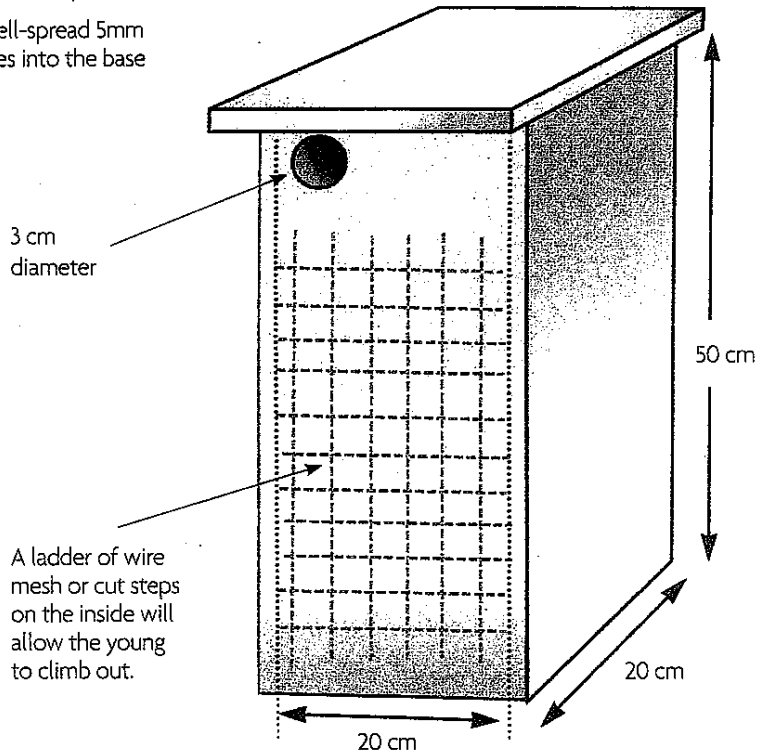
Nestboxes may also have an optional landing platform.

Cats are a great enemy of sugar gliders, so trees should be cat-proofed with a collar of smooth metal or plastic.

Drill three well-spread 5mm drainage holes into the base of the box.

Maintenance

Little maintenance is required. Do not disturb as these pretty little animals have extremely sharp teeth and will readily bite to defend themselves.



SUGAR GLIDER

> nesting

Sugar gliders breed in spring. The young remain in the pouch for about 2 months, then stay in the communal nest hollow for another month. Height of box: 4-8 metres; cat-proof trees.

> nestbox

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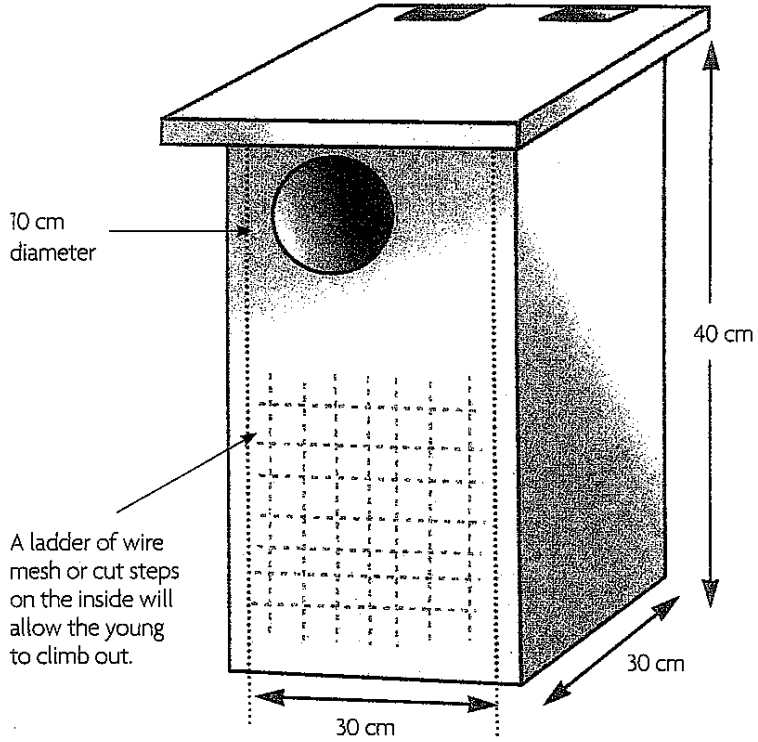
Height above ground:
3-5 metres.

Maintenance
Watch for bees.

Special instructions

Nestboxes may also have an optional landing platform.

Drill three well-spread 5mm drainage holes into the base of the box.



BRUSHTAIL

> nesting

May breed in autumn or spring, sometimes
both seasons in one year.
Height of box: 3-5 metres.

> nestbox

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Height above ground:
3-5 metres.

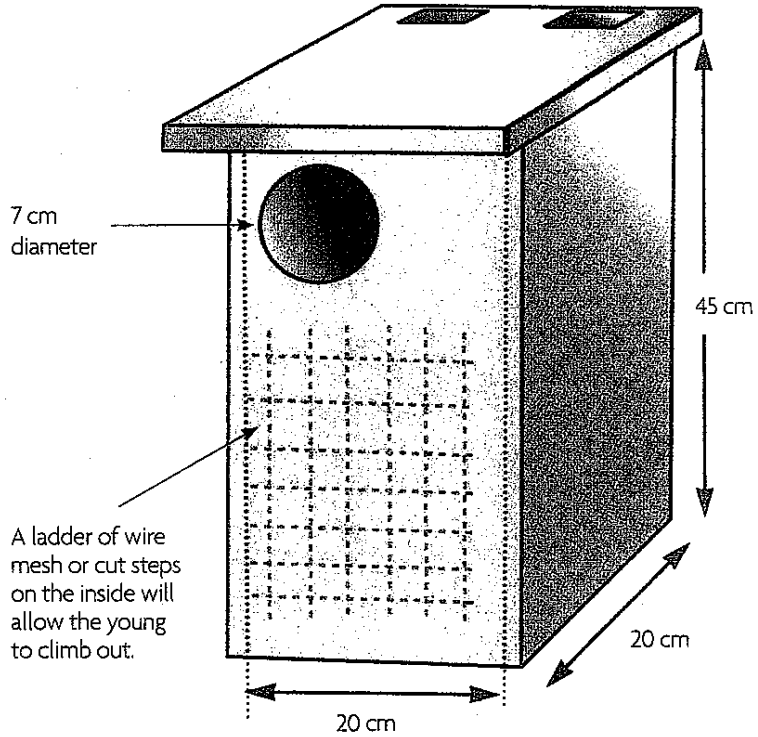
Special instructions

Place sawdust in the bottom of the box. Nestboxes may also have an optional landing platform.

Drill three well-spread 5mm drainage holes into the base of the box.

Note

Ringtail possums may colonise almost any boxes, provided the hole is big enough for them to get in. They may use several different nest sites.



RINGTAIL

> nesting

Breeding occurs from April to July. The joey is carried in the female's pouch for about 4 months and is then carried on the male's back.
Height of box: 3-5 metres.

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> nestbox

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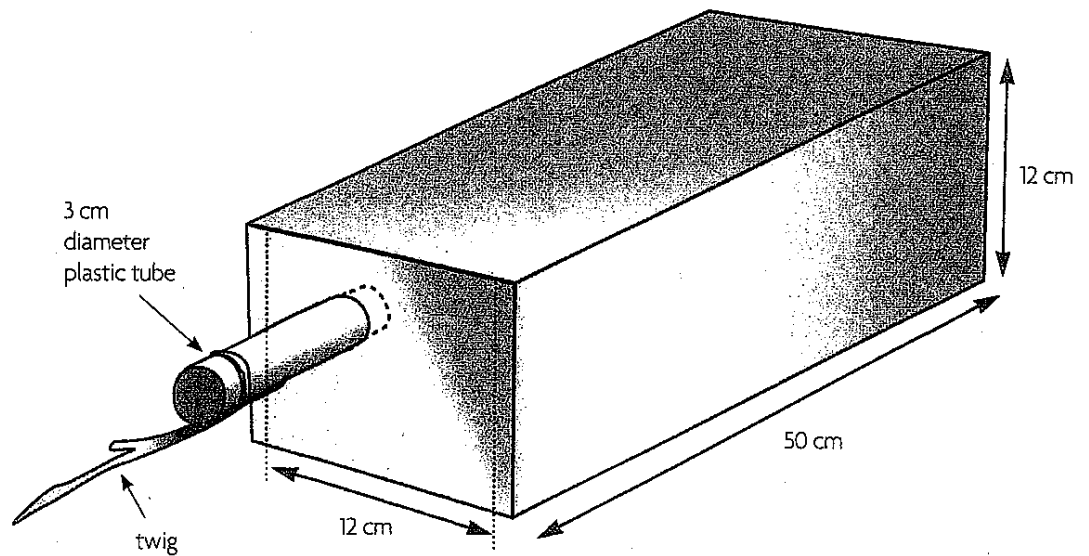
Height above ground:
5 metres

Maintenance
Watch for bees.

Special instructions

Pardalotes like a narrow and long entrance, so a piece of pipe about 10cm long is used as an opening.

Drill three well-spread 5mm drainage holes into the base of the box.



PARDALOTE

> habitat

Spotted pardalotes prefer mallee and dry woodlands in eastern and southern Australia; the rare forty spotted pardalotes, the tall woodlands of Tasmania; and red-browed pardalotes, northern and central woodlands. Striated pardalotes are the most widespread species with a wide range of habitats.

> nesting

June-January, but depends on species.
Spotted pardalotes burrow into soil and clay banks; forty spotted, red-browed and striated pardalotes use tree hollows.
Height of box: 5 metres above ground.
Number of eggs: 3-4 white eggs.
Incubation period: 19 days.
Fledgling: 21 days.

> nestbox

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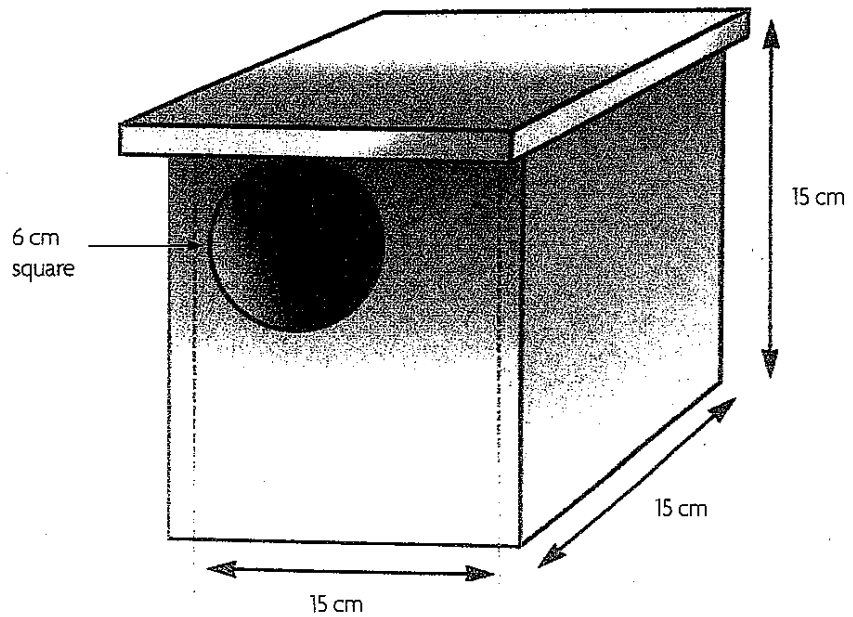
Height above ground:
3-5 metres

Maintenance
Check for bees and
feral birds.

Special instructions

Install about 5 metres
high. Birds will nest
lower but will be more
vulnerable to cats.

Drill three well-spread
5mm drainage holes into
the base of the box.



TREE CREEPER

> habitat

Widely variable, from dry woodlands to rainforests, depending upon the species. White-throated tree-creepers inhabit the east coast, while the brown tree-creeper can be found across inland and coastal regions of eastern and south-eastern Australia.

> nesting

August-January for white-throated tree-creepers; May-December for brown tree-creepers; nest lined with feathers, fur or other soft material. Height of box: 3-5 metres above ground. Number of eggs: 2-3 blotched eggs. Incubation period: 17 days. Fledgling: 26 days.