River Red Gum

Botanical name	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	
Origin	River Red Gum grows adjacent to the inland rivers of mainland Australia.	
Trading names	River Red Gum	
Appearance	*Heartwood*	red to reddish brown.
	Sapwood	distinctly paler.
	Texture	relatively fine and even.
	Grain	usually interlocked, often producing an attractive ripple or fiddleback figure.
	Grub holes	sometimes present.
General comment	It works well and offers great versatility in its uses. Unsuitable for steam bending because of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary straight-grained timber. Provided the grain is relatively straight is has good resistance to surface checking when exposed to the weather.	
Common uses	Flooring, decking, sleepers, heavy furniture, decorative turnery, panelling, sills, posts.	
Properties (See notes below)	**Hardness rating** Average Hardness Rating - Dry: Hard	
	Lyctid Susceptibility of Sapwood Susceptible (source AS 5604)	
	Termite Resistance of Heartwood (inside above ground) Resistant (source AS 5604)	
	Marine Borer Resistance of Heartwood Class 2 (source AS 5604)	
	Natural Durability Rating of Heartwood Above Ground Class 1 (source AS 5604)	
	Natural Durability Rating of Heartwood In-Ground Contact Class 2 (source AS 5604)	

Notes

Density: 'Green Density' (GD) is the density of the wood at the time the living tree is felled. It varies considerably with the season, weather conditions, the age of the tree and so on; the quoted figure must therefore be accepted as a guideline only and when accurate green density figures are required for, say, assessment of transport costs, it is advisable to carry out accurate determinations on the materials involved.

'Dry Density' or 'Air Dry Density' (ADD) is the average density of the wood at 12 per cent moisture content. It too varies with conditions of growth, climate and maturity of wood.

There are published figures for both Green Density and Air Dry Density of most commercial species.

The figures given above have been rounded to the nearest 50.

Hardness rating: the hardness rating of a timber species is measured by the Janka Test. This is a standard test which measures the penetration into the timber of a common load and projectile. The results relate to a hardness capacity of the material and are expressed in kN. This information is useful where the timber may be subject to potential damage from impacts e.g. a dance floor. There are 2 sets of published figures; one for 'Green' or freshly felled timber and one for seasoned timber - i.e. timber with a moisture content of 12%.

The ratings given here are:
Soft - less than 5.5
Moderate - 5.5 to 7.0
Hard - 7.1 to 10.0
Very Hard - greater than 10.0.

Lyctid susceptible sapwood: Only the sapwood of some hardwoods is susceptible to lyctid borer attack. No softwoods are susceptible to attack.

Natural durability ratings: The natural durability rating of a timber species is a rating of the timber's resistance to attack by wood destroying fungi and wood destroying insects. The sapwood of all timber species has poor resistance and so the natural durability rating applies only to the heartwood of a timber species. The rating is based on the testing of stakes and poles embedded in the ground and on expert opinion of historical performance. There are 2 sets of ratings: one for above ground use and one for in-ground contact use. The lower the number the higher the performance in terms of durability. This information is useful for specifying material for external or exposed applications.