

An overview of trials of forest tree species in Central Coast–Whitsundays region of Central Queensland and preliminary indications of species worthy of planting or in need of further monitoring

John Huth¹, Graham McKenzie² and Rohan Allen³

¹ Senior Forest Technician Horticulture and Forestry Science, DPI&F Gympie

² Central Queensland Plantation Forestry Association, Mackay

³ Senior Project Officer, Integrated Regional Planning, DPI&F Mackay

Key words

Central Queensland, species trials,

Summary

Funding for forestry projects in Central Queensland has been primarily provided through short-term grants and projects. This has resulted in the establishment of over 25 trials and other demonstration plantings. However, maintenance (weed control, pest control and thinning, etc.) has not been carried out. Also, as follow up measures, stand health assessments, or investigation of wood quality have not been done there is a paucity of data to make an informed assessment of species performance. Despite this it has been possible to make some assessment of the suitability of a number of species for plantations in Central Queensland.

The only proven species for commercial planting in one region or another, when matched to site within region, are *A. cunninghamii*, *Agathis robusta*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *variegata*, *Eucalyptus cloeziana*, and possibly *E. resinifera* – the only species that have been monitored long enough to enable such a judgment.

Introduction

This paper presents details of all the species that have been planted in Central Queensland. Although the majority of species discussed are not considered high-value species, this list is a summary of what has been tested and makes some preliminary classification of potential and possible species that may be suitable for plantations in Central Queensland.

Key forestry organisations

- Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Queensland (DPI&F)
- Central Queensland Forest Association (CQFA)
- Australian Forest Growers (AFG)
- Greening Australia

Forest tree species trials in the Central Coast–Whitsundays region

- Eungella Plateau

This district contains good soils (red ferrosols/dermosols) and high rainfall (1000–1200 mm) making it a potentially good plantation growing area. The main constraints for plantations in this district are frosts and periodic drought.

- Mackay–Whitsundays Lowlands

This district generally has very good rainfall (1200–1600 mm). Soils are generally poor to average in quality (sodosols, kurosols and some kandosols) and in some cases poorly drained. The main constraints for plantations in this district are soil texture (poor drainage) and prolific weed growth in the summer months.

- Capricorn Coast

This district generally has good rainfall (800–1000 mm). Soils in this area are similar to those in the Mackay–Whitsundays area. The main constraints for plantations in this district are soil texture (poor drainage), prolific weed growth in the summer months and drought.

- Fitzroy Basin

This area generally has low rainfall (600–1000 mm). Soils in this area are variable in quality (Dermosols, Kurosols and Vertosols). The main constraints for plantations in this district are low, unreliable rainfall and frosts.

Plantation trial projects district

Funding for forestry projects has been primarily provided through short-term grants and projects. This has resulted in the establishment of over 25 trials and other demonstration plantings. However, maintenance (weed control, pest control and thinning, etc.) has not been carried out. Also, as follow up measures, stand health assessments, or investigation of wood quality have not been done there is a paucity of data to make an informed assessment of species performance.

Eungella Plateau and Mackay–Whitsundays

- Forest Plot Scheme 1980–1990
- Tree Assistance Scheme (TAS) 1991–1998
- Community Rainforest Reforestation Program (CRRP) 1994–1997
- Wood and Paper Industry Strategy (WAPIS) 1997–2000
- Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) Farm Forestry Projects (including Envirofund) 2001–present
- Various private plantings since about 1985

Plantation projects on the Capricorn Coast

- Greening Australia trials 1985–1986
- CQFA Envirofund project 2003
- DPI&F trials at Byfield and Yeppoon
- Various private plantings

Plantation trial projects in the Fitzroy Basin

- Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F)
- Natural Heritage Trust 2000–02

Species performance

The potential or otherwise of species for each of the districts in Central Queensland is presented below. As measurement of tree growth is not available for the majority of plantings, the recommendations in the tables below are based mainly on visual observations of growth and overall performance. As funding and resources become available measurements of growth can be done to provide a more accurate indication of species development.

Although species may be listed as having good potential they may not be resistant to pests and disease. For example *Eucalyptus dunnii*, *E. grandis*, *E. saligna* and the *E. grandis* × *E. camaldulensis* hybrid are attacked by the giant wood moth. *C. citriodora* subsps *citriodora* and *variegata* can be infected by *Ramularia* Shoot Blight. For these *Corymbia* taxa a breeding program is under way in Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland to improve provenances that show a high degree of tolerance to this disease.

Eungella Plateau

Of the 36 species (Table 1) planted in trials only five (*Araucaria cunninghamii*, *E. cloeziana*, *E. raveretiana*, *E. resinifera*, and *E. robusta*) are considered to show any potential for plantation establishment. There are a further 14 species that are possible candidates for plantation establishment. Before an accurate assessment of the performance of these species can be made, more intensive provenance testing on a range of site types is required. Frost, drought and insects were the main causes of poor performance of the 17 species that failed in this area.

Table 1. The potential or otherwise of species planted on the Eungella Plateau.

Botanical name	Standard trade name	Potential	Failed	Possibilities
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Hickory wattle		Frost	
<i>A. mangium</i>	Brown salwood		Frost	
<i>A. melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			?
<i>A. mearnsii</i>	Black wattle			?
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Pink cedar		Frost	
<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	Pink ash			?
<i>A. excelsa</i>	Red ash			?
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop pine	✓		
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Silver quandong		Frost, drought	
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Ear pod tree		Frost	
<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>	Grey gum		Frost	
<i>E. cloeziana</i>	Gympie messmate		Frost	
<i>E. dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum	✓		
<i>E. grandis</i>	Rose gum			?
<i>E. longirostrata</i>	Grey gum		Frost	
<i>E. microcorys</i>	Tallowwood			?
<i>E. pellita</i>	Red mahogany		Frost	
<i>E. pilularis</i>	Blackbutt			?
<i>E. propinqua</i>	Grey gum			?
<i>E. raveretiana</i>	Black iron box	✓		
<i>E. resinifera</i>	Red mahogany	✓		
<i>E. robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	✓		

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Botanical name	Standard trade name	Potential	Failed	Possibilities
<i>E. saligna</i>	Sydney blue gum			?
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum		Insects	
<i>E. urophylla</i>	Timor gum		Insects	
<i>E. grandis</i> hybrid clones				?
<i>E. urophylla</i> hybrid clones			Frost	
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Queensland maple		Frost	
<i>F. schottiana</i>	Silver ash			?
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak			?
<i>Khaya nyassica</i>	African mahogany		Frost	
<i>K. senegalensis</i>	African mahogany		Frost	
<i>Melia azederach</i>	White cedar		Frost	
<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Leichhardt tree		Frost	
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	American mahogany		Frost	
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Peach cedar			?

Mackay–Whitsundays Lowlands

Of the 49 species (Table 2) planted in trials in this area only five (*Acacia mangium*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Flindersia schottiana*, and *Grevillea robusta*) are considered to show any potential for plantation establishment. There are a further 27 species that are possible candidates for plantation establishment. Before an accurate assessment of the performance of these species can be made, more intensive provenance testing on a range of site types is required. Frost, drought and insects were the main causes of poor performance of the 17 species that failed in this area.

Table 2. The potential or otherwise of species planted in the Mackay–Whitsundays Lowlands.

Botanical name	Standard trade name	Potential	Failed	Possibilities
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Hickory wattle			?
<i>A. mangium</i>	Brown salwood	✓		
<i>A. crassicarpa</i>	Brown salwood			?
<i>A. rhodoxylon</i>	Rosewood			?
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Pink cedar			?
<i>Albizia procera</i>	Forest siris			?
<i>A. lebbeck</i>	Siris			?
<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	Pink ash			?
<i>A. excelsa</i>	Red ash			?
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop pine		Poor growth	
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black bean			?
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	East Indian mahogany		Tip moth	
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp <i>citriodora</i>	Spotted gum	✓		
<i>C. citriodora</i> subsp <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum	✓		
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian rosewood			?
<i>D. melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood			?
<i>D. retusa</i>	Cocobolo			?

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Botanical name	Standard trade name	Potential	Failed	Possibilities
<i>D. sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood			
<i>D. tucurensis</i>	Granadillo			?
<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i>	Ivory mahogany		Drought	
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Silver quandong		Drought	
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Ear pod tree		Poor form	
<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	Gympie messmate			?
<i>E. dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum		Drought	
<i>E. grandis</i>	Rose gum		Drought insects	
<i>E. moluccana</i>	Grey box			?
<i>E. pellita</i>	Red mahogany			?
<i>E. raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox			?
<i>E. resinifera</i>	Red mahogany		Insects	
<i>E. robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany			?
<i>E. saligna</i>	Sydney blue gum			?
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum		Insects	
<i>E. urophylla</i>	Timor gum		Drought insects	
<i>E grandis</i> × <i>E camaldulensis</i>	–			?
<i>E. urophylla</i> hybrids	–		Drought, insects	
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Queensland maple		Drought, insects	?
<i>F. schottiana</i>	Silver ash	✓		
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	✓		
<i>Harpulia pendula</i>	Tulipwood		Drought	
<i>Khaya nyassica</i>	African mahogany		Drought	
<i>K. senegalensis</i>	African mahogany			?
<i>Melia azederach</i>	White cedar			?
<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Leichhardt tree			?
<i>Paraserianthes toona</i>	Red siris, Mackay cedar		Insects	
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	American mahogany			?
<i>S. mahogani</i>	American mahogany		Tip moth	
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red cedar		Tip moth	
<i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i>	Damson			?
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Peach cedar			?

In July 2004, measures were taken from two eucalypt trials in the district. In the Airlie Beach trial *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *citriodora* had the highest survival. There was very little difference between the taxa in height growth. The diameter of *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *citriodora* was less than that of *E. grandis*, *E. grandis* hybrids, *E. dunnii* and *E. pellita* (Figure 1). However, based on experience in southern Queensland in the Central Coast–Whitsunday district, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *citriodora* will most likely out perform the latter species in the long-term. The incidence of giant wood moth attack was very high in the latter species.

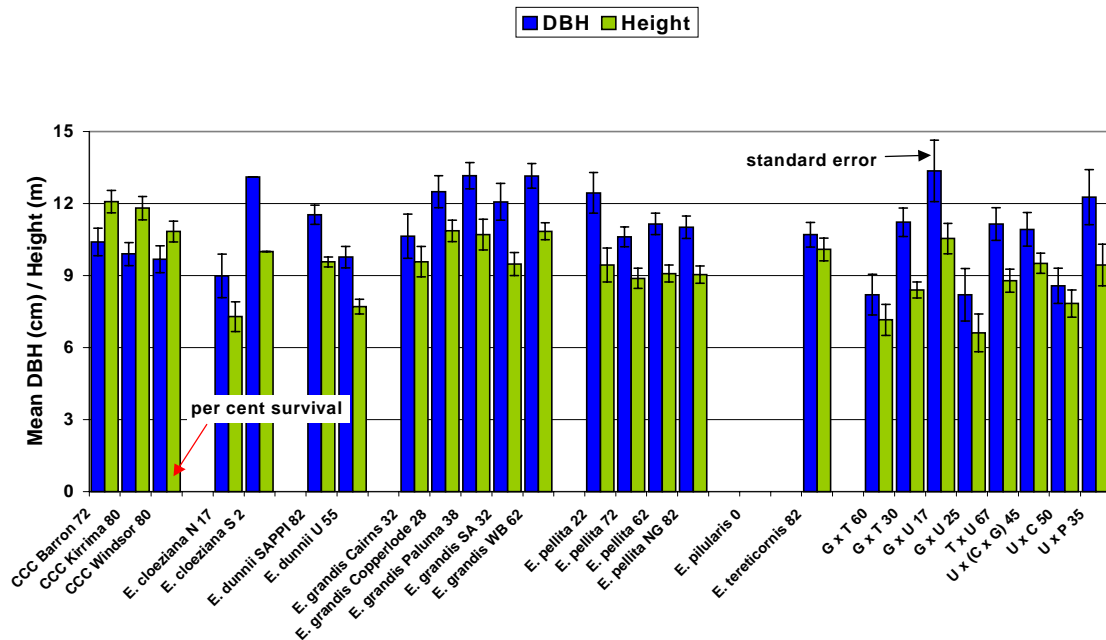


Figure 1. Diameter and height development and per cent survival of 13 taxa at age 5 years – west of Airlie Beach

In the second trial west of Koumala survival was > 70% for CCC, and *E. urophylla* × *E. camaldulensis* (U × C). Although the best-performing taxa in this trial are CCC, *E. dunnii* and *E. grandis* (Figure 2), the latter two species were showing signs of stress at the July 2004 measure.

Mean DBH and height at age five years, Koumala – Expt 494c HWD

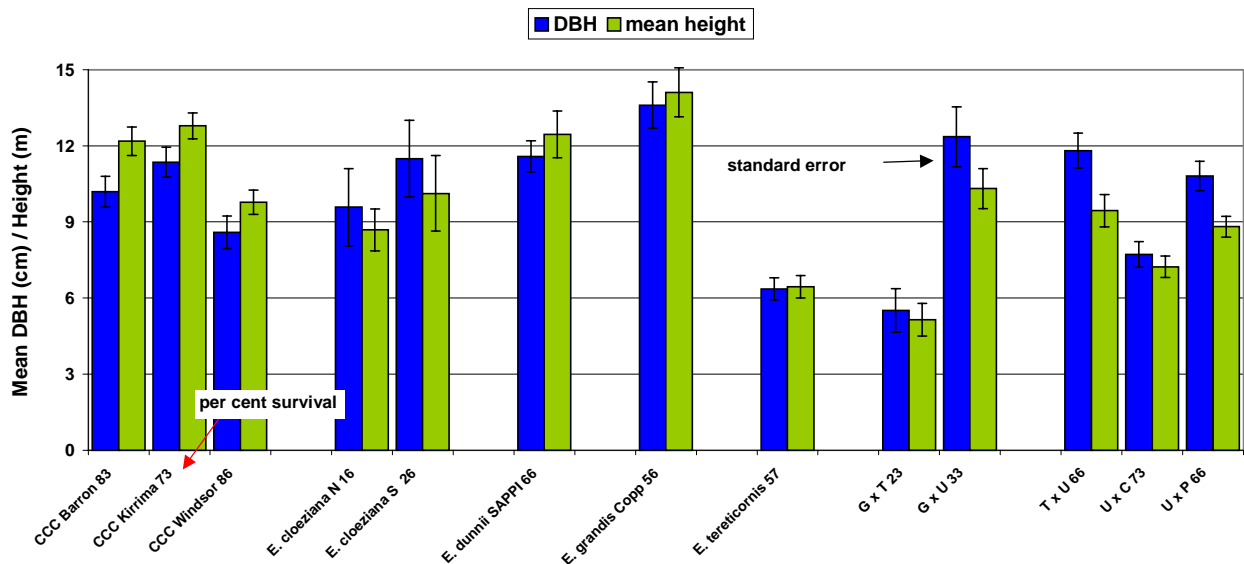


Figure 2. Diameter and height development and per cent survival of 13 taxa at age 5 years – west of Koumala

In addition, literature on 29, exotic, 'species of interest' (Table 3) has been recently reviewed for 'dry tropics regions, by the University of Queensland for the Central Queensland Forest Association (Pringle 2003).

Table 3. Species summarized by Pringle (2003) for Central Queensland Forest Association as possible candidates for plantations in Central Queensland.

Botanical name	Standard trade name	Botanical name	Standard trade name
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Aloewood	<i>Diospyros tormentosa</i>	Black ebony
<i>Atronium fraxinifolium</i>	Goncaol alves	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile
<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink ivory	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	Bubinga
<i>Brosimum aubletii</i>	Snakewood	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	Quangkol
<i>Brosimum paraense</i>	Satine	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Courbaril
<i>Centrolobium ochroxylon</i>	Arariba	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	South American walnut
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	<i>Lovoa trichiloides</i>	African walnut
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	<i>Melanorrhoea curtisii</i>	Rengas
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian rosewood	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	Wenge
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Brazilian walnut
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Rosewood	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>	Tchitola
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo	<i>Platymisscium pinnatum</i>	Macacauba
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood	<i>Pterocarpus</i> sp	Muninga
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Black ebony	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	Padauk
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	African ebony		

Of the above species the most local interest is in *D. sissoo*. It was introduced from India into the Mackay area in the 1930s to assist in the stabilization of riverbanks. The species occurs throughout the Mackay area with some stands displaying good growth and form. Although this species cannot withstand fire it is highly evasive under the right conditions; it is a registered weed in the Mackay–Whitsunday district.

Capricorn Coast

Although 25 species have been planted in this district (Table 4), due to lack of resources the majority of these plantings have not been inspected in recent times. However, two DPI&F taxa trials, (one at Byfield and the other at Yeppoon) were measured at age three years. The best performing species at Byfield (yellow sodosol) were *A. glauocarpa*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *variegata*, *E. longirostrata* and *E. grandis* (Figure 3). At Yeppoon (yellow sodosol) the best performing species were *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *variegata*, *E. dunnii*, *E. grandis* and the *E. grandis* × *E. camaldulensis* hybrid (Figure 4). In a sewerage effluent trial at Yeppoon (hydrosol), *E. grandis* had the best diameter at breast height (DBH) and height development (10.9 cm and 11.3 m respectively under irrigated conditions and 7.6 cm and 8.1 m respectively under non-irrigated conditions) at age 2.6 years.

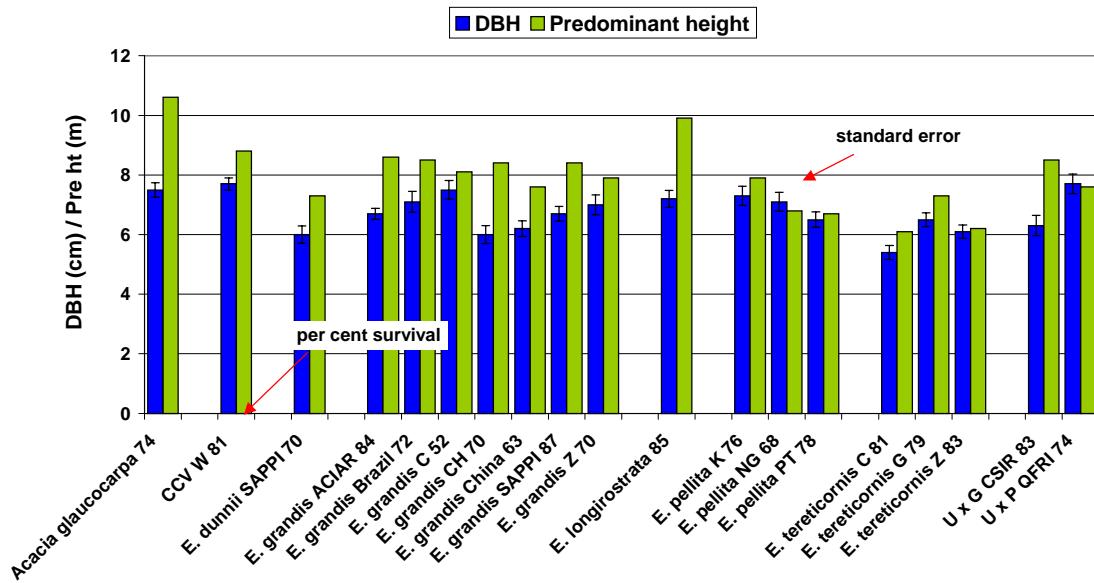


Figure 3. Mean DBH and predominant height and per cent survival of 19 taxa at age three years – Byfield.

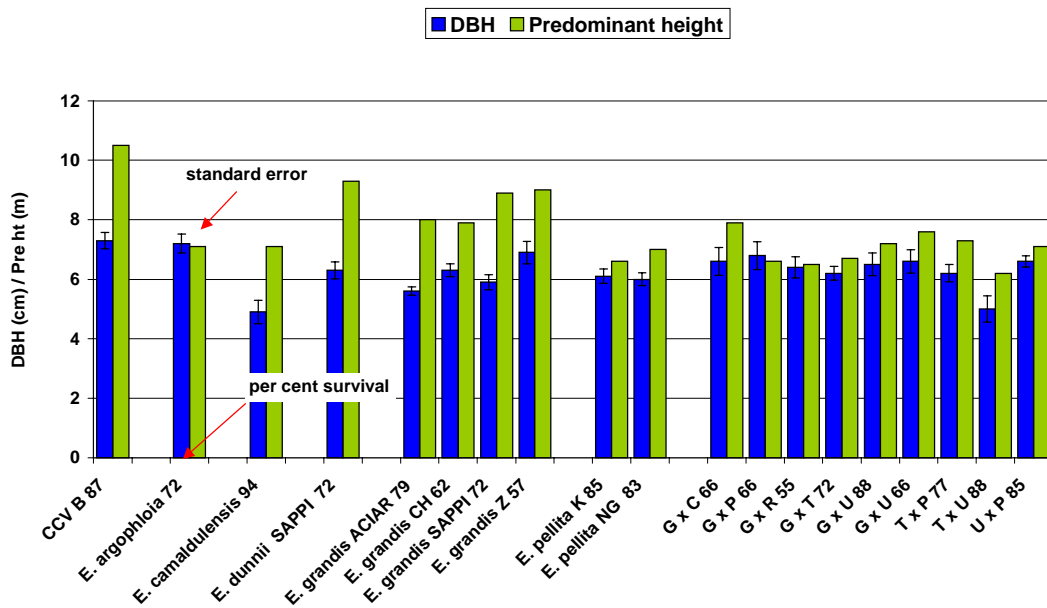


Figure 4. Mean DBH and predominant height and per cent survival of 19 taxa at age three years – Yeppoon.

Table 4. Species planted in the Capricornian Coast area.

Botanical name	Standard trade name
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow
<i>A. rhodoxylon</i>	Rosewood
<i>A. salicina</i>	Sally wattle
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp sheoak
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp <i>citriodora</i>	Spotted gum
<i>C. citriodora</i> subsp <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum
<i>C. tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash
<i>C. torelliana</i>	Cadagi
<i>Eleocharpus grandis</i>	Silver quandong
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	Western white gum
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	River red gum
<i>E. cloeziana</i>	Gympie messmate
<i>E. crebra</i>	Narrow leafed red ironbark
<i>E. dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum
<i>E. paniculata</i>	Grey ironbark
<i>E. moluccana</i>	Gum topped box
<i>E. raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox
<i>E. robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows ash
<i>F. brayleyana</i>	Queensland maple
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
<i>G. striata</i>	Beefwood
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	African mahogany
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Peach cedar

North Fitzroy Basin

Sixty species have been planted in this district (Table 5). Due to resource constraints it has not been possible to inspect and measure these trails in recent years.

Table 5. Species planted in the North Fitzroy Basin.

Botanical name	Standard trade name
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Northern black wattle
<i>A. cambagei</i>	Gidgee
<i>A. glaucocarpa</i>	Feathery wattle
<i>A. harpophylla</i>	Brigalow
<i>A. pendula</i>	Myall
<i>A. rhodoxylon</i>	Rosewood
<i>A. salicina</i>	Sally wattle
<i>A. stenophylla</i>	River cooba

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Botanical name	Standard trade name
<i>Albizia canesiens</i>	Belmont siris
<i>A. lebbeck</i>	Siris
<i>A. procera</i>	Forest siris
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River sheoak
<i>C. glauca</i>	Swamp sheoak
<i>C. obesa</i>	Swamp sheoak
<i>C. cristata</i>	Belah
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>	Spotted gum
<i>C. citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum
<i>C. clarksonia</i>	Clarkson's bloodwood
<i>C. intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood
<i>C. polycarpa</i>	Long fruited bloodwood
<i>C. tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood
<i>D. latifolia</i>	Indian rosewood
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Ear pod tree
<i>E. argophloia</i>	Western white gum
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	River red gum
<i>E. cambageana</i>	Dawson River gum
<i>E. cladocalyx</i>	Southern sugar gum
<i>E. cloeziana</i>	Gympie messmate
<i>E. coolibah</i>	Coolibah
<i>E. crebra</i>	Narrow leafed red ironbark
<i>E. cullenii</i>	Cullen's ironbark
<i>E. leptophleba</i>	Molloy red box
<i>E. longirostrata</i>	Grey gum
<i>E. moluccana</i>	Gum topped box
<i>E. orgadaphila</i>	Mountain coolibah
<i>E. phoenica</i>	Scarlet gum
<i>E. populnea</i>	Poplar box
<i>E. raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox
<i>E. reducta</i>	Stringybark
<i>E. robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany
<i>E. siderophloia</i>	Grey ironbark
<i>E. sideroxylon</i>	Red ironbark
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum
<i>E. tetradonta</i>	Darwin stringybark
<i>E. thozetiana</i>	Rapunyah
<i>E. urophylla</i>	Timor gum
<i>E. grandis</i> hybrids	–
<i>E. urophylla</i> hybrids	–
<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	African mahogany

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Botanical name	Standard trade name
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Leucaena (K8)
<i>L. leucocephala</i> x <i>L. pallita</i>	Leucaena
<i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i>	Bauhinia
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Long leafed paperbark
<i>Melia azederach</i>	White cedar
<i>Samanea saman</i>	Rain tree
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipuana
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red cedar

Discussion

Proven species for commercial planting in one region or another, in central Queensland, when matched to site within region, are *A. cunninghamii*, *Agathis robusta*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora*, *E. cloeziana*, and possibly *E. resinifera* – the only species that have been monitored long enough to enable such a judgment. Other promising species are indicated in Table 6.

It is regrettable that so many episodes of species trials work have been initiated in Central Queensland without proper follow-up. There is a need to thoroughly review the existing trials, establish means for maintaining those worthy of follow-up and revisiting those for reassessment at five-year intervals until definite conclusions can be drawn – perhaps at trials ages of 20 years. At that time too, wood studies should be considered.

Conclusions

More research is needed (measurement and assessment of wood quality) before a reliable prediction can be made of the selection of the best species for central Queensland. As soil types and climatic conditions vary across Central Queensland, it is not possible to make a recommendation on one single species for plantations throughout the region. However, as an interim recommendation *Araucaria cunninghamii*, *Agathis robusta*, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora*, *E. resinifera*, *A. robusta* and *E. cloeziana* are most likely to be successful as plantation species on the appropriate sites.

References

Pringle, J. (2003). Investigation of international high value tropical cabinet timber species. A report prepared for Central Queensland Forest Association. University of Queensland, 63 pp.

Table 6. Preliminary classification of the potential and possible¹ species for plantings in Central Coast–Whitsundays region of Central Queensland.

Region	Status	Short-term (pulp)	Long-term (solid wood)
Eungella Plateau	Potential	<i>E. dunnii</i>	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> <i>Agathis robusta</i> <i>E. cloeziana</i> <i>E. resinferia</i>
	Possibilities	<i>Corymbia</i> spp.* <i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. grandis</i> <i>E. grandis</i> hybrids	<i>E. raveretiana</i> <i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>F. schottiana</i> <i>G. robusta</i> <i>E. dunnii</i> <i>E. propingua</i> <i>E. robusta</i> <i>E. microcorys</i>
Mackay–Whitsundays Lowlands	Potential	<i>A. mangium</i> <i>E. dunnii</i>	<i>F. schottiana</i> <i>G. robusta</i>
	Possibilities	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. <i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. saligna</i> <i>E. grandis</i> hybrids <i>E. pellita</i> <i>E. pellita</i> hybrids	<i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. pellita</i> <i>E. cloeziana</i> <i>Khaya</i> spp.?
Capricorn Coast	Potential	<i>A. glauocarpa</i> <i>E. grandis</i>	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. <i>E. longirostrata</i>
	Possibilities	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. <i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. dunnii</i> <i>E. longirostrata</i> <i>E. pellita</i> <i>E. pellita</i> hybrids	<i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. pellita</i>
Fitzroy Basin**	Potential	<i>A. glauocarpa</i>	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. <i>E. longirostrata</i>
	Possibilities	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. <i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. grandis</i> hybrids	<i>Corymbia</i> hybrids <i>E. argophloia</i>

* = *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora* and *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*

**As no recent measures or assessments have been made in this area these are only interim recommendations.

¹ Species listed under 'possibilities' require further long-term monitoring, including determination of suitability of wood properties.