



TIMBER SPECIES 28

Through its R & D projects, DPI&F is finding solutions to wood quality and processing technologies for hardwood and softwood timbers.



SPECIES	white cypress
Botanical Names	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>
Family Name	Cupressaceae
Local Names	cypress pine, western cypress, cypress
TREE DESCRIPTION AND NATURAL OCCURRENCE	<p>This tree reaches a height of up to 25 m and a stem diameter of 0.3 to 0.6 m. Its bark is dark grey, hard and deeply furrowed. The foliage is grey-green in colour and the trees are typically conical in shape.</p> <p>White cypress has a widespread natural occurrence extending from central western Queensland to Victoria through most of the western New South Wales. Its major commercial forest occurrence is in the Tambo-Dalby-Inglewood region of southern Queensland and in the Baradine-Narrabri and Cobar districts of northern New South Wales.</p> <p>Sawn timber is readily available.</p>
WOOD APPEARANCE	<p>Colour. The heartwood varies from light to dark yellow brown and the sapwood is creamy white.</p> <p>Grain. Very fine with an even texture and generally straight. Knots are common.</p>
WOOD PROPERTIES	<p>Density. 675 kg/m³ at 12 % moisture content; approximately 1.5 m³ of seasoned sawn timber per tonne.</p> <p>Strength Group. S5 unseasoned; SD6 seasoned.</p> <p>Stress Grades. F4, F5, F7 (unseasoned), F4, F5, F7 (seasoned), when visually stress graded in accordance with AS2858-1986, 'Timber-softwood-Visually stress-graded for structural purposes.'</p> <p>Shrinkage to 12% MC. 2.6 % (tangential); 2.4 % (radial).</p> <p>Unit Shrinkage. 0.26 % (tangential); 0.22 % (radial).</p> <p>Durability. <i>Above-ground</i> class 1- heartwood is highly resistant to decay when fully exposed to the weather; <i>in-ground</i> class 2- heartwood is moderately resistant to decay when used in the ground.</p> <p>Termite resistance. Highly resistant to subterranean termites.</p> <p>Lyctine Susceptibility. Sapwood not susceptible to lyctine borer attack.</p> <p>Preservation. Sapwood and heartwood are both very resistant to commercial preservative impregnation.</p> <p>Seasoning. Dries quickly although restriction of the drying rate during the early stages is necessary to avoid fine surface checking. Rarely distorts during drying.</p> <p>Hardness. Firm (rated 4 on a 6 class scale) in relation to indentation and ease of working with hand tools.</p>

WOOD PROPERTIES	<p>Machining. Can be satisfactorily machined and turned to smooth surfaces.</p> <p>Fixing. Seasoned timber may require predrilling when hand nailing but machine nailing with shear point nails is satisfactory. Unseasoned timber generally nails well using either method but predrilling may be necessary when hand nailing close to ends of boards.</p> <p>Gluing. Can be satisfactorily bonded using special techniques, eg. slightly roughening surfaces and increasing open assemble times.</p> <p>Finishing Will readily accept paint, stain and polish.</p>
USES	<p>Construction. Used as sawn timber (usually unseasoned) in general house framing, fascias, bargeboards and fencing. Also used for cladding, flooring, linings and joinery.</p> <p>Decorative. Internal quality furniture, outdoor furniture, turnery, joinery, carving, parquetry flooring.</p> <p>Others. Beehives, oyster stakes, jetty piles (low salinity river or canal situations).</p>