

BURRUMBUCK SQUIRREL GLIDERS

Community Planning for Glider Friendly Farms

THE BURRUMBUCK SQUIRREL GLIDER STORY

Squirrel Gliders are an icon species in the Burrumbuttock area and the community has undertaken revegetation work to provide habitat for gliders for over 20 years. Residents are keen to ensure this threatened species survives well into the future by a doubling of the existing population

The Squirrel Glider LAMP project enables Burrumbuttock landholders to work towards this goal by managing, expanding and improving glider habitat with the support of Wirraminna, West Hume Landcare, Greater Hume Shire, the Office of Environment and Heritage and Murray Local Land Services.

WHAT IS A LAMP?

A Local Area Management Plan (LAMP) is a map-based plan that identifies on-ground activities needed in an area to ensure the long term viability of a threatened species.

Activities are voluntary and only occur if landholders are willing to participate in creating and maintaining a glider friendly property.



A nest box used by Squirrel Gliders (Photo: Murray)



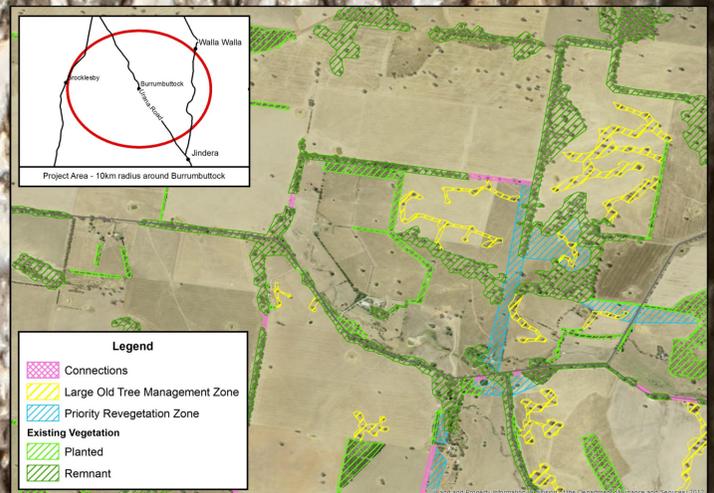
A revegetation corridor completed by landholders (Photo: Simon Dallinger)



Squirrel gliders (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) are Vulnerable in NSW (photo: Peter Merritt)

SQUIRREL GLIDERS

- Squirrel Gliders are a nocturnal gliding possum. They can typically glide 30-50 metres but can glide up to 70m from tall trees. Gliders avoid spending time on the ground where they are vulnerable to predators such as foxes and cats.
- Large gaps between patches of native vegetation can prevent Gliders from moving about the landscape, interrupting their breeding and feeding activities.
- Squirrel Gliders rely on tree hollows for shelter and breeding and will use many den sites in their territory. Suitable hollows only occur in trees over 100-150 years old. Access to a large number of old trees is critical for their survival.



Example of a LAMP map showing suggested on-ground activities to improve Glider habitat.

LAMP ON-GROUND WORKS

- Fencing and revegetation to increase habitat and connections across the landscape.
- Replacing barbed wire with plain wire in high risk areas where gliders can easily get tangled and die.
- Installing nest boxes in habitat where trees are less than 150 years old and lack suitable hollows.
- Planting individual trees with stock-proof tree guards to create "stepping stones" between large old trees and habitat patches that are too far apart for gliders to safely move between.

LAMP MAP

- Connections: areas where vegetation corridors should be planted to provide a link between patches of vegetation, allowing Gliders to travel between these areas and increasing the amount of available habitat.
- Large Old Tree Management Zone: areas where extra scattered trees should be planted to reduce gaps between existing large old hollow-bearing trees and habitat patches.
- Priority Revegetation Zone: areas that are a focus for revegetation activities to increase the size of habitat patches and strengthen corridors.
- Existing Vegetation: activities that improve Glider habitat are encouraged in these areas (e.g., planting shrubs, installing nest boxes).

For more information on the Burrumbuttock Squirrel Glider LAMP project or about Squirrel Gliders in general please contact:

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Or visit: www.wirraminna.org.au/petaurus/squirrel-glider-lamp/

