Facts about frequency of hollows:

1. Varies by species, age and habitat. The same species may have very different numbers of hollows in different habitats. (Book)
2. Habitat can be increased in urban areas through pruning methods (Treenet workshop) <https://www.treenet.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Habitat-Paper-Final-Pat1.pdf>
3. Eucalyptus species in Aus are estimated to take 120 years for useful hollows for vertebrate fauna to develop (Book), (Owers et al, 2014)
4. Large diameter trees are more likely to have hollows than smaller ones (D > 50 cm)(Owers et al, 2014)
5. Stage of tree senescence can be an indicator of hollow likelihood, with senesced trees normally containing hollows )(Owers et al, 2014)
6. Tree species are associated with specific sized hollows, e.g. A. costata commonly has 2 – 5 cm hollows (Todarello & Chalmers, 2007). A range of species and ages should be supplied to wildlife.
7. The environment of the site was more important than species in Savannahs. E.g. a wet protected location produced larger trees which had more hollows.
8. Species were similar, DBH and senescence were much stronger indicators of tree hollows (Rayner et al, 2013).
9. Management type and DBH were significant while species was not (Eyre et al, 2010)
10. Some species do form more hollows than others (Worthington et al, 2003)
11. The species becomes important when describing the age at which trees develop hollows.
12. Climate controls large tree abundance which controls hollows in general (Hunter, 2015)
13. There may be a great species inventory from Victoria's statewide forest resource inventory (Gibbons et al 2010).