PLYWOOD PROJECT PLANS



Nesting Box



Work Center

You Can Make It Yourself!



Bluebird Nesting Box

The nesting box pictured here has been designed specifically for bluebirds and allows for easy access for observation and cleaning. These bluebird box plans and specs were created in conjunction with the North American Bluebird Society and are printed with their permission.

MATERIALS LIST

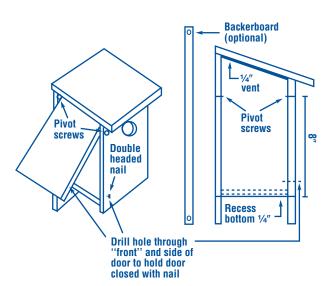
- 23/32" Georgia-Pacific B-C plywood panel 24" x 24" precut
- 1¾" galvanized nails or screws—approx. 20
- 13/4" galvanized screw or nail for pivot point-2
- Double-headed nail for holding door closed-1

BOX CONSTRUCTION BASICS

- · Never put a perch on a bluebird box.
- Drain holes should be provided in the floor to allow drainage should water get in the nest.
- Small ventilation holes should be drilled in each side to provide a cross draft. Dropping the side panel down by ¼" from the roof (see illustration) will also allow sufficient ventilation.
- Roughen up the inside front wall below the entrance hole so the young birds can "get a grip" when they try to exit the box.

PAINTING This nesting box should be painted with opaque stain or primer and acrylic latex paint. Use light colors only to prevent overheating. Paint only the outside of the box. Do not use treated wood, paints that contain lead, or wood preservatives.

LOCATION Bluebird boxes should be placed in open areas that contain short grass with a few scattered trees and shrubs. Golf courses, cemeteries, pastures and open meadows provide ideal habitats for bluebirds. House Sparrows can be discouraged from using a bluebird box if it is placed at least ½ mile from areas where sparrows congregate (urban areas and farm yards).





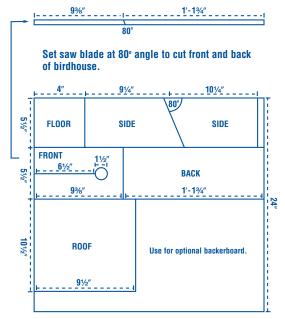
For more information on bluebirds, to obtain The Getting Started with Bluebird fact sheet or to set up a bluebird trail, visit the North American Bluebird Society (NABS) at http://www.nabluebirdsociety.org.

MONITORING TIPS

- Check your bluebird houses once a week during the nesting season.
 After the young are 12 to 14 days old, do not open the box because they may fledge prematurely.
- Remove all House Sparrow nests.
- Become familiar with bluebird nests. They are usually constructed from grass or pine needles. The female lays 4 to 5 blue eggs and incubates them for about 14 days. The young remain in the nest for 18 to 21 days.
- Clean out the nest as soon as the young fledge.
- Keep records of the activity on your bluebird trail.
- Don't be discouraged if your boxes are not used the first year. It may take them a few seasons to find your box.
- In areas where Tree Swallows are abundant, boxes can be paired. By placing 2 boxes 5-25 ft. apart, both species can be accommodated.

MOUNTING By using the small holes shown in the top and bottom extensions of the backboard, the box may be nailed or screwed to the top or side of a wooden post, or it may be bolted or wired to the top or side of a metal post. A smooth metal post such as a galvanized pipe is preferred to a wooden post since it offers better protection against climbing predators. Boxes can be further protected by placing baffles below the box or by covering the pole with carnauba wax. Bluebird nesting boxes should be mounted at a height of from 3' to 5', higher where there is danger of vandalism. They should be set out by late winter. If possible, face away from prevailing wind and towards a single tree or shrub.

MAINTENANCE All boxes should be inspected, cleaned and repaired in the late fall or early winter. Bluebirds begin their nesting cycle in March.



NOTE: A 1½" hole should be used for Eastern and Western Bluebirds and a 19½" hole should be used when the ranges for Eastern or Western Bluebirds overlap with Mountain Bluebirds. For specifications on a bluebird nesting box for Mountain Bluebirds, visit the North American Bluebird Society website.

Work Center

The Georgia-Pacific work center is a welcomed addition to your basement, garage or utility room. It can be modified easily for several decorator looks including a work bench or potting bench. For an additional decorative look, substitute Ply-Bead® beaded board plywood panels for the work center doors. The work center will be a piece of furniture you can enjoy for years to come.

MATERIALS AND CUT LIST

Buy: 3-1/4" x 4' x 8' Georgia-Pacific

B-C grade plywood

Cut: $2-8'' \times 4'$ top shelves

2-24" x 4' inner shelves

2—Sides 22" wide x 311/2" high

1—Back 48" wide x 571/2" high

2—Doors 201/8" x 28" high

1—23/32" x 4' x 4' Georgia-Pacific B-C

grade plywood

48" wide x 281/2" deep worktop Cut:

Buy: $10 - 2 \times 4 \times 8'$ studs

Cut: 10-48" shelf frame fronts and backs

4-5" shelf frame sides

6-21" shelf frame sides

1-12" blocking

1 — 48" worktop stiffener

2-60" rear legs

2-34" front legs

Buy: 2-1 x 2 x 8' boards

Cut: 4-28" tall door frames

4-171/8" wide door frames

Buy: 2—cabinet knobs

Cut: 4 — cabinet hinges, 1½" x 2½"

Buy: Wood glue, 8d and 16d nails, drywall screws,

color stain.

magnetic catch for cabinet doors. Acrylic latex primer and paint or opaque



ASSEMBLY (NOTE: Glue all joints.)

- 1. Build 2 x 4 frames for each top and inner shelf. Nail 1/4" B-C plywood flush to all edges.
- 2. Build 2 x 4 worktop frame. Nail 3/4" plywood flush to rear edge. Leave overhang on front edge.
- 3. At height indicated on drawing, nail front legs to 3 lower shelves, then nail on rear legs. Check for square. Attach 2 upper shelves.
- 4. Screw plywood sides and back in place leaving 21/2" gap from floor.
- 5. Nail blocking to worktop frame centered between front legs.
- 6. Nail worktop stiffener over blocking and on top of front legs. Screw down worktop to stiffener.
- 7. Build cabinet doors by screwing 1/4" B-C plywood over 1 x 2 frames. Screw cabinet knobs through doors at frames. Attach cabinet doors to front legs using hinges.
 - 8. Sand all rough edges. Prime and paint with primer and acrylic latex paint or opaque color stain.

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