

A HOLLOW HOME

More than 300 species of Australian native animals use tree hollows. They form an integral part of woodland ecosystems and are critical to the survival of many native species.



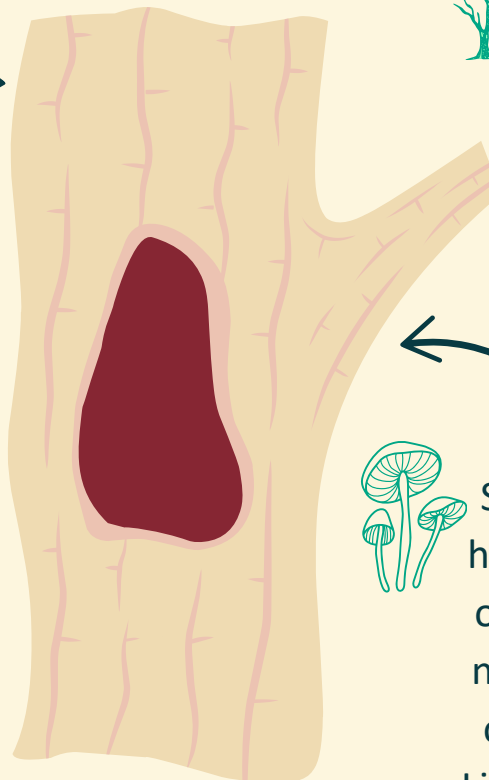
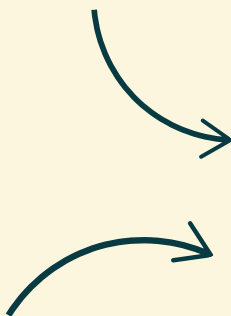
Hollows can take up to 300 years to form for large species such as the Powerful Owl and Greater Glider.



Even dead trees have hollows and provide homes for wildlife. All standing trees, dead or alive are important for wildlife.



Entrance diameter is an important feature for many animals. A hollow entrance that is not too big or too small can help reduce competition, exclude predators and provide a comfortable dry nest to sleep, shelter and raise young



Some tree species develop hollows at a faster rate than others. Hollows are formed naturally through the decay of the heartwood of trees. Lightning, fire, termites and fungus can speed up hollow formation.



Hollow bearing trees are a critical habitat component for several threatened species and are becoming increasingly scarce. It is important to retain hollow bearing trees, as well as mature trees to ensure we have hollows in the future.