

Potential Eucalyptus species and the required silvicultural system for biomass production in the ecological regions of the Southeastern United States



JL Stape – NCSU jlstape@ncsu.edu

Tom Fox – Virginia Tech

Tim Albaugh, Jose Alvarez – NCUS

Rafael Rubilar – Universidad Concepcion



**2012 Woody Crops Conference
Oak Ridge TN – November 8th**

A close-up photograph of eucalyptus leaves against a blue sky with wispy clouds. The leaves are large, oval-shaped, and have a distinctively wavy or undulating edge. They are arranged in whorls along the stem. The background is a clear blue sky with a few wispy white clouds.

Motivation

- *Productivity*
- *Coppice*
- *Clonal Forests*
- *Wood Quality*
- *Biomass Market*

Productivity: 32 ton/ac/yr (40 Mg/ha/yr)



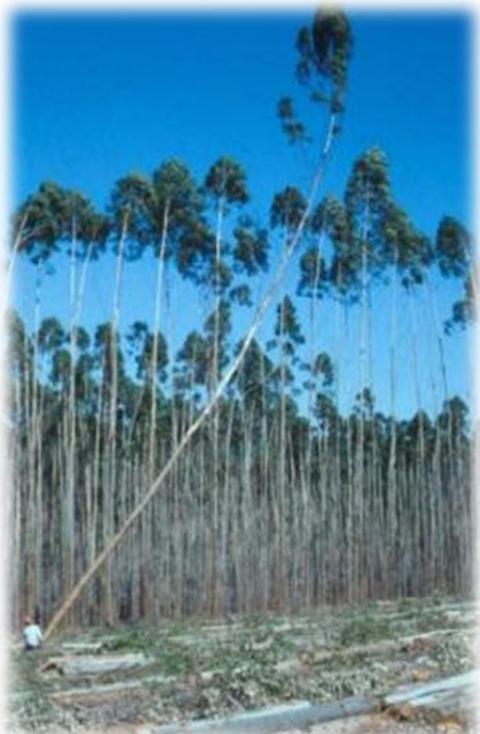
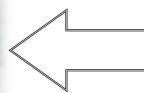
4 years-old

Coppice



1 year-old

3 months



2 months

6 to 8 years

6 years-old



Clonal Propagation
Good Genetics & Silviculture



Wood Quality
**Mulch, Biomass, Pulp,
Panels, Sawtimber...**

A close-up photograph of eucalyptus leaves against a blue sky with wispy clouds. The leaves are large, oval-shaped, and have a distinctively wavy or crinkled texture. They are arranged in whorls along thin, light-colored stems.

Limitations

- ***Cold Hardiness Tolerance***
- ***Silviculture Requirements***

Concerns:

- ***Pests & Diseases***
- ***Environmental Impacts***



Edmundo Navarro Andrade (1925)

Navarro's Book 1910: "Eucalyptus in the United States" (Portuguese)

H. S. Betts e C. Stowell Smith — Utilization of California Eucalypts — Washington, 1910.

Norman D. Ingham — Eucalyptus in California — Sacramento, Cal. 1908.

G. B. Lull — A Handbook for Eucalyptus Planters — Sacramento, Cal. 1908.

Louis Margolin — Yield from Eucalyptus Plantations in California — Sacramento, Cal., 1910.

Forestry Society of California — Uses for Eucalyptus Lumber and Timber — Los Angeles, Cal., 1908.

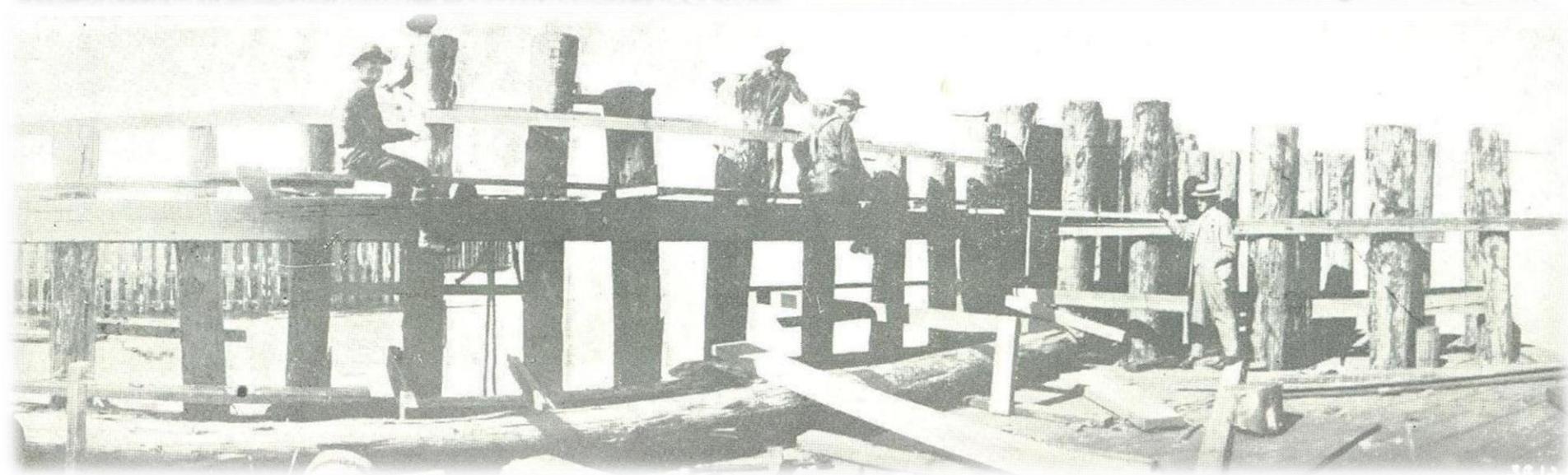
Forest Service — U. S. America — Bulletin 3 Circular — Washington, 1907.

Paul Combes — L'Eucalyptus et ses derivés — Paris.

J. Beauverie — Le Bois — Paris, 1905.

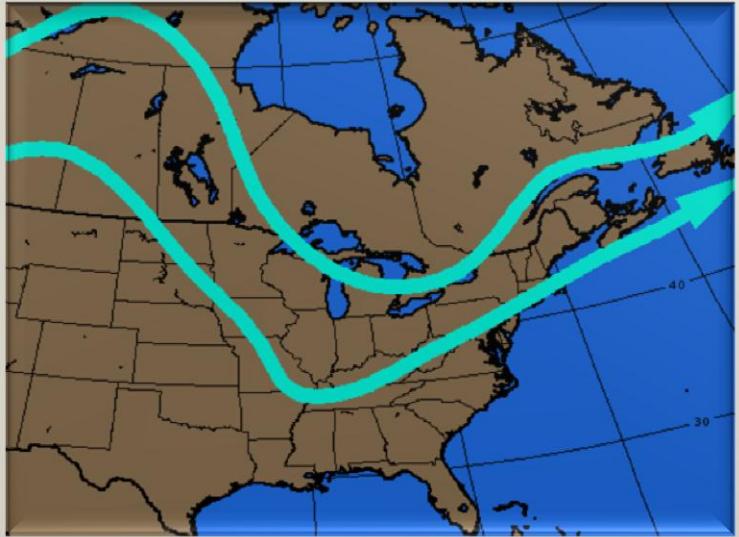
A. J. McClatchie — Eucalypts Cultivated in the United States — Washington, 1902.

Eucalyptus in California – 1909



Jet Stream

SE US 1983



The Eucalyptus Story in SE US

McClatchie*, Zobel, Meskimen, Kellison, Ledig, Rockwood, Whitesell...

- *First wave*
 - 1957-58
- *Second wave*
 - 1964-65
- *Third wave*
 - 1971-72
- *Fourth wave*
 - 1982-1983-1985
- *Fifth wave*
 - FPC 2010...

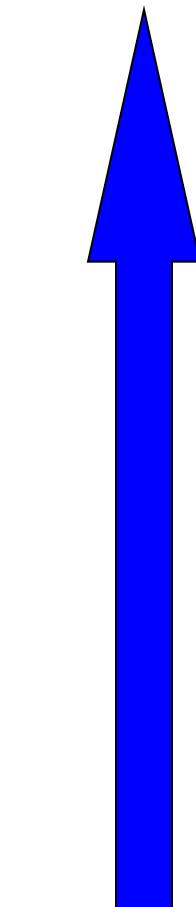


Florida, California, Hawaii

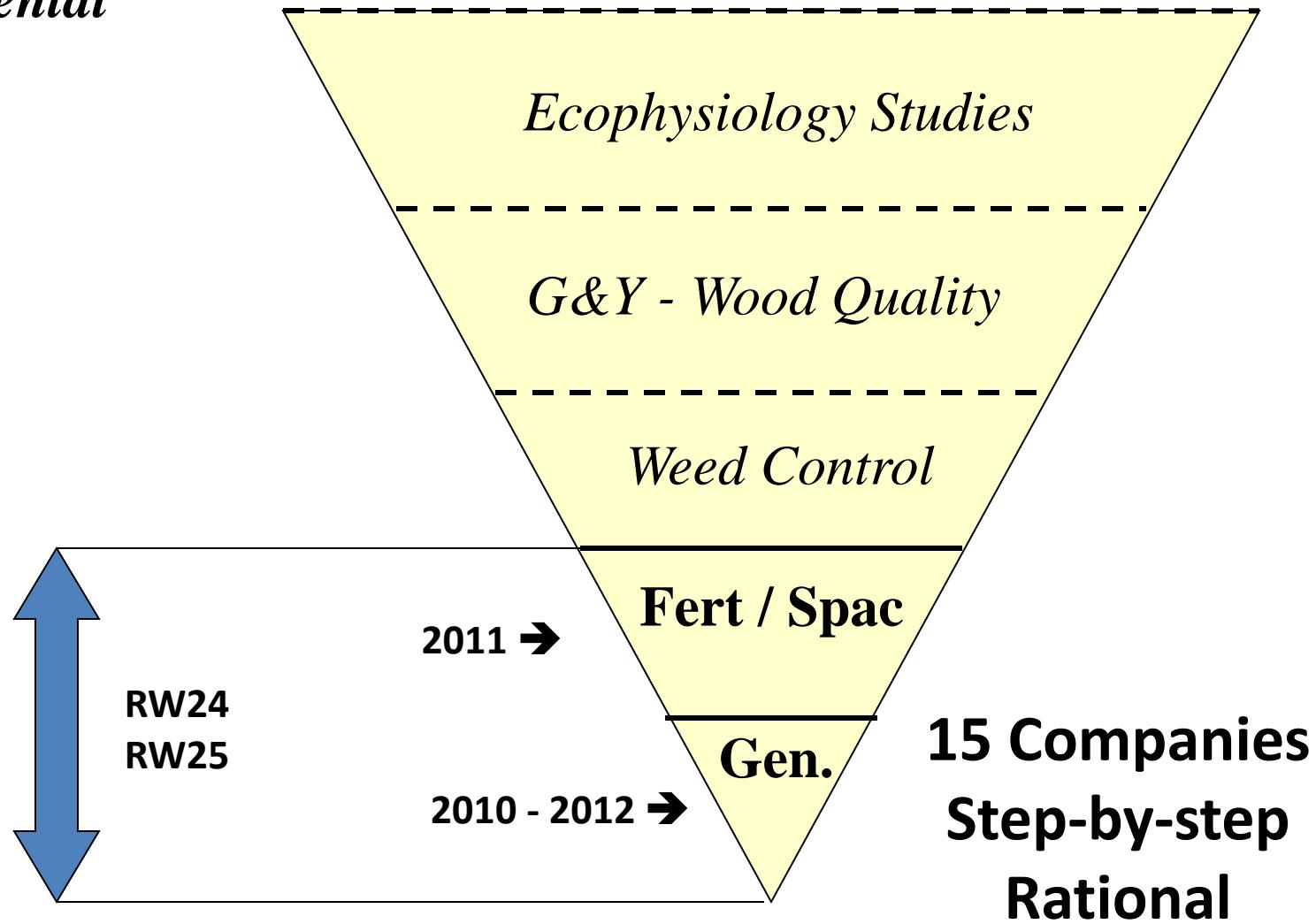
* Eucalyptus cultivated in the United States, 1902

The Triangle of Research – RW24

Fundamental



Applied



Regionwide Study Objectives

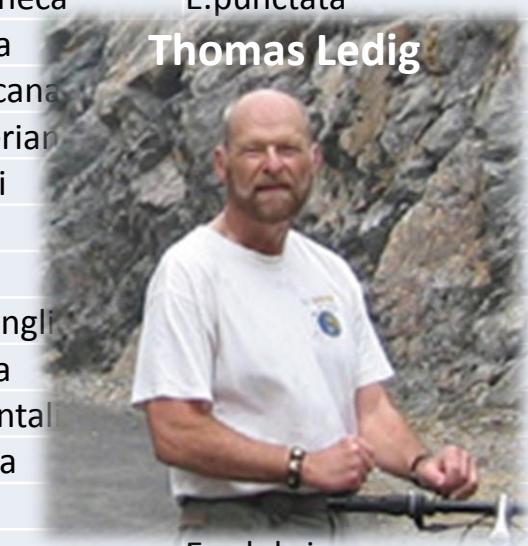
- Identify *Eucalyptus* species/entries that are cold tolerant enough to survive and grow in different sites across the Southeastern US (*screening*)
- Quantify and model the *biomass* growth and yield of these species in a 5-year rotation
- Investigate the **environmental** factors and **physiological** controls related with *Eucalyptus* cold-tolerance and elaborate cold-risk zoning and productivity maps for *Eucalyptus* species in the SEUS

150 Species (333 Entries) Planted 2010, 2011, 2012

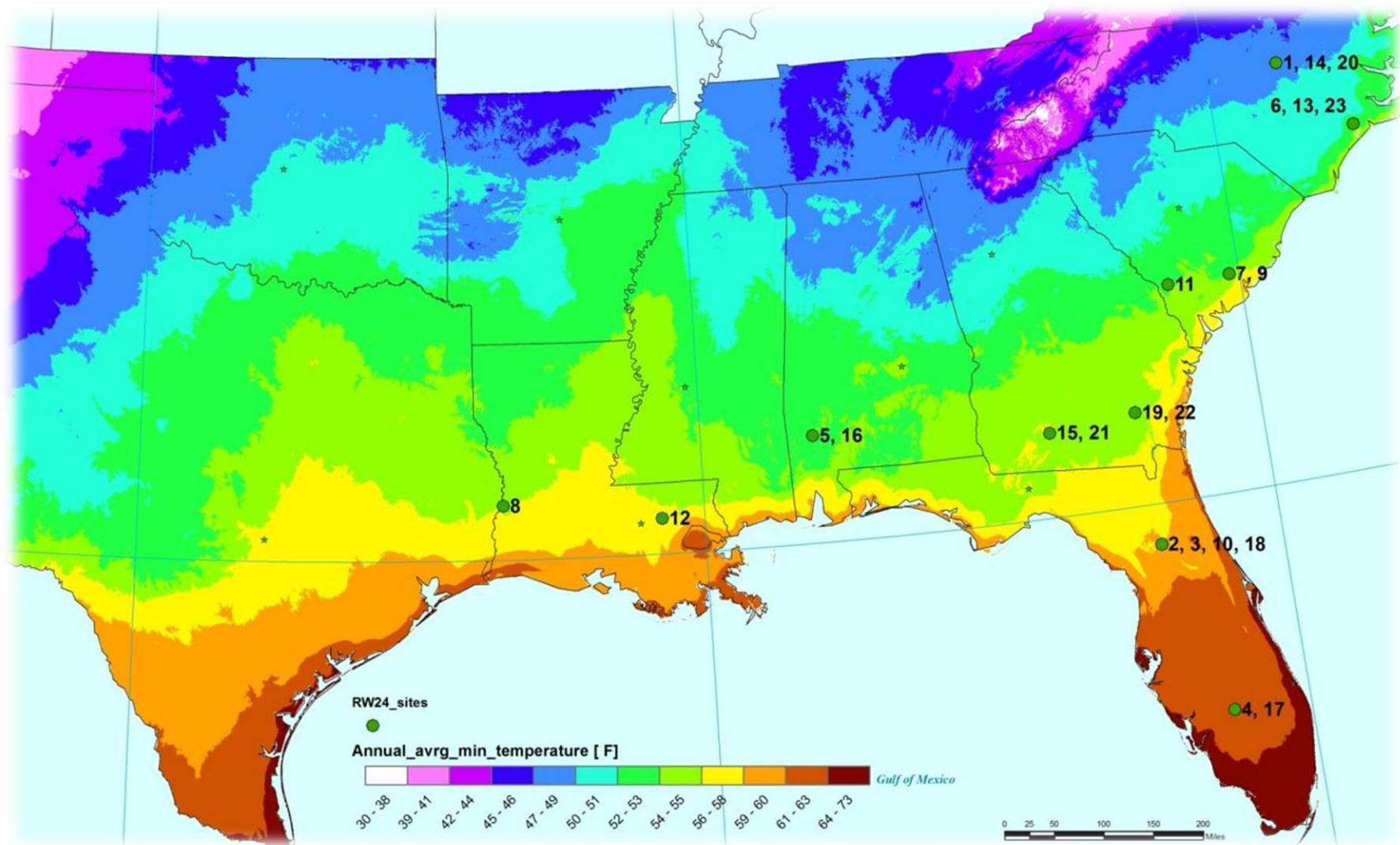
Seeds from 8 Countries

<i>C.calophylla</i>	<i>E.caesia</i>	<i>E.falcata</i>	<i>E.microtheca</i>	<i>E.punctata</i>
<i>C.citriodora</i>	<i>E.caleyi</i>	<i>E.fastigata</i>	<i>E.miniata</i>	
<i>C.eximia</i>	<i>E.caliginosa</i>	<i>E.flocktoniae</i>	<i>E.moluccana</i>	
<i>C.gummifera</i>	<i>E.camaldulensis</i>	<i>E.forrestiana</i>	<i>E.muellerian</i>	
<i>C.maculata</i>	<i>E.campaspe</i>	<i>E.fraxinoides</i>	<i>E.nicholii</i>	
<i>C.papuana</i>	<i>E.camphora</i>	<i>E.gardneri</i>	<i>E.nitens</i>	
<i>C.terminalis</i>	<i>E.carnea</i>	<i>E.glaucescens</i>	<i>E.nobilis</i>	
<i>C.tessellaris</i>	<i>E.cinerea</i>	<i>E.globulus</i>	<i>E.nova-angli</i>	
<i>C.trachyphloia</i>	<i>E.cladocalyx</i>	<i>E.gomphocephala</i>	<i>E.obliqua</i>	
<i>E.accedens</i>	<i>E.cloeziana</i>	<i>E.goniocalyx</i>	<i>E.occidentali</i>	
<i>E.acmenoides</i>	<i>E.cneorifolia</i>	<i>E.gracilis</i>	<i>E.odorata</i>	
<i>E.aggregata</i>	<i>E.coccifera</i>	<i>E.grandis</i>	<i>E.oleosa</i>	
<i>E.albens</i>	<i>E.conica</i>	<i>E.haemastoma</i>	<i>E.oreades</i>	<i>E.salubris</i>
<i>E.amplifolia</i>	<i>E.consideniana</i>	<i>E.incrassata</i>	<i>E.ovata</i>	<i>E.scabra</i>
<i>E.amygdalina</i>	<i>E.cosmophylla</i>	<i>E.jacksonii</i>	<i>E.paniculata</i>	<i>E.scoparia</i>
<i>E.andrewsii</i>	<i>E.crebra</i>	<i>E.johnstonii</i>	<i>E.parvula</i>	<i>E.siderophloia</i>
<i>E.angophoroides</i>	<i>E.dalrympleana</i>	<i>E.laevopinea</i>	<i>E.patens</i>	<i>E.sideroxylon</i>
<i>E.astringens</i>	<i>E.dealbata</i>	<i>E.largiflorens</i>	<i>E.pauciflora</i>	<i>E.sieberi</i>
<i>E.badjensis</i>	<i>E.deanei</i>	<i>E.lehmannii</i>	<i>E.pellita</i>	<i>E.smithii</i>
<i>E.baueriana</i>	<i>E.decipiens</i>	<i>E.lesouefii</i>	<i>E.perriniana</i>	<i>E.stellulata</i>
<i>E.baxteri</i>	<i>E.deglupta</i>	<i>E.leucoxylon</i>	<i>E.pilularis</i>	<i>E.stricklandii</i>
<i>E.behriana</i>	<i>E.delegatensis</i>	<i>E.longifolia</i>	<i>E.piperita</i>	<i>E.tereticornis</i>
<i>E.benthamii</i>	<i>E.diversicolor</i>	<i>E.loxophleba</i>	<i>E.platypus</i>	<i>E.tetraptera</i>
<i>E.blakelyi</i>	<i>E.diversifolia</i>	<i>E.macrocarpa</i>	<i>E.polyanthemos</i>	<i>E.tetrodonta</i>
<i>E.blaxlandii</i>	<i>E.dives</i>	<i>E.marginata</i>	<i>E.populnea</i>	<i>E.torquata</i>
<i>E.bosistoana</i>	<i>E.dumosa</i>	<i>E.melanophloia</i>	<i>E.porosa</i>	<i>E.transcontinentalis</i>
<i>E.botryoides</i>	<i>E.dundasii</i>	<i>E.melanoxylon</i>	<i>E.preissiana</i>	<i>E.viminalis</i>
<i>E.bridgesiana</i>	<i>E.dwyeri</i>	<i>E.melliodora</i>	<i>E.propinqua</i>	<i>E.viridis</i>
<i>E.brockwayi</i>	<i>E.elata</i>	<i>E.microcarpa</i>	<i>E.pulchella</i>	<i>.....and more!</i>
<i>E.burracoppinensis</i>	<i>E.eremophila</i>	<i>E.microcorys</i>	<i>E.pulverulenta</i>	

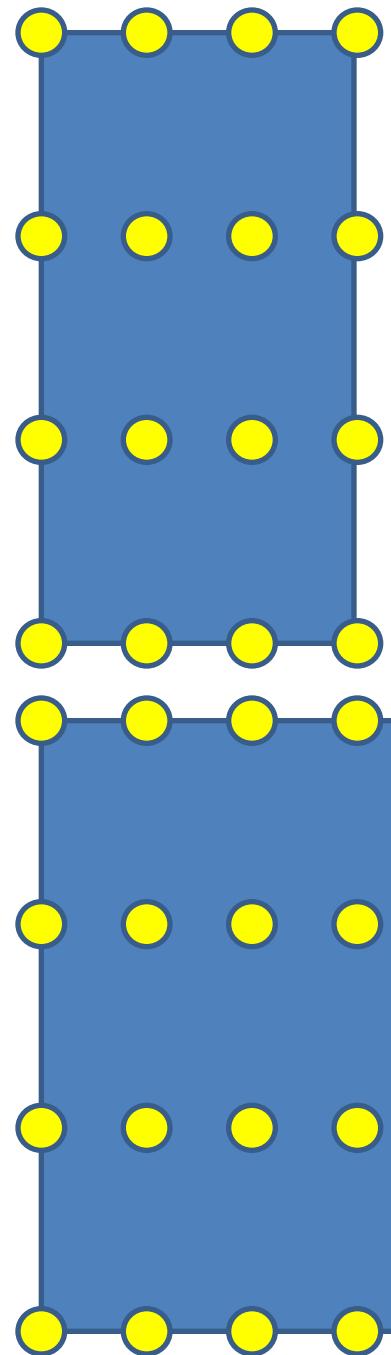
Thomas Ledig



THE DESIGN: Sites across the region and no reps inside each site



Cold hardness zones



$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

Species C

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

Species B

Plot Size:

Biomass: 16, 32 or 64 trees

Screening: 3 or 4

$$4 \times 16 = 64$$

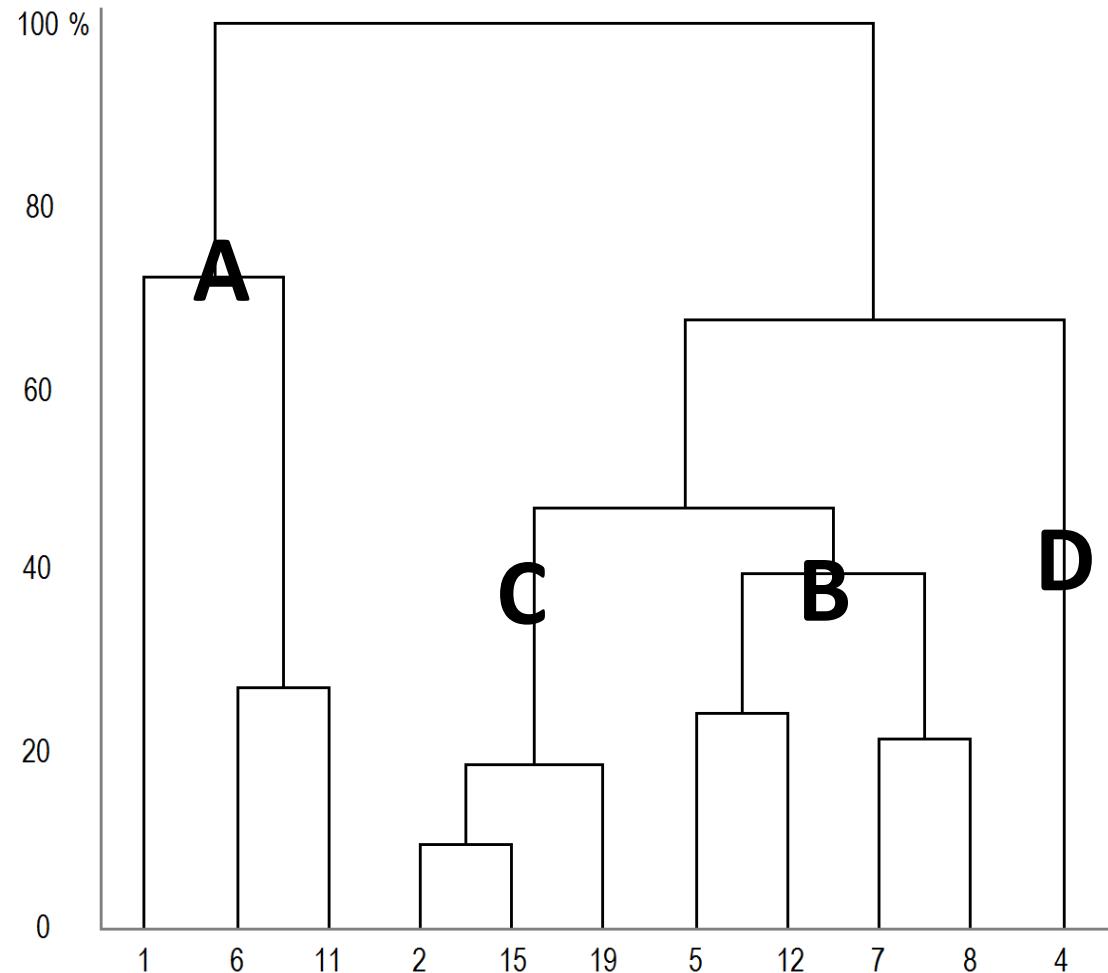
Species A

Silviculture



P fertilization

- 1 Raleigh NC
- 2 Citra FL
- 4 Palmdale FL
- 5 Leroy AL
- 6 Jacksonville NC
- 7 Ravenel SC
- 8 Merryville LA
- 11 Allendale SC
- 12 Livingston LA
- 15 Moultrie GA
- 19 Blackshear GA



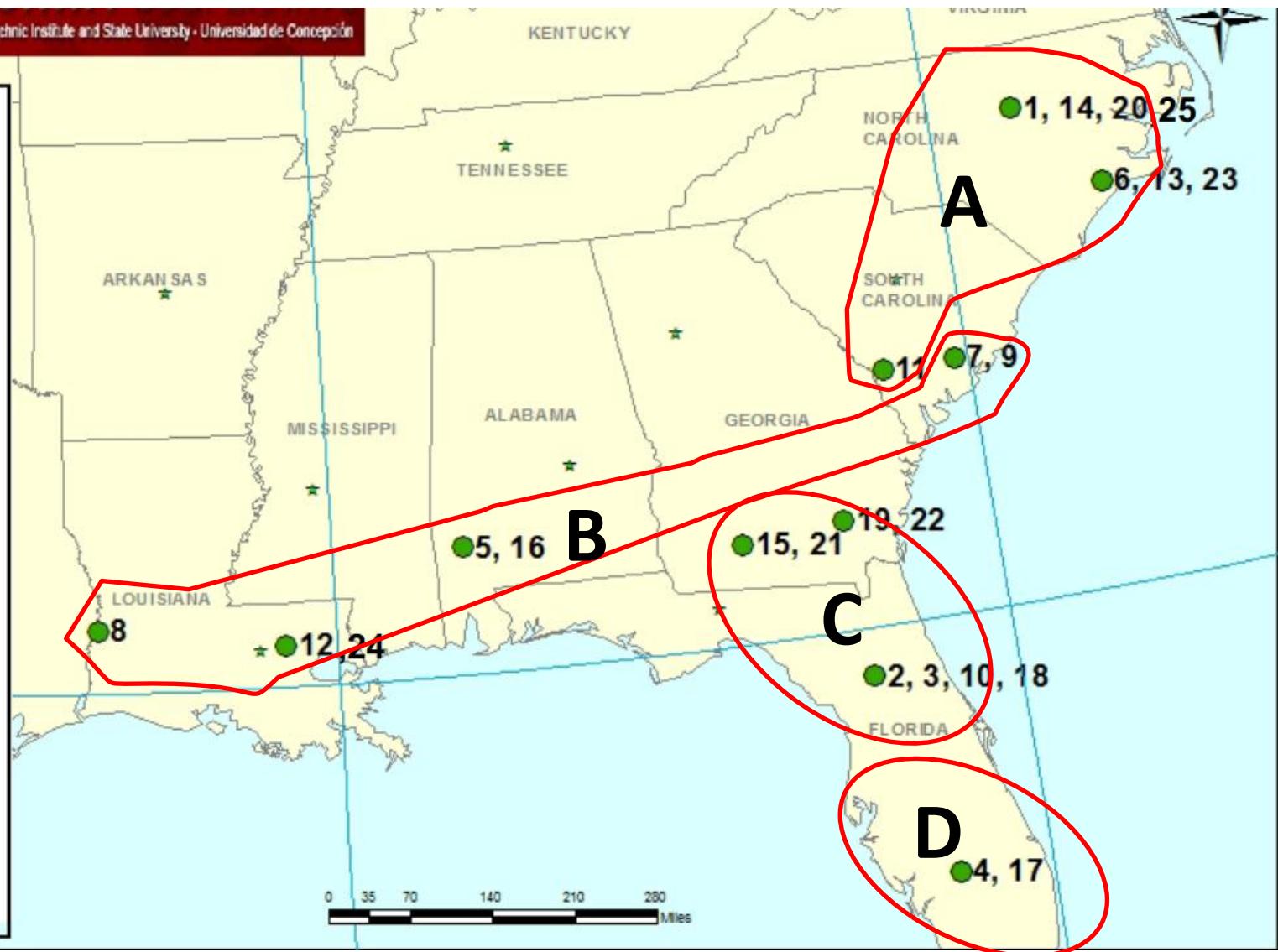
Dendrogram based on Tmx, Tmin, PPT
(April 2010 to May 2012)

Method
Ward (minimal variance)
Distancia euclidiana

RW24 – Regions (2010-2012)

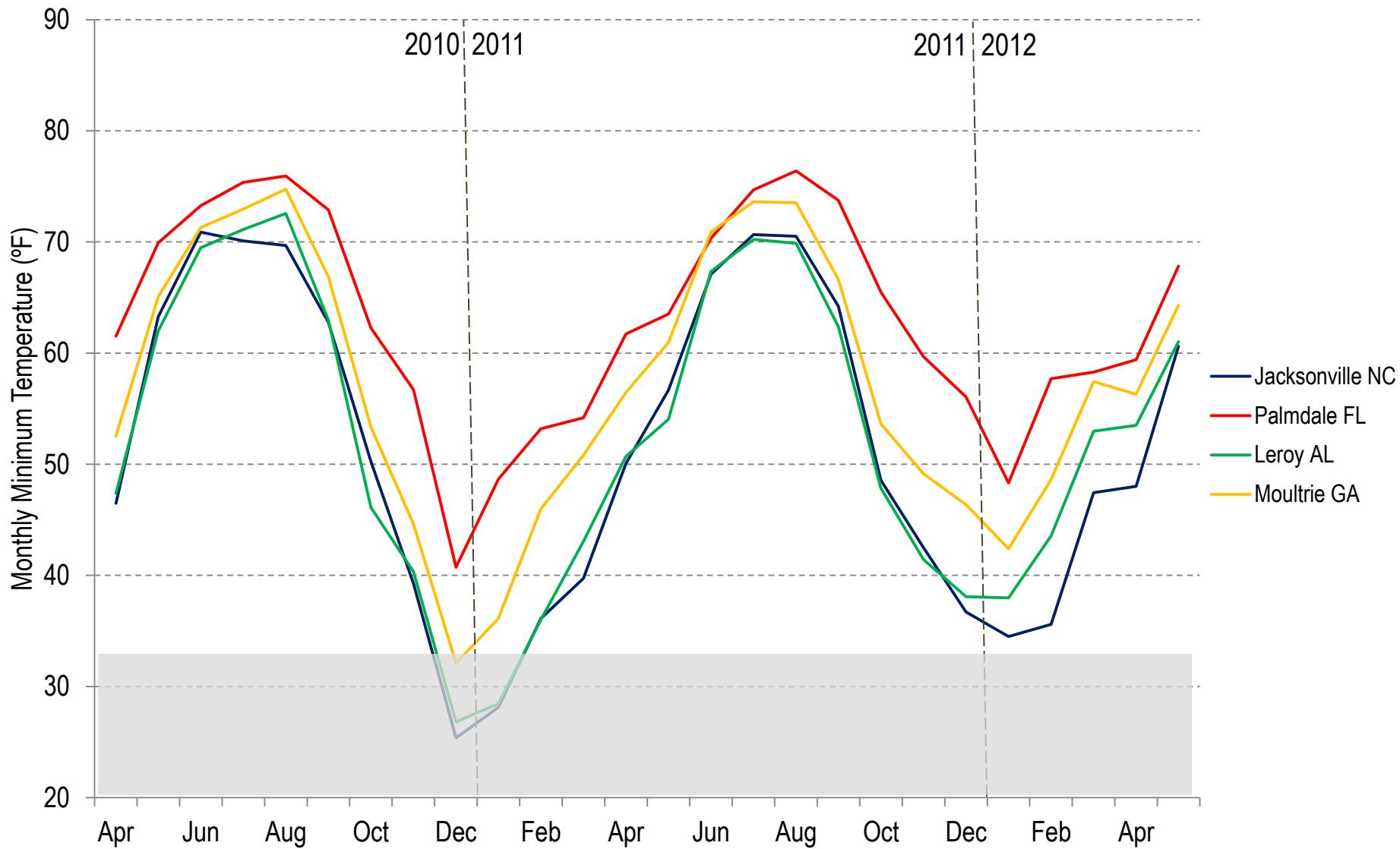
North Carolina State University • Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University • Universidad de Concepción

1	RW24.13.01
2	RW24.58.01
3	RW24.58.02
4	RW24.61.01
5	RW24.62.01
6	RW24.13.02
7	RW24.11.01
8	RW24.11.03
9	RW24.11.02
10	RW24.58.03
11	RW24.07.01
12	RW24.08.01
13	RW24.13.04
14	RW24.13.03
15	RW24.63.01
16	RW24.62.02
17	RW24.61.02
18	RW24.58.04
19	RW24.42.01
20	RW24.13.05
21	RW24.63.02
22	RW24.42.02
23	RW24.13.06



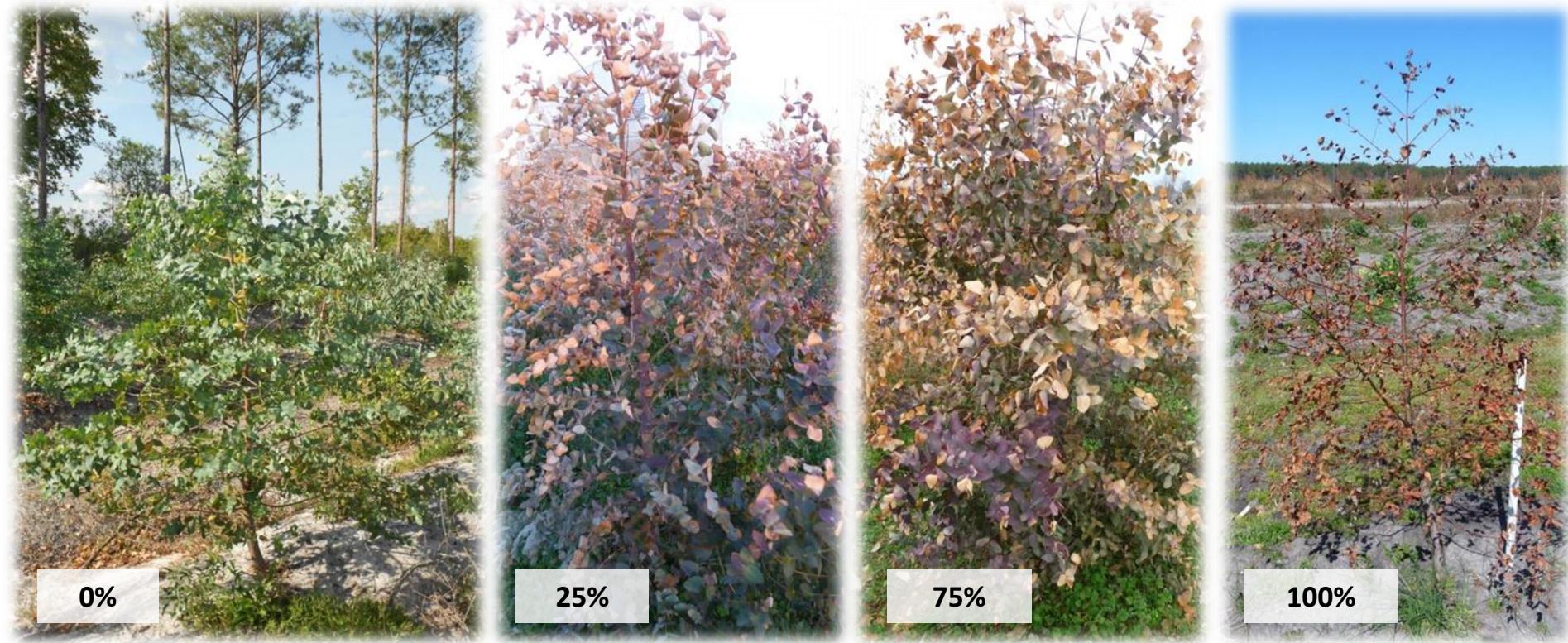
Divisão dos sites em função do mapa PHZ e nosso dendrograma. O que achou? Depois faço a média climático das regiões.

Minimum Temp. – 4 Regions



Cold Damage Evaluation

April Evaluation: 2011 and 2012



0%

Almost no damage

25%

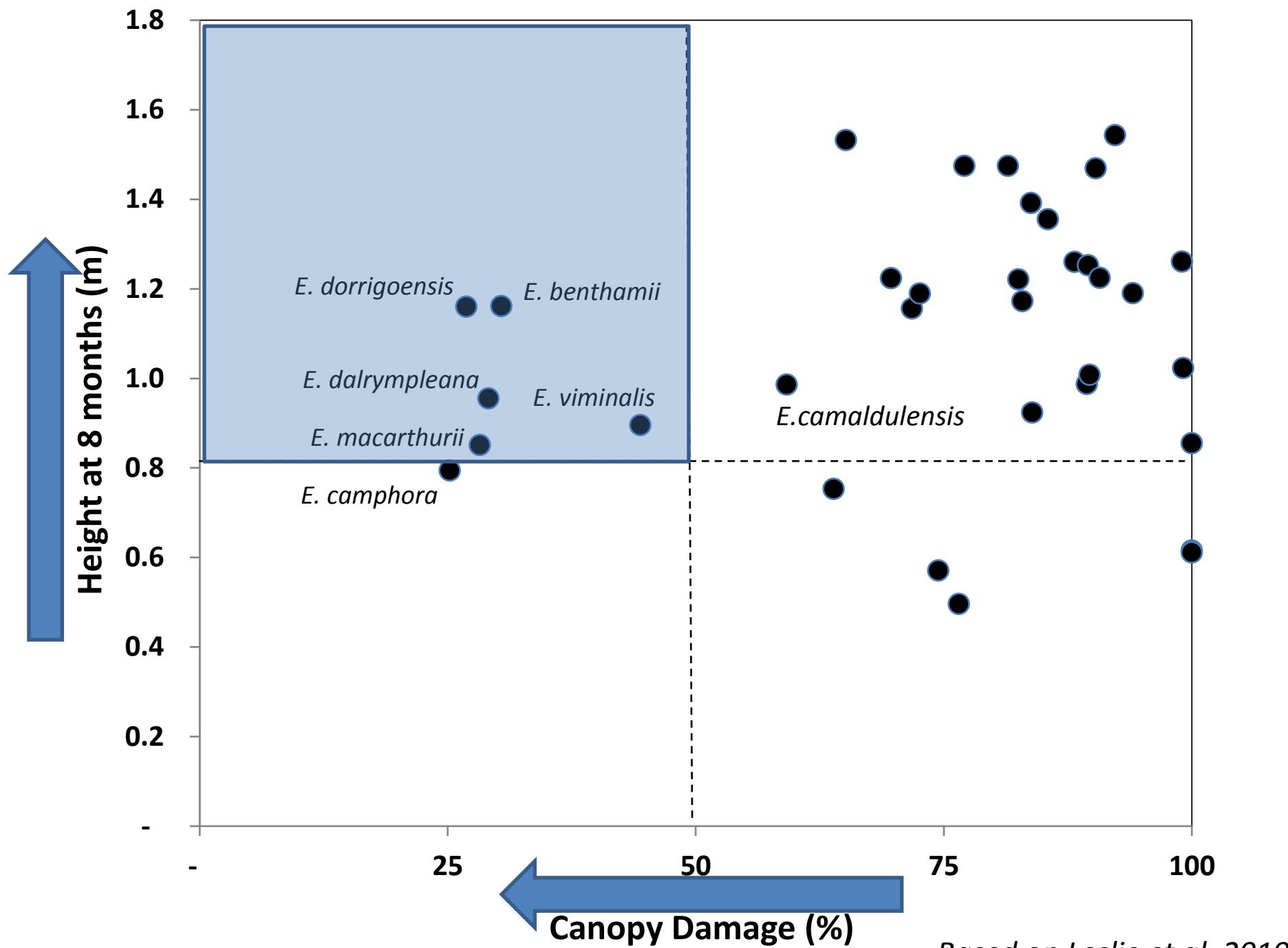
Tips and top, outer
damages

75%

Upper and inner canopy
damaged

100%

Full canopy damaged





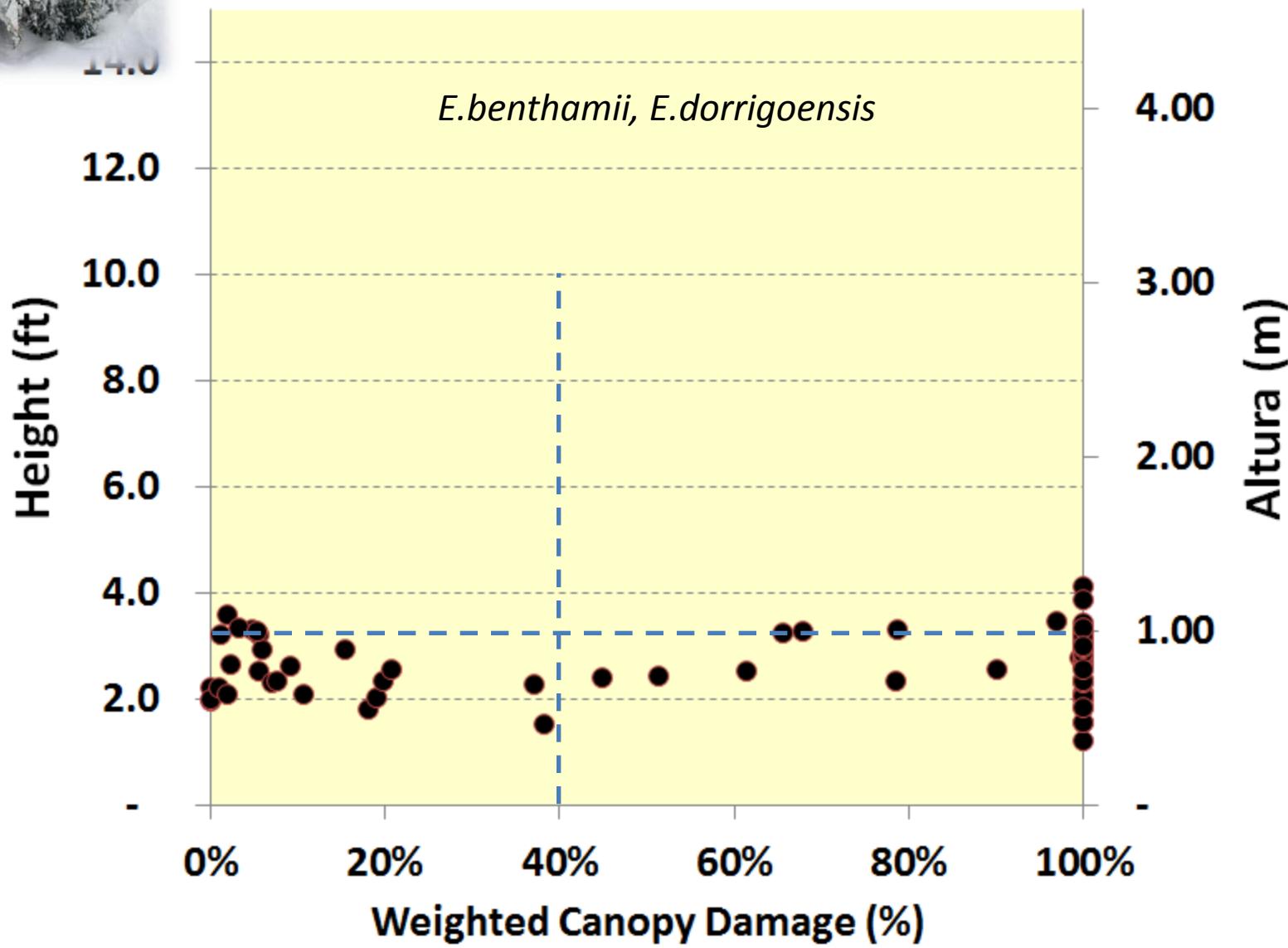
2011 Winter

2012
Winter



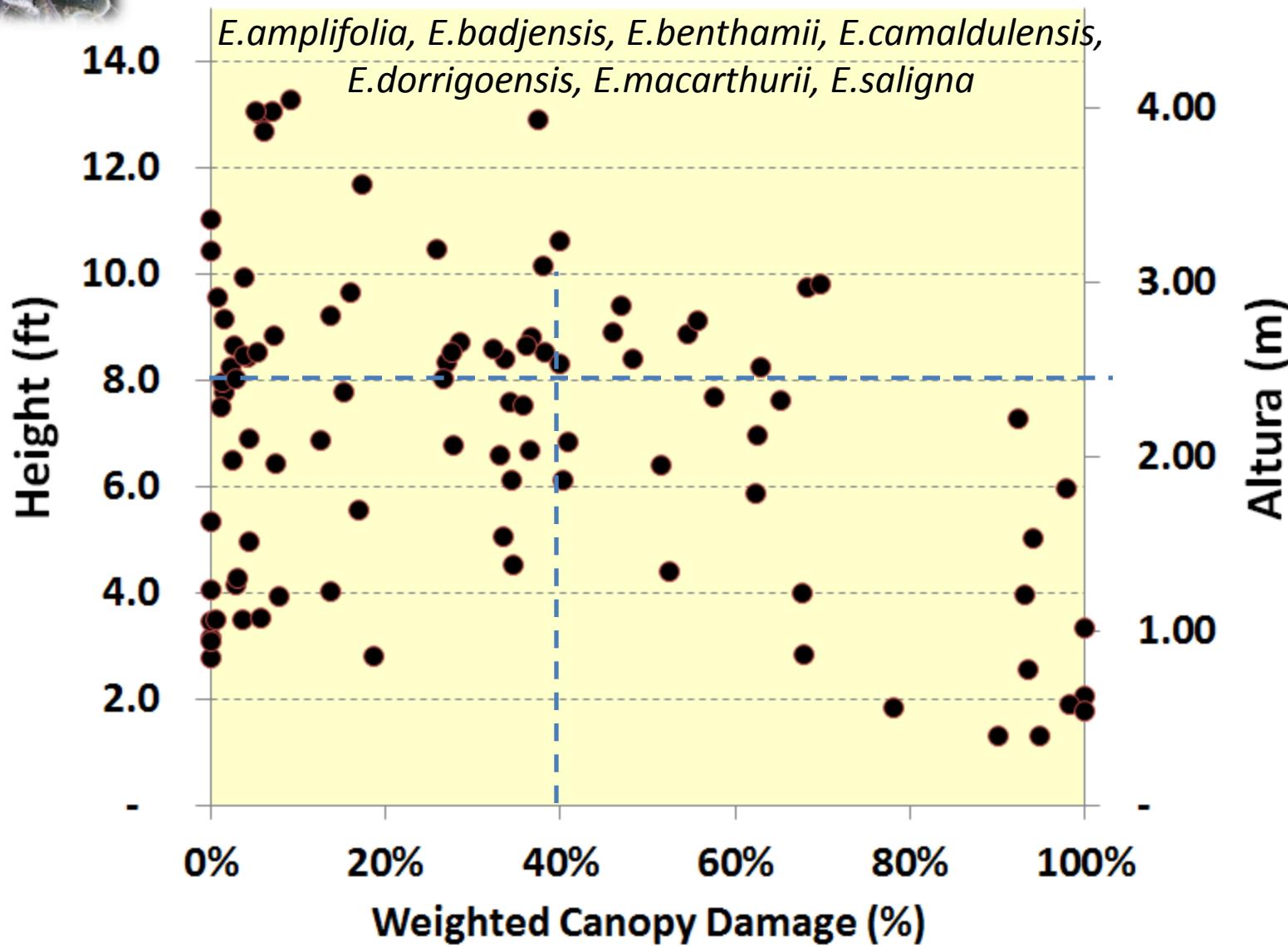


Region B , 2011 Winter , 1 year-old trees



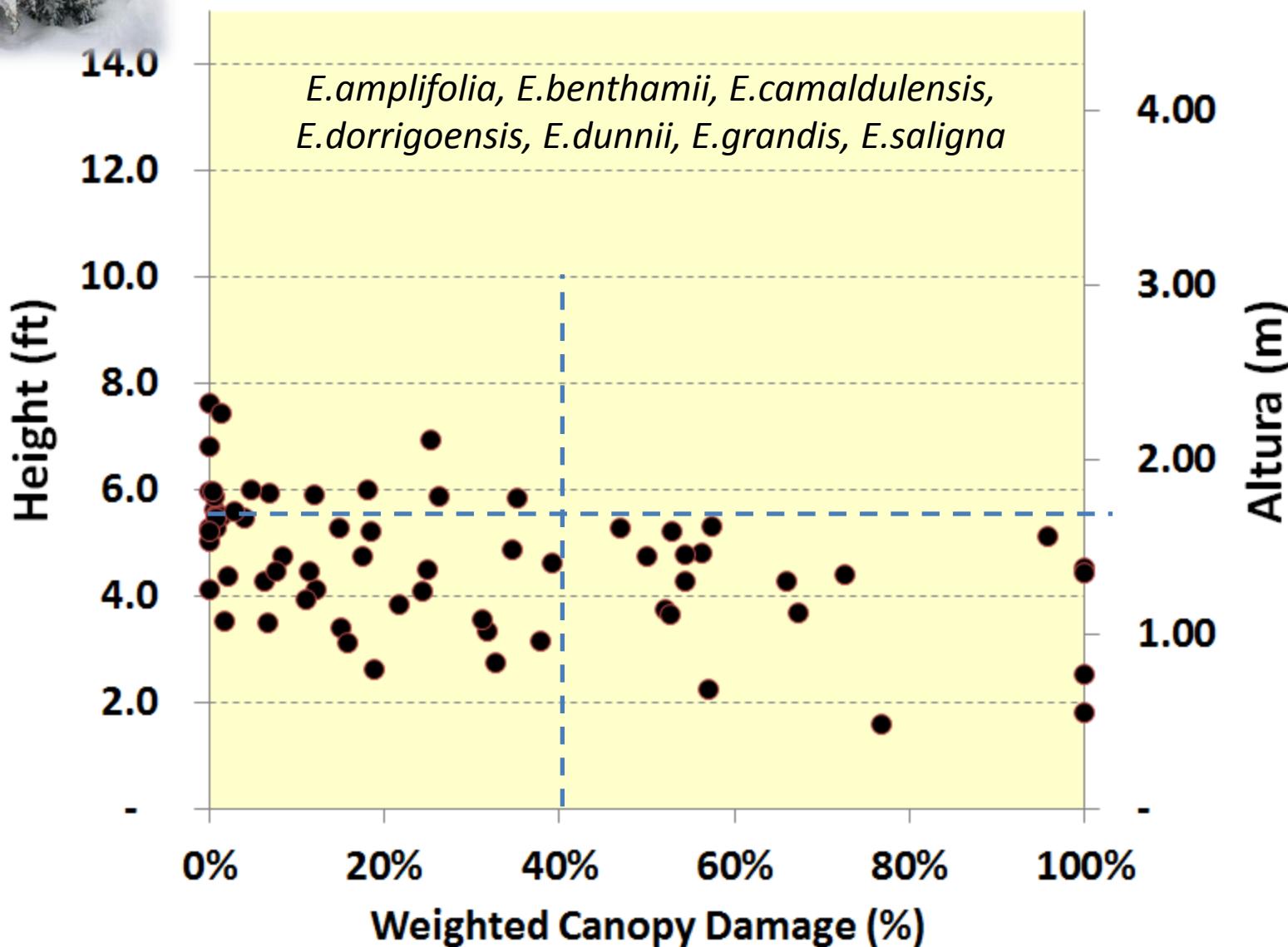


Region B , 2012 Winter , 1 year-old trees



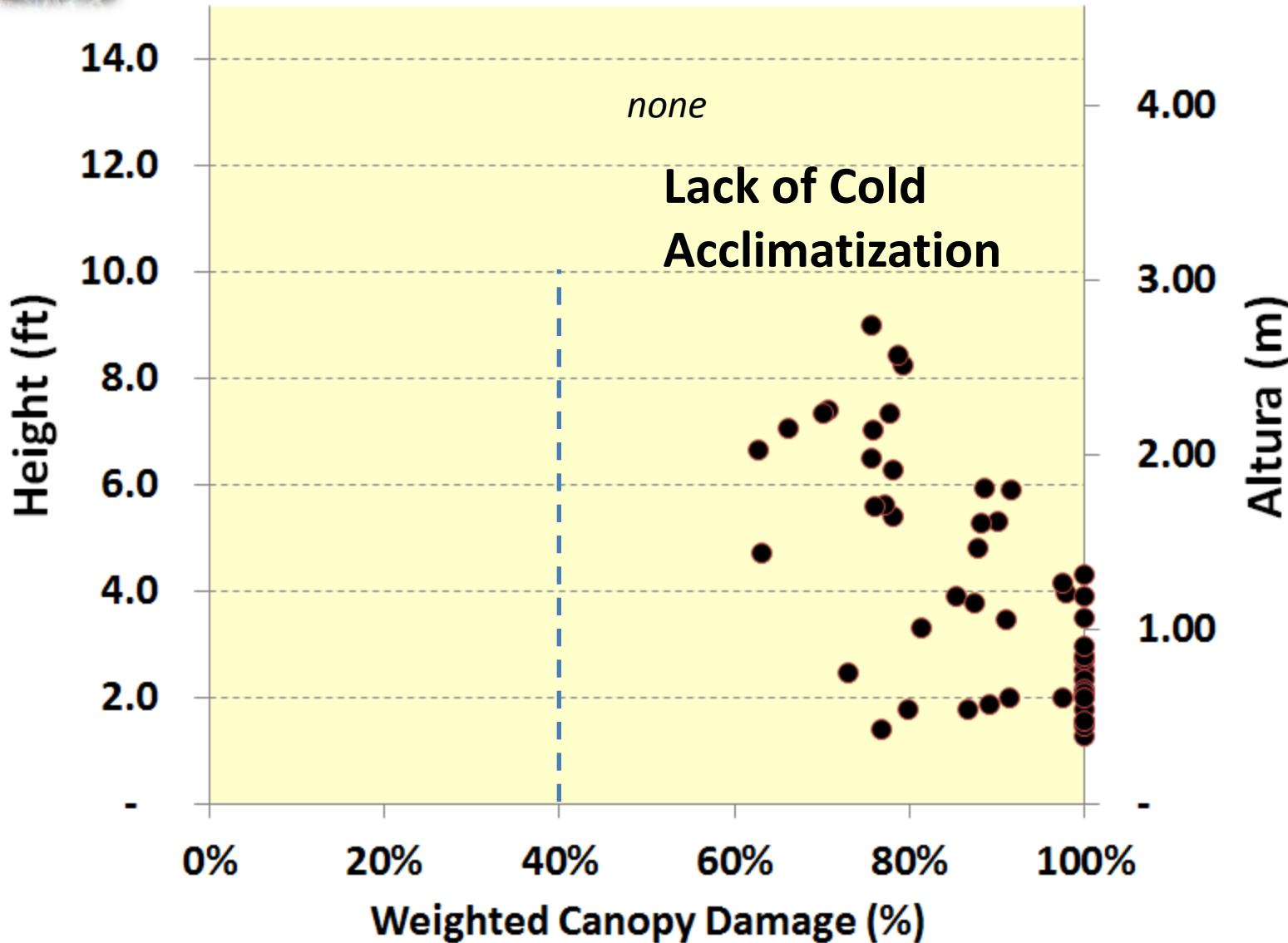


Region D , 2011 Winter , 1 year-old trees





Region D , 2012 Winter , 1 year-old trees

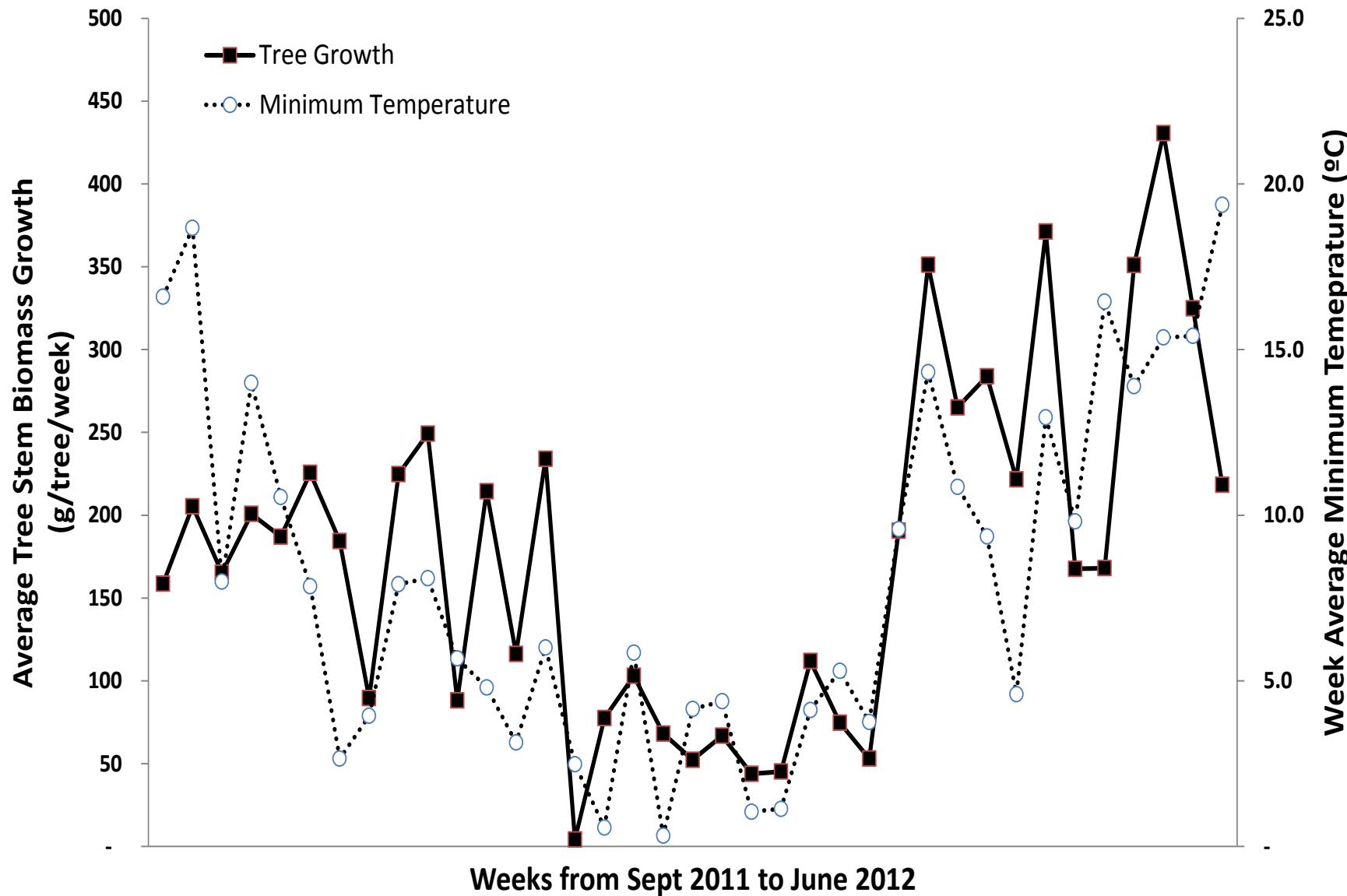


RW24, 1 Site, 49 Entries, 1405 Trees

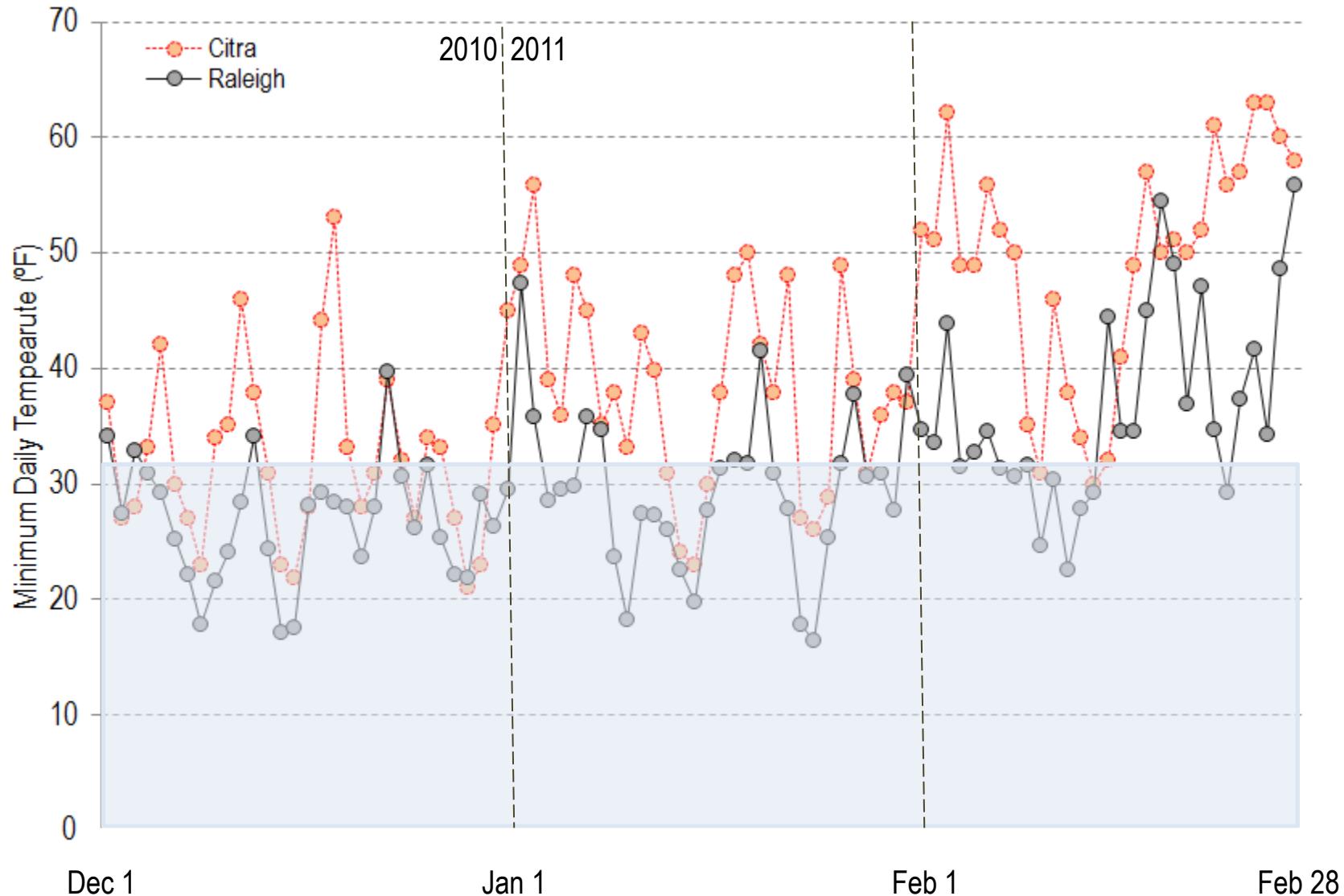


- ***Winter Temperature Effect on Growth***
- ***Risk of Lack of Cold Acclimatization on Mild Winters***





Citra (Region C) and Raleigh (Region A) Dec/2010 a Feb/2011

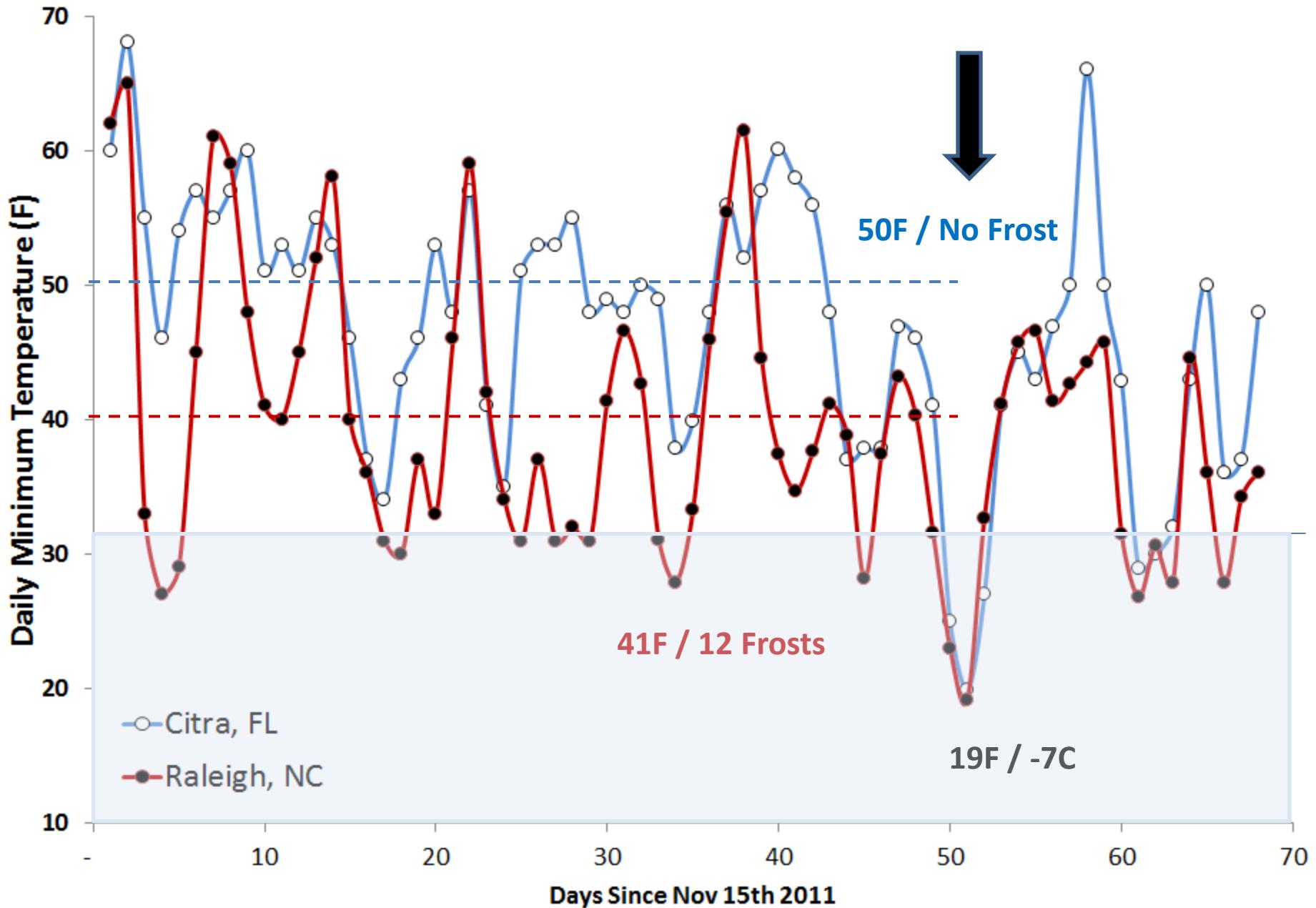


E.grandis

Citra FL – 2011 Winter

E.benthamii





E.viminalis, E.benthamii

E.grandis, E.urophylla



Raleigh NC – 2012

Winter



E.grandis

Citra FL – 2012 Winter

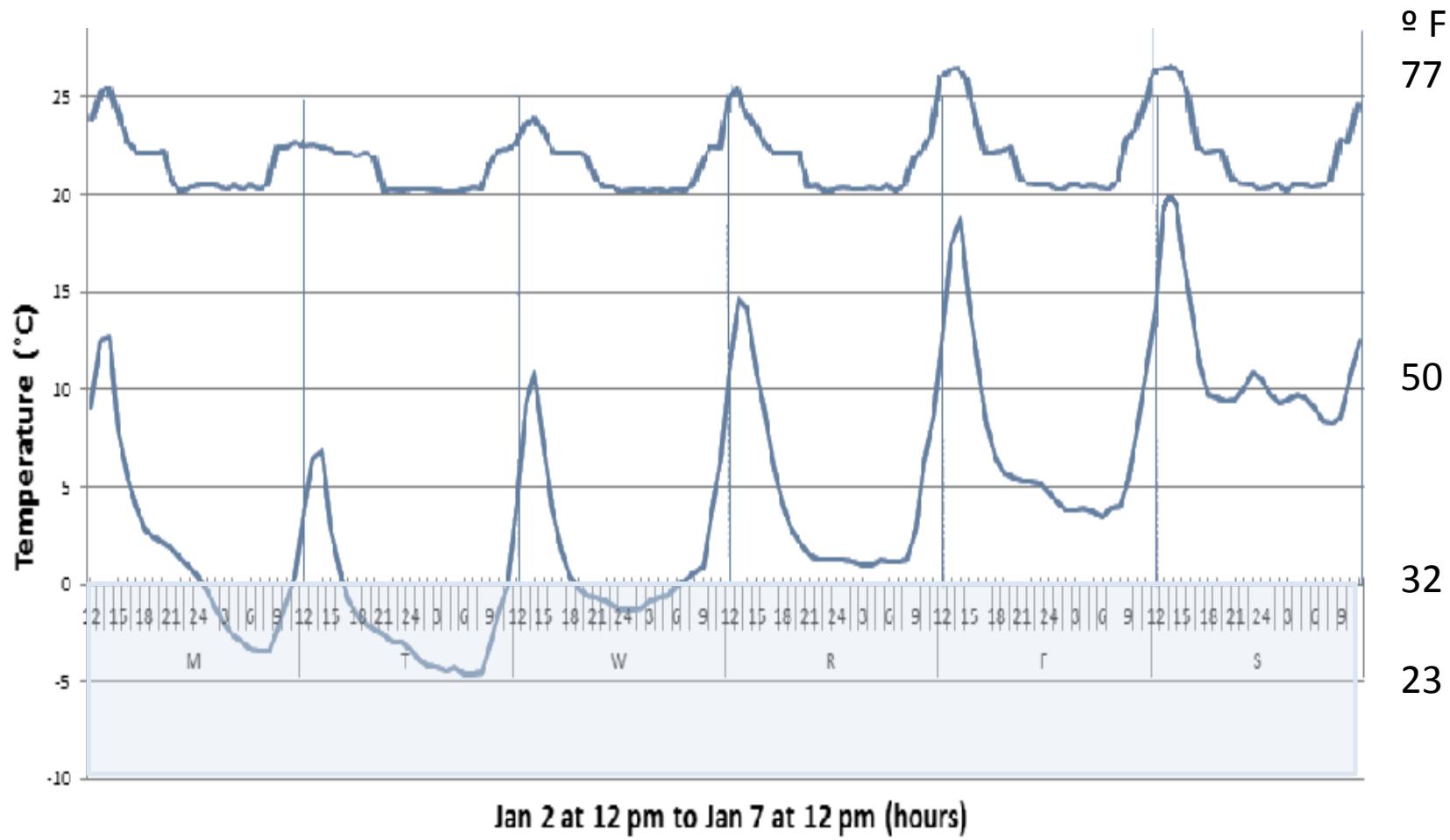


E.benthamii





Jet-Stream front – First week of January 2012



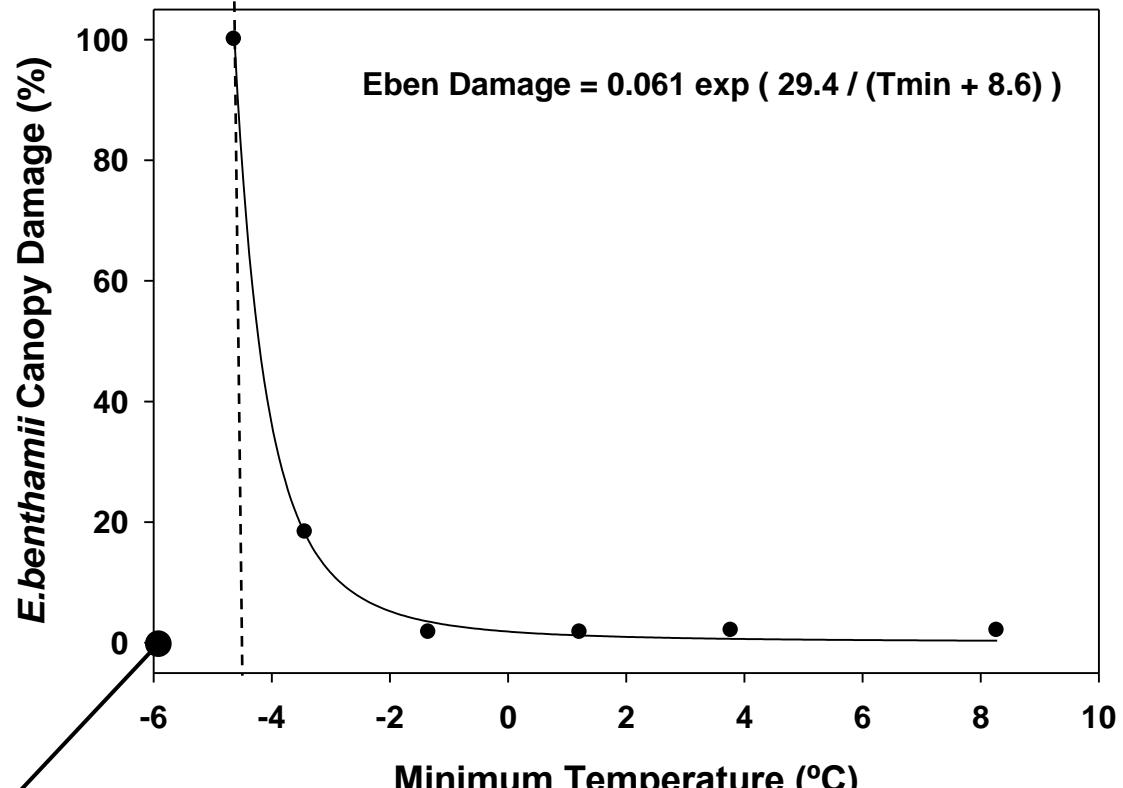
Greenhouse



Outside



23 F



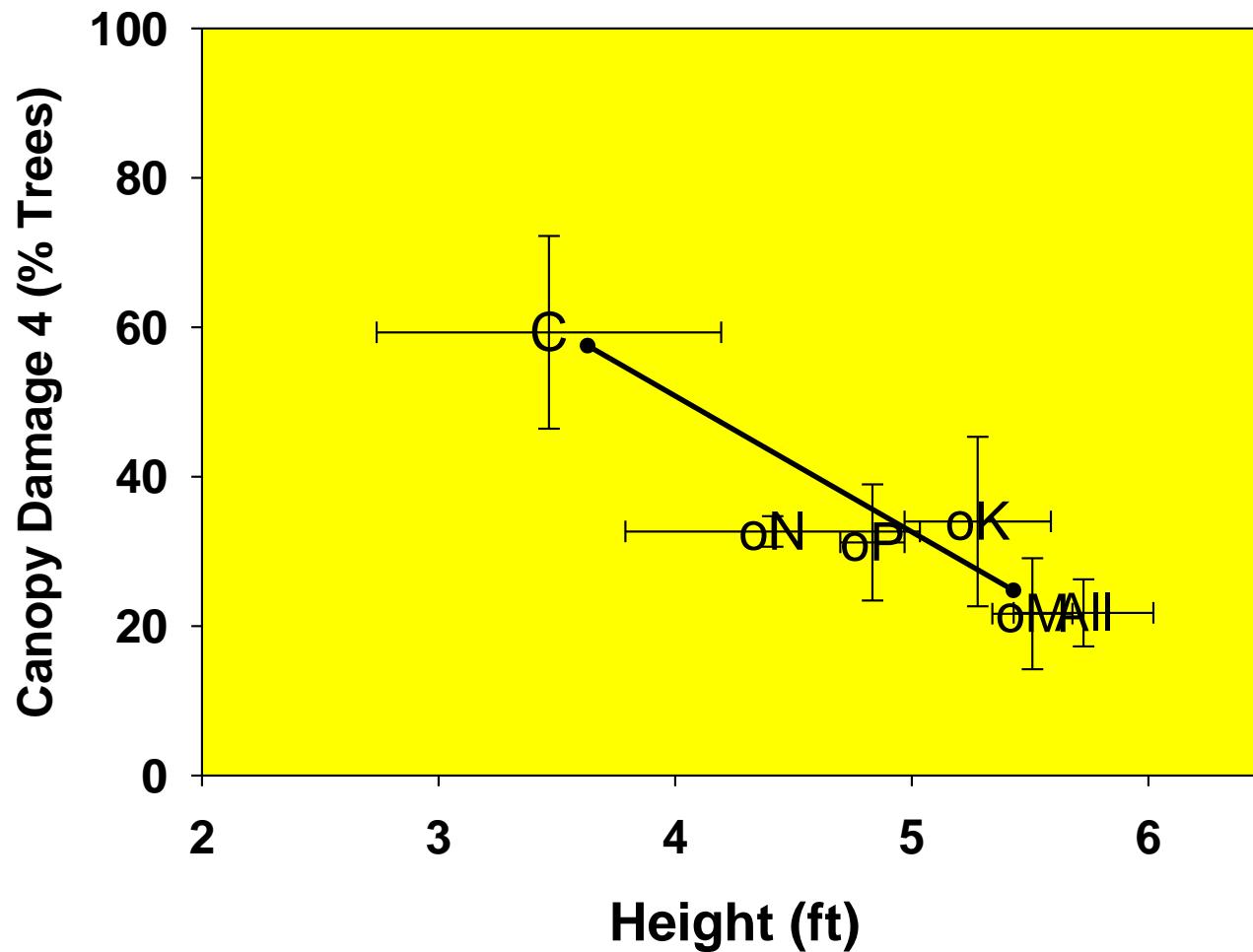
E.benthamii requires acclimatization
by dropping temperatures

Allendale SC (*E. benthamii*) – 1 year-old



Control

All Nutrients



Eucalyptus trial in Raleigh NC

December 26th 2010



E.camaldulensis

E.benthamii

FPC – RW24

Eucalyptus trial in Raleigh NC

January 3rd 2011



E.benthamii, *E.viminalis*
2 years 3 months - 30 ft (9m)
Raleigh, NC



1 year 5 months

E.benthamii
Palmdale, FL

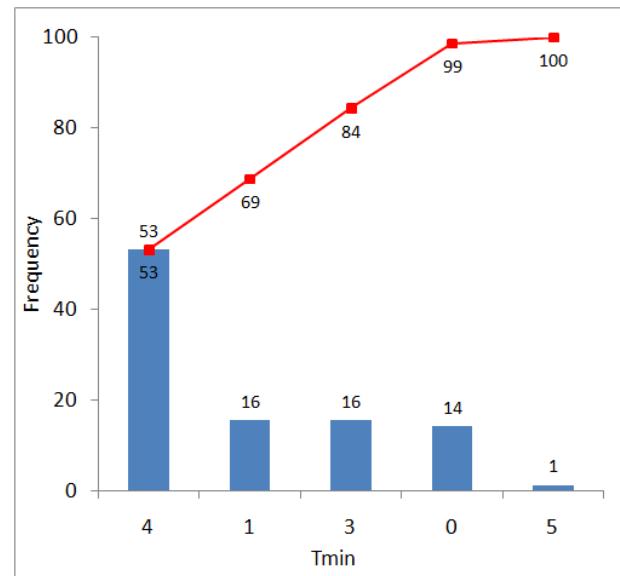
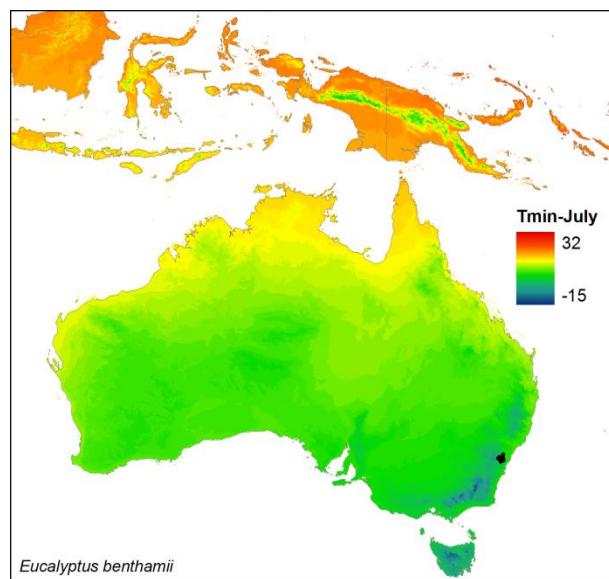


E.camaldulensis

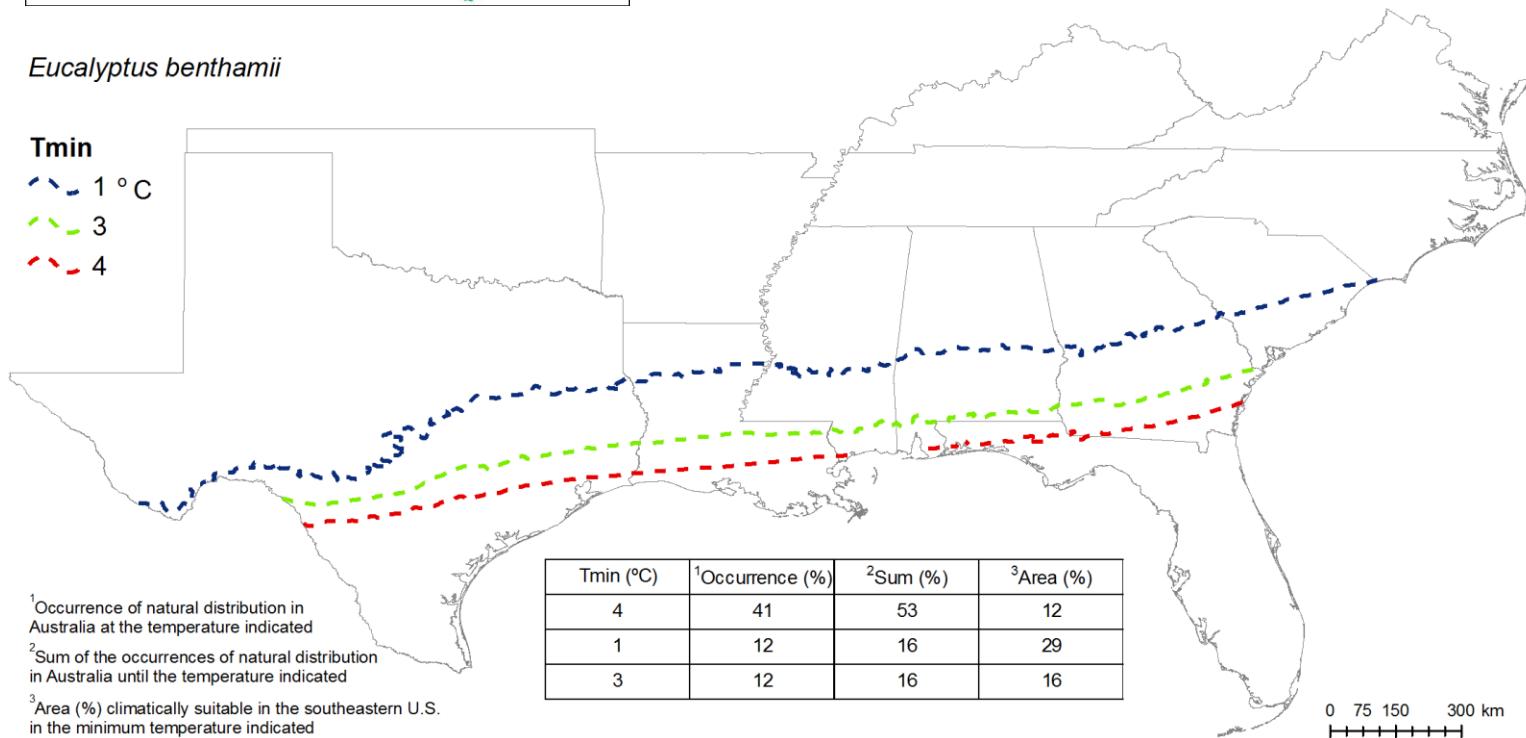


G x E
Interaction

Eucalyptus benthamii



Eucalyptus benthamii







MWV Site – South Carolina
7 years-old
9.4 ton/ac/year





South Carolina

IBSS Project (Biofuels)

USDA FS

Water Use and WUE

of *E.benthamii* x Loblolly Pine



Brasil

Somewhat Known Species – Regions A, B, C

*E.badjensis, E.benthamii, E.dorrigoensis,
E.gunnii, E.macarthurii, E.nitens, E.viminalis*

Somewhat Known Species – Region D

E.grandis, E.camaldulensis

Potential New Species

*E.angophoroides, E.baueriana, E.blakelyi,
E.bridgesiana, E.caleyi, E.camphora, E.elata,
E.glaucescens, E.kartzoffiana, E.leucoxylon,
E.michaeliana, E.quadrangulata, E.scoparia*

A close-up photograph of eucalyptus leaves against a blue sky. The leaves are large, oval-shaped, and have a distinctively wavy or crinkled texture. They are arranged in whorls along thin, light-colored stems. The background is a clear blue sky with a few wispy white clouds.

Very, very, very preliminary Conclusions

- *The Regionwide Study is capturing the climatic effects*
- *Each winter is a different case (4 more to come...)*
- *There is “probably perhaps” suitable species for the SE US*
- *Strong G x E Interaction: Region Specific*
- *Time for Silviculture and Breeding Actions (?)*

Merryville LA 1.5 yr

Thanks!