

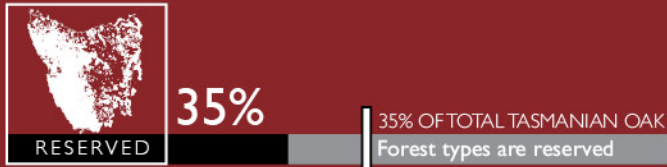
TASMANIAN OAK

Eucalyptus delegatensis, E. obliqua & E. regnans

WET EUCALYPT

Forest Type

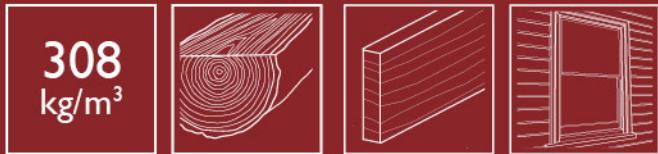
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST TYPE THAT CONTAIN THESE SPECIES



Certification



Carbon Storage²

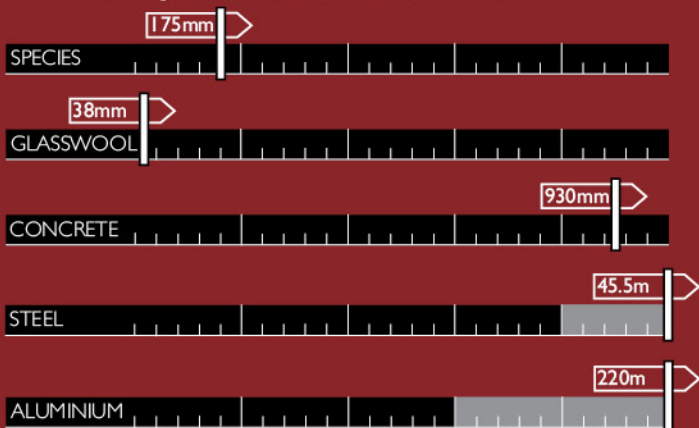


Availability



Thermal Resistance³

THICKNESS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A VALUE OF R 1



Appearance

As the tallest flowering plant in the world, *E. regnans* grow up to 100m. *E. delegatensis* and *E. obliqua* do not reach these heights, reaching about 70m with the tallest trees achieving 90m.

FLOWERS The species produce buds in clusters of seven or more, with white cream flowers. The flowers are hermaphroditic.

LEAVES The leaves are asymmetrical and rounder in shape in their juvenile forms. *E. regnans* has green, asymmetrical lance-shaped leaves. *E. obliqua* has asymmetrical glossy green, leathery lance-shaped leaves while *E. delegatensis* has dull blue-green asymmetrical sickle-shaped leaves.

BARK The bark of each of these species is characteristically 'stringy'. *E. obliqua*'s bark is rough and persistent to the small branches. *E. regnans*' rough bark sheds in long ribbons and is often seen hanging from the branches. *E. delegatensis* has reddish-brown to grey bark with longitudinal furrows on the lower trunk.

Forest

The species grow in native forests. *E. delegatensis* is the dominant forest species in cooler, higher altitudes. *E. obliqua* is mainly found in lower altitudes, but ranges from the coast to 600m in hilly or mountainous country. *E. regnans* is widespread but it prefers well-drained soils in areas of high rainfall and low fire frequency.

GROWING CONSTRAINTS Mature *E. obliqua* and mature *E. delegatensis* will survive even severe wildfires in contrast to the fire sensitive *E. regnans*, which does not survive even low intensity fires.

Seedlings of all three species establish best after fire has exposed bare mineral soils, with minimum leaf litter.

They thrive when they are not overshadowed. The species are generally not successful as plantation stock as the seedlings do not respond well after transplanting.

DISTRIBUTION These three species occur in Dry Eucalypt and Wet Eucalypt native forest types. 35% of these forest types are in reserves.

Environmental

The aim of environmentally sustainable and responsible building practice is to consume minimal resources during construction, operation and eventual demolition.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT¹ The *National Forest Policy Statement* identifies three principles for sustainable forest management: preserve biological diversity, maintain ecological processes within forests, and community benefit. Species sourced and processed in Tasmania from certified native forest and plantations are considered to be sustainably managed.

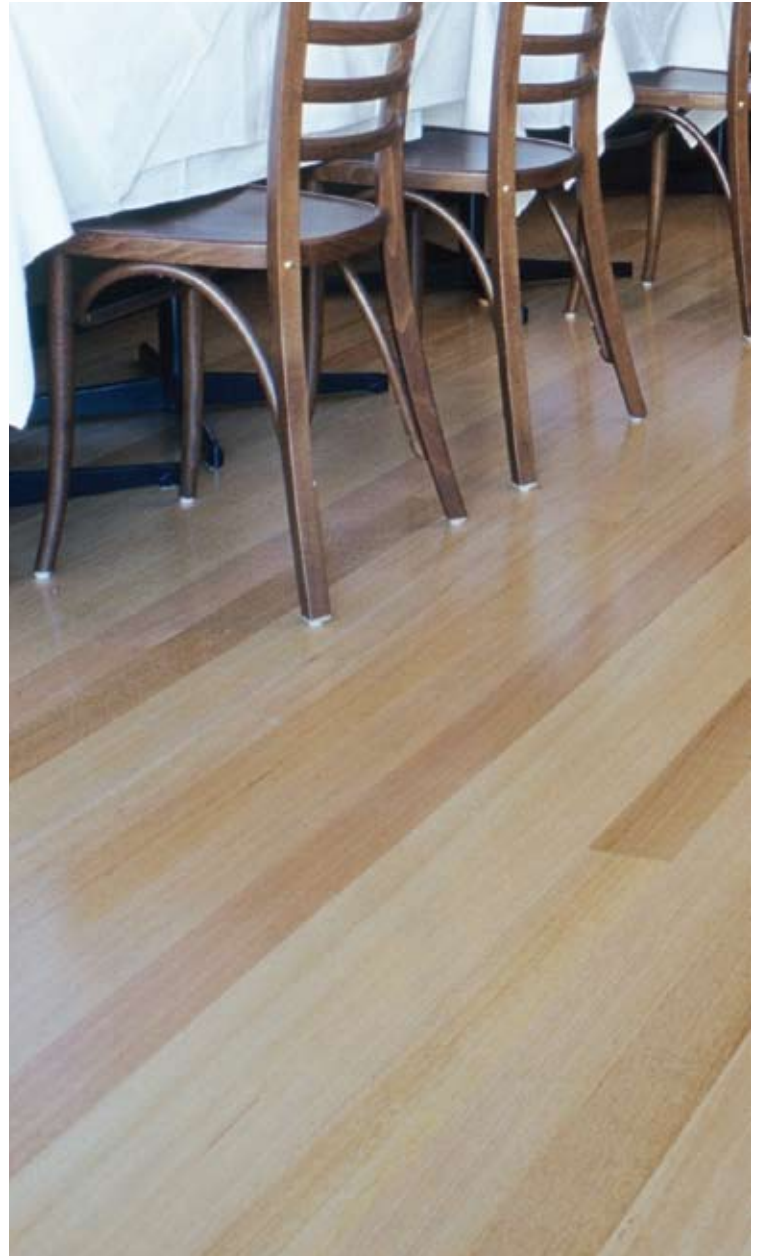
CERTIFICATION Certified forests are managed in line with internationally recognised performance-based standards and are subject to third party audit. Most forests in Tasmania are certified to the Australian Forest Certification Scheme (AFCS). This requires compliance with AS 4708 (for forestry growers) and AS 4707 for Chain of Custody (forest to consumers). AFCS is internationally recognised by the Program of the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC) and certifiers are independently accredited by JAS-ANZ.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY Ensures that timber supplied is from a certified forest source. It requires controlled labelling and an auditable trail from the forest along the supply chain involving forest managers, processors, manufacturers, and stockists.

CARBON STORAGE² The growth of trees absorbs carbon, other emissions and particles from the atmosphere; converting them into wood and other biomass. Some carbon is released by harvest and processing, but the carbon stored within the recovered wood is contained for the life of the material.

R VALUES³ A material's resistance to the flow of heat is calculated as its R Value. The R Value of the building envelope is the sum of individual building components. The insulation (R Value) properties of building materials are important considerations in the design of energy efficient structures.

AVAILABILITY Tasmanian Oak is freely available and is continuously harvested.



Environmental Summary

Resource

Available from sustainably managed sources¹



Reserves

A percentage of this species is reserved



Certification

This species is available with forest certification



Chain of Custody

Product with Chain of Custody is available



Appearance

Product for appearance use is available

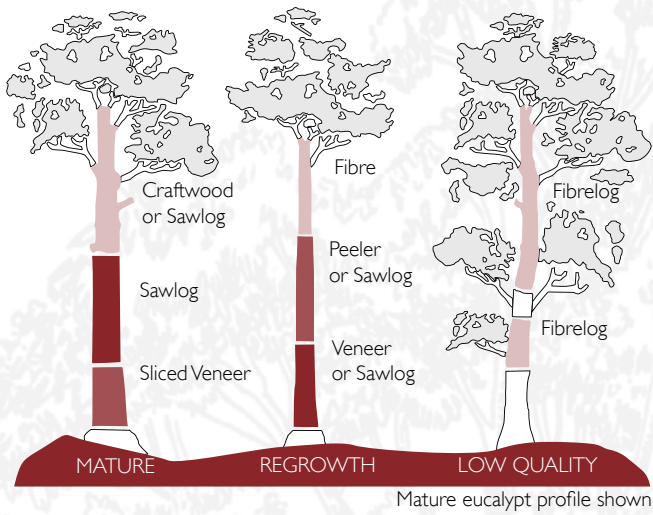


Structural

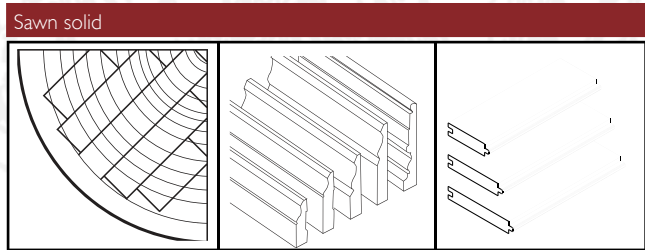
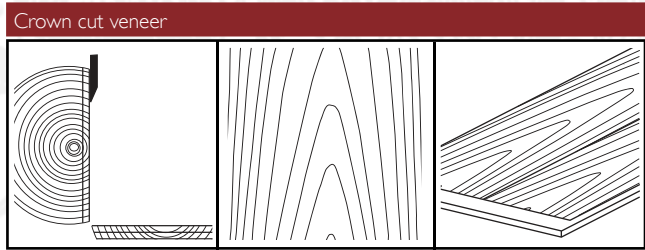
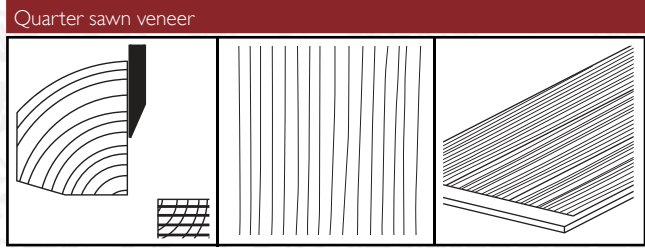
Product for structural use is available



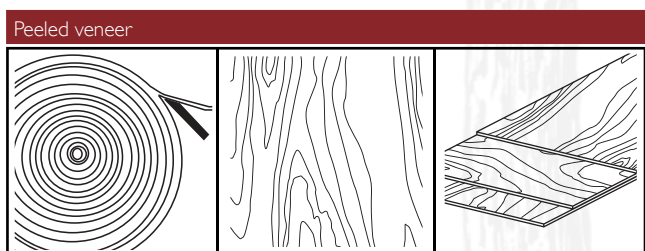
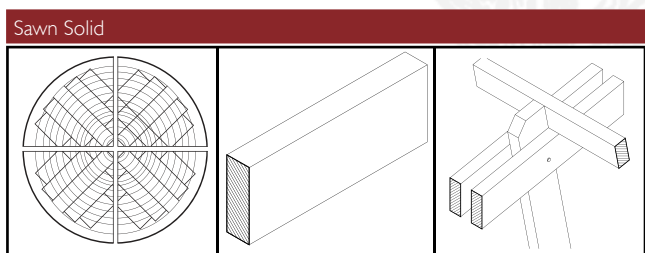
Tree Product



Products APPEARANCE



Products STRUCTURAL



Due to the printing process colours shown are indicative only.

Characteristics



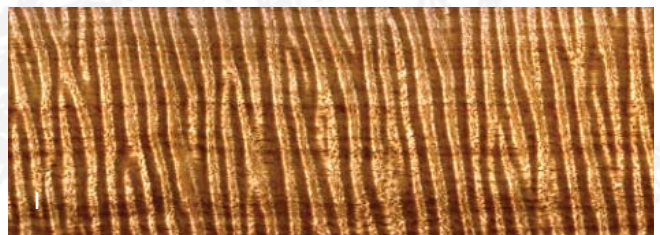
Colour

Heartwood pale brown to white brown and often with pinkish tints. Generally there is no noticeable colour difference between sapwood and heartwood.



Grain

Generally moderately open to coarse, but even and straight. Growth rings are often noticeable.



Features

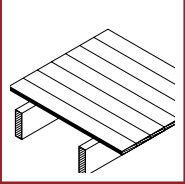
1 Fiddleback

Small and evenly strong rippled undulations in the grain that form in the timber at the base of large trees.

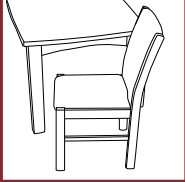
2 Gum Vein

A natural exudation of resin between growth rings, also called kino, produced in trees as a result of fire or mechanical damage.

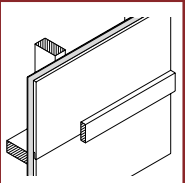
Applications



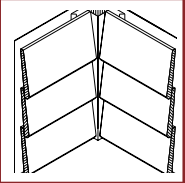
FLOORING



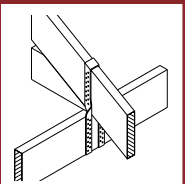
FURNITURE



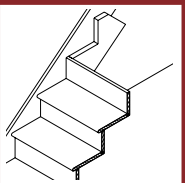
FITTING AND TRIMS



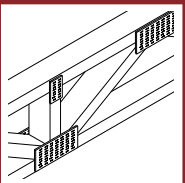
LINING AND CLADDING



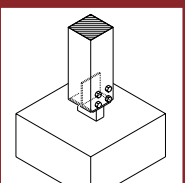
FRAMING



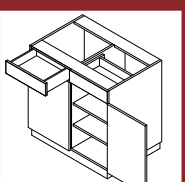
WINDOWS
DOORS
STAIRS



TRUSS AND
NAIL PLATED



EXTERNAL
STRUCTURES *
* when protected and not in
ground contact



JOINERY

Tree

Eucalyptus obliqua, *E. regnans* and *E. delegatensis*



Funding assistance was provided through the Tasmanian Community Forest Agreement Industry Development Program, a joint initiative of the Australian and Tasmanian governments and administered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.