



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## *Wildlife Nest Box Price List*

Bushland Conservation Management is a local family owned business employing a team of conservation professionals offering ecological restoration services. We make and install on request our locally made nest boxes here on the Sunshine Coast. Supplying wildlife nest boxes will assist hollow dwelling species due to the increasing shortage of natural hollows available for nesting species. The boxes are made from marine ply and are FSC chain of custody certified for responsible harvesting and have been painted with two coats of potable voc free paint to ensure weather durability. Nest boxes are put together with high quality screws and hinges to prolong the life of your nest box. Boxes are supplied with high quality wire and rubber hose to protect the tree. An internal ladder is cut into the front of the box for safe access and exit, drainage holes and as many creature comforts as we can fit in!

By Kim Morris

# Bushland Conservation Management

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Weed eradication, planting local native species and supplying nesting boxes for local wildlife is an important step in your restoration project. Wildlife nest boxes also make a special gift to the nature lover in your life. If it is a hollow dwelling species we can make it.

Please see the following list for further pricing. All prices are inclusive of GST. Flat pack or courier and post are available on request.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Price</u>
Australian Wood Duck	\$135
Barn Owl	\$160
Boobook owl	\$135
Dollar Bird	\$120
Feathertail Glider	\$95
Greater Glider	\$140
Galah/Corella	\$125
Kingfisher	\$105
Kookaburra	\$135
Large Owls Barking/ Powerful	\$315
Microbat Boxes	*\$90 Single Chamber *\$125 Double Chamber *\$135 Triple Chamber *\$175 Quad Chamber
Owlet nightjar	\$115
Pale Headed Rosella/Lorikeets	\$125
Pardalote	\$95
Possoms	
Common Brushtail	\$125
Short eared Possum	\$135
Ringtail Possum Dray (Hanging basket design)	\$40
Ringtail possum Box	\$115
Solitary bee/insect boxes	*Small Boxes \$160 Inc GST (350mm x 250mm) *Large Boxes \$305 Inc GST (550mm x 300mm)
Sugar/Squirrel Gliders	\$125
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo, Yellow tailed and Glossy Black Cockatoo boxes	\$315
Tree Creeper	\$95

# Bushland Conservation Management

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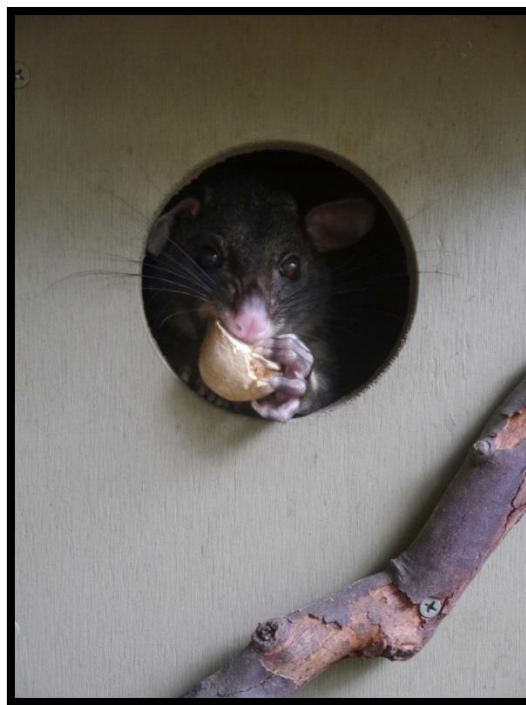
## Short-eared possum/ Mountain brushtail possum box–*Trichosurus caninus* \$135 inc GST

The short-eared possums range from South East Queensland to Southern New South Wales, with a similar species *Trichosurus cunninghamii* found from southern New South Wales to Victoria. These beautiful nocturnal marsupials require quite a large hollow as males can grow up to 4.5kg and females often have a bulging pouch or a juvenile riding on her back, and can stay with Mum after weaning for up to 36 months! They can use up to several den sites to put predators, such as pythons off their scent. The short eared possum will use their prehensile tail as a fifth limb, to hang and climb through the trees. Possums have five digits on the front and their hind feet have a hallux (clawless thumb) followed by four more with the second and third being joined for grooming (syndactylous).

**Breeding** is between March and May with the male scenting his territory. Short-eared Possums live in a social family group.

**Diet** generally consists of an array of rainforest tree species leaf and fruit, eucalyptus leaf, flowers, birds eggs, insects, bark, fungi and lichen, seeds and bunya pine nuts.

**Greatest threats** – Loss of habitat – restricting feeding, territory and also means fewer hollows, urbanisation, dogs, roads and disease



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## **Common Brush tail Possum Box –*Trichosurus vulpecula* \$125 Inc GST**

The Common Brush tail Possum is another of our large possums and often (but not always!) a lovely light grey and white or with a brown tinge with a bushy tail. They are easily humanised and are often seen living in suburbia, visiting the family veranda or inhabiting a roof space! We need to get the nest boxes out there for these territorial little guys to help decrease the stress of urbanisation which is attributed to causing death and disease. These possums can use up to several different den sights as a way of putting off their predators such as pythons, off their scent.

**Breeding** as a general guide often starts in early autumn with birthing continuing until June. Joey's education starts from in the pouch smelling, touching and trying small amounts of leaf and other bush foods that the mother forages for. After the joey emerges they are described as back riders and possum mums are sometimes seen with last year's joey still in tow with a current back rider.

**Diet** A good variety of fresh soft tipped foliage is preferred from many different rainforest and eucalypt species. Rainforest fruits and berries such as wild raspberry and lilly pilly. Birds eggs, insects, fungi, lichen, nuts and seeds such as bunya nut and they spend some time on the forest floor foraging for grasses, fungi, seeds and insects.

**Greatest threats-** Dogs, cats, rat bait, roads, disease and urbanisation.



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## **Squirrel Glider Nesting Box – *Petaurus norfolcensis* \$125**

These beautiful arboreal, nocturnal gliding possums often go unseen with the best time for spotting just on dusk as they make their way quietly gliding through the tree tops. They use their gliding membrane called the patagium and can glide for up to 90m! They live in a loving family group with a social colony of up to 9 and will use several den sites and require suitable hollows with a tight fitting entrance to help protect from predators. Distribution is from Central North QLD down to Central Victoria typically found in sclerophyll forest. Their scats are a knobbly cylindrical greenish dark dropping. They are slightly larger than the similar Sugar glider with a bushy black tail that is wide at the base with a black tip on the end. The Sugar glider often but not always has a white tip on the end of the tail.

**Breeding** season as a guide starts in March to May in South East QLD with young in pouches from around April. This can be influenced on available protein sources, with one to two young born and in a good season two litters can be produced.

**Diet** primarily consists of arthropods and caterpillars, nectar and plant exudates such as Eucalypt and acacia gum.

**Greatest threats** due to their size they are easy prey for cats, owls, pythons and goanna. Barb wire is sadly often a reason these guys come into care with many unable to be saved due to the irreparable tearing of the patagium. Where ever possible spread the message to replace at least the top two barb wire strands to single wire.



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## **Pale headed Rosella and Parrot Nesting Box –\$125**

These impressive Australian parrots are quite shy and don't like to feel watched.

Breeding is from September to January and nest in tree hollows, fallen timber, fence posts and old burrows or a supplied nest box.



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## Tree Creeper Nesting Box - \$95

These beautiful little birds scale the trees and look for insects under the bark. They are monogamous and will help feed each other's chicks, an uncommon and special attribute.



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## Solitary bee boxes/insect hotels

Small Boxes **\$160** Inc GST (350mm x 250mm)

Large Boxes **\$305** Inc GST (550mm x 300mm)

\*Our boxes are sized for Australian solitary bees with varying holes 4 to 9mm and 150mm deep.



## Solitary Bee's

These important pollinators are vital for our bushlands and wonderful to have around your gardens and make a wonderful gift. Nearly all of Australia's 1,500 or more native bee species are solitary. Solitary bees do not have queens, workers and drones. Instead, for most species just one female bee will mate and will build an individual nest for her eggs in a small hollow.

Blue banded bees, leafcutter bees and teddy bear bees are examples of solitary bees and do not store any honey in their tiny nests.

Bushland Conservation Management offer bee hotels, filled with Eucalyptus sticks- each hand drilled, and when available bamboo hollows and clay also. The bees will fill any gaps to suit their needs with resin. Keep your box at a minimum of 1m off the ground to avoid ants and best placed in a dry spot near flowering native plants and the vegie garden.

Keep your eye out for a sealed entrance!



[www.bushlandconservation.com.au](http://www.bushlandconservation.com.au)



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## Kingfisher \$105 Inc GST

We are lucky enough to have five species of incredible Kingfishers in our region here on the Sunshine Coast. The Forest Kingfisher is a brilliant blue and found near wetlands and wet to dry Eucalypt forest, The Azure has a bright orange breast with a deep blue back found around creeks, rivers and mangroves, The Sacred has a green back with a blue rump and white breast and can be found in most wooded areas, The Collared has a green back with a white breast and a full white collar, commonly seen around mangroves and the Red-backed Kingfisher having blue wings with a red back above a blue tail and is most often seen in open woodland, riparian zones along watercourses and are known to move towards the coast in Winter.

Kingfishers prefer to use an arboreal termitarium for nesting and will fly at high speed using their strong beaks to break into the mounds. Nesting boxes have been known to be successful in areas where the arboreal termite mounds are not available. If you don't have the mounds in your trees a nest box should be installed.



# Bushland Conservation Management

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## Microbat Boxes \$90 Single Chamber / \$125 Double Chamber /\$135 Triple Chamber /\$175 Quad Chamber

Microbats belong to the sub-order Microchiroptera and are known for reducing mosquito and insect numbers- up to 1200 an hour! These small bats are not only absolutely gorgeous but beneficial to us by pollinating and keeping order of insect populations. They use echolocation to help with flying at night and catching insects. Nest boxes are well received on the side of buildings and high in a tree with a clear flight path with good warmth but mindful of full sun in summer.

Our single chamber design has seen good success with Becarri Freetails - *Mormopterus beccari* and also Little Broadnosed bats - *Scotorepens greyii*





### **Feathertail Glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*) \$95 Inc GST**

These tiny gliders have grey-brown fur on the back and white underside. They have a gliding membrane called a patagium from their elbows to their knees and the papillae on their long tongue of up to 11cm acts like a brush to extract the pollen and nectar from flowers. Due to their small size they are often not seen. Their beautiful tail is as their name, feather like, and hairless except for a fringe of long stiff hairs down either side. Feathertail gliders live in large family groups of up to 25 and are known to breed between June and January. Twice per year the females can have up to 2 to 4 young, and will look after the young of other females that share their sphere like nest made from acacia and eucalyptus leaves as a family. When cold the feathertail glider will go into torpor and slow down their breathing and become unresponsive to conserve energy for short amounts of time. Diet includes insects, pollen, seeds and nectar.

We love their scientific name as it resembles what must be some pretty amazing acrobatics in the tree tops! These tiny gliders are often mistaken for a mouse, and commonly come into care from cat attack. If you ever discover a feathertail glider or any other native animal that has been in the mouth of a cat please don't let it go again, take it into your nearest vet who can administer the right care. Punctures are so tiny from sharp cat claws that they are nearly impossible to see so all animals must be seen by a vet or sadly die a slow painful death from infection.

Photo courtesy of Karen Hutt photography

# Bushland Conservation Management

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## **Sugar Glider – *Petaurus breviceps* \$125.00**

Similar in appearance to the squirrel glider, the sugar glider is smaller with a fuller face and sometimes but not always has a white tip on the end of their tail. Like all gliders they are nocturnal.

Their body size is 160 – 210mm with tail length of 150 up to 200mm weighing from 90gms to 160grams. Gliding distances over 50m to 100m! They are found in Wet and Dry Sclerophyll forest from South Australia following the eastern sea board up to Northern Queensland and across to the Northern Territory and Northern Western Australia. Scats are brown to green cylindrical and slightly knobbly.

Sugar gliders live in a social family group of 7 – 10 plus their young and use several den sites to put off predators. Family members huddle together for warmth and the male rubs his scent gland which is located on the top of his head and also his cloaca as a way of marking his group. They use a method of torpor in the cold months to conserve energy. Torpor is different to hibernation as it is a short cycle and lasts for a couple of hours per day

**Breeding** is generally from August to November in South East Australia with females commonly birthing two young and her pouch usually contains 4 nipples.

**Diet** primarily consists of arthropods, invertebrates and caterpillars, pollen and nectar, plant exudates such as Eucalypt and acacia gum.

**Greatest threats** due to their size they are easy prey for cats, owls, pythons and goanna. Barb wire is sadly often a reason these guys come into care with many unable to be saved due to the irreparable tearing of the patagium. Whenever possible spread the message to replace at least the top two barb wire strands to single plain wire. <http://www.lfwseq.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Wildlife-Friendly-fencing-and-Netting.pdf>



Photo courtesy of Karen Hutt Photography

# Bushland Conservation Management

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## Glossy Black Cockatoo Boxes - *Calyptorhynchus lathami* \$315

Glossy Black Cockatoos are specialised feeders feeding solely on the seed cones of the Casuarina and Allocasuarina species (She-Oaks) and within that feeding they also have preferred feed trees which make their survival even trickier with diminishing habitat. GBC are listed as a threatened species in QLD and NSW and are listed as Vulnerable.

We desperately need to get hollows back out there to create a suitable nesting site.

Find out more at <https://glossyblack.org.au/about-glossy/>



# Bushland Conservation Management

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Australian Wood Duck \$135 Inc GST



The Australian Wood Duck are monogamous and pair for life. They usually lay-up to 12 eggs in a tree hollow and when ready the ducklings jump all the way down to the ground to join Mum and Dad. Duck boxes make a great gift for any nature lover!

# Bushland Conservation Management

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## **Bibliography:**

References and information have been gained from Wildcare Australia [www.wildcare.org.au](http://www.wildcare.org.au), [www.birdsinbackyards.net](http://www.birdsinbackyards.net), [www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals), The Wildlife of greater Brisbane book by the Queensland Museum, Possums by Anne Kerle and Gliders of Australia by David Lindenmayer. Websites and Hollow Log Homes nest box book by Alan and Stacy Franks and The Nest Box Book by Gould group.

Kim Morris has been an active wildlife carer through Wildcare Australia for over 15 years and has gained experience and knowledge from personal observation, conservation work, nest box building, installation and monitoring.