



## KOALA SANCTUARIES

- Unless they are connected to adjacent areas of habitat, Koala sanctuaries should be a minimum of 50 (ideally 100) hectares in size.
- Connectivity through the use of wildlife corridors is essential, as Koalas generally will not move through more than 200m of open ground. Plantings should be more of a rounded or square shape rather than a long narrow strip, unless they are part of a wildlife corridor or are following a riparian zone along a watercourse.
- Tree density should be 100 trees per hectare, at 10 metre spacing.
- Plant a range of different species, to ensure there is always a wide assortment of food choices.
- Koalas also use many species of Acacia, Casuarina, Melaleucas for shelter on hot days.
- Avoid barriers that will impede the movement of Koalas between areas of habitat, such as roads, fences, retaining walls, and buildings.
- Ensure that there is no threat from dogs - domestic or wild.

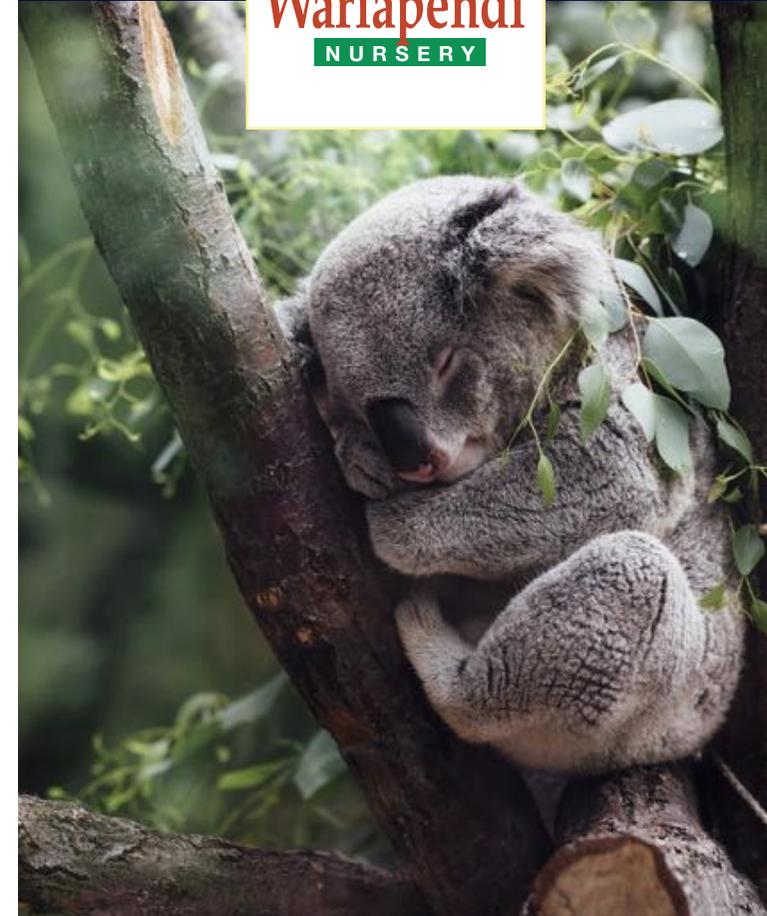
## KOALA FEED TREES

For Southern Highlands, Illawarra, SW Sydney,  
South Coast, and Southern Tablelands

### Primary Food Source

### Secondary/Supplementary Food Source

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-Leaved Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana (coastal)</i>	Blue Box
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Redgum
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides (coastal)</i>	Southern Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum
<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i>	Hill Redgum
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad Leaf Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia (coastal)</i>	Woollybutt
<i>Eucalyptus globulus ssp maidenii</i>	Maiden's Gum
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma (coastal)</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera ssp mannifera</i>	Red Spotted Gum
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus molluccana (coastal)</i>	Grey Box
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Willow Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum
<i>Eucalyptus quadrangulara</i>	White Topped Box
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus robusta (coastal)</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum



# Australian Natives for Koalas



## ABOUT KOALAS

Due to hunting, bush fires, drought, and destruction of habitat from agriculture or urbanisation, Koala populations have dropped significantly over the past century leading to them being listed as a Vulnerable species in the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 in Queensland and New South Wales in 2012.

The Koala diet consists mainly of the leaves from a small number of Eucalyptus species, providing a high fibre, low-protein food source. Koalas feed often, as they are unable to



store excess energy as fat. They rely on a slow metabolism and conservation of energy through sleep and resting. Koalas generally feed for two to four hours every day usually in the evening, or in drier climates, in the morning to collect moisture from the dew on leaves.

Koalas generally show a preference for younger foliage, as it usually contains

more nitrogen, moisture, and sugars than older, mature foliage. The palatability of certain species depends a lot on the available nutrient in the soil, as trees growing in poor nutrient areas tend to produce compounds in their leaves that deter feeding as a protection for their foliage.



Koalas are relatively sedentary and localised in their movement.

Females generally

require a minimum 1 hectare of good quality habitat in areas of high soil fertility and good rainfall, while males require a minimum of 2 hectares.

Koalas are asocial animals, the only bonding occurring between the mother and offspring (known as joeys) up to the age of 20-36 months when the young Koalas disperse to find their own homes. Male Koalas communicate with loud bellows to intimidate rivals and attract females. They also mark their territory with secretions from a scent gland located on their chests.

Koalas usually live up to 10 years for males, and 12 years for females.

## Australian Koalas

An iconic Australian marsupial with big fluffy ears, grey fur and large black nose, Koalas occur from the tip of tropical Queensland, down the east coast of Australia to Victoria and South Australia.