Exhibited Animals – Koala

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Australian Ministers responsible for Primary Industries
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Introduction

Purpose
The principal purpose of this document is to describe standards and guidelines that ensure the welfare and security of koalas used for exhibition purposes.

This document promotes measures and conditions that, if implemented, would see exhibited koalas kept to the same standard throughout Australia.

The document considers a broad range of operational issues facing facilities that keep koalas for exhibition purposes. Failure to address these issues could result in adverse animal welfare and security outcomes.

Scope
These standards and guidelines apply to those people and industries responsible for the care and management of:

- koalas kept for exhibition purposes at facilities, i.e. for display, conservation, education and entertainment;
- koalas during their temporary removal from a facility; and
- koalas during their transport to or from a facility.

These standards and guidelines do not apply to:

- wild animals (i.e. free-living and not confined to a facility by an enclosure, a leash or by management practices);
- the keeping of animals solely for the purposes of feeding to other animals at the facility;
- feeding of wild animals;
- animals kept for animal competitions, horse racing and sporting events, wildlife farming and domestic animal farming;
- wildlife rehabilitation of animals that are not displayed to the public at the facility;
- animals at pet shops; or
- circuses and mobile exhibitors.

These standards and guidelines should be considered in conjunction with other requirements for animals kept for exhibition purposes, and related Commonwealth, state and territory legislation for:

- animal welfare;
- exhibiting animals;
- pest control; and
- nature conservation.

Where legislation requires a higher standard than these standards, the higher standard will apply.

Interpretation

- **Objective** – the intended outcome(s) of a section of the standards and guidelines.

- **Standards** – the acceptable animal welfare and security requirements designated in this document. They are requirements that must be met under law with respect to animals kept for exhibition purposes.

  The standards are intended to be clear, essential and verifiable statements. However, not all issues are able to be well defined by scientific research or are able to be quantified. Standards use the word “must”. Non-compliance with one or more standards will constitute an offence under law.

  They are presented in a box and are numbered consecutively with the prefix ‘S’.
• **Notes** – provide background and guidance on interpreting the standards and guidelines.

• **Guidelines** - complement the standards by providing advice and/or recommendations to achieve desirable animal welfare and security outcomes. Non-compliance with guidelines does not constitute an offence under law.

They are numbered consecutively with the prefix ‘G’.

**Document organisation**

These *taxon standards* contain standards and guidelines that apply to the keeping of a specific animal group for exhibition purposes at facilities. They are additional to the standards and guidelines in the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. Exhibited Animals – General* which apply to all animals kept for exhibition purposes at facilities.

• **Taxon standards** must always be read in conjunction with the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. Exhibited Animals – General*.

The *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. Exhibited Animals – General* contain the following sections:

• Introduction;
• Definitions;
• Responsibilities;
• Security;
• Enclosures;
• Dietary and water requirements;
• Health and wellbeing;
• Reproductive management;
• Euthanasia;
• Capture and restraint;
• Training;
• Interactive programs;
• Transportation; and
• Animal identification and records.

The same section headings are used in these *taxon standards*. An additional taxon preface section follows this Introduction. Where a section of these *taxon standards* does not include any standards or guidelines that are additional to those in the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. Exhibited Animals – General*, the section includes the following statement: ‘This section has been deliberately left blank’.

Definitions are given in the Definitions section of this document. These definitions are additional to those in the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. Exhibited Animals – General* that also apply to these *taxon standards* unless otherwise stated. Defined words in this document are italicised.
Taxon preface

Koalas

The *koala* *Phascolarctos cinereus* is a marsupial and the only member of the Family Phascolarctidae. *Koalas* are highly specialised arboreal folivores that feed primarily on eucalypts including certain species of *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* and other closely-related genera in the Family Myrtaceae. Although occasionally *koalas* have been observed eating the foliage of a variety of non-eucalypt species these do not seem to be used significantly as food trees.

Utilisation of different eucalypts may be quite variable from one locality to another, and may change within localities from one season to another. It may also differ between individual *koalas*. A relatively small number of eucalypt species tend to be eaten regularly by the majority of *koalas* that have access to them, and these are regarded as ‘preferred food trees’ or ‘primary browse species’.

Free ranging populations of *koalas* tend to be clustered around areas of ‘core’ habitat, i.e., areas with variable densities of preferred food trees but usually influenced by other environmental features such as soil fertility. Adults generally live in discrete home ranges which vary in size depending on both the sex of the individual (males tend to have larger home ranges) and the quality of the habitat in terms of access to primary browse species. Areas of core habitat tend to be occupied by the same animals on a year round basis, in a socially stable structure of essentially mutually exclusive home ranges with varying degrees of overlap.

Due to the low nutrient content of their diet, *koalas* have low body fat reserves and conserve energy by spending long periods asleep or resting. They are largely nocturnal but exhibit some activity during the day. Feeding typically occupies a total of about 1–4 hr, and around 19–20 hr of each day is spent sitting – resting or asleep. Social behaviour, grooming, and changing branches or trees occupy only a fraction of daily activity.

Successful captive management is contingent upon an understanding of *koalas* behaviour and ecology, provision of an appropriate diet of eucalypt browse, and recognition of socio-biological considerations that include the species’ physiological imperative to be sedentary.
Definitions

**Back young:** a young marsupial which no longer enters the pouch but is still carried by or closely accompanies its mother and continues to suckle.

**Browse:** branches with leaves.

**Independent koala:** A *koala* at a stage of development where it is not dependent on parental care for its survival.

**Koala:** *Phascolarctos cinereus* – the only member of the Family Phascolarctidae.

**Pouch young:** a dependent young marsupial prior to first emergence and/or one which emerges intermittently but still spends some time within the confines of the pouch.

All Definitions cover the singular, plural and all variations of the word.
1 Responsibilities

Objective

Operators and staff understand their responsibilities and collectively manage the facility to ensure the health, welfare, safety and security of animals.

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S1.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>G1.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The operator must ensure that proficient keepers working with koalas have demonstrated skills and knowledge in identifying local and managed koala food trees.</td>
<td>Staff involved in collecting koala browse should have a demonstrated ability to identify local and managed koala food trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Security

Objective

*Animals* are held securely to ensure their welfare and prevent pest establishment. Access by unauthorised persons and escape of *animals* is prevented.

This section has been deliberately left blank.
3 Enclosures

Objective

Enclosures are designed, constructed and maintained to ensure the welfare, safety and security of animals.

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gates and Doors

Guidelines

G3.1 Hinges and locks should be external to the enclosure to avoid providing the koalas with a foothold which might aid their escape.

Drive-through Enclosures

Guidelines

G3.2 Vehicles should be kept a minimum of 2000 mm from trees and koala climbing structures.

Enclosure Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidelines

G3.3 The angle of resting forks should be a minimum of 45 degrees.

G3.4 Enclosures should contain at least one vertical support per koala.

G3.5 Horizontally aligned limbs used to connect the vertical supports should be a minimum height of 1200 mm above the ground.

G3.6 Vertical supports should be no closer than 900 mm to the next vertical support.
## Spatial Requirements

**Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3.6</td>
<td>The operator must ensure a mixed sex enclosure provides a minimum of 25 square metres of floor area per male koala 30 months of age or older.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3.7</td>
<td>The operator must ensure an enclosure housing one adult koala provides a minimum floor area of 9 square metres. For each additional adult koala the operator must ensure a minimum of 3 square metres additional floor area is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3.8</td>
<td>The operator must ensure a koala in a fully enclosed enclosure can perch in the highest fork without being restricted by the ceiling of the enclosure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Holding Enclosures

**Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| S3.9     | The operator must ensure holding enclosures provide sufficient height above the resting fork(s) to:  
  i. allow the koalas to sit upright; and  
  ii. provide clearance from enclosure barriers to allow the koalas to rest without contacting the barriers. |
4 Dietary and water requirements

Objective

Animals are provided food and water of an appropriate quality and quantity to maximise their health and wellbeing.

Food

Standards

S4.1 The operator must demonstrate access to a sustainable supply of fresh eucalypt browse from a minimum of five species of koala food trees including at least three which are a preferred or primary browse species before obtaining any koalas.

S4.2 The operator must monitor food intake of koalas to ensure sufficient quantity and variety is provided to maintain the good health of each koala for which the facility is responsible.

S4.3 The operator must ensure cut browse presented in enclosures:
   i. is secured within reach of koalas sitting in the resting forks; and
   ii. have the cut ends of the branches standing in water.

S4.4 The operator must ensure koalas are provided with fresh browse in good condition from a minimum of 2 species of koala food trees per day.

S4.5 The operator must ensure koalas are not denied access to suitable food for periods greater than four hours unless under the direction of a veterinarian.

Guidelines

G4.1 Koalas should be provided access to browse at all times.

G4.2 Koala browse provided should consist of both young and mature leaves.

G4.3 To avoid potentially harmful contamination, harvested leaf should not be laid directly on the ground.

G4.4 Soil may be provided as mineral supplementation.

G4.5 Facilities should be self-sufficient in provision of eucalypt browse from a managed or cultivated source.

Water

Standards

S4.6 The operator must ensure koalas have access to clean drinking water at all times unless under the direction of a veterinarian.
5 Health and wellbeing

Objective
The health and wellbeing of animals is maximised, and disease and disease transmission is prevented.

General

Standards

S5.1 The operator must ensure each koala is weighed at least monthly as part of routine health monitoring. Koalas in enclosures that enable them to reach heights inaccessible to humans and koalas that are not dependent on cut browse for survival are exempt.

S5.2 The operator must ensure that all koalas within an enclosure are able to simultaneously access shade at all times.

Guidelines

G5.1 Koalas in enclosures that enable them to reach inaccessible heights should be weighed opportunistically.

Enrichment

Guidelines

G5.2 Enrichment for koalas may be achieved by providing:
   i. social groupings;
   ii. dietary variations;
   iii. natural branching;
   iv. additional horizontal branches at variable heights;
   v. behavioural conditioning; and
   vi. interactive programs.

Quarantine

Standards

S5.3 The operator must ensure that newly acquired koalas undergo a minimum 30 day period of quarantine, unless advised otherwise by a veterinarian.

Guidelines

G5.3 Captive koalas that have had physical contact with koalas living in the wild should undergo a minimum 30 day period of quarantine before reintroduction to the captive colony.
6 Reproductive management

Objective

*Animal* breeding is managed to maintain the genetic integrity, sustainability and/or diversity of the species and to prevent the production of unplanned surplus *animals*.

Guidelines

G6.1 *Koala* introduction/mating should be supervised to avoid injury resulting from increased aggression.
7 Euthanasia

Objective
If an animal is to be killed, it is done humanely.

Guidelines
G7.1 The recommended method of euthanasia for koalas is barbiturate overdose.
8 Capture and restraint

Objective
Animals are captured and restrained in a manner that ensures animal safety and minimises negative impacts on the animal.

Guidelines
G8.1 Koalas should not be grasped around the mid section.
9 Training

Objective
Animal training is humane and beneficial to the animal’s health, safety, behavioural and management needs.

Guidelines
G9.1 Koalas should be conditioned to handling for daily husbandry and veterinary health checks.
10 Interactive programs

Objective

Animal welfare, safety and security are maintained during interactive programs so that people have a positive experience and have an enhanced appreciation of animals.

Standard

S10.1 The operator must ensure written procedures for interactive programs utilising koalas are developed, maintained and implemented and include:

i. a general description of the interactive programs;

ii. risk assessment and risk mitigation for the activity;

iii. the behaviours, personality traits and other characteristics that indicate koalas are suitable for the activity;

iv. the signs and characteristics of koala stress to be monitored;

v. number and qualifications of staff required for the activity;

vi. an interactive handling timetable and koala rotation schedule to facilitate appropriate levels of interaction;

vii. what is required of human participants; and

viii. the withdrawal parameters for both human and koala participants.

S10.2 The operator must ensure a keeper authorised by the proficient keeper responsible for the interactive program is present at all times during interactive programs.

S10.3 The operator must ensure that only an authorised keeper places onto or removes a koala from their body, another person’s body or a tree fork.

S10.4 The operator must ensure a koala is not handled if it becomes unsettled.

S10.5 The operator must ensure a koala is not touched or held by a visitor as part of an interactive program if the animal:

i. is not fully weaned and independent; or

ii. has pouch or back young.

S10.6 The operator must ensure each koala used for interactive handling is weighed a minimum of fortnightly to confirm:

i. maintenance of body weight in mature adults; and

ii. appropriate rates of growth in juvenile or sub-adult individuals.

S10.7 The operator must ensure the interactive handling time for each koala does not exceed 4 hours per day.

S10.8 The operator must ensure that where interactive programs permit koalas to be held by visitors, individual koalas are not handled for more than:

i. 30 minutes in one day;

ii. 180 minutes in a seven day period; and

iii. three consecutive days.

S10.9 The operator must ensure records of koala identification and handling times are kept daily in a consistent format and retained on file for the life of the animal plus two years (see 12 – Animal identification and records).
Guidelines

G10.1 Withdrawal parameters for koalas in interactive programs include:
   i. aggression, including biting, scratching;
   ii. restlessness; and
   iii. listlessness.

Note

By virtue of their low nutrient diet and requirement for extended periods of rest and sleep, koalas pose a unique challenge to structuring interactive programs that do not compromise wellbeing. Increases in animal vigilance or physical activity coupled with interruption of resting, sleeping or feeding opportunities all place demands on the koala’s limited energy budget. For these reasons, operators are subject to more stringent limitations on the duration of individual koala participation in interactive programs and more rigorous documentation of koala handling than may be required for other taxa.
11 Transportation

Objective
Animal welfare, safety and security are maintained during transport.

Standards

S11.1 The operator sending a koala must ensure independent koalas are transported individually. Independent koalas with dependent offspring are exempt.

S11.2 The operator sending a koala must ensure transportation containers are of a sufficient size to allow the koala to maintain a normal resting posture without being in contact with the container’s sides or roof.

S11.3 The operator sending a koala must ensure fresh browse is placed in the container with the koala during transportation unless otherwise advised by a veterinarian.

S11.4 A person must not remove a koala from the container or handle a koala in transit unless it is essential for the wellbeing of the animal.

S11.5 The operator sending a koala must ensure that for journeys over two hours the transportation container is fitted with a minimum of one vertical support or resting fork.

Guidelines

G11.1 Each container should be fitted with at least one vertical support or resting fork per independent koala.

G11.2 Koalas should not be subjected to temperatures greater than 25°C or less than 10°C during the transport.

G11.3 A container used to transport koalas for more than two (2) hours should have a leak-proof base.

G11.4 Containers should have minimum dimensions of 550 mm x 450 mm x 600 mm.

12 Animal identification and records

Objective

*Animals* are identified by standardised means and have a detailed written history.

**Animal Identification**

**Guidelines**

G12.1 A passive integrated transponder (PIT) is the recommended method of individual permanent identification for *koalas*.

G12.2 The standard location for PIT insertion in *koalas* is in the dorsal midline (or slightly to the left), between the scapulae or behind the left ear.

**Records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| S12.2     | The *operator* must ensure the *handling* of each *koala* is recorded. These records must include:  
|           | i. date of *handling*;  
|           | ii. *handling time*;  
|           | iii. the *keeper who handled* the *koala*;  
|           | iv. purpose of *handling* the *koala*; and  
|           | v. any adverse behaviours of the *koala* before, during and after *handling*. |
Appendix 1

Food trees utilised to feed captive *koalas* in different Australian states

Species from the genera *Corymbia*, *Eucalyptus* and *Lophostemon* (Family Myrtaceae) utilised by *koalas* as food trees include (but are not limited to) those shown in the table below. As botanical taxonomy is dynamic, some species names are shown with recent synonyms.

An asterisk denotes a preferred or primary browse species.

State and territory names are abbreviated in the table as follows:

- A  Australian Capital Territory;
- N  New South Wales;
- Q  Queensland;
- S  South Australia;
- T  Tasmania;
- V  Victoria;
- W  Western Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species (recent synonym)</th>
<th>Common name/s</th>
<th>Utilisation by state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>E. acmenoides</em></td>
<td>White mahogany</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. amplifolia</em></td>
<td>Cabbage gum</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. amygdalina</em></td>
<td>Black peppermint</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. bancrofti</em></td>
<td>Orange gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. baxteri</em></td>
<td>Brown stringybark</td>
<td>V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. blakelyi</em></td>
<td>Blakely’s red gum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. botryoides</em></td>
<td>Bangalay or southern mahogany</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. camaldulensis</em> *</td>
<td>River red gum</td>
<td>Q N V S W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. camphora</em></td>
<td>Broad-leafed Sally</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. canaliculata</em> *</td>
<td>Large-fruited grey gum</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. citiodora (Corymbia)</em></td>
<td>Lemon-scented Gum</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. cneorofilia</em></td>
<td>Kangaroo Island mallee</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. conica</em></td>
<td>Apple box</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. crebra</em></td>
<td>Narrow-leaved red ironbark</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. cypellocarpa</em></td>
<td>Mountain grey gum</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. deani</em></td>
<td>Mountain blue gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. delegatensis</em></td>
<td>White-top or gum-topped stringybark</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. dives</em></td>
<td>Broad-leaved or blue peppermint</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. drepanophylla (E. crebra)</em></td>
<td>Grey ironbark</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. dunnii</em></td>
<td>Dunn’s white gum</td>
<td>Q W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. eugenioides</em></td>
<td>Thin-leaved stringybark</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. eximia (Corymbia)</em></td>
<td>Yellow bloodwood</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. exserta</em></td>
<td>Queensland peppermint</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. fastigata</em></td>
<td>Brown barrel</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. globoidea</em></td>
<td>White stringybark</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. globulus</em> *</td>
<td>Tasmanian blue gum</td>
<td>N A V S T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. goniocalyx</em></td>
<td>Long-leaved box</td>
<td>V W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. grandis</em></td>
<td>Flooded or rose gum</td>
<td>Q V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. gummifera (Corymbia)</em></td>
<td>Red bloodwood</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. haemastoma</em></td>
<td>Scribbly gum</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. henryi (Corymbia)</td>
<td>Large-leaved spotted gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. lehmannii</td>
<td>Bushy yate or Lehmann’s mallee</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. leucoxylon</td>
<td>Yellow or South Australian blue gum</td>
<td>V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. longirostrata *</td>
<td>Large fruited grey gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. macrorhyncha</td>
<td>Red stringybark</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. maculata (Corymbia)</td>
<td>Spotted gum</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. maidenii (E. globulus ssp.)</td>
<td>Maidens gum</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. major</td>
<td>Grey gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. mannifera</td>
<td>Mottled gum</td>
<td>N A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. melliodora</td>
<td>Yellow box</td>
<td>Q A V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. microcorys *</td>
<td>Tallowwood</td>
<td>Q N W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. moluccana *</td>
<td>Gum-topped or grey box</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. nicholii</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved black peppermint</td>
<td>Q N A V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. nortonii</td>
<td>Mealy bundy</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. obliqua</td>
<td>Messmate or brown-top stringybark</td>
<td>N V S T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. oblonga (E. globoidea)</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved stringybark</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. ochrophylia</td>
<td>Yapunyah</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. ovata *</td>
<td>Swamp gum *</td>
<td>V S T W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. paniculata</td>
<td>Grey ironbark</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. parramattensis</td>
<td>Drooping red gum</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. pauciflora</td>
<td>Cabbage or weeping or snow gum</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. pilularis</td>
<td>Blackbutt</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. piperita</td>
<td>Sydney peppermint</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. platypus</td>
<td>Moort or round-leaved moort</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. polyanthemos</td>
<td>Red box</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. populnea</td>
<td>Poplar or bimble box</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. propinqua *</td>
<td>Small-fruited grey gum</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. punctata *</td>
<td>Large-fruited grey gum</td>
<td>Q N V S W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. radiata</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved peppermint</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. resinifera</td>
<td>Red stringybark or red mahogany</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. robusta *</td>
<td>Swamp mahogany or swamp messmate</td>
<td>Q N V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. rossii</td>
<td>Scribbly gum</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. rubida</td>
<td>Candle bark</td>
<td>A V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. rudis</td>
<td>Flooded or swamp gum or moitch</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. saligna</td>
<td>Sydney blue gum</td>
<td>Q N V S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. scoparia</td>
<td>Wallangarra white gum</td>
<td>N A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. seeana</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved grey or n-l red gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. sideroxylen</td>
<td>Red ironbark or mugga</td>
<td>Q N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. signata (E. racemosa)</td>
<td>Scribbly gum</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. tereticornis *</td>
<td>Forest red or Queensland blue gum</td>
<td>Q N V S W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. viminalis *</td>
<td>Ribbon or manna or white gum</td>
<td>Q N A V S T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophostemon confertus</td>
<td>Brush or pink or Queensland box</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>