

AUSTRALIAN SPECIES THAT USE TREE HOLLOW

Did you know that at least 345 Australian animal species need tree hollows?

These hollows may be in live or dead trees (stags), in branches or the within the trunk. The time for the hollow to develop varies according to the tree species, process of hollow creation (often a combination of termites and fungal attack), and location. Hollows large enough for bigger animals such as the powerful owl and cockatoos can take hundreds of years to develop and even small ones for gliders can take around a hundred years.

Animals such as some reptiles, tree frogs and antechinus need hollows only opportunistically – that is if it suits them at the time - important non the less. Others need hollows only during breeding time – this applies mostly to birds. But many of our mammals need them daily - during both breeding and non breeding times. Nocturnal species most notably possums, gliders, phascogales and many microbat species need the shelter of a hollow to hide from the elements and predators. Many of these species may have multiple hollows and use them as they move around their territory between seasonal food sources, to avoid predators, or select a supersized hollow when they breed.

Due to habitat loss, and this includes the devastating bush fires that have destroyed so much bushland, there are now fewer hollows than ever. We desperately need to protect what we have as nothing beats a natural tree hollow. However, as animals are forced to move into remnant pockets of habitat away from fire ravished reserves and cleared areas, they will need hollows to be available in these locations. Often remnant habitat is on private property. This is where we can help.

Nesting boxes are often a last resort for native wildlife. Cut-ins (a cavity cut into an existing tree) are considered better but require a skilled chainsaw operator to create. Either way, there are some tricks to make boxes and cut-ins as suitable as possible. Firstly you need to understand the species you are targeting. For example small mammals such as tiny gliders and pygmy possums need a small entrance hole (roughly the width of their body) to stop predators and bigger bossier animals, such as brushtail possums, from pushing them out. While we can argue that all animals are important and play a vital role in ecosystem balance, we also need to be mindful, particularly in an emergency situation such as post fire, that we need to be catering for those that need it most first – threatened species that require a hollow daily and those that require a hollow seasonally when breeding. Ideally it is recommended that you identify species in need based on records or accounts of their recent past or current occurrence, and by assessing if any relevant habitat is (still) existing.

There are lots of patterns for nesting boxes and tips for cut-ins on the Internet but here are some things to keep in mind:

- Nesting boxes need to be well insulated for hot summer days and freezing winter nights (thick timber is better). Remember that you are attempting to mimic a natural tree hollow. As mentioned, the entrance diameter needs to be created with specific species in mind. For example tiny animals such as small microbats and feathertail gliders will squeeze into an opening about 2cm wide, while larger gliders need an entrance about 8cm wide. The cavity itself may need to be able to accommodate the body size of several animals and provide a bit of wriggle room – either while breeding or as some species rest in colonies - such as microbats and some gliders.
- Make the box, or augment a cutin (if need be), using untreated recycled hardwood, FSC approved timber or reclaimed hollow branches (shout out to arborists, councils, etc. to repurpose cut hollow branches - for example cleared along power lines - into nest boxes rather than turning them into mulch!). It might seem obvious but needs to be said - don't take or cut hollows from nature - this includes hollow logs – they are already providing important critter homes.
- Install the box near food sources suitable for the animal you are hoping to accommodate. This may include specific seeds, nectar, leaves or insects - do a bit of research! Consider where you will place the box or cut-in. Species such as yellow-bellied gliders often prefer hollows more than 25 m high - beyond the capacity of most people, while others species will use hollows much lower of only 3-4 metres from the ground. Consider how the animal will move around – think like an animal. What are the threats? Select trees that have branch connectivity to nearby trees to avoid forcing non-flying animals to make a dangerous trip to the ground as they forage.

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- Place the box in a sheltered location, ideally with a bit of canopy cover to shield species such as small mammals from predatory birds. Consider if pets - especially cats - and native predators can easily access the site. Keep pets inside at night and pop a bell on puss. When attaching a box, consider tree health – use hose covered wire and something like repurposed trampoline springs to allow for tree growth.

The following list is intended as a guide as to which species may exist in your area, and based on their threat status, which species may need the most urgent assistance. Please note, that though this list may indicate that a species is found in a particular state, it may only be within a very isolated area, or specific ecosystem, within that state. Use the Atlas of Living Australia to determine if a species is likely to occur at a particular site (<https://biocache.ala.org.au/explore/your-area>). It is as simple as putting in your postcode or suburb to view a list of species that have been recorded in that area. From there you can follow leads to learn more about the needs of a particular species.

Finally, support your local wildlife by providing habitat - however small an area. Even a few flowering plants in a suburban backyard can encourage insects which will not only pollinate other local plants but also feed insectivorous animals.

As much as possible, leave hollows in place! The nature of hollows is that they typically occur in dead or dying branches and trunks. Often leaving these trees or their dead limbs is deemed a public safety issue. But perhaps all that is needed may be to plant out the area beneath the tree to deter people from accessing beneath - providing a better and more attractive option for animals and people! With so much habitat lost, every little bit helps.

Thanks to all the researchers whose work has provided the knowledge to be able to compile this list. This list will undoubtedly continue to grow as we learn more about our wildlife and their behaviour, discover new species, or revise taxonomy. It is provided as an adapted extract from my book in the hope that it will assist people to consider the importance of tree hollows and how they can nurture native animals whether in their own backyard or more broadly. We can all play a part in supporting our precious wildlife, and I hope this list inspires many to do just that.

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| BIRDS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC | TAS | SA | WA | NT | QLD | NSW |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|--|-----|----|----|----|-----|--------|
| | | | EPBC | IUCN | | | | | | | |
| GROUPS | Totals are provides for number of hollow using species per group and per state | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | |
| Bellbird | Crested bellbird | <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cockatoo | Baudin's black-cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> | E | E | | | | 1 | | | |
| | Carnaby's black-cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> | E | E | | | | 1 | | | |
| | Cockatiel | <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> | LC | LC | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Galah | <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i> | LC | LC | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Gang-gang cockatoo | <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> | LC | LC | 1 | | | 1 | | | V |
| | Glossy Black cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> | E* | LC | 1 | | E* | | | V | V & E* |
| | Little corella | <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Long-billed corella | <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i> | | LC | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Major Mitchell's cockatoo | <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i> | | LC | V | | | 1 | 1 | V | 1 |
| | Palm cockatoo | <i>Probosciger aterrimus</i> | V | LC | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Red-tailed black-cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> | LC | LC | 1 | | E | 1 | 1 | 1 | V |
| | Sulphur-crested cockatoo | <i>Cacatua galerita</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Western corella | <i>Cacatua pastinator</i> | | LC | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Yellow-tailed black-cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | E | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Dollarbird | Dollarbird | <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dove | Diamond dove | <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Duck | Australasian shoveler | <i>Anas rhynchos</i> | | LC | E | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Australian wood duck | <i>Chenonetta jubata</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Chestnut teal | <i>Anas castanea</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Grey teal | <i>Anas gracilis</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pacific black duck | <i>Anas superciliosa</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pink-eared duck | <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Falcon | Peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Finch | Black-throated finch | <i>Poephila cincta</i> | E | LC | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Crimson finch | <i>Neochmia phaeton</i> | E* | LC | | | | | | E | 1 |
| | Gouldian finch | <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> | E | NT | | | E | V | E | | |
| | Long-tailed finch | <i>Poephila acuticauda</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Zebra finch | <i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Kestrel | Nankeen kestrel | <i>Falco cenchroides</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kingfisher | Collared kingfisher | <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Forest kingfisher | <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Red-backed kingfisher | <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Sacred kingfisher | <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Yellow-billed kingfisher | <i>Syma torotoro</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Kookaburra | Blue-winged kookaburra | <i>Dacelo leachii</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Laughing kookaburra | <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lorikeet | Little lorikeet | <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Musk lorikeet | <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Purple-crowned lorikeet | <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Rainbow lorikeet | <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Scaly-breasted lorikeet | <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Varied lorikeet | <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Martin | Fairy Martin | <i>Petrochelidon arial</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Tree Martin | <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Owl | Barking owl | <i>Ninox connivens</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Barn owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Lesser sooty owl | <i>Tyto multipunctata</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Masked owl | <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> | V | LC | E | E | | NT | V | V | |
| | Powerful owl | <i>Ninox strenua</i> | | LC | E | | E | | V | V | |
| | Rufous owl | <i>Ninox rufa</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Sooty owl | <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Southern boobook | <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Owlet-nightjar | Australian owlet-nightjar | <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Pardalote | Forty-spotted pardalote | <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i> | E | E | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Striated pardalote | <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> | | LC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| <p>GROUPS Totals are provided for number of hollow using species per group and per state EPBC IUCN Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parrot | Australian king-parrot | <i>Alisterus scapularis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Australian ringneck | <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bluebonnet | <i>Northiella haematogaster</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Blue-winged parrot | <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> | | LC | | | V | | | | | | |
| | Bourke's parrot | <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budgerigar | <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Double-eyed Fig parrot | <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i> | E | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eclectus parrot | <i>Eclectus roratus</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Elegant parrot | <i>Neophema elegans</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mulga parrot | <i>Psephotus varius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Orange-bellied parrot | <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | | |
| | Princess parrot | <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> | V | NT | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-capped parrot | <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-cheeked parrot | <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-rumped parrot | <i>Psephotus haematanotus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-winged parrot | <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regent parrot | <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet-chested parrot | <i>Neophema splendida</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Superb parrot | <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Swift parrot | <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turquoise parrot | <i>Neophema pulchella</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V | | |
| | | | | | 21 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 16 | |
| Pygmy-geese | Cotton pygmy goose | <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | E | | |
| | Green pygmy goose | <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Rail | Buff-banded rail | <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Robin | Dusky robin | <i>Melanodryas vittata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flame robin | <i>Petroica phoenicea</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hooded robin | <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V | | |
| | Pink robin | <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V | | |
| | Scarlet robin | <i>Petroica boodang</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Rosella | Crimson rosella | <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern rosella | <i>Platycercus eximius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Green rosella | <i>Platycercus caledonicus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern rosella | <i>Platycercus venustus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pale-headed rosella | <i>Platycercus adsclitus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Western rosella | <i>Platycercus icterotis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| Shelduck | Australian shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Radjah shelduck | <i>Radjah radjah</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Shrike-thrush | Grey shrike-thrush | <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Starling | Metallic starling | <i>Aplonis metallica</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Swallow | Welcome swallow | <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Thornbill | Buff-rumped thornbill | <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chestnut-rumped thornbill | <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Western thornbill | <i>Acanthiza inornata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Thrush | Bassian thrush | <i>Zoothera lunulata</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russet-tailed thrush | <i>Zoothera heinei</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Treecreeper | Black-tailed treecreeper | <i>Climacteris melanura</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brown treecreeper | <i>Climacteris picumnus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V | | |
| | Red-browed treecreeper | <i>Climacteris erythroptus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rufous treecreeper | <i>Climacteris rufus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | White-browed treecreeper | <i>Climacteris affinis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | E* | | |
| | White-throated treecreeper | <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Tropicbird | White-tailed tropicbird | <i>Phaethon lepturus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Whiteface | Banded whiteface | <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern whiteface | <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Woodswallow | Dusky woodswallow | <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Little woodswallow | <i>Artamus minor</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Masked woodswallow | <i>Artamus personatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | White-breasted woodswallow | <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | White-browed woodswallow | <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| TOTAL BIRDS & SPECIES PER STATE | | | | | | 115 | 74 | 36 | 70 | 75 | 61 | 94 | 85 |
| Introduced species | Common myna | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Common starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tree swallow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| FROGS GROUPS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC | TAS | SA | WA | NT | QLD | NSW | |
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| | | | EPBC | IUCN | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | | |
| Cannibal frog | Fletcher's frog | <i>Lechriodus fletcheri</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Nursery-frog | Hinchinbrook Island nursery-frog | <i>Cophixalus hinchinbrookensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ornate Rainforest nursery-frog | <i>Cophixalus ornatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Ornate nursery-frog | <i>Cophixalus australis</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Tree frog | Australian lacelid | <i>Litoria dayi</i> | V | EN | | | | | | | | |
| | Bleating tree frog | <i>Litoria dentata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Blue Mountains tree frog | <i>Litoria citropa</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Buzzing tree frog | <i>Litoria electrica</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Cape York Graceful treefrog | <i>Litoria bella</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Dainty Green tree frog | <i>Litoria gracilentia</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Davies' tree frog | <i>Litoria daviesae</i> | | V | | | | | | | V | |
| | Eastern Dwarf tree frog | <i>Litoria fallax</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Fringed tree frog | <i>Litoria eucnemis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Glandular tree frog | <i>Litoria subglandulosa</i> | | V | | | | | | | V | |
| | Green tree frog | <i>Litoria caerulea</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Green-eyed tree frog | <i>Litoria serrata</i> | | | | | | | | | V | |
| | Growling tree frog | <i>Litoria infrafrenata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Jervis Bay tree frog | <i>Litoria jervisiensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Kuranda tree frog | <i>Litoria myola</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | |
| | Leaf-Green tree frog | <i>Litoria phyllochroa</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little John's tree frog | <i>Litoria littlejohni</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little Red tree frog | <i>Litoria rubella</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Magnificent tree frog | <i>Litoria splendida</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Masked frog | <i>Litoria personata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern Dwarf tree frog | <i>Litoria bicolor</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern Laughing tree frog | <i>Litoria rothii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Nyakala frog | <i>Litoria nyakalensis</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | |
| | Orange-thighed frog | <i>Litoria xanthomera</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Peppered tree frog | <i>Litoria piperata</i> | V | CR | | | | | | | CE | |
| | Peron's tree frog | <i>Litoria peronii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-eyed tree frog | <i>Litoria chloris</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Slender tree frog | <i>Litoria adelaidensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Brown tree frog | <i>Litoria ewingii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tyler's tree frog | <i>Litoria tyleri</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Victorian frog | <i>Litoria paraewingi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Whirring tree frog | <i>Litoria revelata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Whistling tree frog | <i>Litoria verreauxii</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | E | |
| | | | | 33 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 19 | |
| TOTAL FROGS & SPECIES PER STATE | | | | | 37 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 19 |

AUSTRALIAN SPECIES THAT USE TREE HOLLOWS

| MAMMALS GROUPS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC TAS SA WA NT QLD NSW | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| | | | EPBC | IUCN | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | | |
| Totals are provided for number of hollow using species per group and per state | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antechinus | Agile antechinus | <i>Antechinus agilis</i> | | LC | | | E | | | | | |
| | Brown antechinus | <i>Antechinus stuartii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Buffed-footed antechinus | <i>Antechinus mysticus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Cinnamon antechinus | <i>Antechinus leo</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Fawn antechinus | <i>Antechinus bellus</i> | V | V | | | | | E | | | |
| | Silver-headed antechinus | <i>Antechinus argentus</i> | E | | | | | | | | | |
| | Subtropical antechinus | <i>Antechinus subtropicus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tropical antechinus | <i>Antechinus adustus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Yellow-footed antechinus (mardo) | <i>Antechinus flavipes</i> | | LC | | | E | | | | | |
| | | | | | 9 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Bent-winged bat | Little Bent-winged bat | <i>Miniopterus australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cuscus | Grey cuscus | <i>Phalanger mimicus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Dunnart | Common dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis murina</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little Long-tailed dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | White-footed dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V | V |
| | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Evening bat | Arnhem long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus arnhemensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Chocolate wattled bat | <i>Chalinolobus morio</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Corben's long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i> | V | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern broad-nosed bat | <i>Scotorepens orion</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern falsistrelle | <i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | E | V |
| | Eastern forest bat | <i>Vespadelus pumilus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus bifax</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Forest pipistrelle | <i>Pipistrellus adamsi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Golden-tipped bat | <i>Phaniscus papuensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Gould's long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i> | | LC | | | E | | | | | |
| | Gould's wattled bat | <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Greater broad-nosed bat | <i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Greater long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus major</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Hoary wattled bat | <i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Inland broad-nosed bat | <i>Scotorepens balstoni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Inland forest bat | <i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Large forest bat | <i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Large-footed myotis | <i>Myotis macropus</i> | | LC | NT | | | | | | | |
| | Lesser long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little broad-nosed bat | <i>Scotorepens greyii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little forest bat | <i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Little pied Bat | <i>Chalinolobus picatus</i> | | NT | | | E | | | | | |
| | Northern broad-nosed bat | <i>Scotorepens sanborni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern pipistrelle | <i>Pipistrellus westralis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Pallid long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus daedalus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Parnaby's broad-nosed bat | <i>Scotorepens sp. [eastern Australia]</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern forest bat | <i>Vespadelus regulus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tasmanian long-eared bat | <i>Nyctophilus sherrini</i> | | DD | | | | | | | | |
| | Western falsistrelle | <i>Falsistrellus mackenziei</i> | | NT | | | | NT | | | | |
| | | | | | 29 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 21 |
| Free-tailed bat | Bristle-faced free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus eleryi</i> | | NT | | | E | | | | | |
| | Cape York free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus halli</i> | | DD | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern coastal free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i> | V | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greater northern free-tailed bat | <i>Chaerephon jobensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Inland free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus petersi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern coastal free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus cobourgiensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus lumsdenae</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Ride's free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus ridei</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus planiceps</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Western free-tailed bat | <i>Mormopterus kitcheneri</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | White-striped free-tailed bat | <i>Austronomus australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 11 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Glider | Feathertail glider | <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> | | LC | | | E | | | | | |
| | Greater glider | <i>Petaurides volans</i> | V | V | | | | | | | | |
| | Mahogany glider | <i>Petaurus gracilis</i> | E | | | | | | | | | |
| | Squirrel glider | <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> | | LC | | | E | | | | | |
| | Sugar glider | <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> | | LC | | | NT | | | | | |
| | Yellow-bellied glider | <i>Petaurus australis</i> | | NT | | | E | | | | V* | V & E* |
| | | | | | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Honey possum | Honey possum | <i>Tarsipes rostratus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Horseshoe bat | Eastern horseshoe bat | <i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Intermediate horseshoe bat | <i>Rhinolophus sp. (intermediate form)</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Large-eared horseshoe bat | <i>Rhinolophus robertsi</i> | V | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Leaf-nosed bat | Dusky leaf-nosed bat | <i>Hipposideros ater</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Orange leaf-nosed bat | <i>Rhinonictis aurantia</i> | V | LC | | | E | | NT | | V | |
| | Semon's leaf-nosed bat | <i>Hipposideros semoni</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | | 3 | |
| Numbat | Numbat | <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> | E | EN | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |

AUSTRALIAN SPECIES THAT USE TREE HOLLOW

| MAMMALS GROUPS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC TAS SA WA NT QLD NSW | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | EPBC | IUCN | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | | | |
| Totals are provides for number of hollow using species per group and per state | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phascogale | Brush-tailed phascogale | <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> | E* | NT | V | | E | E | | | | V | |
| | Northern brush-tailed phascogale | <i>Phascogale pirata</i> | V | VU | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red-tailed phascogale | <i>Phascogale calura</i> | V | NT | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Possom | Common brushtail possum | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Leadbeater's possum | <i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mountain brushtail possum | <i>Trichosurus cunninghami</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Short-eared brushtail possum | <i>Trichosurus caninus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Striped possum | <i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Pygmy-possum | Eastern pygmy-possum | <i>Cercartetus nanus</i> | | LC | NT | | E | | | | | V | |
| | Little pygmy-possum | <i>Cercartetus lepidus</i> | | LC | NT | | | | | | | | |
| | Long-tailed pygmy-possum | <i>Cercartetus caudatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Western pygmy-possum | <i>Cercartetus concinnus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | E | |
| | | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Quoll | Eastern quoll | <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> | E | EN | | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern quoll | <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> | E | E | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spotted-tailed quoll | <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> | E | NT | | | | | | | | V | |
| | Western quoll (Chuditch) | <i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i> | V | NT | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| Ringtail possum | Daintree River ringtail possum | <i>Pseudocheirulus cinereus</i> | | NT | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern ringtail possum | <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Green ringtail possum | <i>Pseudocheirus archeri</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Herbert River ringtail possum | <i>Pseudocheirulus herbertensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lemuroid ringtail possum | <i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Western ringtail possum | <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> | CE | CR | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | |
| Rodent | Black-footed tree-rat | <i>Mesembriomys gouldii</i> | E*V* | VU | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brush-tailed tree-rat | <i>Conilurus pencillatus</i> | V | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bush rat | <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cape York melomys | <i>Melomys capensis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Giant white-tailed rat | <i>Uromys caudimaculatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Golden-backed tree-rat | <i>Mesembriomys macrurus</i> | | NT | | | | NT | CE | | | | |
| | Grassland melomys | <i>Melomys burtoni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 5 | 2 | |
| Sheath-tailed bat | Arnhem sheath-tailed bat | <i>Taphozous kapalgensis</i> | | LC | | | | | NT | | | | |
| | Bare-rumped sheath-tailed bat | <i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i> | V | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cape York sheath-tailed bat | <i>Saccolaimus mixtus</i> | | NT | | | | | | | | | |
| | Yellow-bellied sheath-tailed bat | <i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> | | LC | NT | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | |
| TOTAL MAMMALS & SPECIES PER STATE | | | | | | 101 | 41 | 16 | 31 | 48 | 32 | 76 | 49 |
| Introduced species | Black Rat | <i>Rattus rattus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cat | <i>Felis catus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ferret | <i>Mustela furo</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern Palm Squirrel | <i>Funambulus pennantii</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pacific Rat | <i>Rattus exulans</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |

AUSTRALIAN SPECIES THAT USE TREE HOLLOWS

| REPTILES GROUPS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC | TAS | SA | WA | NT | QLD | NSW | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------|--|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| | | | EPBC | IUCN | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | | |
| Dragon | Boyd's forest dragon | <i>Lophosaurus boydii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Central bearded dragon | <i>Pogona vitticeps</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern bearded dragon | <i>Pogona barbata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Friilled lizard | <i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Long-nosed water dragon | <i>Gowidon longirostris</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Mulga dragon | <i>Diporiphora amphiboluroides</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | North-western bearded dragon | <i>Pogona mitchelli</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern angle-headed dragon | <i>Lophosaurus spinipes</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Superb dragon | <i>Diporiphora superba</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Ta-ta dragon | <i>Lophognathus gilberti</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tommy roundhead | <i>Diporiphora australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Western bearded dragon | <i>Pogona minor</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 12 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| | Gecko | Bulburin leaf-tailed gecko | <i>Phyllurus caudiannulatus</i> | | NT | | | | | | | V |
| Chain-backed dtella | | <i>Gehyra catenata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Clouded gecko | | <i>Amalosia jacovae</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal ring-tailed gecko | | <i>Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Dubious dtella | | <i>Gehyra dubia</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern tree dtella | | <i>Gehyra versicolor</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Exmouth spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus rankini</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Giant tree gecko | | <i>Pseudotothecadactylus australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Golden-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus taenicauda</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Gulf marbled velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura bella</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Inland marbled velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura cincta</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Marbled velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura marmorata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Mourning gecko | | <i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Northern dtella | | <i>Gehyra australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Northern leaf-tailed gecko | | <i>Saltuarius cornutus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Northern spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus ciliaris</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Northern velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura castelnaui</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Oceanic gecko | | <i>Gehyra oceanica</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Ocellated velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura monilis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Reticulated velvet gecko | | <i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Robust velvet gecko | | <i>Nebulifera robusta</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Short-tailed dtella | | <i>Gehyra baliola</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Slender chained gecko | | <i>Lepidodactylus pumilus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Soft-spined gecko | | <i>Strophurus williamsi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Southern spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus intermedius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| South-western spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus spinigerus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Western marbled velvet gecko | | <i>Oedura fimbria</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Western shield spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus wellingtonae</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Western spiny-tailed gecko | | <i>Strophurus strophurus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Western tree dtella | | <i>Gehyra variegata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| Zigzag velvet gecko | <i>Amalosia rhombifer</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 31 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 21 | 9 | |
| Goannas & Monitor | Black-headed goanna | <i>Varanus tristis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Lace monitor | <i>Varanus varius</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Mitchell's water monitor | <i>Varanus mitchelli</i> | | CR | | | | | | | | |
| | Pygmy mulga goanna | <i>Varanus gilleni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Rusty goanna | <i>Varanus semiremex</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Spotted tree goanna | <i>Varanus scalaris</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Stripe-tailed goanna | <i>Varanus caudolineatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Skink | Adams' snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus adamsi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Bar-sided forest-skink | <i>Eulamprus tenuis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Black rock skink | <i>Egernia saxatilis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Central pygmy spiny-tailed skink | <i>Egernia eos</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Dark barsided skink | <i>Eulamprus martini</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Elegant snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Eyrean snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus ochrus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Gidgee skink | <i>Egernia stokesii</i> | | E | | | | | | | | |
| | Goldfields crevice-skink | <i>Egernia formosa</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Inland snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus australis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Mertens' snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus mertensi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Metallic snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Mountain skink | <i>Niveoscincus orocryptus</i> | | VU | | | | | | | | |
| | Noble snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus exochus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Péron's snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Pygmy snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus tythos</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Shrub whiptail-skink | <i>Emoia longicauda</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern forest skink | <i>Niveoscincus coventryi</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern pygmy spiny-tailed skink | <i>Egernia depressa</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | South-western crevice skink | <i>Egernia napoleonis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | South-western snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Speckled snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus pannosus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Stout barsided skink | <i>Eulamprus sokosoma</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Swanson's snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus cygnatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tawny snake-eyed skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus ruber</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tree skink | <i>Egernia striolata</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Tree-climbing cool-skink | <i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Wall skink | <i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Yellow-bellied water-skink | <i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | Yellow-blotched forest-skink | <i>Concinnia tigrina</i> | | LC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 30 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 11 |

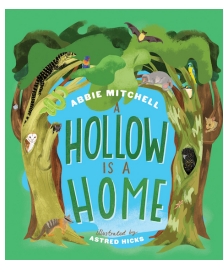
AUSTRALIAN SPECIES THAT USE TREE HOLLOW

| REPTILES GROUPS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | THREAT STATUS | | VIC | TAS | SA | WA | NT | QLD | NSW |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | EPBC | IUCN | Colours show that species occurs in that state, & any state based conservation status - blank means there is no assessment. * applies to endangered population/subspecies. | | | | | | |
| Snake | Amethystine Australian scrub python | <i>Simalia kinghorni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Broad-headed snake | <i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i> | V | VU | | | | | | | E |
| | Brown tree snake | <i>Boiga irregularis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Carpet (or diamond) python | <i>Morelia spilota spilota</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Centralian carpet python | <i>Morelia bredii</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children's python | <i>Antaresia childreni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Common tree Snake | <i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Green python | <i>Morelia viridis</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Northern tree Snake | <i>Dendrelaphis calligaster</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Pale-headed snake | <i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i> | | LC | | | | | | | |
| | Spotted python | <i>Antaresia maculosa</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V |
| | Stephen's banded snake | <i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i> | | NT | | | | | | | V |
| | Stimson's python | <i>Antaresia stimsoni</i> | | LC | | | | | | | V |
| | | | | 13 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 |
| TOTAL REPTILES & SPECIES PER STATE | | | | 93 | 12 | 1 | 24 | 41 | 34 | 57 | 34 |
| Introduced species | House gecko | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | | | | | | | | | |

KEY TO THREAT (CONSERVATION) STATUS

| | |
|---------|--|
| EPBC | Commonwealth conservation legislation under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act |
| IUCN | Conservation status as assigned under the International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| STATE | Each state or territory can assign their own conservation status |
| DD | Data deficient |
| LC | Least Concern |
| NT | Near Threatened |
| V VU | Vulnerable |
| E EN | Endangered |
| CE CR | Critically Endangered |

NOTE: This list represents the Australian species that use tree hollows either daily, opportunistically and/or for seasonal breeding. Threat status can differ greatly between authorities and that occurrence, threatening processes and conservation management should be considered at a local level. This list has been provided as a quick reference guide as at January 2020 and will evolve with changes to conservation status (particularly post fires) and as we continue to discover more about species and their behaviour. This list is held by Abbie Mitchell. For more information visit www.kidsconnectingnature.com.au



The information in this PDF was adapted from the book *A Hollow is a Home* by Abbie Mitchell and illustrated by Astred Hicks, published in 2019 by CSIRO Publishing. It peeks into the world of tree hollows and the Australian animals that call them home. The book teaches about Australia's unique fauna and their habitat requirements and inspires the next generation to tackle the challenge of biodiversity loss. The highly visual and engaging content makes learning easy and fun for primary aged readers.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Abbie Mitchell is an environmental educator who provides school and community programs and resources to celebrate and promote Australian biodiversity.

For more information or to purchase a copy of the book please visit www.publish.csiro.au/book/7729 or your local bookseller.