

QLD SPOTTED GUM



Spotted Gum is one of Australia's premium native hardwoods with a striking appearance and a high degree of natural durability and strength, making it an ideal timber for a variety of structural, exterior and interior applications. It is highly valued for the back-sawn grain structure, attractive markings and vibrant colour palette.

Spotted Gum is the common name for four species that grow along the east coast of Australia. ICONIC Spotted Gum is responsibly sourced from sustainable properties throughout Central to Southern QLD.

These species have straight, slender trunks with smooth bark that is shed in patches, giving the trees their characteristic spotted appearance.

The heartwood ranges from light brown through to dark red-brown hues. Sapwood is usually white to light brown in colour. The presence of a wavy grain can produce an attractive fiddle-back figure. The wood has a slightly greasy feel, a characteristic that aids machining and boring.

Spotted Gum components that are 18mm thick or greater do not require fire retardant treatment for use in construction in bush-fire prone areas.

It is suitable for a range of building applications, such as posts and poles, framing, flooring, lining, decking and cladding. Compared to other Australian hardwoods, Spotted Gum is a minimal staining timber as it is less prone to bleed-through of tannins than other species.



Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Gum, Spotted*, viewed April 2020, <<https://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/gum-spotted>>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Corymbia maculata / Corymbia citridora

DURABILITY

Durability is defined as the inherent resistance of a timber species to decay, or to insect or marine borer attack. All references to durability refer to the heartwood only.

In-Ground: Reasonably High (15-25 years)
Above ground: High (more than 40 years)
Marine Borer Resistance: Low (0-20 years, usually <5)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Susceptible
Termite Resistance: Resistant

STRENGTH GROUP

Strength groups are given for unseasoned (S1-S7) and seasoned (SD1-SD8) timber in accordance with AS 2878. S1 and SD1 yield the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yield the lowest.

Unseasoned: High (S2)
Seasoned: High (SD2)

STRESS GRADE

A stress grade is defined in AS 1720 as the classification of timber for structural purposes by means of either visual or machine grading. The stress grade indicates the basic working stresses and stiffness to be used for structural design purposes. Measured in MPa.

Unseasoned: F17
Seasoned: F27

DENSITY PER STANDARD

Seasoned density is based on moisture content on 12%.
Unseasoned density is an approximation as it depends on the moisture content at the time of measurement. Measured kg/m³.

Seasoned: 990kg/m³
Unseasoned: 1180kg/m³

SHRINKAGE

Tangential shrinkage is the measure of the percentage reduction in dimension from the unseasoned to 12% moisture condition.
Radial shrinkage is perpendicular to the growth rings. It is shrinkage in the direction towards the center of the tree.

Tangential: High (6.10%)
Radial: Very High (4.30%)

BUSH-FIRE RESISTANCE

Naturally bush-fire-resisting timbers are those with inherent bush-fire-resisting properties. Some species have been tested and a number are in the process of being tested and are measured by Bushfire Attack Level (BAL).

Bush-fire Resistant
BAL 12.5, 19 and 29 - All AS3959 required applications

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