QLD BLACKBUTT

ICONIC AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

The common name Blackbutt came about due to the tree's appearance after bush-fire, whereby the buttress - or butt - was significantly darkened. It is also known as coastal Blackbutt to distinguish it from the tableland species, New England Blackbutt.

This species grows in the coastal regions from Bega, NSW to Maryborough, QLD. ICONIC Blackbutt is responsibly sourced from sustainable properties in South East QLD.
Due to its quick growth and versatility, it makes a good plantation timber.

Blackbutt has an even texture and generally straight grain making it appealing for interior use applications.
The heartwood ranges from golden yellow to pale brown, although occasionally a slight pinkish colour may be present. The sapwood, which is not always easy to distinguish, is much paler in appearance and is resistant to attack by lyctid borer. Small gum veins may also be visible.

Blackbutt provides good fire resistance and is one of seven hardwood timber species that was found to be suitable by the Building Commission in Victoria for home construction in bushfire areas (provided it has a thickness greater than 18mm).

A strong, durable hardwood, Blackbutt can be used for a range of structural, exterior and interior applications including framework, decking, flooring and poles.

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

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Eucalyptus pilularis

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: Moderate (21-40 years)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Not 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 yeild the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yeild 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: 900kg/m3
Unseasoned: 1100kg/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 centre of the tree.

Tangential: Very High (7.30%)
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

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

QLD BLONDES

ICONIC AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

QLD Blondes, commonly known as Yellow Stringybark or White Mahogany, is one of Australia's premium native hardwoods with a high degree of natural durability and strength.

Eucalyptus acmenoides grow along the east coast of Australia, from mid-New South Wales to northern Queensland. ICONIC Blondes are responsibly sourced from sustainable properties throughout Central to Southern QLD.

The trees have straight, slender trunks with rough, fibrous bark that is shed in strips, giving the trees their characteristic stringy appearance and resulting in the common local names of yellow or white stringybark.

This beautiful timber has a warm nut-brown colour with tinges of muddy yellowish-browns. This species is proving to be one of the most popular and attractive decking timbers around the country.

One of the most appealing features of this timber is the distinctive natural markings caused by moth grub holes and occasional gum veining.

A mostly uniform and medium textured wood, mahogany can sometimes have an interlocked grain. It has a slightly greasy feel, although not as greasy as the similarly coloured tallowwood or spotted gum.

Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Mahogany, White*, viewed April 2021, <https://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/mahogany-white>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Eucalyptus acmenoides

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: High (more than 25 years)
Above ground: High (more than 40 years)
Marine Borer Resistance: Reasonably High (41-64 years)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Not 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 yeild the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yeild the lowest.

Unseasoned: High (S2)
Seasoned: Reasonably High (SD3)

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: F17

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: 950kg/m3
Unseasoned: 1150kg/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 centre of the tree.

Tangential: Medium (5.4%)
Radial: Medium (2.8%)

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 and 19 - All AS3959 required applications

Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, Wood Species: Mahogany, White, viewed April 2021, <https://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/mahogany-white>

QLD IRONBARK

ICONIC AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

Ironbark is a premium native Australian hardwood with a wide range of applications from industrial construction to house framing, flooring and sporting goods. It is a particularly hard, strong and durable timber, with a broad range of applications, due to its resistance to lyctid borers and termites.

The Grey Ironbark is a medium sized tree of 30 to 50m with a stem diameter of 1.5m. The bark is hard, coarse, with deep furrows and ridges, ranging from dark brown to black in colour and grows even on the small branches.

This found from northern New South Wales to Bundaberg, Queensland. It is also found in scattered patches as far north as the Atherton Tableland. ICONIC Ironbark is responsibly sourced from sustainable properties throughout Central to Southern QLD.

Grey Ironbark sapwood is almost white, making it highly distinct from the heartwood, that ranges from light grey or light chocolate with occasional darker reds and browns. The texture is moderately coarse and even, and the grain usually straight, and only occasionally interlocked. Grey Ironbark may have regional variations in colour, with some having black narrow to broad streaks running through the timber.

Due to its class 1 strength and durability ratings, Ironbark is commonly used in engineering applications as a sawn and round timber. It can be specified for wharf and bridge construction, railway sleepers, cross arms, poles, piles and mining timbers. The unseasoned timber is excellent for general house framing, while seasoned and dressed Ironbark timber is used for cladding, internal and external flooring, linings and joinery. It is also ideal for fencing, landscaping and retaining walls.

Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Ironbark, Grey*, viewed August 2020, <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/ironbark-grey>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Eucalyptus drepanophylla

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: High (more than 25 years)
Above ground: High (more than 40 years)
Marine Borer Resistance: Moderate (21-40 years)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Not 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 yeild the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yeild the lowest.

Unseasoned: Very High (S1)
Seasoned: Very High (SD1)

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: F22
Seasoned: F34

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: 1106kg/m3
Unseasoned: 1170kg/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 centre of the tree.

Tangential: Very High (7.50%)
Radial: Very High (4.70%)

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 and 19 - All AS3959 required applications

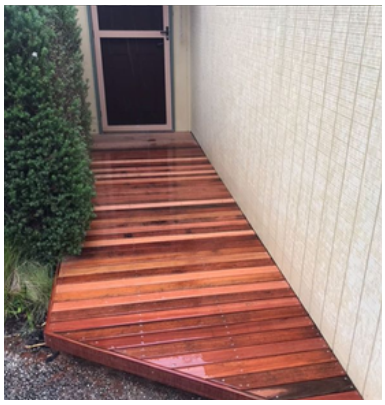
Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Ironbark, Grey*, viewed August 2020, <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/ironbark-grey>

QLD IRON GUM

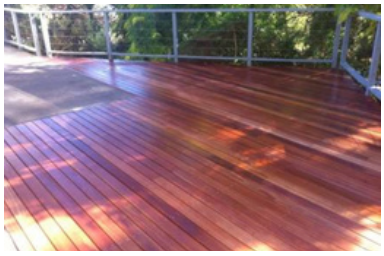
ICONIC AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

Eucalyptus tereticornis, commonly known as red iron gum, forest red gum, or blue gum, is a species of tree that is native to eastern Australia and southern New Guinea.
ICONIC Iron Gum is responsibly sourced from sustainable properties throughout Central to Southern QLD, and may also include Corymbia gummifera species..

The iron gum is a medium to tall forest tree. Trees of this species grow to a height of 20 to 50 metres, with a girth of up to two metres. The trunk is straight and is usually unbranched for more than half the total height of the tree, with limbs that are more steeply inclined than other eucalypt species. The bark is shed in irregular sheets, resulting in a smooth trunk surface, coloured in patches of white, grey and blue. Rough dark grey to black dead bark is retained at the base of the stem.



The timber is highly durable with an extremely high density. It displays a tight interlocking grain alongside its lush red colour, making it excellent for applications where appearance and durability are important.
Heartwood ranges in colour from light to dark red. The sapwood is distinctly paler in colour, a grey or cream-red that is distinguishable from the heartwood.



Iron gum has class 1 durability for above and in-ground — the highest rating possible. Expect to have 25 years of service from iron gum timber in-ground. It does not require fire retardant treatment for use in construction in bush-fire prone areas.

Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Gum, Forest Red*, viewed August 2020, <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/gum-forest-red>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Eucalyptus tereticornis

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: High (more than 25 years)
Above ground: High (more than 40 years)
Marine Borer Resistance: Reasonably High (41-64 years)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Not 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 yeild the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yeild the lowest.

Unseasoned: Reasonably High (S3)
Seasoned: Medium High (SD4)

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: F11
Seasoned: F11

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: 1000kg/m3
Unseasoned: 1170kg/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 centre of the tree.

Tangential: Very High (8.60%)
Radial: Very High (4.80%)

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 and 19 - All AS3959 required applications

Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Gum, Forest Red*, viewed August 2020, <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/gum-forest-red>

QLD SPOTTED GUM

ICONIC AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

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 yeild the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yeild 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 centre 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

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