

6. Appendix C: Koala Translocation Status



COOMERA CONNECTOR- STAGE 1

Koala Translocation Program

ANNUAL REPORT MARCH 2025

Document control

Version	Authors	Summary of Changes	Delivered	Authorised
1.0	Jo Loader, Deidre de Villiers, Victoria Thomson, Jon Hanger	N/A	29/4/25	Jon Hanger

Cover image: “Purley,” a heterochromic female koala distinguished by one blue and one brown eye, was translocated to the Pimpama River Conservation Area in August 2023.



“Liverpool,” a resident female koala from the Pimpama River Conservation Area, was diagnosed with chlamydial reproductive disease and underwent an ovariectomy to remove her reproductive tract in October 2023.

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“Diamond”, a male juvenile koala from the PRCA, in March 2025.

1 Program overview

The Coomera Connector – Stage 1 (CC-1) is a critical infrastructure project in Queensland, involving the construction of a multi-lane motorway spanning approximately 16 kilometres. The project traverses vital koala habitat and connectivity corridors, necessitating the development of a scientifically robust *Koala Translocation Plan* as part of the program designed to mitigate the impacts on koalas.

A key component of this plan was the selection of the *Pimpama River Conservation Area* (PRCA) as the recipient site for translocated koalas. This decision was based on the site's suitability, its conservation management status, and its capacity to support a growing koala population. The *Koala Translocation Program* began at the PRCA in August 2021, initially focusing on the identification, capture, and veterinary management of the resident koala population, which was suffering from a high prevalence of chlamydial infection and disease—making the site an ideal location for targeted intervention.

As part of the broader health management strategy, a *Chlamydia* vaccine trial was also conducted at the PRCA, involving both vaccinated and control animals. This trial aimed to assess the vaccine's effectiveness under real-world conditions and contribute to long-term disease management in koala populations.

As of March 2025, the ongoing management efforts, spanning intensive veterinary care to translocation and monitoring, have yielded promising results. Notably, the prevalence of chlamydial infection has been reduced, and reproductive success has increased within the resident koala population, thanks in part to the translocation of healthy, fecund females. The program has demonstrated that, when executed with careful planning and management, translocation can contribute significantly to population recovery.

Key Statistics (as of 31st March 2025):

Resident Koalas:

- **143 resident koalas** have been recruited at the PRCA
- **80 koalas** are currently under monitoring.
- **58 koalas** have died.
- **5 koalas** have been removed from monitoring due to dispersal away from the PRCA.

Translocated Koalas:

- **34 translocated koalas** have been moved into the PRCA.
- **30** translocated koalas are currently being monitored.
- **3** translocated koalas have died.
- **1** translocated koala is presumed dead, based on circumstantial evidence.

Interim monitoring results indicate that, when supported by robust site selection, veterinary care, and post-release monitoring, translocation is more likely to be successful and can contribute to population stability.

Throughout the program, health interventions have led to the successful recovery of a significant number of koalas within the PRCA. The health of the koalas has been actively managed through the capture and treatment of chlamydial disease. Additionally, translocated koalas have shown positive reproductive outcomes, contributing to the overall fecundity of the koala population.

Mortality among both resident and translocated koalas has occurred, primarily due to disease, natural predation, and extreme weather events. These risks are consistent with those faced by wild koala populations more broadly and highlight the importance of ongoing monitoring and adaptive management at the site.

The CC-1 *Koala Translocation Program* (KTP) provides an important case study in science-led, welfare-oriented translocation. A final program report, due in early 2026, will present long-term outcomes and further inform conservation strategies for koalas in fast-developing regions.



“Zoolander”, the first male koala tagged and monitored by EVE in the Pimpama River Conservation Area.

2 Introduction

The Coomera Connector - Stage 1 (CC-1) is a major infrastructure project in Queensland, delivering a multi-lane motorway running generally parallel to, and east of the M1 Motorway between Nerang-Broadbeach Road, at its southern extent, and Shipper Drive, at its northern extent. It traverses significant remnant patches of koala habitat and transects several important koala habitat connectivity corridors over its approximately 16 km length.

A comprehensive *Koala Management Plan* (KMP) was developed during the planning phase of the project, based on a detailed *Koala Conservation Strategy* (KCS) developed by Endeavour Veterinary Ecology (EVE) in 2020. Implementation of pre-impact components of the plan commenced in August 2021: specifically, investigation of the koala populations living in habitat likely to be impacted by the project, and investigation of the proposed koala translocation recipient site and its resident koala population at East Coomera.

The CC-1 project was approved under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) on 17 March 2023 (approval number 2020/8646). Conditions of approval included the implementation of the KMP in full and development of an updated revision of the KMP, including, specifically, a *Koala Translocation Plan*. Condition 14 of the approval is as follows:

14) To ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the *Koala Management Plan*, the approval holder must, within 9 months of this approval decision submit to the department for approval by the Minister a revised *Koala Management Plan* consistent with the *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines*, that includes:

...

f) a *Koala translocation plan* consistent with the *IUCN translocation guideline* and *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines*.

A translocation plan was subsequently developed for the revised KMP and EPBC condition 14 in December 2023.

This document forms part of the annual compliance reporting for the EPBC approval, specifically dealing with the *Koala Translocation Program* (KTP). A final report on the translocation program will be prepared in early 2026, closing out the reporting requirements for that program.

3 Selection and management of koala translocation recipient site

The *Pimpama River Conservation Area* (PRCA) was chosen by EVE as the preferred of two potential recipient sites (the other was the *Lower Beechmont Conservation Area*) for koalas translocated from the Coomera Connector – Stage 1 (CC-1) project for several reasons:

1. It met the criteria outlined in section 10.5.1 of the *Koala Conservation Strategy* (KCS).
2. It was well-bounded by natural and anthropogenic barriers, facilitating a whole-of-population koala management approach.
3. It bordered offset land recently acquired by the Queensland *Department of Transport and Main Roads* (TMR).
4. Its location and accessibility made it logistically practical and therefore cost-effective for koala management activities.
5. It is managed by the City of Gold Coast (CoGC) as a conservation estate with active habitat restoration, fire management and feral animal control.

A pre-translocation population viability analysis (PVA) by EVE showed the resident population was on an extinction trajectory, primarily due to *Chlamydia*-related illness, which can result in sterility and early mortality. Managing infection/disease and introducing healthy (fecund) female koalas were considered important management actions to aid in recovery of the population.

Additional benefits of the selection of the PRCA site included:

1. There existed, by virtue of the existing disease prevalence, a real opportunity for the CC-1 project to deliver a meaningful and measurable conservation benefit by reversing the koala population decline through disease control and translocation of healthy, fecund koalas into the area.
2. Its proximity to the CC-1 corridor, reducing the translocation distance for koalas and providing logistical and cost benefits for the koala management program – i.e., it was a cost-effective site to conduct koala management activities.
3. It was ideal for a *Chlamydia* vaccine field trial, in line with recommended KCS *other compensatory measures*, because of the presence and prevalence of chlamydial infection in and around the site.
4. The available habitat had the capacity to support additional koalas and population growth, based on comparison with other sites with natural koala populations and similar vegetation and geology types.
5. It is in an area identified as a high priority for koala conservation, and in a State-mapped *koala priority area*.

4 Resident koala summary

4.1 Prevalence of disease in resident koalas in the PRCA

Over the 3.5 years between August 2021 and 31 March 2025, 143 resident koalas (59 males and 84 females) had been recruited into the KTP at the PRCA. This figure is comprised of 96 koalas captured *prior* to the translocation of any koalas into the site as well as 47 koalas captured *after* the commencement of translocation of koalas into the site (mainly new immigrants and recruited juveniles). Prior to the translocation of any koalas, the health of resident koalas was intensively managed through the capture of essentially all koalas at the site and treatment of those found to be infected and/or diseased with *Chlamydia*.

Estimates of the prevalence of chlamydial infection and disease at the PRCA prior to any veterinary management are based on the initial veterinary assessments conducted of each resident koala at its first capture. All resident koalas were not captured at one moment in time (which would allow calculation of true prevalence), but rather over several years, therefore the figure for prevalence is ***inferred prevalence***. Moreover, prevalence changes over time and is expected to decline as time goes by due to active efforts to treat and manage chlamydial infection within the population. Accordingly, the prevalence figures presented below should be interpreted as estimates over a defined period—specifically from the commencement of the KTP up to the month prior to the translocations of any koalas. By that time, essentially all resident koalas had been captured and assessed. Following this period, most newly recruited koalas were either joeys born to resident females or individuals who had dispersed into the area and established residency at the site.

Among the 96 resident koalas (40 males and 56 females) that were recruited from August 2021 up to the month prior to any koala translocations:

- 11 had asymptomatic chlamydial infection (without disease) (12%),
- 50 had chlamydial disease (52%),
- 35 had no detectable chlamydial infection or disease (36%) (Table 1).

Hence, approximately two thirds of koalas required veterinary management of chlamydiosis (or infection).

Of the 35 resident koalas with no detectable chlamydial infection or disease, 1 had a disease unrelated to infection with *Chlamydia*, which was severe enough to warrant euthanasia.

Chlamydial status of resident koalas	No. of koalas	Percentage
Affected by chlamydial infection or disease	61	64%
No detectable chlamydial infection/disease	35	36%
TOTALS	96	100%

Table 1: Prevalence of chlamydial infection/disease among the Pimpama River Conservation Area resident koalas (August 2021-April 2023)

The prevalence of chlamydial infection and disease in *resident* koalas at the PRCA was notably high (64%) compared to most other subpopulations monitored for the CC-1 project's koala tagging and monitoring program (KTMP). For example, in the Helensvale area, the prevalence was around 3%, with koalas only occasionally requiring capture for chlamydial treatment.

Through proactive veterinary management during the early stages of the KTP and sustained management efforts, the prevalence of infection and disease among monitored koalas was reduced to very low levels. Figure 1a illustrates the number of koalas affected at their first veterinary examination (prior to any translocations) compared to the much healthier population as of 31st March 2025 (Figure 1b).

While no cases of chlamydial infection or disease were detected as of the end of March 2025, the PRCA is not a closed population and borders habitat in which koalas are not subject to veterinary management, such as the Greenridge site (to the south), where infected and diseased koalas are living. Ongoing monitoring and proactive management at these interfaces remain critical to preventing future incursions.

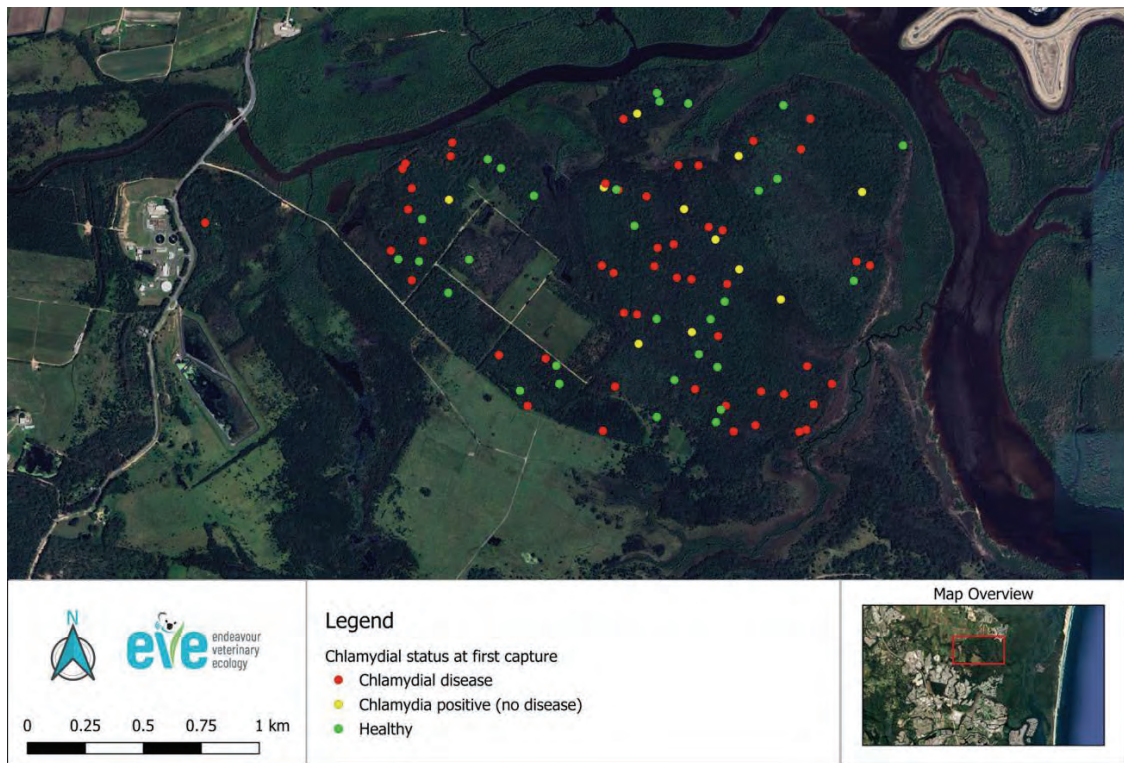


Figure 1a: Chlamydial health status and distribution of *resident* Pimpama River Conservation Area koalas at their first veterinary examinations (August 2021-April 2023)

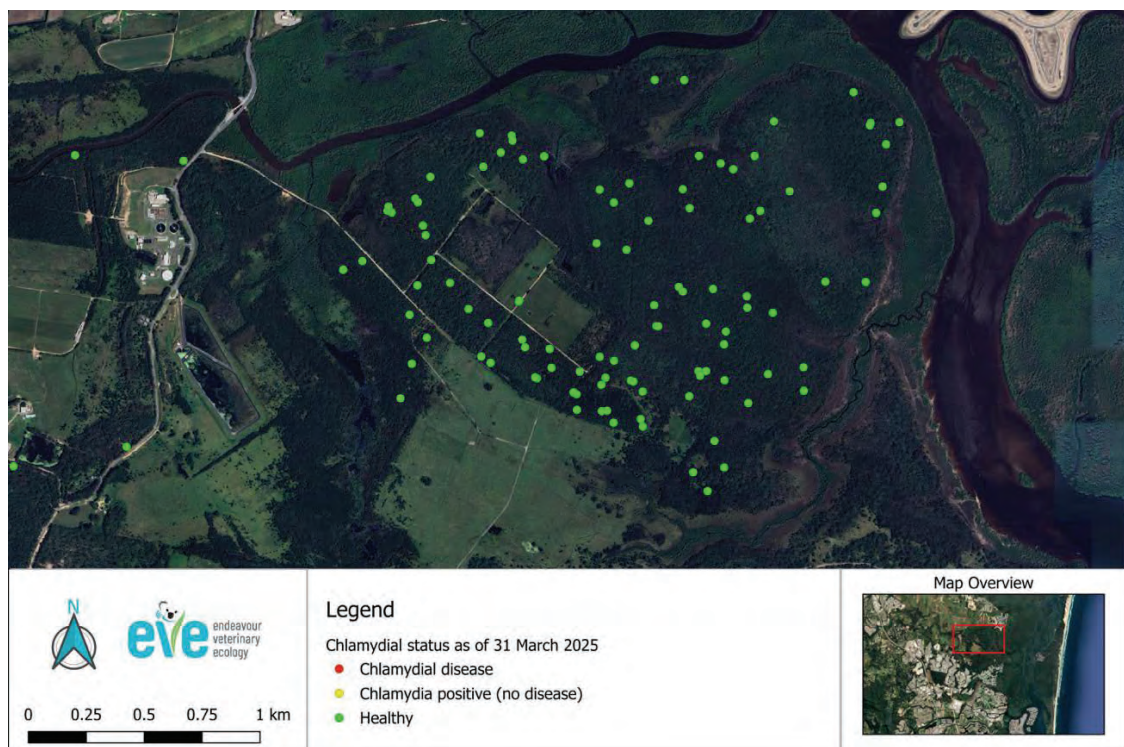


Figure 1b: Chlamydial health status and distribution of resident and translocated koalas at the Pimpama River Conservation Area (as of 31st March 2025)

4.2 Reproductive health (resident females)

Of the 56 *resident* female koalas recruited prior to the occurrence of any translocations, 48 were sexually mature at their first veterinary examination. Among these breeding-age females:

- 12 (25%) had a dependent joey or were pregnant,
- 36 (75%) had no joey or pregnancy, with 23 of these females diagnosed with reproductive disease. In other words, **48% of breeding-age resident females at PRCA were unable to breed due to permanent sterility**, highlighting a significant limitation on the fecundity of the population.

Over the course of the project (up until 31st March 2025), additional cases of reproductive disease were identified through ongoing field monitoring, recapture and veterinary assessment. These cases included females who had originally been reproductively active and showed no signs of disease at their initial examination. In total, 39 resident females at the PRCA were determined, by veterinary examination, to be permanently sterile because of chronic chlamydial infection. Twenty-eight were surgically ovariectomised, and 11 were either not considered suitable candidates for surgery and were humanely euthanased or died from unrelated causes prior to surgical intervention.



“Sloane”, a resident female koala from the PRCA

5 Translocated koala summary

A total of 34 koalas – comprising 16 males and 18 females - were translocated to the PRCA, commencing in May 2023. As of 31st March 2025, the longest duration a translocated koala had been monitored was 683 days.

5.1 Reproductive health (translocated females)

Among the 18 translocated females:

- 4 were sexually immature at the time of translocation;
- 12 had dependent joeys, all of which subsequently successfully became independent;
- 2 had neither a joey nor a pregnancy at the time of translocation, but both subsequently bred post-translocation.

At the time of writing, since arriving at the PRCA, 15 of the 18 females had successfully bred and given birth. Notably, two of these females were raising their second joey since being translocated, highlighting positive reproductive outcomes post-translocation.

The addition of healthy, fecund female koalas to the population through translocation has improved the viability of the population, which had very low fecundity prior to and during the first few years of the health management program.

5.2 Health interventions and outcomes in translocated koalas

Of the 34 translocated koalas, six individuals required hospital admission during the monitoring period, with two of those koalas admitted on two separate occasions—resulting in a total of eight hospital admissions (Table 2). Reasons for admission included dental abscess (1 koala), septicaemia (1 koala), intraspecific conflict injuries (1 koala), chlamydial infection/disease (1 koala, with an established home range off-site in an area with no disease management), non-chlamydial cystitis (1 koala), and weight loss in a recently independent juvenile. The only koala to present on separate occasions with both chlamydial disease (cystitis) and, approximately one year later, chlamydial infection (without disease), had established a home range outside of the PRCA, in an area where *Chlamydia* is unmanaged—thereby increasing the likelihood of exposure and infection. All admissions ultimately had favourable outcomes with release following successful treatment. One individual, Pluto, required a second admission before improvements were observed, after which he was released and continued to do well under monitoring. These findings underscore the value of post-translocation health surveillance and timely veterinary intervention in supporting koala welfare.

Days post-translocation at				
Koala name	time of admission	Reason for admission	Outcome	Notes
Battersea	175	Chlamydial disease (cystitis)	Treated successfully	Established home range off-site in unmanaged disease area
Battersea	528	Chlamydial infection (no disease)	Treated successfully	Established home range off-site in unmanaged disease area
		Recaptured due to noticeable decline in activity via the K-Tracker dashboard (Incyt). Septicaemia (Chromobacterium violaceum), liver abscesses	Treated successfully	
Purley	238			
Cannon	298	Maxillary abscess (dental infection)	Treated successfully	
		Observations due to weight loss and drop in body condition. Recently independent joey; possible behavioural naivety/maladaptation or underlying undiagnosed health condition	Released on increased monitoring, but required re-admission just over one month later	No underlying health condition confirmed
Pluto	64			
		Observations due to continued weight loss (no further body condition decline). Recently independent joey; possible behavioural naivety/maladaptation or underlying undiagnosed health condition	Released - ongoing weight gain and body condition improvements recorded at subsequent vet exams following release	No underlying health condition confirmed
Pluto	105			
		Injuries from intraspecific conflict. Fight wounds; required partial digit amputation	Treated successfully	
Erith	103			
Albany	174	Non-chlamydial cystitis	Treated successfully	

Table 2: Koala admissions following translocation

5.3 Notable movements

Post-translocation telemetric monitoring (using the K-Tracker (Incyt, Sydney) system) of all living translocated koalas was ongoing at the time of writing. Of the 34 translocated koalas, 29 remained within the PRCA (Figure 2). Three of these koalas - *Manor*, *Cannon*, and *Sven*- exhibited localised movements or temporary dispersal but ultimately established home ranges on the PRCA site. One koala (*Albany*) established a home range outside of, but directly adjacent to and abutting, the PRCA boundary. Five koalas (*Ariel*, *Battersea*, *Maui*, *Duchess*, and *Whitechapel*) dispersed from the PRCA into surrounding habitats, with movement distances ranging from approximately 1 to 4 km, and timing of movements ranging from 22 days to 7.5 months post translocation. Notably, *Duchess* was relocated back to the site 4 days after dispersing off-site due to her movement to an area of highly fragmented habitat with access issues. She remained on site after relocation. These patterns are consistent with expected post-release and seasonal dispersal behaviour, and similar movements were observed in resident (non-translocated) animals.

Young, dispersing koalas—whether resident or translocated—are more likely to encounter hazards as they move through unfamiliar areas in search of suitable habitat. These movements are a natural part of koala behaviour, particularly during the breeding season, and can involve traversing varied and sometimes challenging landscapes. In suburban areas, this may include roads and backyards, while in bushland, features such as watercourses or mangroves can present natural barriers. At the PRCA site, *Sven*, a dispersing subadult male koala, exhibited typical seasonal dispersal behaviour, moving northeast into mangrove habitat along the Pimpama River on two occasions. His tracking collar was later recovered on the northern bank of the Pimpama River. *Sven* is presumed dead, although his body was not recovered.

The successful establishment and breeding of translocated koalas at the PRCA demonstrates that translocation is a viable, welfare-orientated, management strategy for use as a ‘last resort’ option to manage koalas in areas undergoing habitat loss or fragmentation. After a period of establishment, translocated koalas can be expected to behave and be exposed to all site-based threats, such as natural predation and extreme weather and environmental conditions, that impact the resident population of koalas, resulting in some mortality of translocated koalas.

In the current context, the translocation of healthy, fecund female koalas into the site was an important management action to address the extinction trajectory.

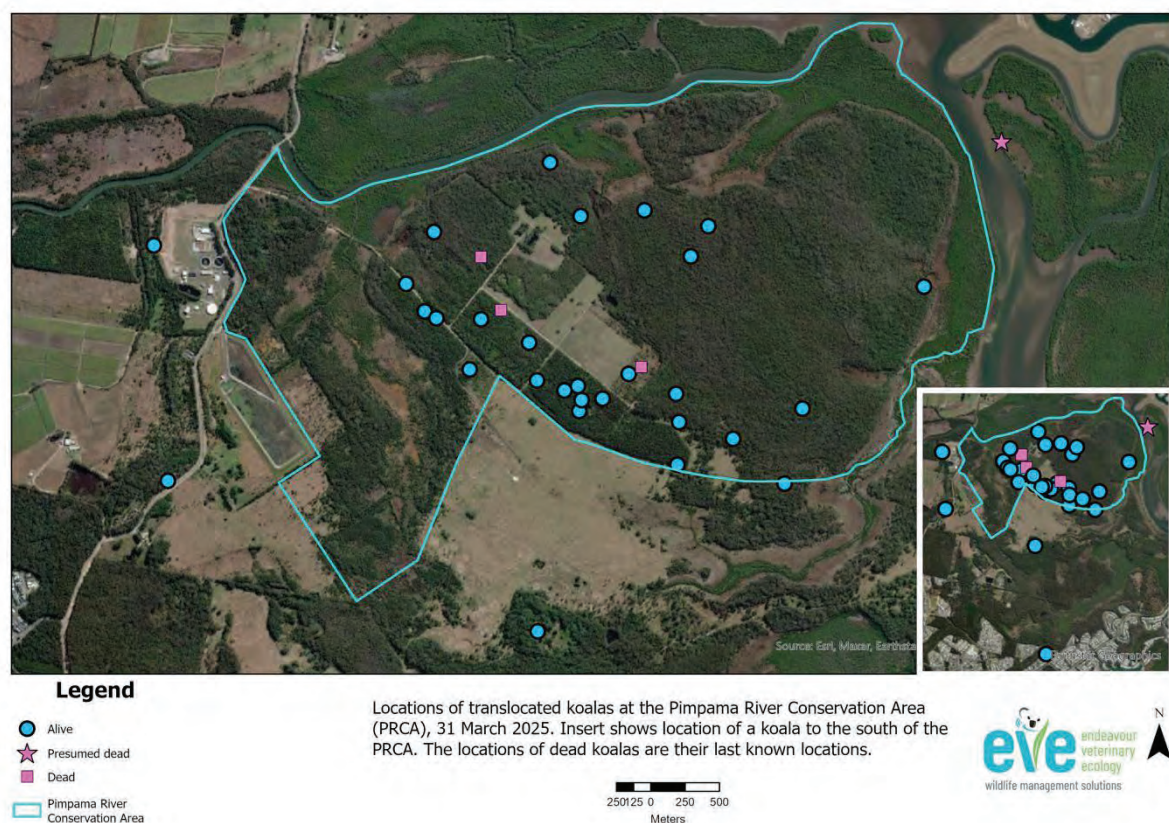


Figure 2: Distribution of translocated koalas at the PRCA (as of 31st March 2025)

6 Causes of death (resident and translocated koalas)

Of the 177 koalas—143 residents and 34 translocated individuals— recruited into the KTP between August 2021 and 31 March 2025, the following mortalities (including euthanasia) were recorded (Table 3):

- 58 of 143 resident koalas (41%)
- 4 of 34 translocated koalas (12%)*

* Note: one translocated koala (Sven) was presumed dead based on circumstantial evidence, although physical remains were not recovered.

Among resident koalas, the leading cause of death was disease, with *Chlamydia*-related illness being the most common. This was followed by predation, primarily by carpet pythons. Mortality among resident koalas was particularly high during the first 2 years of the program, reflecting the significant burden of *Chlamydia* and other diseases present in the local population at the time.

In contrast, the main contributor to mortality among translocated koalas was extreme weather associated with ex-*Tropical Cyclone Alfred*.

Cause of Death	Residents	Translocated	Additional notes re: translocation deaths
Disease	45	1	*septicaemia
Predation (python)	6	0	
Intermale fighting	1	0	
Trauma (natural)	2	0	
Ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred-related	4	2	
Presumed dead (misadventure)	0	1	*collar found at low tide in mangroves (suspect drowning, body not located)
TOTALS	58	4	

Table 3: Causes of mortality of koalas at the PRCA (August 2021- 31st March 2025)

Following the first translocation in May 2023, a total of 112 resident koalas and 34 translocated koalas were telemetrically monitored to the 31st March 2025 (the time of writing). Despite a prevalent dogma that translocation often leads to increased mortality in koalas, interim findings from this program indicate that the mortality rate among translocated koalas (12%) was lower than that of resident koalas (24%) (Table 4, overleaf). During the study period, 27 resident koalas died or were euthanased, compared to four translocated koalas. The deaths in both groups were primarily attributed to diseases unrelated to chlamydial infection, with python predation being more common in residents. Extreme weather events contributed to mortality in both groups. These results debunk the belief that translocated koalas inevitably die as a result of the process. A more comprehensive analysis of mortality and disease in the resident versus translocated koalas will be presented in the final project report, due for completion in early 2026.

Table 5 summarises the time to mortality for the four koalas that died subsequent to translocation. Mortalities occurred between 27 and 346 days post-release. Two of the koalas died due to the impacts of ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred (*Pluto*, *Westbourne*). One young, recently-independent female koala (*Anna*) died from septicaemia/pneumonia just under a month after translocation, following a period of inclement weather. Given her age and recent independence from her mother, she may have been more vulnerable to these opportunistic infections. The fourth koala's death was suspected based on circumstantial evidence, with the collar found at low tide in the mangroves, though physical remains were not recovered.

Name	Sex	Age when translocated (years)	No. Days Death Occurred Post-Translocation	Cause of Death
Pluto	Male	3.36	346	Ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred
Anna	Female	1.17	27	Septicaemia (following rainy weather)
Westbourne	Male	2.24	303	Ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred
Sven	Male	1.38	117	Presumed dead (*collar found in mangroves at low tide)

Table 5: Translocated koalas and time to mortality following release



“Muffin”, a male koala, was translocated to Pimpama River Conservation Area in November 2023

7 Discussion

The construction of the Coomera Connector necessitated the development of a scientifically robust *Koala Translocation Plan* as a component of the KMP to mitigate threats to koalas directly impacted by habitat loss. The *Pimpama River Conservation Area* was selected as the most suitable recipient site for koalas based on ecological and project-based requirements. The implementation of the KTP for the Coomera Connector – Stage 1 (CC-1) project has demonstrated that strategic planning, proactive veterinary management, and carefully managed translocation can deliver meaningful conservation outcomes for koalas in impacted landscapes.

Despite initial concerns regarding disease burden, the project successfully reduced the prevalence of chlamydial infection and disease among resident koalas through sustained veterinary intervention. Translocation of healthy, fecund females to the recipient site further bolstered the reproductive capacity of the local population, which had previously exhibited high levels of sterility and poor fecundity. Early reproductive success among translocated females, many of whom raised joeys post-release, highlights the potential for this strategy to contribute significantly to population recovery.

Mortality among translocated koalas was lower than among residents, with deaths largely attributed to extreme weather events and environmental factors beyond the scope of management. Importantly, the findings challenge the notion that translocation inherently increases mortality risk in koalas, provided it is supported by robust site selection, effective monitoring and adaptive management/intervention, and ongoing koala health management.

Overall, the interim outcomes of the KTP suggest that translocation, when applied with rigour and integrated into a broader habitat and health management framework, can be an effective tool for koala population recovery. The work of the CC-1 KTP in the PRCA provided a valuable opportunity to showcase the success of these management interventions on a population that was on a rapidly declining trajectory. The measurable benefits achieved should serve as a model for future translocation programs. The success of the program to date underscores the importance of continued monitoring, adaptive management, and investment in strategic, science-led conservation actions to support the long-term survival of koalas in rapidly developing regions.

Appendix 1: Koalas translocated due to immediate or anticipated habitat loss, fragmentation, or elevated risk within or near the project corridor

Name	Sex	Reproductive status when translocated	Age at translocation (years)	Date of translocation	Days since translocation (as of 31/3/25)	Days death occurred post-translocation	Considerations for translocation (including alternatives trialled)	Why was translocation necessary?	Current status (as of 31/3/25)
Manor	Male	N/A	1.66	18/05/2023	683	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - hit by vehicle prior to translocation	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Honor	Female	Nil	1.51	1/06/2023	669	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - fragmented habitat and high dispersal potential given age (hand-raised joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Ariel	Female	Approx. 5-6 month old joey	3.83	6/06/2023	664	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - hit by vehicle prior to translocation	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Purley	Female	Approx. 7-8 month old joey	7.97	24/08/2023	585	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - local relocation due to clearing, domestic dog interaction prior to translocation	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Cannon	Male	N/A	1.62	28/08/2023	581	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - imminent danger of vehicle strike (M1) prior to translocation	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Battersea	Male	N/A	3.48	2/09/2023	576	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - local relocation due to clearing, domestic dog interaction prior to translocation	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Elmstead	Male	N/A	1.42	15/09/2023	563	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - from habitat known as a "hotspot" for koala deaths prior to translocation. High dispersal potential given age (hand-raised joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Muffin	Male	N/A	1.71	24/11/2023	493	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared, high dispersal potential given age (hand-raised joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Pacha	Female	Nil	1.26	17/04/2024	348	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared, high dispersal potential given age	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Blueberry (Tartlet)	Female	Approx. 2-3 month old joey	4.51	18/04/2024	347	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - local relocation due to clearing, eventually translocated	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Pluto	Male	N/A	3.36	18/04/2024		346	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Dead

Debden	Female	Approx. 4-5 month old joey	5.21	19/04/2024	346	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Anna	Female	Nil	1.17	19/04/2024		27	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Dead
Finsbury	Female	Approx. 3-4 month old joey	6.53	25/04/2024	340	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Leicester (Angie)	Female	Approx. 3-4 month old joey	7.23	26/04/2024	339	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Duchess	Female	Nil	1.37	30/04/2024	335	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Purfleet	Female	Nil	5.18	15/05/2024	320	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Westbourne	Male	N/A	2.24	21/05/2024		303	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Dead
Tui	Male	N/A	1.36	22/05/2024	313	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Erith	Male	N/A	2.48	22/05/2024	313	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Star	Female	Approx. 4-5 month old joey	3.66	23/05/2024	312	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Maui	Male	N/A	1.42	23/05/2024	312	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Gidea	Female	Approx. 3-4 month old joey	4.19	24/05/2024	311	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Albany	Female	Approx. 4-5 month old joey	5.95	28/05/2024	307	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Epping	Female	Approx. 4-5 month old joey	4.36	29/05/2024	306	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive

Queensbury	Female	Approx. 4-5 month old joey	5.31	5/06/2024	299	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - relocation attempted twice, high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Whitechapel	Female	Approx. 5-6 month old joey	7.61	6/06/2024	298	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Sven	Male	N/A	1.38	1/07/2024		117	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - high koala density in area and habitat to be cleared	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Presumed dead
Millie	Female	Nil	1.49	12/09/2024	200	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat cleared, high dispersal potential (hand-raised joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Ilford	Male	N/A	3.87	19/09/2024	193	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - local relocation twice due to clearing. Eventual translocation due to welfare concerns	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Notting	Male	N/A	2.57	19/09/2024	193	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - captured on light rail tracks and local relocation initially. Eventual translocation due to risky movements	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Watford	Male	N/A	3.68	22/10/2024	160	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - local relocation twice due to clearing. Eventual translocation due to risky movements.	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Boo	Male	N/A	1.33	13/03/2025	18	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat cleared while in care (orphaned joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive
Freckles	Male	N/A	1.28	13/03/2025	18	N/A	Risk profile too high to remain <i>in-situ</i> - habitat cleared while in care (orphaned joey)	No suitable habitat within 5 km of native home range without unacceptable risks to this individual, given all considerations.	Alive

*No deaths have been caused directly by translocation so no translocation alternatives considered.

DEAD
PRESUMED DEAD