

NSW BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION TRUST

Land Libraries

Check-in with Nature, Check out the Data

Survey Guidebook - Brogo and Surrounds



Check-in with Nature, Check out the Data

Congratulations on starting your Land Libraries journey!

We hope you have enjoyed the Library Launch workshop with our team and are ready to start collecting biodiversity data on your property.

The knowledge we collect about the species within your agreement will provide you with information to support your management decisions and identify the amazing biodiversity you have in your backyard.

We have created this Survey Guidebook which includes a seasonal calendar full of locally significant species to look out for as you survey the biodiversity on your property.



We have also developed tutorial videos specific to the Land Libraries project, as well as other survey techniques that will get you thinking about how to best sample the biodiversity found on your Agreement.

These videos can be found in the Land Libraries hub on NatureMapr, where you can also read and join-in on discussions, check out significant sightings from other Land Librarians and see where you sit on the top contributor list.

In this Guidebook you will find:

- Locally significant species to your area
- Habitat information
- Seasonal Calendar with peak detection months for each species
- Suggested Land Libraries survey methods for each species
- Remote Camera Setup Guide
- Song Meter Setup Guide
- A link to the NatureMapr Landholder Hub



BROWN ANTECHINUS



SPOTTED-TAILED QUOLL



SQUIRREL GLIDER



The species below are locally significant to the Far South Coast area. Use this seasonal calendar to help plan biodiversity surveys on your property.



©greghadley1

Australasian Bittern

Habitat
Mainly freshwater environments with reedbeds and other wet areas.

Survey Method



©Jono Dashper

Eastern Bristlebird

Habitat
Low, dense, ground or understorey vegetation in coastal heath and shrubland.

Survey Method



©Suresh Kumar S

White-bellied Sea Eagle

Habitat
Coastal habitats and around terrestrial wetlands.

Survey Method

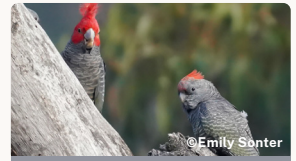


©rivendel

Square-tailed Kite

Habitat
Coastal and subcoastal open forests and woodlands, and inland riparian woodland.

Survey Method



©Emily Sonter

Gang-gang Cockatoo

Habitat
Tall mountain forests and woodlands, with dense shrubby understoreys.

Survey Method



©Marguerite B

South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo

Habitat
Coastal, inland woodlands, drier forest, Casuarina (she-oak) dominated watercourses.

Survey Method



©Nicole Brooker

Little Lorikeet

Habitat
Dry, open sclerophyll forests and woodlands, usually found in tall flowering eucalypts.

Survey Method



©Nicole Brooker

Swift Parrot

Habitat
Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands of NSW during non-breeding periods.

Survey Method



©Philip Dubbin

Varied Sitella

Habitat
Eucalypt woodlands and forest, preferring rough-barked trees.

Survey Method



©Bruce Wedderburn

Olive Whistler

Habitat
Dense vegetation of forests, rainforests, alpine forests, coastal scrubs and heathlands.

Survey Method



©benjaminwell

Pink Robin

Habitat
Dense gullies of damp forests and rainforests in the breeding season (Sep - Mar). Open and drier habitats in winter.

Survey Method



©Adam Jackson

Pilotbird

Habitat
Wet sclerophyll forests in moist gullies with dense undergrowth.

Survey Method



©gp83

Dusky Woodswallow

Habitat
Woodlands and dry open sclerophyll forests.

Survey Method



©Jasmine Karu

Scarlet Robin

Habitat
Open forests and woodlands.

Survey Method



©John Bromilow

Flame Robin

Habitat
Open forests and woodlands.

Survey Method



©Deborah Metters

Diamond Firetail

Habitat
Open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees.

Survey Method



©Jens Sommer-Knudsen

Powerful Owl

Habitat
Open forests and woodlands, sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys.

Survey Method

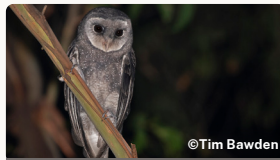


©Indra Bone

Masked Owl

Habitat
Forests, woodlands, timbered waterways and fringing open country.

Survey Method



©Tim Bawden

Sooty Owl

Habitat
Subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, and moist eucalypt forest.

Survey Method



SURVEY METHOD KEY

	Spotlighting		Take photos on phone (NatureMapr app) or camera (NatureMapr website)		Remote Camera
	Birdwatching		Record calls with NatureMapr app		Calls captured and analysed on Song Meter

The species below are locally significant to the Far South Coast area. Use this seasonal calendar to help plan biodiversity surveys on your property.



©Australian Museum

Giant Burrowing Frog

Habitat
During peak detection, can be found in soaks or pools in streams.

Survey Method

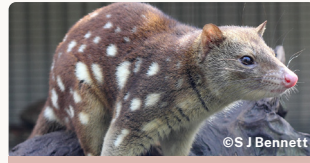


©Maurice

Green and Golden Bell Frog

Habitat
Emergent vegetation in or at the edges of semi to permanent water.

Survey Method



©S J Bennett

Spotted-tailed Quoll

Habitat
Various environments, including forests, woodlands, coastal heathlands and rainforests.

Survey Method



©rodgerp

Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)

Habitat
Heathland, shrubland, sedgeland, heathy open forest and woodland.

Survey Method



©Leo Berzins / DPE

Long-nosed Potoroo

Habitat
Dense understorey with grass-trees, sedges, ferns, heath or low shrubs of tea trees.

Survey Method



©Catching The Eye

Eastern Pygmy Possum

Habitat
Heathland, Banksia scrub and eucalypt forests.

Survey Method



©James Bennett

Yellow-bellied Glider

Habitat
Woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests.

Survey Method



©Third Silence Nature Photography

Southern Greater Glider

Habitat
Eucalypt forests and woodlands with numerous appropriately sized hollows.

Survey Method



Koala

Habitat
Coastal eucalypt forests to low inland woodlands.

Survey Method



©John Luty

Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat

Habitat
Forages in most habitats within its range, including non-treed areas. Roosts in hollows.

Survey Method



©Michael Penny

Greater Broad-nosed Bat

Habitat
Forages across treed habitats. Roosts in hollows but may use buildings.

Survey Method



©Michael Penny

Eastern False Pipistrelle

Habitat
Prefers moist habitats with tall trees. Roosts in hollows but also loose bark or buildings.

Survey Method



©Ged Tranter

Southern Myotis

Habitat
Forages over streams and pools. Roosts in caves, shafts, hollows, buildings near water.

Survey Method



©G B Baker / Australian Museum

Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat

Habitat
Forages in forests and woodlands. Roosts in hollows, buildings or under bark.

Survey Method



©Gynther, I., DEHP,1999

Golden-tipped Bat

Habitat
Forages in rainforest and adjacent forests. Roosts in abandoned hanging bird nests.

Survey Method



©Phil Benstead

Large Bent-winged Bat

Habitat
Forages in forested areas. Roosts primarily in caves; also mines, tunnels and buildings.

Survey Method



SURVEY METHOD KEY

	Spotlighting		Take photos on phone (NatureMapr app) or camera (NatureMapr website)		Remote Camera
	Birdwatching		Record calls with NatureMapr app		Calls captured and analysed on Song Meter

The species below are locally significant to the Far South Coast area. Use this seasonal calendar to help plan biodiversity surveys on your property.



©Lachlan Copeland

Large-leaved Monotaxis

Monotaxis macrophylla

Category
Ridges and Rocky Areas/Dry Sclerophyll

Habitat
Rare; isolated on rocky ridges and hillsides.



©pgentles

Matted Bush-pea

Pultenaea pedunculata

Category
Ridges and Rocky Areas/Dry Sclerophyll

Habitat
Grows in dry sclerophyll forest; grassy woodland; coastal heath, scrub and cliffs/headlands. Can be found along ephemeral wetlands and disturbed habitats.



©David

Bega Wattle

Acacia georgensis

Category
Ridges and Rocky Areas/Dry Sclerophyll

Habitat
Grows in heath on margins of sclerophyll forest on exposed rocky outcrops.



©Guy Taseski

Warty Ziera

Zieria tuberculata

Category
Ridges and Rocky Areas/Dry Sclerophyll

Habitat
Grows in heath on margins of sclerophyll forest on exposed rocky outcrops.



©Max Campbell

Jillaga Ash

Eucalyptus stenostoma

Category
Woodland and Wet Sclerophyll

Habitat
Sporadic but locally abundant, in dry woodland on shallow somewhat infertile soils on steep slopes; Turross and Deua R. catchments only.



©Sharon Pearson

Chef's Cap Correa

Correa baeuerlenii

Category
Woodland and Wet Sclerophyll

Habitat
Grows in sclerophyll forest, from the Clyde R. district to Bega.



©Sharon Pearson

Bodalla Pomaderris

Pomaderris bodalla

Category
Woodland and Wet Sclerophyll

Habitat
In moist open forest, along sheltered gullies or along stream banks; confined to the Nerrigundah and Brogo areas.



©Timothy Duncan

Austral Toadflax

Thesium australe

Category
Damp Areas

Habitat
Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites; widespread but rare and possibly endangered.



©Coastalweedproject

Square Raspwort

Haloragis exalata subsp. exalata

Category
Damp Areas

Habitat
Grows in damp places near watercourses; rare.



©GCP

Tall Knotweed

Persicaria elatior

Category
Damp Areas

Habitat
In damp places, usually on the margin of standing water.



©Bernadette Lingham

Narrow-leafed Wilsonia

Wilsonia backhousei

Category
Coastal

Habitat
Grows in coastal saltmarshes



©davidsando













Australian Saltgrass

Distichlis distichophylla

Category
Coastal

Habitat
Grows in saline soils; south from Lake Cargelligo area.

















Category	Species	December	January	February	Method	
Frogs	Giant Burrowing Frog	Peak Detection: Calling			  	
	Green and Golden Frog	Detectable		Peak Detection: Calling		
Birds	Australasian Bittern	Peak Detection		Detectable	  	
	Eastern Bristlebird	Detectable				
	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Detectable: Nesting	Detectable			
	Square-tailed Kite	Detectable: Nesting	Detectable			
	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Detectable: Nesting		Detectable		
	South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo	Detectable				
	Little Lorikeet	Detectable: Nesting		Detectable		
	Swift Parrot	Not Detectable				
	Varied Sitella	Detectable				
	Olive Whistler	Detectable				
	Pink Robin	Detectable				
	Pilotbird	Detectable				
	Dusky Woodswallow	Detectable				
	Scarlet Robin	Detectable				
	Flame Robin	Detectable				
	Diamond Firetail	Detectable				
	Powerful Owl	Detectable				  
	Masked Owl	Detectable				
Sooty Owl	Detectable					
Mammals	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Detectable				
	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Detectable				
	Long-nosed Potoroo	Detectable				
	Eastern Pygmy Possum	Detectable				
	Yellow-bellied Glider	Detectable				   
	Southern Greater Glider	Detectable				
	Koala	Peak Detection: Calling	Harder to Detect			  
Microbats	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	Peak Detection				
	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Peak Detection				
	Eastern False Pipistrelle	Peak Detection				
	Southern Myotis	Peak Detection				
	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Peak Detection				
	Golden-tipped Bat	Peak Detection				
	Large Bent-winged Bat	Peak Detection				

Did You Know?



Male Green and Golden Bell Frogs call from the water and sound like a motorbike! Use the audio recording feature of NatureMapr or FrogID to capture frog calls and add them to your species list!

Category	Species	March	April	May	Method	
Frogs	Giant Burrowing Frog	Detectable	Harder to Detect	Not Detectable	  	
	Green and Golden Frog	Detectable				
Birds	Australasian Bittern	Detectable			  	
	Eastern Bristlebird	Detectable		Harder to Detect		
	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Detectable				
	Square-tailed Kite	Detectable				
	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Detectable				
	South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo	Peak Detection: Nesting				
	Little Lorikeet	Detectable				
	Swift Parrot	Not Detectable	Peak Detection			
	Varied Sitella	Detectable				
	Olive Whistler	Detectable				
	Pink Robin	Detectable	Harder to Detect			
	Pilotbird	Detectable				
	Dusky Woodswallow	Detectable				
	Scarlet Robin	Detectable				
	Flame Robin	Detectable				
	Diamond Firetail	Detectable				
	Powerful Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting				  
	Masked Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting				
Sooty Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting					
Mammals	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Detectable		Peak Detection		
	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Peak Detection				
	Long-nosed Potoroo	Detectable				
	Eastern Pygmy Possum	Detectable	Harder to Detect			
	Yellow-bellied Glider	Peak Detection				   
	Southern Greater Glider	Detectable				 
	Koala	Harder to Detect				  
Microbats	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Eastern False Pipistrelle	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Southern Myotis	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Golden-tipped Bat	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		
	Large Bent-winged Bat	Peak Detection	Detectable	Harder to Detect		

Did You Know?








Woodland birds like the Dusky Woodswallow are on the decline due to habitat loss and degradation. Birds are best surveyed in Land Libraries through taking images or recording calls through the NatureMapr app, or uploading them to the website.

Category	Species	June	July	August	Method	
Frogs	Giant Burrowing Frog	Not Detectable	Harder to Detect		  	
	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Harder to Detect		Detectable		
Birds	Australasian Bittern	Harder to Detect			  	
	Eastern Bristlebird	Harder to Detect		Detectable		
	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Detectable	Detectable: Nesting			
	Square-tailed Kite	Detectable		Detectable: Nesting		
	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Detectable				
	South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo	Detectable		Harder to Detect		
	Little Lorikeet	Detectable		Detectable: Nesting		
	Swift Parrot	Peak Detection				
	Varied Sitella	Detectable				
	Olive Whistler	Detectable				
	Pink Robin	Harder to Detect				
	Pilotbird	Detectable				
	Dusky Woodswallow	Detectable				
	Scarlet Robin	Detectable				
	Flame Robin	Detectable				
	Diamond Firetail	Detectable				
	Powerful Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting				  
	Masked Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting				
Sooty Owl	Peak Detection: Nesting					
Mammals	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Peak Detection				
	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Detectable	Harder to Detect			
	Long-nosed Potoroo	Detectable				
	Eastern Pygmy Possum	Harder to Detect			   	
	Yellow-bellied Glider	Detectable				
	Southern Greater Glider	Detectable				
	Koala	Harder to Detect		Detectable		
Microbats	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	Harder to Detect				
	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Harder to Detect				
	Eastern False Pipistrelle	Harder to Detect				
	Southern Myotis	Harder to Detect				
	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Harder to Detect				
	Golden-tipped Bat	Harder to Detect				
	Large Bent-winged Bat	Harder to Detect				

Did You Know?



Spotted-tailed Quolls are mainland Australia's largest carnivore, but are rather elusive. They are best detected using remote cameras, and enticed into frame with some tasty tuna or sardines!

Category	Species	September	October	November	Method
Frogs	Giant Burrowing Frog	Detectable			  
	Green and Golden Frog	Detectable			
Birds	Australasian Bittern	Peak Detection			  
	Eastern Bristlebird	Detectable			
	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Detectable: Nesting			
	Square-tailed Kite	Detectable: Nesting			
	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Detectable	Detectable: Nesting		
	South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo	Detectable			
	Little Lorikeet	Detectable: Nesting			
	Swift Parrot	Not Detectable			
	Varied Sitella	Detectable			
	Olive Whistler	Detectable			
	Pink Robin	Detectable			
	Pilotbird	Detectable			
	Dusky Woodswallow	Detectable			
	Scarlet Robin	Detectable			
	Flame Robin	Detectable			
	Diamond Firetail	Detectable			
	Powerful Owl	Detectable			  
Masked Owl	Peak Detection	Detectable			
Sooty Owl	Peak Detection	Detectable			
Mammals	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Detectable			
	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Detectable			
	Long-nosed Potoroo	Detectable			
	Eastern Pygmy Possum	Detectable			   
	Yellow-bellied Glider	Peak Detection			
	Southern Greater Glider	Detectable			
	Koala	Peak Detection: Calling			
Microbats	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Eastern False Pipistrelle	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Southern Myotis	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Golden-tipped Bat	Detectable	Peak Detection		
	Large Bent-winged Bat	Detectable	Peak Detection		

Did You Know?



Southern Myotis are microbats who hunt for fish and large insects over water. Detecting microbats relies upon recording and analysing their ultrasonic calls, using equipment like the Song Meter Mini Bat. The BCT will analyse the data and add them to your species list on the Landholder Hub.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Large-leaf Monotaxis	<i>Monotaxis macrophylla</i>	Detectable			Not Detectable				Detectable					
Matted Bush Pea	<i>Pultenea pedunculata</i>	Not Detectable								Detectable		ND		
Bega Wattle	<i>Acacia georgensis</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Warty Zieria	<i>Zieria tuberculata</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Jillaga Ash	<i>Eucalyptus stenostoma</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Chef's Cap Correa	<i>Correa baeuerlenii</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Bodalla Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris bodalla</i>	Not Detectable								Detectable		ND		
Austral Toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Detectable			Not Detectable								D	
Square Raspwort	<i>Haloragis exalata subsp. exalata</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Tall Knotweed	<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Detectable					Not Detectable							D
Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Not Detectable							Detectable					
Australia Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Detectable			Not Detectable							Detectable		

Did You Know?



You can also record many other examples of biodiversity through NatureMapr and add them to your species list, including invertebrates like this Blue-banded Bee, fungi, moss, and lichen. The more the merrier, so get snapping!



Song Meter Setup Guide

Site Selection

Find an area with flyways

Look for locations along existing tracks or areas where microbats are known to fly.

Look at the landscape

Focus on older vegetation or areas with large trees that have hollows, as these are suitable for targeting forest owls and koalas.

Avoid obstructions

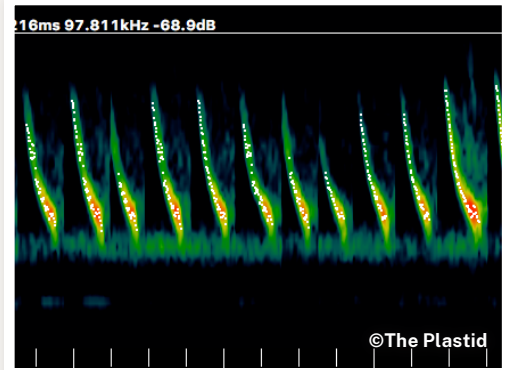
Keep the Song Meter free of any foliage/branches that may obstruct sound.

Minimise traffic

Set away from busy roads and highways as low frequency truck/traffic noise can drown out calls (however property tracks that are used occasionally are good spots for microbats).

Select your target species

There are only a select number of species that will register on the Song Meter. Spend some time thinking about the target species, referring to the species profiles.



SOUTHERN MYOTIS CALL

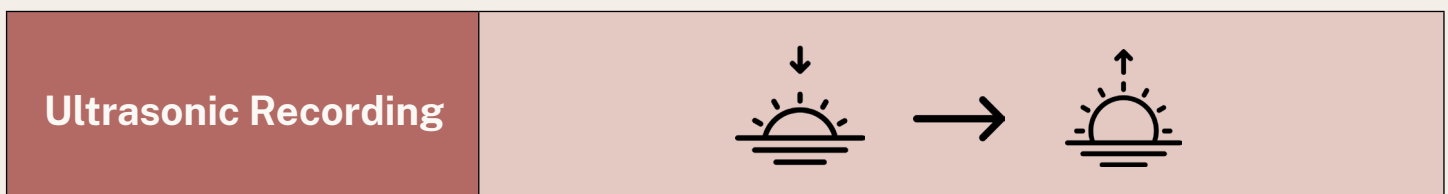


Recording Schedule

The tables below show the pre-programmed recording schedule that we will be using for Land Libraries, you'll notice that the device will switch from acoustic recording to ultrasonic recording after two weeks.

The recording schedule for both the acoustic and ultrasonic microphones are programmed to start recording during dawn and dusk. This is to capture as many species as possible as activity is high during these periods.

October- Acoustic		November- Ultrasonic	
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
13th - 19th	20th - 26th	27th Oct - 2nd Nov	3rd - 9th



Land Libraries Hub:
<https://land-libraries.naturemapr.org/>

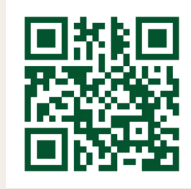
Device Pairing and Installation

Install the app

- If you don't have the Song Meter Configurator app, download it for free from the Apple or Google Play store on your mobile device.



Apple Store



Android Store

Prepare the device

- Insert 8 batteries into the unit. Turn on the unit using the power switch. The middle 'Recording and SD card' lights may flash green.

Pair the device

- Press and hold the PAIR button until the leftmost 'Bluetooth' light flashes green, indicating the unit is ready to pair.
- Open the Song Meter Configurator app on your phone.
- Check if the app detects any recorders showing 'LL' and a reference number.
- Tap the PAIR button on the app to pair your phone with the unit. The text should turn green, and the Bluetooth light should stay on.
- A pop-up message will appear asking if you want to set the recorder's time zone to your mobile device's time zone. Select YES.
- Do not change the name of the device. The name of the unit has been preset for you and should be prefixed with 'LL' for Land Libraries, and a reference number.

Mount the unit

- Close the unit and attach securely to a tree with the provided strap at about shoulder height (1.5 -2m is a good standard height).
- When closing the device ensure nothing is obstructing the rubber seal on the inside of the device.

Enjoy and share!

- Once collected, keep the SD card in the device as the BCT will analyse the data for you. You may copy the files if desired, but please do not delete from the card!



EASTERN COASTAL FREETAIL BAT



SOUTHERN MYOTIS



SOOTY OWL

Tips and Tricks

- Access tutorial videos through the app's info and tutorial buttons for additional help.
- Remember, the unit is called the Song Meter Mini Bat 2.
- Refer to the app's tips for setting up your Song Meter Mini Bat for optimal results.





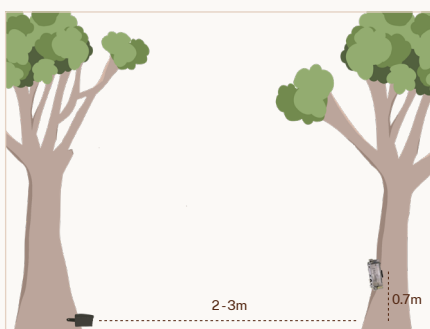
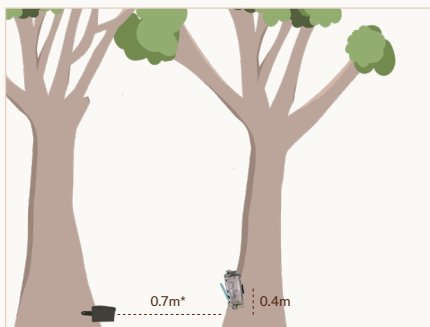
Remote Camera Setup Guide

Here's a step-by-step guide for setting up and using the remote camera provided by the Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) for your citizen science journey.

Remember you can view the how-to-guides, upload your results and share your discoveries on the Land Libraries Hub by **scanning the QR Code** on the back.

Configuration	Terrestrial Small (external lens)*	Terrestrial Small to Medium	Terrestrial Medium to Large	Arboreal (external lens)*	Arboreal Mammal
Target Species	Small mammals (e.g. Planigale, Antechinus, Bush Rat)	Small to medium mammals (e.g. Bandicoots, Potoroos)	Medium to Large mammals (e.g. Wombat, Kangaroo, Wallabies, Dingo, Quoll)	Small mammals (e.g. Feathertail Glider, Eastern Pygmy Possum)	Medium mammals (e.g. Gliders and Possums, Koala)
Lure	Oats, peanut butter and honey. Meat lure (e.g. tuna)			Oats, peanut butter and honey.	
Height	0.4m	0.4m	0.7m	2m	2m
Camera to Lure Distance	0.7m*	1.5-2m	2-3m	0.7m*	1.5-2.5m

*Distance would depend on the magnification of the lens (not provided). Focal distance guide: 1x mag = 70-90cm, 1.5x mag = 30-50cm



Site Selection and Preparation

Guide distance and angle

- Use the table and images to support installation.
- Use the provided strings to guide the distance and angle for lures in all setups.

Select a level area

- Choose sites where the ground is relatively level. On slopes, follow across the slope as much as possible.

Trim vegetation

- Clear all vegetation between the camera and the lure/ focal point to minimise blank images and enhance animal identification. Watch out for low-hanging branches.

Avoid blocking access

- Do not pile trimmed vegetation near the camera's field of view, as this can impede small animal access.

Deploy cameras within range

- Place both cameras within 400 meters of each other if possible.

Same but different approach

- We recommend moving the cameras to a new habitat every few weeks (e.g., forests, grasslands).

Target areas of activity, or entice them in

- Position them at 45 degrees across animal paths or fallen trees.
- For arboreal cameras, target trees with canopy connectivity and signs of glider activity (e.g., hollows, scratches, sap).
- For arboreal setups, increase honey to attract gliders. You can also add honey on the outside of the lure and on the trunk of the tree as a further incentive
- A nailed-down tuna can is attractive for meat eaters too!

Check batteries and SD card

- Ensure batteries are fully charged and the SD card is empty. Both should last for 3 months; however, periodic checks and recharges are recommended.



An external lens can be a great way to identify small critters. This simple but effective setup used reading glasses and blue tak!

Camera Setup

Attach the camera

- Secure the camera to a tree greater than 20cm in diameter using the camera strap, at the recommended height. Avoid dead trees.
- If no suitable trees are available, use a metal star picket or stake.

Position the camera

- Place cameras facing south (southeast to southwest) to avoid sun glare and shadows.

Install the lure

- For ground-dwelling mammals, use the lure tubes to house the bait and attach them to the ground with provided pegs, or screw into the base of a tree or fallen log.
- For arboreal setups, mount the lure on trees greater than 100 cm in diameter.
- While lures increase the likelihood of detection, they are not essential.

Align and angle the camera

- Align the camera with the lure or intended focus area (such as an animal trail or fallen log).
- Precision is important if using an external lens, so string has been provided to help align the camera lens with the lure as per the image. Stretch out the string and keep it parallel with the line on the side of the camera, and use a measuring tape if necessary to get the distance right.
- For standard setups (no external lens), the 'WALKTEST' function on the camera will suffice with aligning the camera and lure (see below)
- Use plastic wedges, rocks or sticks to angle the camera if necessary (this is likely required for terrestrial setups)

Switch on, test and arm the camera

- The camera settings are preconfigured.
- Open the case, switch the camera on and press 'OK' to arm the camera (if no WALKTEST is needed). Close the door. The red light will flash for 10 seconds and stop when the camera is armed.
- To test the alignment first, press the '>' to find 'WALKTEST' and press 'OK'. Close the door and walk in front of the camera where you expect to capture images. A red flashing light tells you the camera can see you!
- After WALKTEST, the camera will automatically arm after 2 minutes of no motion. The red light will flash for 10 seconds and stop when the camera is armed.

Enjoy and share!

- Once collected, keep the SD card in the device as the BCT will analyse the data for you. You may copy the files if desired, but please do not delete from the card!



Scan the QR code to start your Land Library today!

By following these steps, you'll effectively set up and utilise your remote cameras to monitor wildlife and contribute to citizen science efforts.

