

Table 1. Total antibacterial activity of honey samples from floral sources with a sample size ≥ 3 , ranked by median activity.

Floral source: Common name (Scientific name)	No. samples	No. (%) with detectable activity ¹	Total activity ¹	
			Range	Median
Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	8	7 (88)	<5–29.7	25.7
Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>)	19	18 (95)	<5–31.4	25.1
Jelly bush and heath flora (<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> and unknown species)	3	3 (100)	17.3–19.9	19.8
Spotted gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>)	4	4 (100)	14.7–25.1	18.9
Tea tree and paperbark (<i>Leptospermum semibaccatum</i> and <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>)	4	4 (100)	18.1–19.6	18.8
Jelly bush (<i>L. polygalifolium</i>)	29	28 (97)	<5–26.2	17.9
Jelly bush, tea tree (<i>Leptospermum</i> sp.)	14	12 (86)	<5–25.8	17.8
Mixed flora, Sydney metropolitan region	32	25 (78)	<5–29.8	15.9
Lemon-scented tea tree (<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>)	5	5 (100)	14.0–24.5	15.7
Red stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>)	9	5 (56)	<5–26.1	15.3
Crow's ash and jelly bush (<i>Guioa semiglaucia</i> and <i>L. polygalifolium</i>)	3	2 (67)	<5–19.4	15.2
Banksia (<i>Banksia</i> sp.)	25	22 (88)	<5–24.1	15.0
Jelly bush mix (<i>L. polygalifolium</i> and <i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>)	3	3 (100)	14.2–14.7	14.6
Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	3	2 (67)	<5–16.3	14.3
Manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)	11	9 (82)	<5–16.3	13.1
Paperbark, tea tree (<i>Melaleuca</i> sp.)	22	18 (82)	<5–19.6	12.8
Mugga ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>)	3	3 (100)	9.7–12.3	11.7
Mixed wildflowers, Tasmania	5	4 (80)	<5–16.1	11.6
Feather bush (<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>)	3	2 (67)	<5–13.6	11.5
Other mixed or unknown flora	35	19 (54)	<5–24.6	9.9
Messmate stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>)	5	3 (60)	<5–15.2	9.8
Snow gum (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>)	3	2 (67)	<5–10.5	8.7
Tea tree and paperbark (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> and <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>)	4	2 (50)	<5–16.3	7.7
Tea tree, paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	3	2 (67)	<5–21.9	7.4
Paterson's curse, Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	4	2 (50)	<5–15.6	6.3
Leatherwood (<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>)	11	4 (36)	<5–17.5	<5
Wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>)	7	2 (29)	<5–18.7	<5
Lemon-scented tea tree and pink bloodwood (<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>)	17	3 (18)	<5–14.6	<5
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	15	5 (33)	<5–24.9	<5
Parrot bush (<i>Dryandra sessilis</i>)	3	1 (33)	<5–21.0	<5
Coastal tea tree (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	4	1 (25)	<5–21.4	<5
Mixed rainforest flora, Queensland	3	1 (33)	<5–16.2	<5
Blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	3	1 (33)	<5–15.3	<5
Yellow box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>)	4	1 (25)	<5–12.7	<5
Saw banksia (<i>Banksia serrata</i>)	4	0 (0)	<5	<5
Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)	3	0 (0)	<5	<5
Heather bush (<i>Thryptomene micrantha</i>)	3	0 (0)	<5	<5
Tea tree and yellow box (<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. and <i>E. melliodora</i>)	3	0 (0)	<5	<5
Macadamia (<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>)	3	0 (0)	<5	<5
Red mallee (<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>)	4	0 (0)	<5	<5
Powderbark (<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>)	3	0 (0)	<5	<5

1. Activity calculated as % (w/v) phenol equivalent
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Further botanical and genetic studies of Australian *Leptospermum* species are required to elucidate these differences, and may inform studies aimed at cultivating particular plant species in productive regions for highly active medicinal honey.

Exceptionally high activity was also seen in hydrogen peroxide-dependent honeys derived from marri (*C. calophylla*; median activity 25.7, maximum 29.7) and jarrah (*E. marginata*; median activity 25.1, maximum 31.4) from Western Australia. To our