

## **Nest Box siting & cleaning**

Depending on the species the box is intended for. Boxes for tits, sparrows or starlings should be fixed two to four metres up a tree or a wall.

Unless there are trees or buildings which shade the box during the day, face the box between north and east, avoiding strong sunlight, winds and rain pelting into the nest box hole.

Make sure that the birds have a clear flight path to the nest without any clutter directly in front of the entrance. If possible, tilt the box forward slightly so that any driving rain will hit the roof and bounce clear.

House sparrows and starlings will readily use nest boxes placed high up under the eaves. Since these birds nest in loose colonies, two or three can be sited spaced out on the same side of the house. Keep these away from areas where house martins normally nest.

Bird boxes are best put up during the autumn. Many birds will enter nestboxes during the autumn and winter, looking for a suitable place to roost (stay over night) or perhaps to feed

Open-fronted boxes for robins and wrens need to be low down, below 2m and well hidden in vegetation. Bird boxes for spotted flycatchers need to be 2-4m high, sheltered by vegetation but with a clear outlook. Woodpecker boxes need to be 3-5m high on a tree trunk with a clear flight path and away from disturbance.

Fixing your nestbox with nails may damage the tree. It is better to attach it either with a nylon bolt or with wire around the trunk or branch. Use a piece of hose or section of car tyre around the wire to prevent damage to the tree. Remember that trees grow in girth as well as height so check the fixing every two or three years. Gardenature nestboxes have a drilled hole on both sides of the rear of the roof to thread a wire through for this purpose.

Two boxes close together may be occupied by the same species if they are at the edge of adjoining territories and there is plenty of natural food. While this readily happens in the countryside, it is rare in gardens where you normally only expect one nesting pair of any one species. The exceptions to this are house and tree sparrows and house martins, which are colonial nesters. By putting up different boxes, several species can be attracted.

Nestboxes are best put up during the autumn. Many birds will enter nestboxes during the autumn and winter, looking for a suitable place to roost or perhaps to feed. They often use the same boxes for nesting the following spring. Tits will not seriously investigate nesting sites until February or March.

## **Cleaning nestboxes**

The nests of most birds harbour fleas and other parasites, which remain to infest young birds that hatch the following year. We recommend that old nests be removed in the autumn, from August onwards once the birds have stopped using the box.

Use boiling water to kill any remaining parasites, and let the box dry out thoroughly before replacing the front or lid. Insecticides and flea powders must not be used.

Source: RSPB

**gardenature.co.uk**

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