



1 MAJOR DEADWOOD

Sunbaked, aerial deadwood, desiccated wood (longhorn beetles)

2 UPPER CROWN LIMB – SMALL CAVITIES

Dry rot holes – birds, bat roost indicated by urine stain (hornets' nests)

3 CROWN LIMB – LARGE CAVITY

Brown-rot (stiletto flies, cardinal click beetle, darkling beetles, barn owl roosts)

4 FUNGAL GROWTH ON LIMB

Fungi on bark (wood awl flies, false ladybirds)

5 SNAG/STUB

Large surface area for egg laying and fungi (cardinal beetle)

6 BARK WITH FUNGAL GROWTH

Fungi on bark (cardinal beetles, wood awl flies, false ladybirds)

7 SUSPENDED BROKEN LIMB

Shattered end provides large surface area for egg laying and fungi

8 WEAK FORK WITH INCLUDED BARK

Nest (birds, squirrels, rove beetles, micro-moths)

9 WATER FILLED ROT HOLE

Water filled rot hole (hoverflies, water beetles)

10 FLUX ON BARK

Established sap run (sap beetles, hoverflies and fungus gnats)

11 SCAR TISSUE FROM OLD WOUND

Damaged loose bark (bark beetles, false scorpions and spiders)

12 BRACKET FUNGI

Heart-rot prepares wood for invertebrates; (fungus gnats, shining fungus beetles)

13 DELAMINATION OF WOOD

Fungi/invertebrates (cardinal beetle, sap beetle)

14 SUBSIDING MAJOR LIMB

Fracture can produce shattered stub habitat

15 FALLEN LIMB

Fallen timber habitat: leave in partial shade

16 LIGHTNING STRIKE

Burnt wood (flat bugs, false weevil, smoke flies)

17 FUNGAL COLONISATION OF ROOT

Damaged loose bark: (bark beetles, false scorpions and spiders)

18 BASAL CAVITY

Hollowing trunk (cardinal beetles, lesser stag beetle, crane flies)

19 ROT HOLE IN TRUNK

Soft-textured white-rot (lesser stag beetle, rhinoceros beetle, combhorn crane flies)

20 ROOT DAMAGE FROM BROWSING

Soft-textured white-rot (stag beetle, hoverflies, combhorn crane flies)

Source: Lonsdale, D. (ed.) (2013). *Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management*. The Tree Council, London 212pp.

Fig 5.2 page 115 a range of habitat features, externally visible on a veteran tree (Neville Fay)