

# Timber Advisory Notes



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**Species:** *Corymbia maculata* (formerly *Eucalyptus maculata*)

**Standard Trade Name:** Spotted gum.

**Common Name:** Spotted gum

**1. Size of tree / type of forest:** Spotted gum grows well on favourable sites, usually attaining 35-45 m in height and 1-1.3 m diameter at breast height (dbh), with exceptionally large trees reaching 70 m and exceeding 3 m dbh. On poorer sites it may be 20-35 m in height and 0.7-1.2 m diameter. This species naturally occurs in open-forest to tall open-forest formation on the east coast of Australia from the Victoria-New South Wales border to the Maryborough District in Queensland. Trial plantings have been established in the south-west of Western Australia for pole timber.

**2. Wood description:** Heartwood is light brown to dark brown. Sapwood is pale and up to 8 cm wide. Texture is moderately coarse, with an interlocked grain. The frequent presence of wavy grain produces an attractive 'fiddleback' grain. The wood is slightly greasy and gum veins are common.

**3. Wood density:**

Green density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	About 1150 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Air-dry density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	About 970 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Basic density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	About 790 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .

**4. Drying and shrinkage:**

	<u>Tangential Shrinkage (%)</u>	<u>Radial Shrinkage (%)</u>
Before reconditioning:	6.1	4.3
After reconditioning:	5.0	3.7

**5. Workability:** Not hard to work. Unseasoned wood is somewhat corrosive to aluminium nails and screws. The high extractives content can be a problem when gluing phenolic type adhesives. For good bonding a pressure of about 1000 kPa and temperatures above 20<sup>o</sup> C are usually needed. A low moisture content, preferably between 8 and 10 per cent, is also desirable.

**6. Durability Class:** 2 Decay      2 Decay + termites      (CSIRO revised ratings 1996).

**7. Strength Groups:** S2 and SD2.

**8. Strength Properties:**

Property	Units	Green	Dry
Modulus of Rupture	MPa	99	150
Modulus of Elasticity	MPa	18000	23000
Max Crushing Strength	MPa	50	75
Hardness	kN	8.0	11.0

**9. Uses:** Heavy engineering construction and mining timbers, where shock resistance is important, house framing, flooring, tool handles, piles and poles, shipbuilding, agricultural machinery and plywood.

**10. Availability:** Common in New South Wales and southern Queensland. Not readily available in Western Australia.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1. Size of tree and type of forest

Small trees have average heights up to 15 m, medium 15 to 30 m, and large over 30 m. Types of forest are sclerophyll (with closed canopy), woodland (with scattered trees), or rain forest. Diameter breast height is stem diameter at 1.3 m above ground.

### 2. Wood description

For example, sapwood and heartwood colour, grain, figure

### 3. Wood density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Green density is the density of wood in the living tree, defined as green mass divided by green volume, and useful for estimating transport costs. It varies with season and growing conditions. Air-dry density is the average mass divided by volume at 12 per cent moisture content (this is the average environmental condition in the coastal capital cities around Australia). Basic density is oven-dry mass divided by green volume. This measure has the advantage that moisture content variations are avoided.

### 4. Drying and shrinkage

As wood dries, it shrinks more in the tangential direction (i.e. parallel to the growth rings) than it does in the radial direction (i.e. at right angles to the growth rings). The figures given are shrinkage from green to 12 per cent moisture content, before and after steam reconditioning treatment. Reconditioning recovers any cells that may have collapsed during drying, and is essential for species such as the ash-type eucalypts.

### 5. Workability

Comments are made on the comparative ease or difficulty of turning, nailing and bending, on susceptibility to splitting and other working properties.

### 6. Durability

The CSIRO Durability Classes are based on the performance in ground of outer heartwood when exposed to fungal and termite attack. Class 1 gives more than 25 years life, Class 2 gives 15 to 25 years, Class 3 gives 8 to 15 years, and Class 4 less than eight years. The ratings are not relevant to above-ground use. In late 1996, CSIRO published revised ratings, which include termite susceptibility.

### 7. Strength grouping

In grading of structural timber, each species is allocated a ranking for green timber of S1 (strongest) to S7, and for seasoned timber SD1 (strongest) to SD8.

Minimum values for strength groups for green timber (units are MPa)

Strength property	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
Modulus of rupture	103	86	73	62	52	43	36
Modulus of elasticity	16300	14200	12400	10700	9100	7900	6900
Maximum crushing strength	52	43	36	31	26	22	18

Minimum values for strength groups for seasoned timber (units are MPa)

Strength property	SD1	SD2	SD3	SD4	SD5	SD6	SD7	SD8
Modulus of rupture	150	130	110	94	78	65	55	45
Modulus of elasticity	21500	18500	16000	14000	12500	10500	9100	7900
Maximum crushing strength	80	70	61	54	47	41	36	30

### 8. Strength Properties

Values are from Bootle, K.R. (1983). 'Wood in Australia. Types, properties and uses'. (McGraw-Hill)

### 9. Uses

Various past and potential uses are given, but the list is obviously not conclusive.

### 10. Availability

Timber from many species is available only near the areas that the trees grow naturally or in plantations. Imported timbers and their current availability are identified.