

<b><i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> (Dunn's White Gum, Killarney Ash, White Gum) -- FLORIDA</b>		<b>Answer</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to FL climates (USDA hardiness zones; 0-low, 1-intermediate, 2-high)	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in regions with an average of 11-60 inches of annual precipitation	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	n	-2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	?	
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	?	
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	?	
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	?	
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	n	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	?	
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	?	
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	?	
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	?	
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	4	-1

7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	?	
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	?	
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.		
	<b>Total Score</b>		<b>-3</b>
	<b>Implemented Pacific Second Screening</b>		<b>No</b>
	<b>Risk Assessment Results</b>		<b>Accept</b>

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		Skip to 2.01
1.03		Skip to 2.01
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness ( <a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif</a> ) & Arbor Day <a href="http://www.arborday.org/media/zones.cfm">http://www.arborday.org/media/zones.cfm</a> . 2. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland ( <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?15948">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?15948</a> [Accessed: 13 December 2011]). 3. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	<b>No computer analysis was performed.</b> 1. Global plant hardiness zones 9-10; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones 8-10 (north, central, & south zones of Florida). 2. Native distribution: New South Wales and Queensland Australia. 3. <i>E. dunnii</i> has a restricted, natural occurrence in north-eastern NSW and far south-eastern QLD. It occurs mainly in two small, disjunct (separated) populations in the Moleton-Kangaroo River area of NSW to the north-west of Coffs Harbour, and in the Border Ranges of NSW and QLD. Several small isolated stands also occur just south of the Border Ranges in the Richmond Range area of NSW.
2.02		<b>No computer analysis was performed.</b> Native range is well known; refer to 2.01 source data.
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map ( <a href="http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf">http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf</a> ). 2. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> . 3. Australia. State of Queensland, Primary Industries and Fisheries. <i>Dunn's white gum</i> . undated. Accessed: 10 January 2012. <a href="http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm">http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm</a> .	1. Distribution in the native range (AU: 2 climatic groups) and cultivated range is widespread; there are at least 3 climatic groups. 2. In its natural environment, <i>E. dunnii</i> mainly occurs in valley bottoms and on the lower slopes of hills and escarpments, but can also be found high on ridges, growing around the edges of rainforests. 3. In its natural environment, <i>E. dunnii</i> is found in areas with an altitudinal range from 300-750 m (984- 2461 ft).
2.04	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. The preferred mean annual rainfall is around 1000–1750 mm (39" - 69") with a summer maximum, but with no month receiving less than 40 mm (1.6").
2.05	1. Australia. State of Queensland, Primary Industries and Fisheries. <i>Dunn's white gum</i> . undated. Accessed: 10 January 2012. <a href="http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm">http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm</a> . 2. Clarke, B. I. McLead, & T. Vercoe, eds. 2009. <i>Trees for Farm Forestry: 22 Promising Species. Publication No. 09/015</i> . Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation. Australia.	1. Brazil, China, South Africa. 2. Has been planted in Brazil, China, South Africa, & Uruguay on a commercial scale.
3.01		No evidence of naturalization.

3.02	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A TreSMART Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. Not known to be a weed problem.
3.03	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A TreSMART Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. Not known to be a weed problem.
3.04	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A TreSMART Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. Not known to be a weed problem.
3.05	1. Holm, L. et al. <i>A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds</i> . John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1979.	1. The following <i>eucalypts</i> are considered principal weeds in Australia (principal weed in this context is ranked according to the importance of the weed and is usually referring to about the five most troublesome species for the crop): <i>E. cambageana</i> , <i>E. ferruginea</i> , <i>E. gracilis</i> , <i>E. marginata</i> , <i>E. miniata</i> , <i>E. pilularis</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. tetradonta</i> .
4.01		Species does not possess these described morphological features.
4.02	1. Anonymous. 2009. "Focus on Eucalypts." <i>SAPIA NEWS No. 12</i> . ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, South Africa.	1. It is likely that most <i>Eucalypts</i> are allelopathic-having the potential to suppress understory plants through chemical inhibitors that leach into the soil.
4.03		
4.04	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A TreSMART Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. <i>E. dunnii</i> is one of the species of eucalypts eaten by koalas in their natural habitat.
4.05	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A TreSMART Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. Not known to be toxic to stock.

4.06	<p>1.a-c. Australia. State of Queensland, Primary Industries and Fisheries. Dunn's white gum. undated. Accessed: 10 January 2012. <a href="http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm">http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/26_16567.htm</a>. 2. Australia. Industry &amp; Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>. Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a>.</p>	<p>1. <i>E. dunnii</i> is susceptible to a wide range of defoliating insects across a range of site types. The most important are: damage to lower foliage by a flea beetle (probably <i>Chaetocnema</i> species) in late winter-early spring; damage to growing tips and new flush foliage by swarming scarabs (<i>Automolus</i> species, <i>Liparetrus</i> species and <i>Sericesthis</i> species) in spring and early summer; damage to the upper crown in early summer by Christmas beetles (mainly <i>Anoplognathus porosus</i> and <i>A. boisduvali</i>); defoliation of the crown by the chrysomelid leaf beetles <i>Chrysophtharta cloelia</i> and <i>Paropsis atomaria</i> in mid and late summer. 1.b. In northern New South Wales <i>E. dunnii</i> has been severely defoliated in some plantations by the psyllid <i>Creiis liturata</i>, leading to substantial tree mortality and spraying programs to protect high-risk plantations. 1.c. <i>E. dunnii</i> is highly susceptible to attack by the giant wood moth (<i>Endoxyla cinerea</i>) and the average incidence of attack is about 10% (range 1-17%), and also moderately susceptible to attack by the longicorn beetle (<i>Phoracantha solida</i>) with an average incidence of 3.5% (range 0-30%). 2. <i>E. dunnii</i> is susceptible to a wide range of defoliating insects including Christmas beetles (<i>Anoplognathus</i> sp.), chrysomelid leaf beetles (<i>Chrysophtharta</i> spp., <i>Paropsis</i> spp.), flea beetle (<i>Chaetocnema</i> sp.), psyllids (<i>Creiis lituratus</i>) and swarming scarabs (<i>Automolus</i>, <i>Liparetrus</i> and <i>Sericesthis</i> spp.).</p>
4.07		
4.08	<p>1. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>1. Accumulated litter in dense stands of eucalypt stands are extremely flammable.</p>

4.09	<p>1.a-c. Benson, J.S. &amp; T.C. Hager. 1993. The distribution, abundance and habitat of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> (Myrtaceae) (Dunn's White Gum) in New South Wales. <i>Cunninghamia</i>, 3(1): 123-145. 2. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. <i>Eucalypts</i> (203-209). In D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>1.a. Regeneration of young trees was observed at all sites, but was most vigorous at sites where there had been recent disturbance (Figure 5), mainly due to logging or clearing over the last 40 years. Under natural conditions mass regeneration would probably occur after hot wildfires or cyclones have disturbed the forest. 1.b. The survival of <i>E. dunnii</i> seedlings in the presence of rainforest species indicates it has a capacity to grow rapidly after disturbance. Seedlings presumably need to gain height quickly to reach available light before they are smothered by broad-leafed rainforest vines and shrubs. It would seem that intermittent disturbance is important for the survival of stands of <i>E. dunnii</i>. 1.c. Its vigour tends to decrease with increased shade that results from regrowth of trees in the middle and upper strata of the vegetation. 2. Shade-tolerant sub-canopy species are not known.</p>
4.10	<p>1.a-b. Australia. Industry &amp; Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>. Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a>. 2. Boland, D.J. et al. <i>Forest Trees of Australia</i>. 5th ed. Collingswood, Victoria, Australia: CSIRO, 2006. Print.</p>	<p>1.a. Adapted to a range of soil types but prefers soils that are deep, fertile, moist and well-drained. Prefers moist, highly fertile soils, particularly those of basaltic origin, but will grow on soils derived from sedimentary rocks, especially the more freely drained shales. 1.b. Should not be planted on duplex soils, or soils with poorly drained subsoil. 2. Prefers moist, highly fertile soils but will grow on soil derived from sedimentary rocks</p>
4.11	<p>1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a>. 2. Australia. Industry &amp; Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>. Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a>.</p>	<p>1. Family: <i>Myrtaceae</i>. 2. <i>E. dunnii</i> is a medium-sized to very tall forest tree, reaching to 50 m in height, with a diameter at breast height over bark (dbhob) of 1.5 m or more. Form is generally excellent with clear straight stems for 30–35 m.</p>
4.12	<p>1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a>.</p>	<p>1. Restricted and scattered.</p>

5.01	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a> . 2. Boland, D.J. et al. Forest Trees of Australia. 5th ed. Collingswood, Victoria, Australia: CSIRO, 2006. Print.	1. In wet sclerophyll forest. 2. Found in valley bottoms and on the lower slopes of hills and escarpments; also high on ridges around the edges of rainforest.
5.02	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a> .	1. Family: <i>Myrtaceae</i> .
5.03	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a> . 2. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. Family: <i>Myrtaceae</i> . 2. Suitability for nitrogen fixing: none.
5.04	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (30 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a> .	1. Tree to 50 m high.
6.01		
6.02	1.a-c. Benson, J.S. & T.C. Hager. 1993. The distribution, abundance and habitat of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> (Myrtaceae) (Dunn's White Gum) in New South Wales. <i>Cunninghamia</i> , 3(1): 123-145.	1.a. It seeds in summer, which coincides with the bushfire season in the region. 1.b. It seems not to be an opportunistic seeder as seed is consistently shed over the summer months before the next flowering begins. 1.c. Seed production is not uniform between populations. While one population may be bearing seed, another may not.
6.03	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	Unsure whether <i>E. dunnii</i> hybridizes naturally. 1. <i>E. dunnii</i> is recognized overseas for its rapid early growth and is utilised in many hybrid breeding programmes.
6.04	1. Anonymous. Corangamite Region Guidelines. <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Manna Gum. <a href="http://ccma.vic.gov.au/publications/Uploaded/Speciesnotes-Eucalyptusviminalis.pdf">http://ccma.vic.gov.au/publications/Uploaded/Speciesnotes-Eucalyptusviminalis.pdf</a> . Accessed: 9 January 2012.	1. Eucalypts self and outcross.

6.05	1. Benson, J.S. & T.C. Hager. 1993. The distribution, abundance and habitat of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> (Myrtaceae) (Dunn's White Gum) in New South Wales. <i>Cunninghamia</i> , 3(1): 123-145.	1. Little is known about pollination in the species.
6.06	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. <i>E. dunnii</i> develops a lignotuber and is reported to coppice well. 2. The objective of this study was to evaluate the mini cutting technique as a method of vegetative propagation of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , as related to the production and survival of the mini stumps in the successive collections, and to the survival, rooting, height growth and collar diameter of the mini cuttings. After four successive collections the mini stumps was observed an average survival of 100% and average production between 1.7 to 2.6 mini cuttings per mini stump. The survival of the mini cuttings when they left the greenhouse was 100% and the average rooting at the end of acclimatization period in shade house with 50% solar light was 93%, and the survival to 90 days of age from 90%, without positive influence of the different treatments of AIB (0, 1500, 3000 e 6000 mg L <sup>-1</sup> .) At specific conditions on which the experiment was realized with mini cuttings of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , from material of seminal origin, is technically viable, and this technique can be an alternative for production seedlings of this species in wide scale and mainly in situations where seed is a limiting factor. 3. <i>E. dunnii</i> has a regenerative strategy as a lignotuber sprouter.
6.07	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. It can typically take 10 years or more before commencing flowering and producing seed, although individual trees have been observed to flower as early as 4 years of age in plantations in southern NSW.
7.01		
7.02	1.a-b. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1.a. It is grown for pulp and paper production and a range of solid wood products in South Africa, China and South America. 1.b. Timber is only of low durability but is suitable for pulp production, particleboard manufacture and some solid timber end uses such as light construction and flooring.
7.03		No evidence of <i>E. dunnii</i> occurring (naturally or cultivated) near produce.

7.04	<p>1. Australia. Industry &amp; Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>. Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a>. 2. Potts, B. 1990. The response of eucalypt populations to a changing environment. <i>Tasforests</i>, December: 179-193. 3. Cremer, K.W. 1977. Distance of seed dispersal in Eucalypts estimated from seed weights. <i>Australian Forest Research</i>, 7(4): 225-228. 4. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In: D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>1. No adaptations for wind dispersal (i.e., lacks wings). Seed is grey-brown to black, small and flattened-ellipsoidal in shape. 2. Seed dispersal in most eucalypt species is mainly by wind and gravity. 3. Wind is probably the only important agent of seed dispersal in the eucalypts, except possibly in species growing on river margins or flood plains where water could also transport the seed. 4. Relatively limited seed dispersal; planted eucalypts are very small and have no adaptations for dispersal (wings or fleshy). The passive release of seeds is undoubtedly aided by wind; however all rigorous studies of eucalypt seed dispersal and seedling spatial distribution show that in general seeds are dispersed over quite short distances that are in agreement with measurement of terminal descent velocity.</p>
7.05	<p>1. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>1. Eucalypts should not be planted near rivers/streams. Temporarily flooded or eroded river/stream banks are suitable habitat for spontaneous establishment of seedlings. Additionally, their seeds can be dispersed for long distances by running water.</p>
7.06	<p>1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. <i>Australian Forestry</i>, 67(1): 44-53.</p>	<p>1. Dispersal in animal droppings does not occur, although many birds eat eucalypt seed, because the seed does not survive passage through the alimentary canal of mammals and birds (Joseph 1986).</p>
7.07	<p>1. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>No adaptations that would suggest that it could attach itself externally to animals. 1. Relatively limited seed dispersal; planted eucalypts are very small and have no adaptations for dispersal (wings or fleshy).</p>
7.08	<p>1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. <i>Australian Forestry</i>, 67(1): 44-53.</p>	<p>1. Dispersal in animal droppings does not occur, although many birds eat eucalypt seed, because the seed does not survive passage through the alimentary canal of mammals and birds (Joseph 1986).</p>

8.01	1.a-b. Benson, J.S. & T.C. Hager. 1993. The distribution, abundance and habitat of <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> (Myrtaceae) (Dunn's White Gum) in New South Wales. <i>Cunninghamia</i> , 3(1): 123-145.	1.a. Oliveira (1988) notes that <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> produces a low quantity of seed in Brazilian plantations thus slowing down some planting programs. Similarly, it is generally a low and unreliable seeder in Australia (Oliveira 1988 and C. Gardiner pers. comm.). 1.b. A heavy crop of seed has been produced in only three of the last 25 years. Two of the three heavy seed crops were observed for the dry years of 1990 and 1991. Little seed was observed in 1992.
8.02	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.	1. Eucalypt seeds do not have dormancy and seed storage in the soil lasts less than a year.
8.03	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.	1. Triclopyr or glyphosate applied to freshly cut stumps can greatly reduce resprouting.
8.04	1. Australia. Industry & Investment NSW. <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> . Primefacts 1071, A Treesmart Factsheet. November 2010. Accessed: 12 December 2011. <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primefacts</a> .	1. It is reported to coppice well.
8.05		