

What can I do?

Electric wires

- Use a two-wire electric fence, with wires at 15 and 30 cm above the ground.
- Wires should be placed about 30 cm out from the wall of the house.

Noise and light

- Try setting up a light and a radio under the house when you go to bed.

Understanding Sarcoptic Mange

- Regular and prolonged scratching may indicate a wombat with Sarcoptic Mange.
- Stumps, bearers and joists beneath your floor are perfect structures for wombats to rub against – at times rather noisily.
- If you come across a wombat during the day with hair loss or scabs and open wounds it may have mange.
- Mange can spread between wombats and to other animals, such as dogs.
- Mange can be treated.
- Report a wombat with suspected mange to the Mange Management Group at:
<https://mangemanagement.org.au/>

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Wildlife artwork by Nadia Rose (Gunditjmarra) of Namaro Creative

Need more help or not what you were looking for? call 136 186



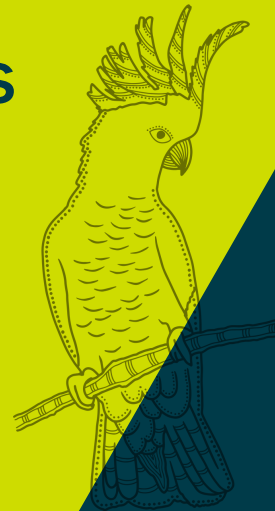
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Living with Wildlife

Wombats Under Buildings



Wombats are one of Australia's most recognisable animals. The Common Wombat is the only species of wombat that occurs in Victoria.

Why do wombats dig under buildings?

Wombats dig under houses and sheds for warmth and shelter as weather gets colder and wetter.

Sometimes their existing burrow gets flooded, causing them to look for another.

Wombats may sit or rest under a building for a few weeks until conditions improve at their preferred burrow.

Wombats are protected in Victoria under the Wildlife Act 1975. It is illegal to kill, take, control or harm wildlife, including wombats, without permission



Scan the QR code or go to [wildlife management and control authorisations website](#) for more information.

SCAN ME



Did you know?

You can tell if a wombat is under a building or in a den by spreading sand at the entrance and checking for tracks the next day.

If there are no tracks for two nights in a row, then the wombat has likely moved on.



What can I do?

Act early so the wombat doesn't settle in

- Wombats are very clean animals and do not enjoy a dirty home.
- Blood-and-bone fertiliser, dog poo or chicken poo placed in and around the burrow can be an effective deterrent.

Exclude the wombat from the area

- Wombats use a number of burrows depending on the time of year and water/food supplies.
- A wombat excluded from under a building usually has a place to go.
- Close access using strong wooden boards
- Reinforce the boards with weld mesh or rabbit wire.
- Lay mesh along the ground and pin it down securely, this will prevent digging.
- Lay mesh around the house, either into the ground at least 60cm – 90cm, or down and then out as a "skirt" by the same amount.

Ensure a One-way system

- Any exclusion barrier needs to include a one-way exit flap.
- Cut a hole out from the mesh that is perpendicular to the house and then attaching a bigger piece of wire, hinged to the barrier
- The wombat will be able to get out but not back in.
- Hinges can be made from wire, wire staples or electrical cable

