



Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. Syn.-*E. cordata* Mig. = *E. diversifolia* Mig. = *E. delegatensis* Dehn. = *E. glauca* DC = *E. perfoliata* Desf.

Commercial names:

English:	Southern blue gum, Eurabbie, Tasmanian blue gum
Spanish:	Eucalipto blanco, Eucalipto azul
French:	Eucalyptus bleu
Italian:	Eucalitto blu, Eucalitto globuloso
German:	Blaue Eukalyptus, Blaugummibaum, Fieberbaum

Common names:

Australia:	Tasmanian blue gum, Eurabbi
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Physical properties:

Density:	740-830 kg/m ³	
Shrinkage:	Unstable	
Shrinkage values:	Total	Unitary
Volumetric:	-	(0.67-0.73)
Tangential:	11.9%	(0.32)
Radial:	7.3%	(0.13)
Hardness:	3.9%	Semi-hard

Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects)

Static bending:	142-153 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity:	16,500 N/mm ²
Compression parallel to grain:	59-76 N/mm ²
Compression perpendicular to grain:	12.7 N/mm ²
Shear:	-
Toughness:	5.5 J/cm ²

Structural lumber:

The ME-2 grade of the UNE 56.544 (Spanish standard) corresponds to the D 35 strength grade.

Origin and availability:

The natural origin of this tree is limited exclusively to Tasmania. It has been introduced extensively in Brazil, Spain, Chile, Ecuador, Portugal, the United States, India, Zimbabwe, etc. In Spain forestation has taken place mainly in the provinces of Santander, Asturias, Vizcaya and Huelva and in Galicia. The forested area, wood production and commercial export are important.

Wood description:

The sapwood is a greyish white or pale cream, and the heartwood varies from a cinnamon color to reddish brown or a yellowish light brown. The wood is spiral-grained and medium-textured.

Drying:

This wood is difficult to dry. There is a risk of producing warping, checking and collapse. The recommended drying times are number 1 from the CTBA, the C schedule from the PRL and T3-C2 (4/4) from the FPLM

Natural durability and ease of penetration:

The heartwood is slightly penetrable and the sapwood is penetrable.

Technological properties:

Sawing is difficult due to internal tensions which can cause lumber to warp when sawed. High powered equipment is necessary. Machining presents no problems. Gluing requires a very well-planed surface. Finishing offers no difficulties.

Applications:

Flooring./ Paper pulp./ Fiberboard./ Decorative veneer./ Carpentry./ Furniture.