Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Redgum, Flooded Gum) -- FLORIDA		Answer	Score
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	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	y	2
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	n	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	y	1
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	y	1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	y	1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	?	
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	2	0

Completed: July 2012

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		
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
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		
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.		
	Total Score	**10**	
	Implemented Pacific Second Screening	**No**	
	Risk Assessment Results	**Reject**	

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		Skip to 2.01
1.03		Skip to 2.02
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif) & USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, 2012. Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed from http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov. 2. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland (http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?15948 [Accessed: 19 March 2012]). 3. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	**No computer analysis was performed**. 1. Global plant hardiness zones (8?-) 9-13; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones 8-11 (north, central, south zones of Florida). 2. Distributional range: Native to New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria Australia. 3. Has an extensive natural distribution in a long strip about 100 km wide, from southern Papua New Guinea and the northern tip of Queensland to southern Victoria along the east coast of Australia.
2.02		**No computer analysis was performed**.
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf). 2.a-c. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. Distribution in its native and cultivated regions is very widespread, and occurs in at least 7 climatic groups (Af, Am, Aw, BSh, Cwa, Cfa, Cfb). 2.a. *E. tereticornis* occurs from 6-38° latitude and climatic conditions in its natural range vary greatly. 2.b. Its altitudinal range is from near sea level up to 900 m in Australia and up to 1800 m in Papua New Guinea. 2.c. Mean maximum temperature of the hottest month is 22-32°C (71.6-89.6°F), the mean minimum temperature of the coldest month is 2-12°C (35.6-53.6°F).
2.04	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. Mean annual rainfall is (500-)800-1500(-3500) mm [(19.7"-)31.5"-59.1"(-137.8")] with a dry season up to 7 months.

2.05	1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 11 April 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. 2.a-b. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012. 3. Duke, J.A. 1983. Handbook of Energy Crops. Unpublished. Internet.	1. Plant has been introduced to CA and HI. 2.a. Cultivated throughout the tropics, on an especially large scale in India and Brazil; also planted in Vietnam. 2.b. Among the four most commonly planted *Eucalyptus* species throughout the world. 3. Reported in Argentina, Botsswana, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
3.01	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER). http://www.hear.org/Pier/species/eucalyptus_grandis.html . Accessed: 11 April 2012. 2. Howell, C.J. & J.W.D. Sawyer. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. *New Zealand naruralized vascular plant checklist* . November 2006. PDF.	1. Naturalized in Ecuador, United States (CA, HI), New Zealand, and South-Southeast Asia. 2. Fully naturalized in New Zealand.
3.02	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER). http://www.hear.org/Pier/species/eucalyptus_grandis.html . Accessed: 11 April 2012 (based on list from TNC).	1.a. Recognized as an environmental weed (Faith T. Campbell, American Lands Alliance). 1.b. Recognized as a weed (Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University). 1.c. List of invasive plants affecting natural areas in the U.S. (including Hawaii) has been compiled from a wide variety of publications, reports, surveys, and occasionally, personal observations (based on lists from NPS, federal, state, and local agencies, EPPCs, TNC, universities, etc.).
3.03		No evidence.
3.04		Based on source data for questions 3.02.
3.05	1. Holm, L. et al. *A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds* . John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1979.	1. The following eucalypts 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): *E. cambageana, E. ferruginea, E. gracilis, E. marginata, E. miniata, E. pilularis, E. populnea, E. tetradonta* .
4.01		No description of these traits.

4.02	1. Singh, D. & R.K. Kohli. 1992. Impact of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm. shelterbelts on crops. *Agroforestry Systems* , 20: 253-266. 2. Puri, S. & A. Khara. 1991. Allelopathic effects of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* on *Phaseolus vulgaris* seedlings. *International Tree Crops Journal* , 6(4): 287-293.	1. The phytotoxins extracted from the soil were retardatory in nature. The germination, seed vigor, and seedling length and water content were reduced with increasing concentration of soil chemicals. As little as 0.25% content of the chemicals could completely inhibit the germination response of the seeds. The value of r^2 (coefficient of determination) clearly reveals the existence of a strong relationship between the concentration of soil chemics and the parameters under study. The chemics extracted from the soil, because of their inhibitory action on the plant system, qualified to be collectively called allelochemics. 2. The water extracts of leaves (green, brown and decayed stages) and bark of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* were tested for seed germination and primary root and shoot development of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (common bean) seedlings. There was no significant difference in germination percentage due to the treatments but further development of seedlings was affected. Leachates from green and brown leaves were found to be most inhibitory in primary root development. Affected seedlings produced a curved blunt-ended extension of the root-shoot transition region which was devoid of a root cap and root hairs. Inhibition of root development in affected seedlings was attributed to an unknown water soluble substance(s) present in the leachates.
4.03		No description of parasitism.
4.04	1. Csurches, S. and R. Edwards. 1998. Potential Environmental Weeds in Australia: Candidate Species for Preventative Control. National Weeds Program, Queensland Department of Natural Resources. PDF. 2. "*Eucalyptus tereticornis* ." florabank.org.au. Florabank, 2011. Web. 11 April 2012.	1. A preferred food tree of koalas in south-east Queensland (Csurhes 1992). 2. Natural stands are are an important food tree for koalas, a habitat for the common striped possom, and a major source of pollen and honey for apiculture.

4.05	1. Csurches, S. and R. Edwards. 1998. Potential Environmental Weeds in Australia: Candidate Species for Preventative Control. National Weeds Program, Queensland Department of Natural Resources. PDF. 2. "*Eucalyptus tereticornis* ." florabank.org.au. Florabank, 2011. Web. 11 April 2012. 3. Halliday, C.L. & D.A. Carter. 2003. Clonal Reproduction and Limited Dispersal in an Environmental Population of *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* Isolate from Australia. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* , 41(2): 703-711.	1. A preferred food tree of koalas in south-east Queensland (Csurhes 1992). 2. Natural stands an important food tree for koalas, a habitat for common striped possom, a major source of pollen and honey for apiculture. 3. *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* is a basidiomycetous yeast &, along with the closely related *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *neoformans* , is the causative agent of cryptococcosis, a rare but potentially serious disease of humans & animals. Unlike *C. neoformans* var. *neoformans* , which is found worldwide, *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* is restricted predominantly to tropical & subtropical climates and has been proposed to have a specific ecological association with a number of *Eucalyptus* species, particularly *E. camaldulensis* & *E. tereticornis* . These trees are native to Australia, where a relatively high incidence of cryptococcosis due to *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* occurs in some native animals & indigenous human populations. The trees have also been extensively exported to other tropical & subtropical parts of the world, & colonization by *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* has been seen at some of these locations. Results suggest that the eucalypt may not be the primary niche for *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* but that the decaying wood present in hollows on these trees may provide a favorable substrate for extensive clonal propagation of yeast cells.

4.06	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012. 2. Halliday, C.L. & D.A. Carter. 2003. Clonal Reproduction and Limited Dispersal in an Environmental Population of *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* Isolate from Australia. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* , 41(2): 703-711.	1. *E. tereticornis* is fairly free from diseases and pests. *Neotermes insularis* (Ringant Termite), a dampwood termite, may attack the tree in its natural distribution area. 2. *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* is a basidiomycetous yeast and, along with the closely related *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *neoformans* , is the causative agent of cryptococcosis, a rare but potentially serious disease of humans and animals. Unlike *C. neoformans* var. *neoformans* , which is found worldwide, *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* is restricted predominantly to tropical and subtropical climates and has been proposed to have a specific ecological association with a number of *Eucalyptus* species, particularly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum). These trees are native to Australia, where a relatively high incidence of cryptococcosis due to *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* occurs in some native animals and indigenous human populations. The trees have also been extensively exported to other tropical and subtropical parts of the world, and colonization by *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* has been seen at some of these locations. Results suggest that the eucalypt may not be the primary niche for *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* but that the decaying wood present in hollows on these trees may provide a favorable substrate for extensive clonal propagation of the yeast cells.

4.07	1. Halliday, C.L. & D.A. Carter. 2003. Clonal Reproduction and Limited Dispersal in an Environmental Population of *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* Isolate from Australia. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* , 41(2): 703-711.	1. *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *gattii* is a basidiomycetous yeast and, along with the closely related *Cryptococcus neoformans* var. *neoformans* , is the causative agent of cryptococcosis, a rare but potentially serious disease of humans and animals. Unlike *C. neoformans* var. *neoformans* , which is found worldwide, *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* is restricted predominantly to tropical and subtropical climates and has been proposed to have a specific ecological association with a number of *Eucalyptus* species, particularly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum). These trees are native to Australia, where a relatively high incidence of cryptococcosis due to *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* occurs in some native animals and indigenous human populations. The trees have also been extensively exported to other tropical and subtropical parts of the world, and colonization by *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* has been seen at some of these locations. Results suggest that the eucalypt may not be the primary niche for *C. neoformans* var. *gattii* but that the decaying wood present in hollows on these trees may provide a favorable substrate for extensive clonal propagation of the yeast cells.
4.08		No evidence.
4.09		
4.10	1.a-b. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012. 2. Duke, J.A. 1983. Handbook of Energy Crops. Unpublished. Internet.	1.a. It is not found on heavy clay, acid, or dry, shallow soil, preferring deep, well-drained, fairly textured alluvial soil. 1.b. In Papua New Guinea growth is satisfactory on infertile and poorly drained grassland and on copper mine tailing, provided that N, P, and K fertilizer is applied. 2. Soils, usually not acidic, are rather rich, moist, alluvial, sandy loams and gravels, not usually waterlogged.
4.11	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Family: *Myrtaceae* . To 50 m high.
4.12	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Community dominant, widespread.

5.01	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. In grassy, wet or dry forest or woodlands. 2. In drier areas prefers alluvial flats subject to occasional flooding; in higer rainfall areas it grows on lower slopes of hillsides and extends to mountain slopes and plateaus; typically in open forests on alluvial flats.
5.02	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Family: *Myrtaceae* .
5.03	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Family: *Myrtaceae* .
5.04	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Tree to 50 m high.
6.01		No evidence.
6.02	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1.a. *E. tereticornis* can be propagated by seed.
6.03	1. Esser, Lora L. 1993. *Eucalyptus globulus* . In: *Fire Effects Information System* , [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/ [2012, April 11]. 2. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012. 3. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (19 December 2011). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au.	1. Natural or controlled hybrids of bluegum eucalyptus are known with... *E. tereticornis* (forest redgum eucalyptus). 2. *E. tereticornis* is closely related to *E. camaldulensis* and natural hybrids are sometimes encountered. 3. Hybrids with *E. robusta* are not uncommon where they occur in close proximity.

6.04	1. Ginwal, H.S. 2010. Inbreeding depression in *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm. due to cleistogamous flowering. *New Forests* , 40: 205-212.	1. Cleistogamy has earlier been reported in a planted tree of *E. tereticornis* and provides an undisputed evidence of natural selfing (Venkatesh 1971; Venkatesh et al. 1973).
6.05	1. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland (http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?15948 [Accessed: 19 March 2012]). 2. Barclay, R.M.R. 2002. Do Plants Pollinated by Flying Fox Bats (*Megachiroptera*) Provide an Extra Calcium in Their Nectar? *Biotropica* , 34(1): 168-171.	1. Bee plants (honey production). 2. Visited by flying fox bats.
6.06	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. Vegetative propagation using branch cuttings of 2-3-year-old saplings and from suckers has been successful.
6.07	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. In plantations, *E. terticornis* starts flowering when 2-6 years of age.
7.01		
7.02	1. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland (http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?15948 [Accessed: 19 March 2012]). 2. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. Economic importance: bee plants (honey production) and materials (chemical and wood). 2. Used for reforestation, shelter-belts and shade; major source of fuelwood, charcoal, local timber, light and heavy construction, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, piles, poles, mining timber, pulpwood, hardboard, and particle board.
7.03		

7.04	1. Orwa, C. et al. 2009. Agroforsetree Database: A tree reference and selection guide. Version 4.0. www.worldagroforstry.org/af/treedb/. 2. Potts, B. 1990. The response of eucalypt populations to a changing environment. Tasforests, December: 179-193. 3. Cremer, K.W. 1977. Distance of seed dispersal in Eucalypts estimated from seed weights. Australian Forest Research, 7(4): 225-228. 4. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In: D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions. Berkeley: University of California Press.	No adaptions for wind dispersal (i.e., lacks wings). 1. Seeds many, tiny, 1 mm long and broad, shiny, dark brown to black. 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 adaptions 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.
7.05	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions* . Berkeley: University of California Press.	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.
7.06	1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. *Australian Forestry* , 67(1): 44-53.	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).
7.07		No evidence. Plant has no adaptations that would make it likely to attach to animals or clothing.
7.08	1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. *Australian Forestry* , 67(1): 44-53.	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).
8.01		
8.02	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions* . 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. *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions* . Berkeley: University of California Press.	1. Triclopyr or glyphosate applied to freshly cut stumps can greatly reduce resprouting.

8.04	1. Boer, E., 1997. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* J.E. Smith[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed from Internet: 11 April 2012.	1. *E. tereticornis* coppices vigorously and regeneration by coppice is commonly practiced.
8.05		