

- There should be abundant sources of nectar and pollen for the insect fauna.
- Major or rapid changes (e.g. in vegetation cover) that might adversely affect any habitat features should be avoided.

According to the last of the objectives in the above list, site management should favour the maintenance of a stable balance between the various types of tree cover and other vegetation. There should, however, be an underlying understanding that stability across a site as a whole is dependent on smaller-scale dynamic processes, especially those of tree growth and decay.

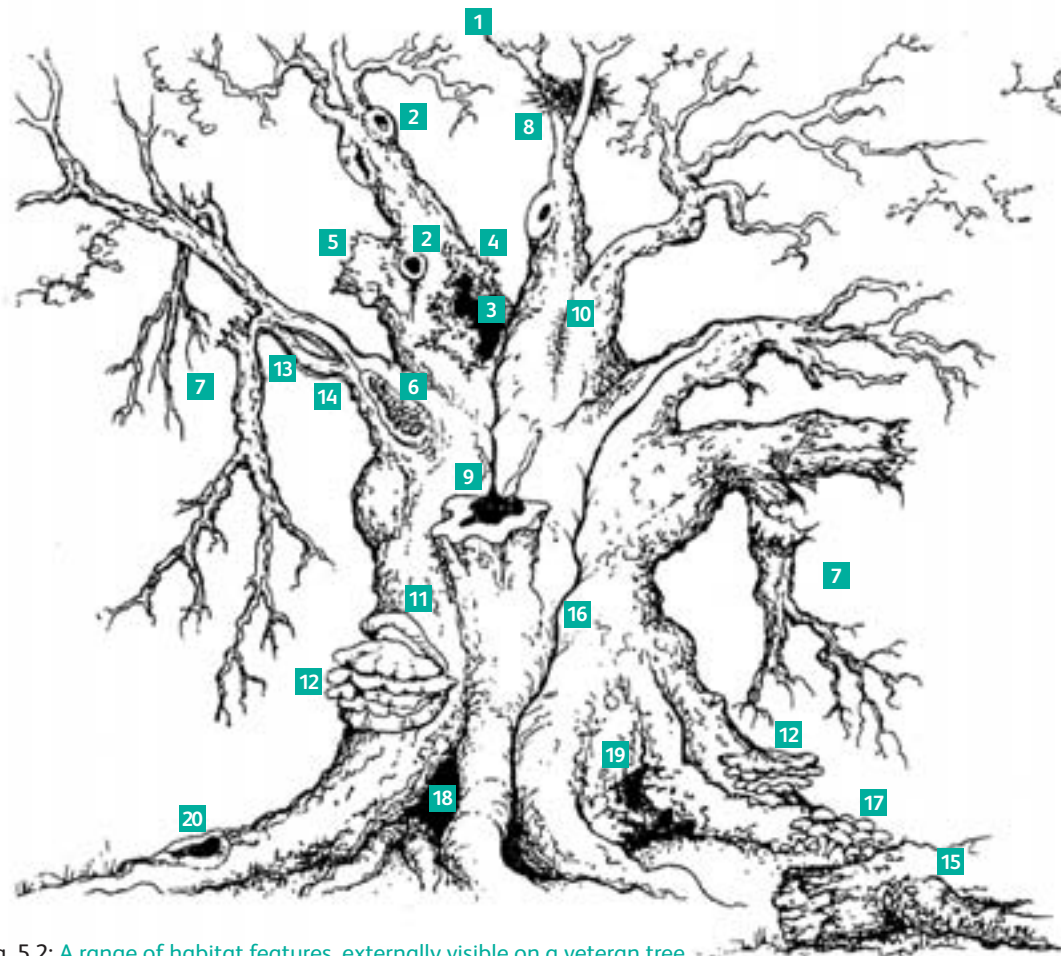


Fig. 5.2: A range of habitat features, externally visible on a veteran tree

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| <p>1 MAJOR DEADWOOD
Sunbaked, aerial deadwood, desiccated wood (longhorn beetles)</p> <p>2 UPPER CROWN LIMB – SMALL CAVITIES
Dry rot holes – birds, bat roost indicated by urine stain (hornets' nests)</p> <p>3 CROWN LIMB – LARGE CAVITY
Brown-rot (stiletto flies, cardinal click beetle, darkling beetles, barn owl roosts)</p> <p>4 FUNGAL GROWTH ON LIMB
Fungi on bark (wood awl flies, false ladybirds)</p> <p>5 SNAG/STUB
Large surface area for egg laying and fungi (cardinal beetle)</p> <p>6 BARK WITH FUNGAL GROWTH
Fungi on bark (cardinal beetles, wood awl flies, false ladybirds)</p> | <p>7 SUSPENDED BROKEN LIMB
Shattered end provides large surface area for egg laying and fungi</p> <p>8 WEAK FORK WITH INCLUDED BARK
Nest (birds, squirrels, rove beetles, micro-moths)</p> <p>9 WATER FILLED ROT HOLE
Water filled rot hole (hoverflies, water beetles)</p> <p>10 FLUX ON BARK
Established sap run (sap beetles, hoverflies and fungus gnats)</p> <p>11 SCAR TISSUE FROM OLD WOUND
Damaged loose bark (bark beetles, false scorpions and spiders)</p> <p>12 BRACKET FUNGI
Heart-rot prepares wood for invertebrates; (fungus gnats, shining fungus beetles)</p> <p>13 DELAMINATION OF WOOD
Fungi/invertebrates (cardinal beetle, sap beetle)</p> | <p>14 SUBSIDING MAJOR LIMB
Fracture can produce shattered stub habitat</p> <p>15 FALLEN LIMB
Fallen timber habitat: leave in partial shade</p> <p>16 LIGHTNING STRIKE
Burnt wood (flat bugs, false weevil, smoke flies)</p> <p>17 FUNGAL COLONISATION OF ROOT
Damaged loose bark: (bark beetles, false scorpions and spiders)</p> <p>18 BASAL CAVITY
Hollowing trunk (cardinal beetles, lesser stag beetle, crane flies)</p> <p>19 ROT HOLE IN TRUNK
Soft-textured white-rot (lesser stag beetle, rhinoceros beetle, combhorn crane flies)</p> <p>20 ROOT DAMAGE FROM BROWSING
Soft-textured white-rot (stag beetle, hoverflies, combhorn crane flies)</p> |
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