

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Comparative performance of *Eucalyptus bicostata*, *E. globulus*, *E. maidenii* and *E. pseudoglobulus* on three northern New Zealand sites

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Abstract

Trials to compare eucalypt species from the blue gum group, including *Eucalyptus bicostata* Maiden, Blakely & Simmons, *E. globulus* Labill., *E. maidenii* F. Muell., and *E. pseudoglobulus* Naudin ex Maiden were established in 1999 at three sites in the North Island of New Zealand (Northland, Bay of Plenty, and Hawke's Bay). Each species was planted out in replicated 49-tree plots consisting of seven individuals from seven provenances. Only two provenances of *E. pseudoglobulus* were available and these were outcompeted by inter-planted *E. globulus* so were not formally assessed. Measurements taken at age seven years indicate a strong species × site effect for foliage health, stem straightness and survival. Generally, growth and foliar health were best at the Hawke's Bay site. Provenance × site interaction was mostly absent for each of the blue gum species. However, there was a significant provenance variation for most traits within *E. bicostata*, and provenance × site interaction; both of which were largely driven by the performance of the northernmost Wollemi provenance. While some interactions occurred at the species × site level, *E. maidenii* performed consistently well in growth, stem straightness and health compared with the other taxa. *Eucalyptus maidenii* appears to be the fastest growing of the species tested within the broad region covered by the study sites, in the warmer coastal areas of New Zealand's North Island.

Keywords: *Eucalyptus bicostata*; *Eucalyptus globulus*; *Eucalyptus maidenii*; *Eucalyptus pseudoglobulus* provenance trials; Species × site trials; Provenance × site interaction; Growth rate; Straightness; Foliage health; New Zealand

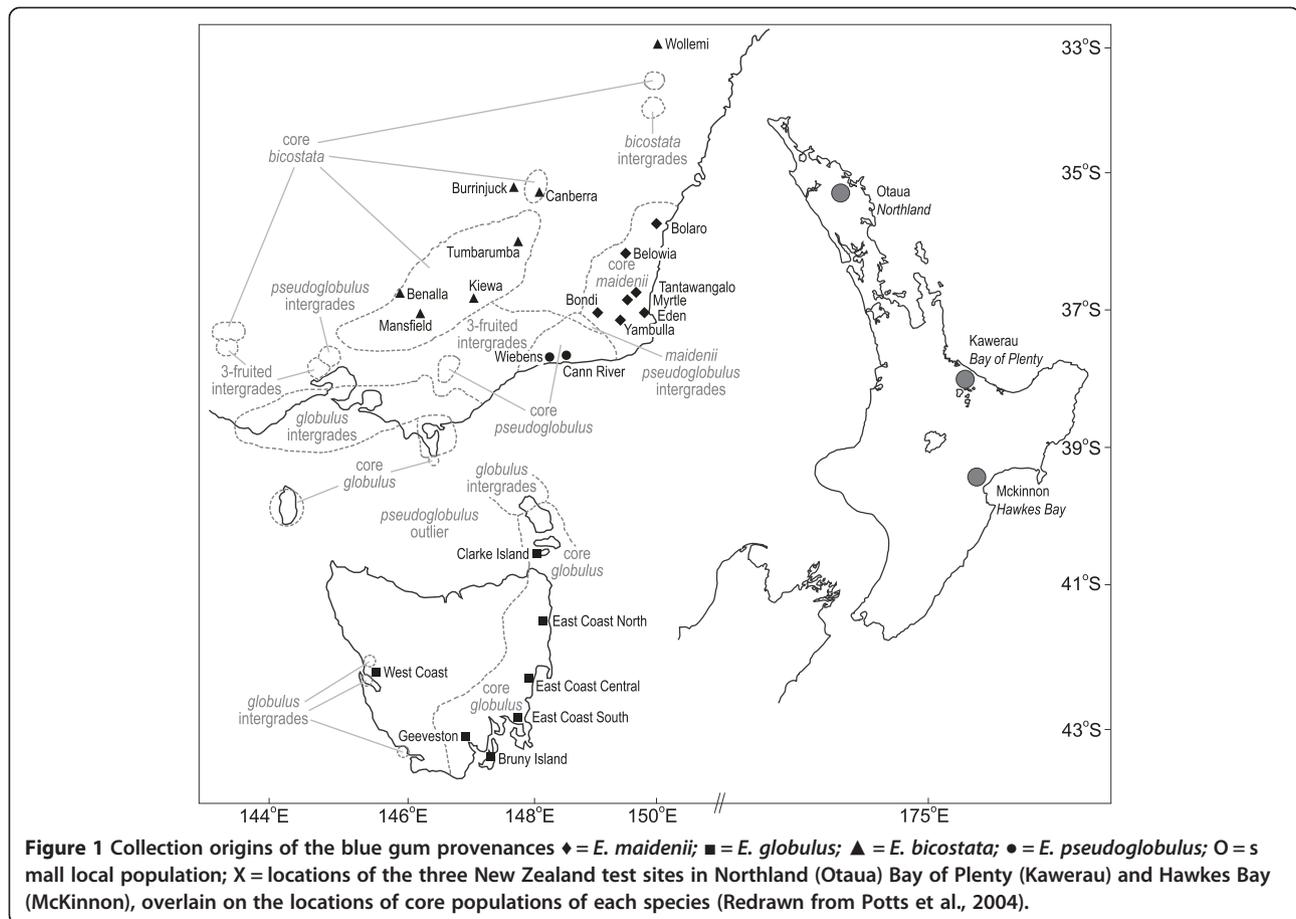
Background

The blue gum group comprises four closely related taxa that are variously treated as separate species *Eucalyptus bicostata* Maiden, Blakely & Simmons, *E. globulus* Labill., *E. maidenii* F. Muell., and *E. pseudoglobulus* Naudin ex Maiden (Brooker, 2000) or as subspecies of *E. globulus* (Jordan et al., 1993; Kirkpatrick, 1975). For this paper, they are treated as separate species. The species complex appears to have radiated from an origin in eastern Victoria (Jones, 2002), with well-defined core populations (Figure 1), and extensive intergrades between species at the boundaries. *Eucalyptus globulus* has the most southerly distribution of the four species, occurring in Tasmania, the Bass Strait Islands and the southern extremities of eastern Victoria (Table 1). The core

distributions of the other blue gums are more northerly than that of *E. globulus* (Figure 1). Of these, *E. pseudoglobulus* intergrades with *E. globulus*, *E. bicostata* and *E. maidenii* (Jones, 2002), from its east Victorian core. *Eucalyptus bicostata* occurs on the inland watershed of Victoria and southeast New South Wales, is geographically separated from other species, occupies a substantial latitudinal range, and has extreme outlying populations such as Mount Bryan (South Australia) (Vaillancourt et al., 2001), and Wollemi (New South Wales). Over this range, two rainfall distribution zones are recognised: (1) predominantly winter rainfall in the south; and (2) uniform annual rainfall at Wollemi^a. Also, frosts are more common and severe in the south. The range of *E. maidenii* occurs on the coastal catchments of south-eastern New South Wales, which experiences a more uniform rainfall distribution (Bureau of Meteorology 2012).

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Eucalyptus globulus, along with its intergrades with *E. pseudoglobulus*, has proved suited to both kraft pulp production (Kibblewhite et al., 2000), and solid wood products (Boland et al., 1992); and together have formed the genetic base of large-scale plantations across xeric, temperate, winter-maximum rainfall landscapes in the Iberian Peninsula, Australia and South America (Lanfranco & Dungey, 2001; Potts et al., 2004; Díez 2005). Species × provenance trials in Tasmania (Volker & Orme, 1988) and Portugal (Almeida et al., 1995) confirm the superiority of *E. globulus* over the other blue gum species at sites with a dry summer climate but with good winter rainfall. However, different specific rankings have been reported from tests in warmer climates with more uniform seasonal distribution of rainfall. These include: anecdotal

reports from central Africa and southern China (Eldridge et al., 1993); and formal comparisons among the species in northern New Zealand (Low & Shelbourne, 1999) and South Africa (Komakech et al., 2009). When compared in *ex-situ* species comparison tests, the relative performance of these species is expected to be related to the fit between the environmental parameters of the collection and test sites, and such relationships have been considered in planning introduction trials (e.g. Booth, 2005).

Variations in disease resistance (Hood et al., 2002), wood chemical composition (Rencoret et al., 2007), and pulp yield (Kibblewhite et al., 2000) have been demonstrated among species. Genetic variation within and among subraces, which has been demonstrated in many *E. globulus* traits, is likely to be similarly exploitable within

Table 1 Natural distribution and range of climatic conditions of the four blue gum species in Australia extracted from Boland et al., (1992)

Species	Latitude range (°S)	Elevation (m)	Min. Mean coldest month, (°C)	Max. Mean hottest month, (°C)	Mean annual rainfall (mm)	Distribution of rainfall ¹	Number of frosts per year
<i>E. maidenii</i>	34.7 – 37.5	200 – 900	-4 – +2	+23 – +27	800 – 1200	U	20 – 80
<i>E. globulus</i>	38.5 – 43.5	0 – 450	-0 – +8	+20 – +23	600 – 1400	WS	5 – 40
<i>E. bicostata</i>	31.0 – 38.0	0 – 1050	-2 – +5	+25 – +32	700 – 1200	WS south, U north	25 – 70
<i>E. pseudoglobulus</i>	37.0 – 40.0	0 – 100	+2 – +4	+24 – +27	700 – 1100	slight WS	1 – 15

¹ WS = most rainfall in winter and spring, U = seasonal rainfall uniformly distributed.

the other three blue gum species (Dutkowski & Potts, 1999; Jordan et al., 1993; Nesbitt et al., 1995; Potts et al., 2004). This has already been reported for disease resistance in young *E. bicostata* (Hood et al., 2002).

The wood of the blue gum complex is recognised for its suitability for producing chemical pulps (Cotterill & Brodin, 1997; Kibblewhite et al., 2000; Miranda & Pereira, 2001), and has higher density, modulus of elasticity, modulus of rupture, and lower shrinkage than that of *E. nitens* (Deane & Maiden) Maiden, a common plantation alternative (McKinley et al., 2002). In New Zealand, research has shown that *E. maidenii* matched *E. globulus* in growth and foliage health (Low & Shelbourne 1999). Although the pulp yield of *E. maidenii*, was lower (Kibblewhite et al., 2000), its density was higher by some 50 kg m⁻³ (Jamieson, 1997).

In 1999, a series of species / provenance trials were established in New Zealand, designed to assess the potential of *E. bicostata*, *E. globulus*, *E. maidenii* and *E. pseudoglobulus*, and to gain insight into the effects of different provenances of these species across three sites in New Zealand that were located within the equivalent range of the Australian populations. This paper presents and discusses the results of growth, form and health assessments of these trials at age seven years.

Methods

Species × provenance trials containing *E. bicostata*, *E. globulus*, *E. maidenii* and *E. pseudoglobulus* were established at three North Island sites in the winter of 1999, one each at Otatau, Northland; Kawerau, Bay of Plenty; and McKinnon, Hawke's Bay (Table 2, Figure 1). The trials were set out as a randomised complete block design, with 4 to 8 replicates per site (4 at McKinnon, 5 at Otatau and 8 at Kawerau). Replicates consisted of five, 49-tree (7 trees × 7 trees) blocks. The species blocks for *E. bicostata*, *E. globulus* and *E. maidenii* each contained seven seedlings from seven provenances of that species, arranged at random within the block. However, only two provenances of *E. pseudoglobulus* were present so these were mixed with five provenances of *E. globulus* to make up the fourth block. Provenance details for each species

are provided in Table 3. The fifth block contained; eight control seedlots, four of *E. nitens* (bulked across Toorong (Victoria), various New South Wales provenances and the Waikuku land race from New Zealand) and four of *E. globulus*. There were six trees per seedlot and a seventh tree for one of the controls to make up the 49-tree block.

The stocking at each trial was 1114 stems per hectare, equivalent to 3.5 m between rows and 3 m within rows. McKinnon was an ex-pasture site, with a 2-year-old crop of pine which was pre-sprayed with glyphosphate (10 L ha⁻¹) by helicopter. The area was also fenced off at the time of planting due to concern about damage from wild goats. The trial area was spot-mounded. Otatau was an ex-pasture site that was spot-cultivated using a Savannah Cultivator head (spot size: 1.20 m) to a depth of 60 cm. A mixture of glyphosphate 6 L ha⁻¹ + terbuthylazine 20 L ha⁻¹ was applied to each spot at a rate of 30 mL. Kawerau was on an ex-pasture site prepared by ripping and mounding and a pre-plant application of terbuthylazine 6 L ha⁻¹ + glyphosphate 4 L ha⁻¹ + organo-silicone penetrant 500 mL ha⁻¹, water rate 150 L ha⁻¹.

Traits measured were:

- Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measured at 1.4 m above ground level (cm),
- Height (HT) from ground level to the growing tip (m),
- Stem straightness (STR), 1–9 scale where 1 = most crooked and 9 = straightest),
- Foliage health (FH), 0–9 scale^b, where 0 = dead or dying and 9 = healthy,
- Green crown height (GCH), height from ground level to the base of the green crown, defined as the point of extension of the lowest foliage-bearing branch from stem (m),
- Survival (SUR), dead [0] or alive [1].

At age 7 years, the inner 25 trees of the original 49 trees planted per block were measured. The inter-planted *E. globulus* seedlots rapidly suppressed the two *E. pseudoglobulus* entries, which were

Table 2 Location and climate of the three trial sites in the North Island, New Zealand

Site	Region	Latitude (°S)	Longitude (°E)	Elevation (m)	Min. Mean coldest month ¹ (°C)	Max. Mean hottest month ¹ (°C)	Distribution of rainfall ^{1,2}	Number of frosts per year ¹	Mean annual rainfall ¹ (mm)	Slope (°)	Soil type
Otatau	Northland	35°30'	173°40'	180	11	19	U	0	1800	15	Clay loam pasture
Kawerau	Bay of plenty	38°05'	176°42'	200	9	19	U	12	1750	<10	Pumice
McKinnon	Hawkes Bay	39°15'	177°00'	10	11	17	U	0	1500	<10	Fertile bottomland

¹ These data were provided by National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (2011) on a 500 m raster grid.

² WS = most rainfall in winter and spring, U = seasonal rainfall uniformly distributed.

Table 3 Collection locations of provenances of *Eucalyptus maidenii*, *E. globulus*, *E. bicostata* and *E. pseudoglobulus* used in this study

Species	Provenance ¹	Australian State ²	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Elevation (m)	Seedlot code
<i>E. maidenii</i>	Bolaro Mt.	NSW	35°40'	150°02'	380	CSIRO 18728
	Belowra	NSW	36°10'	149°43'	340	CSIRO 19456
	Tantawangalo	NSW	36°54'	149°38'	540	CSIRO 19460
	Myrtle Mt.	NSW	36°52'	149°40'	480	CSIRO 19458
	Eden	NSW	37°04'	149°52'	-	Amcor 3499
	Bondi SF	NSW	37°08'	149°17'	-	CSIRO 19454
	Yambulla SF	NSW	37°12'	149°28'	480	CSIRO 19284
<i>E. globulus</i>	Clarke Island	Tas.	40°31'	148°10'	-	NFP1
	EC North	Tas.	41°19'	148°15'	-	NFP2
	WC Central	Tas.	42°00'	145°20'	-	NFP5
	EC Central	Tas.	42°09'	148°03'	-	NFP3
	EC South Central	Tas.	42°32'	147°57'	-	NFP4
	Geeveston	Tas.	43°10'	146°55'	-	CSIRO 18723
	Bruny Island	Tas.	43°09'	147°20'	-	CSIRO18726
<i>E. bicostata</i>	Canberra	ACT	35°19'	147°08'	-	Amcor 239
	Burrinjuck	NSW	35°02'	148°40'	-	Amcor 242
	Tumbarumba	NSW	35°46'	148°04'	-	Amcor 238
	Wollemi	NSW	32°59'	150°23'	-	Amcor 243
	Benalla	Vic.	36°46'	145°50'	-	Amcor 244
	Kiewa	Vic.	36°48'	147°13'	-	Amcor 235
	Mansfield	Vic.	37°05'	146°18'	-	Amcor 245
<i>E. pseudoglobulus</i>	Wiebens	Vic.	37°36'	148°42'	-	
	Cann River	Vic.	37°34'	149°09'	-	

¹ SF State Forest, EC East coast, WC West coast.

² NSW New South Wales, ACT Australian Capital Territory, Vic. Victoria, Tas. Tasmania.

excluded from the analysis. The block containing the *E. nitens* and *E. globulus* control seedlots was not included in the analysis. Data were analysed using ANOVA to test for species, site, and provenance effects, and the interactions species × site, and provenance (species) × site. Owing to a combination of the layout, varying numbers of replicates at each site, and uneven number of individuals in each provenance, F-ratios (Satterthwaite-type approximate tests) were obtained using the TEST option within the RANDOM statement in SAS.

The models were simplified where trait classes had some missing values, in order to enable estimation of least-squares means.

Analysis proceeded in three stages:

1. *Full data set*: Following exploratory analysis, the final model used the fixed terms: site, species, and species × site interaction, as well as the random terms: provenance (species), provenance (species) × site, and replicate × species (site) (Table 4).
2. *By Site*. Secondly, data for each site were separately analysed to test for species × provenance effects within each site. The model included the fixed terms: species, provenance, and species × provenance, and the random terms: provenance (species), and replicate × provenance (species) (Table 5).

3. *By Species*. Thirdly, data for each species was analysed separately to test for provenance effects across sites. The test included the fixed terms: provenance, site, and provenance × site, and the random terms: replicate (site), and provenance × replicate (site) (Table 6).

These analyses were performed using the Proc GLM procedure in SAS 9.1. Tukey's multiple range test was used to indicate significance of difference among sites, species or provenance within species means for all traits.

Results

The suppression of *Eucalyptus pseudoglobulus* by *E. globulus* meant that results from only three species (*E. globulus*, *E. maidenii* and *E. bicostata*) are reported here.

Site effects

Using the full data set, site significantly affected all traits ($p < 0.002$, Table 4). The main site effects were DBH and HT, which were highest at McKinnon for all species (Figure 2a,b). The McKinnon site was by far ($p < 0.001$) the most productive, with DBH of 16.9 cm compared with Otatau 15.4 cm and Kawerau 13.2 cm; and HT at McKinnon of 15.6 m compared with Otatau 12.2 m and Kawerau 10.4 m at age 7 years (Figure 2a,b). Further, McKinnon was ranked first overall for DBH, HT,

Table 4 Full data set: p values for effects of site, species, provenance within species and their interactions

Effect	df	Trait ¹					
		DBH	HT	GCH	FH	STR	SUR
Site	2	0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.002	0.002	< 0.0001
Species	2	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.001	< 0.0001
Species × site	4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.03	< 0.0001	0.004
Provenance (species)	18	0.14	0.4	0.7	0.09	0.0031	0.4
Provenance (species) × site	36	0.09	0.15	0.005	0.15	0.9	0.12
Provenance (species) × replicate (site)	42	0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.02	0.003	0.005

Replicate (site) effects (not shown) were usually not significant ($p > 0.05$).

¹ Numbers in bold type are significant ($p < 0.05$).

FH, GCH and STR (Table 7). Trait means for Otatau were usually intermediate, except for SUR (highest) and FH (lowest) (Table 7). Kawerau was severely frosted in the first growing season, and this appears to have contributed to its lowest rank for all traits except for FH.

Species effects

Species differed significantly for all traits ($p = < 0.001$; Table 4) and at all sites ($p = < 0.05$; Table 5) with the exception of survival at McKinnon, which did not differ significantly by species. *Eucalyptus maidenii* was significantly better for all traits (Table 7). *Eucalyptus bicostata* was the lowest-ranked for STR overall, while *E. globulus* ranked lowest overall for SUR (Table 7). By

comparison, the control seedlot of *E. nitens* had grown slightly faster than the *E. maidenii* (DBH 15.8 cm and 15.2 cm, HT 13.9 m and 12.7 m respectively), the faster growth of *E. nitens* is likely due in part to the superior health of its foliage compared to the other species tested (Table 7).

Species × site effects

There was no species × site interaction for the traits DBH, HT and GCH (Table 4). Species × site interactions were observed for FH ($P < 0.05$), and STR and SUR (both $p < 0.001$, Table 4), which indicates that analysis within species is necessary to interpret these results. A similar dynamic occurs for STR, where for *E. bicostata* straightness is atypically high at Otatau, and low at Kawerau (Figure 2d). The species × site interaction involving SUR appears to involve a combination of the poor survival of *E. globulus* at Kawerau, and the change in rank of *E. globulus* and *E. bicostata* at McKinnon among provenances within species, and site interaction effects.

Provenance (species) and provenance (species) × site effects

There was no provenance (species) × site interaction for any trait of *E. maidenii* (Table 6). This was mostly the case for *E. globulus* too, except for the occurrence of a low level ($p = 0.016$) provenance × site interaction for HT, probably due to the change in rank (first at Otatau, last at McKinnon) of the Clarke Island provenance (details not shown). Significant provenance × site interaction occurred for most traits within *E. bicostata* (Table 6).

Provenances did vary significantly within *E. bicostata* for all traits ($p < 0.05$) except survival ($p = 0.055$) (Table 6). The *E. bicostata* provenance Wollemi had the highest DBH and FH of all seven provenances at the Otatau site (Table 8), but was much closer to the mean at McKinnon and Kawerau. The other interactions within *E. bicostata* appear to be due to changes in scale, with the Benalla provenance having higher survival at McKinnon, the Mansfield provenance recording lower DBH and HT figures at McKinnon. Lastly, while GCH was tightly grouped for the *E. bicostata* provenances at Kawerau, there was greater variation among provenances, and

Table 5 By Site: significance (p values) of species and provenance effects for each test site: Northland (Otatau), Bay of Plenty (Kawerau) and Hawke's Bay (McKinnon)

Trait	Effect	Site ¹		
		Otatau	Kawerau	McKinnon
DBH	Species	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	Rep	0.5	0.007	0.5
	Provenance (species)	0.0001	0.20	0.7
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.7	0.5	0.041
HT	Species	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	Rep	0.5	0.004	0.12
	Provenance (species)	0.013	0.5	0.8
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.011	0.7	0.8
GCH	Species	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.003
	Rep	0.2	0.001	0.7
	Provenance (species)	0.3	0.6	0.16
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.001	0.26	0.9
FH	Species	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	Rep	0.069	0.7	0.18
	Provenance (species)	0.003	0.16	0.6
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.8	0.98	0.014
STR	Species	0.009	< 0.0001	0.049
	Rep	0.2	0.99	0.5
	Provenance (species)	0.6	0.5	0.013
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.5	0.098	0.96
SUR	Species	0.006	< 0.0001	0.6
	Rep	0.099	0.13	0.7
	Provenance (species)	0.069	0.2	0.4
	Provenance (species) × rep	0.96	0.7	0.15

¹ Numbers in bold type are significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6 By Species: significance (p values) of site and provenance effects for each species

Trait	Source	Species					
		<i>E. maidenii</i>		<i>E. globulus</i>		<i>E. bicostata</i>	
		df	p	df	p	df	p
DBH	Site	2	0.006	2	0.1	2	0.004
	Replicate(site)	14	0.1	13	0.2	14	0.07
	Provenance	6	0.6	6	0.9	6	< 0.0001
	Provenance × site	12	0.2	12	0.2	8	0.004
	Provenance × replicate (site)	82	0.5	51	0.4	63	0.7
	Error	218		103		140	
HT	Site	2	0.001	2	< 0.0001	2	0.002
	Replicate (site)	14	< 0.0001	13	0.007	14	0.001
	Provenance	6	0.8	6	0.1	6	0.007
	Provenance × site	12	0.8	11	0.016	8	0.2
	Provenance × replicate (site)	75	0.95	43	0.9	47	0.3
	Error	136		61		86	
GCH	Site	2	0.002	2	< 0.0001	2	0.001
	Replicate (site)	14	< 0.0001	13	0.3	14	< 0.0001
	Provenance	6	0.4	6	0.9	6	0.020
	Provenance × site	12	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.002
	Provenance × replicate (site)	75	0.7	40	0.6	47	0.99
	Error	134		59		84	
FH	Site	2	0.006	2	0.4	2	0.027
	Replicate (site)	14	0.05	13	0.024	14	0.2
	Provenance	6	0.2	6	0.5	6	0.001
	Provenance × site	12	0.2	12	0.4	8	0.001
	Provenance × replicate (site)	82	0.8	51	0.4	63	0.99
	Error	209		103		136	
STR	Site	2	0.7	2	0.027	2	0.0002
	Replicate(site)	14	0.072	13	0.2	14	0.006
	Provenance	6	0.6	6	1.0	6	0.0003
	Provenance × site	12	0.3	12	0.5	8	0.93
	Provenance × replicate (site)	82	0.99	51	0.8	63	0.3
	Error	217		103		140	
SUR	Site	2	0.001	2	< 0.0001	2	0.004
	Replicate(site)	14	0.3	14	0.027	14	0.0003
	Provenance	6	0.4	6	0.3	6	0.055
	Provenance × site	12	0.6	12	0.09	8	0.2
	Provenance × replicate (site)	84	0.5	77	0.7	69	0.96
	Error	305		286		256	

¹ Numbers in bold type are significant (p < 0.05).

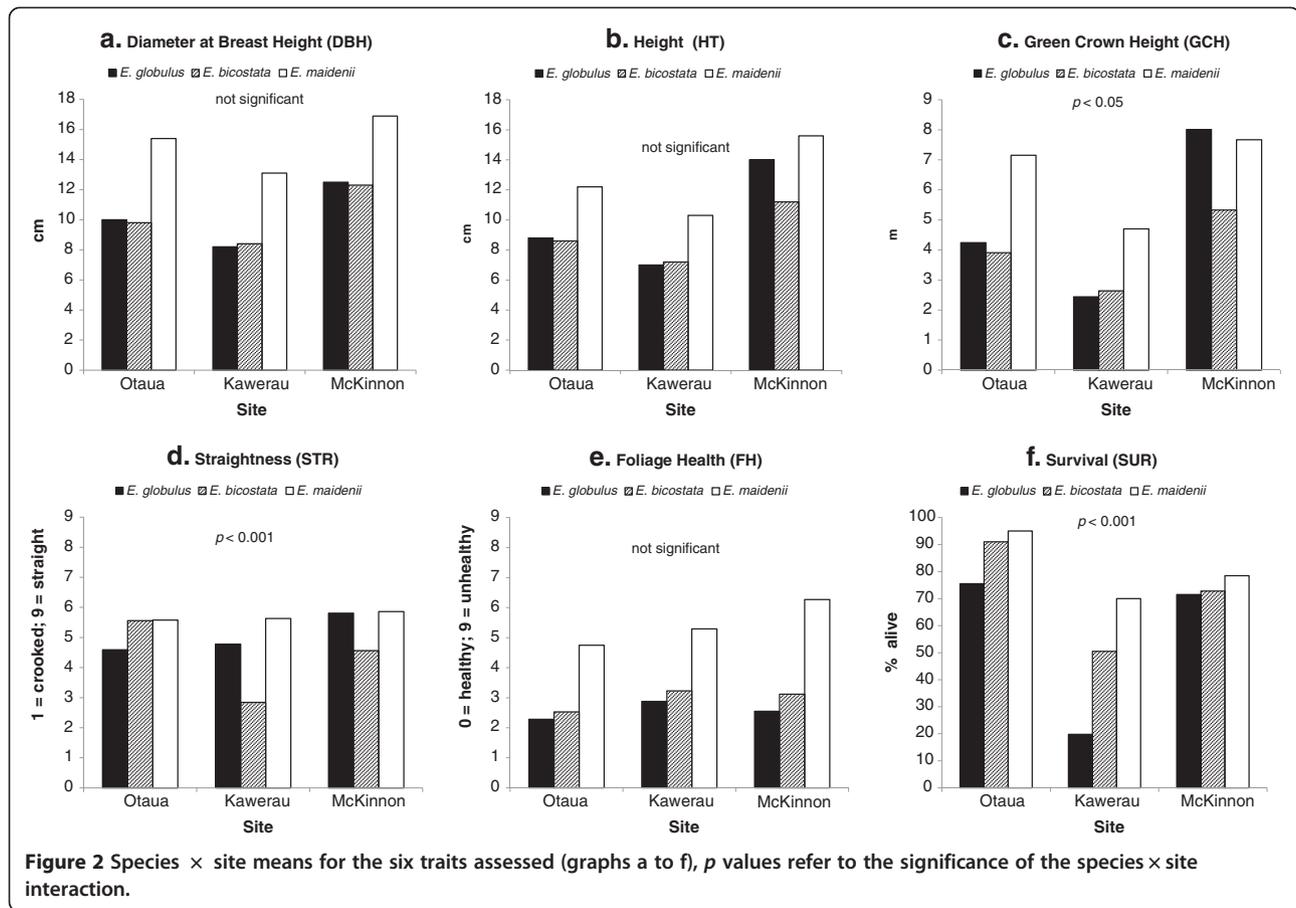
higher GCH provenance means at Otatau and McKinnon (Table 8). Traits that are affected by competition, or traits that are subjectively scored, may provide significance levels approaching unity. This is the case for several traits at the provenance × replicate (site) level.

Discussion

Based on previous studies in various parts of the world, the relative performance of the four blue gum species, *Eucalyptus bicostata*, *E. globulus*, *E. maidenii* and *E. pseudoglobulus*, is expected to be related to the fit between the environmental parameters of both the collection (provenance) and test sites (e.g. Dutkowski and Potts 1999, Jordan et al., 1993). Given the equivalent latitude of New Zealand's North Island to the core distributions of *E. bicostata* and *E. maidenii* then those species might be expected to perform better than *E.*

globulus, the core of which comes from much higher latitudes (Jordan et al., 1993) (Figure 1).

The lack of a species × site effect for both growth variables (DBH and height), and the consistent high performance of *E. maidenii*, suggest that all three test locations are well suited to that species but not to the other three blue gum species. However, the three test sites varied greatly in early productivity, for reasons that could include: varying rainfall, nutrient availability or evapotranspiration among the sites, out-of-season frosts, and/or establishment practice. The three trial sites all had different pre-plant sprays, for example; broadcast at McKinnon, spot mounding and spraying at Otatau, and ripping and mounding at Kawerau followed by pre-plant spray. Regardless of the variation in environmental conditions among the three test sites, the ranking of the species was the same at each site. This result suggests



that the climate of all three New Zealand test sites more closely matches the natural climate range of *E. maidenii* than those of the other species.

Warm, wet summer weather experienced at the three test locations is conducive to fungal *Mycosphaerella* leaf disease outbreaks (Park, 1988; Carnegie, 1994) that cause leaf necrosis and defoliation resulting in reduced growth (Park and Keane, 1982). Of the eucalypt species assessed at the three test locations only *E. maidenii* (with the exception of the Wollemi provenance of *E. bicostata* which

grew well compared to the other provenances of this species tested) originate from regions that experience uniform rainfall throughout the year (Boland et al., 1992). Having evolved in regions where *Mycosphaerella* is more severe, *E. maidenii* is likely to have undergone more intense natural selection to such pathogens making them more resistant. This theory would explain the better foliage health and growth rate experienced by *E. maidenii* assessed in this study. Other studies have noted similar associations between high rainfall and warm temperatures and lower susceptibility to *Mycosphaerella* spp. in provenances of *E. globulus* (Dungey et al., 1997; Carnegie, 1994).

In addition to *Mycosphaerella* resistance, the three species (*Eucalyptus maidenii*, *E. globulus* and *E. bicostata*) may differ in their physiological adaptation to the test site conditions. For example, Anekonda et al. (1999) reported differences in respiratory metabolism between two *Eucalyptus* subgenera. It is presumed that physiological differences may be detected among species within subgenera, particularly where the species are related and are distributed along a climatic cline. Such variation is suggested by the latitudinal cline in lignin content among blue gum species (Rencoret et al., 2007), and

Table 7 Least-squares means by species and by site

Effect	Levels	Trait					
		DBH	HT	GCH	STR	FH	SUR
Species	<i>E. maidenii</i>	15.2 a	12.7 a	6.5 a	5.7 a	5.4 a	0.81 a
	<i>E. globulus</i>	10.4 b	9.9 b	4.9 b	5.1 b	2.6 b	0.57 b
	<i>E. bicostata</i>	10.2 b	9.0 b	4.0 b	4.3 c	3.0 b	0.71 a
	<i>E. nitens</i> ¹	15.8	13.9	8.3	3.3	7.1	0.81
Site	Otaua	11.7 b	9.9 b	5.1 b	5.2 a	3.2 b	0.87 a
	Kawerau	10.1 c	8.2 b	3.3 c	4.4 b	3.8 a	0.47 c
	McKinnon	13.9 a	13.6 a	7.0 a	5.4 a	4.0 a	0.75 b

Demonstration plots of *E. nitens* included as a comparison.

¹ Differences for *E. nitens* were not tested against blue gum species means.

Values for species means (within each trait group) when followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($p > 0.05$).

Table 8 Provenance least-squares means for *Eucalyptus bicostata* traits at each site

Provenance	DBH			HT			GCH		
	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon
Canberra	-	10.1	-	-	7.9	-	-	2.8	-
Burrinjuck	8.3 b c	8.4	13.6	8.2 bc	6.9	12.0	5.0 ab	2.2	4.3
Tumbarumba	-	6.7	-	-	6.9	-	-	2.7	-
Wollemi	14.1 a	10.0	12.0	9.7 a	7.4	10.7	2.8 c	2.6	5.3
Benalla	9.5 b	9.6	12.4	9.2 ab	8.1	11.3	5.4 a	2.5	6.2
Kiewa	7.0 c	6.2	10.0	7.3 c	6.3	11.5	3.8 abc	3.0	5.1
Mansfield	7.3 b c	8.5	10.8	7.2 c	7.0	8.5	3.5 bc	2.3	4.2
p value	<0.0001	0.0501	0.36	<0.0001	0.35	0.4	<0.0001	0.8	0.41

Provenance	FH			STR			SUR		
	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon	Otaua	Kawerau	McKinnon
Canberra	-	4.0	-	-	4.2	-	-	0.67 a	-
Burrinjuck	1.6 b	3.2	3.1	5.2 b	2.9	3.4	0.88	0.56 ab	0.61
Tumbarumba	-	2.7	-	-	2.3	-	-	0.30 b	-
Wollemi	4.5 a	3.6	3.3	5.7 ab	2.6	4.2	0.90	0.67 a	0.77
Benalla	1.9 b	3.3	3.1	7.0 a	3.9	6.3	0.89	0.33 ab	0.88
Kiewa	2.0 b	2.1	2.8	5.7 ab	3	4.8	0.89	0.52 ab	0.69
Mansfield	1.9 b	3.7	2.9	4.9 b	2.3	4.3	1.01	0.51 ab	0.70
p value	<0.0001	0.157	0.944	0.006	0.055	0.049	0.68	0.031	0.47

Values (within each group) followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($p > 0.05$).

the higher tolerance of inter-tree competition exhibited by *E. maidenii* versus *E. globulus* and other eucalypt species in even-spaced monoculture (Low & Shelbourne, 1999). The functional adaptation of genotypes to latitude is suggested within *E. globulus*, whereby density, and pulp yield show particular patterns of variation with latitude (Stackpole et al., 2010b). The broad latitudinal range of *E. bicostata* encompassed both the winter and uniform rainfall zones. The most northern *E. bicostata* provenance (Wollemi) in the present study occurred in a uniform rainfall zone, and displayed the best growth rate and foliage health of the seven *E. bicostata* provenances tested in the New Zealand test sites. This result is similar to the findings of (Komakech et al. 2009), although the causality of this association remains to be demonstrated.

The superior growth of *E. maidenii* found in this study compared with the other three blue gum species reflects the findings of (Shelbourne et al. 2002) from longer-term large-plot comparisons with *E. globulus*. This trait, plus the reasonable pulping qualities (Kibblewhite et al., 2000), high density (McKinley et al., 2002), and the favourable silvicultural characteristics of *E. maidenii*, seem to indicate the suitability of this species for projects where biomass, carbon or nutrient accumulation are contributing objectives. Similarly, the density of blue gum species varies; with *E. maidenii* reported at 550 kg m^{-3} (McKinley et al., 2002), well in excess of published density of *E. globulus* (470 kg m^{-3}) from that and other studies (Miranda et al., 2001; Stackpole et al., 2010a).

While the results here have shown clear preference to *E. maidenii*, it is known that genotypes grown in

mixtures do not always reflect the performance of genotypes in large plots (Fasoula and Fasoula 1997; Retief et al., 2001; Stanger et al. 2011). However, (Shelbourne et al. 2002) also found *E. maidenii* to be among the best performers in large-plot trials. Therefore consider that results are sufficiently robust to: (a) conclude this species outperforms the other blue gums tested; and (b) to recommend this species as suitable for further domestication for New Zealand conditions. In order to undertake this recommendation, further *E. maidenii* introductions from natural origins would be required. The lack of a significant provenance effect in the *E. maidenii* in these trials suggests that a collection based on range-wide open-pollinated families from well-defined populations is possible. A sampling strategy that obtains 200–400 family seedlots from across the provenances, and selection for key pulp production traits including density and pulp yield is recommended. Such a venture could be established in partnership with Australian co-operators with a view to characterising genotype x environment interaction.

The site at Kawerau was severely frosted in the first growing season with around three-quarters of the trees losing their foliage. The *E. nitens* plots suffered only minor damage, and *E. maidenii* appeared to be slightly less affected than *E. bicostata*, *E. globulus*, or *E. pseudoglobulus*. The majority of the plants re-sprouted and grew to crop trees, but this incident serves as a warning to planting these species in non-coastal regions of New Zealand. Relatively few frosts are predicted per year at Kawerau (~15, Table 2) compared to the conditions experienced in the species' natural ranges (Table 1).

However, it is likely that New Zealand is more prone to out-of-season frosts compared to Australia due to its maritime climate, and these frost events, rather than total number of frosts, are more damaging to young plants. Traditionally, small seedlings have been planted out in winter (these trials included) but planting in late spring is likely to improve survival. Spring-planted seedlings are likely to grow sufficiently in the first season to survive any frosts that occur the following year.

Conclusion

Eucalyptus maidenii appears to be the best-suited blue gum species to sites in the northern half of New Zealand's North Island. This may be due to similarities in climatic characteristics among the trial sites and natural *E. maidenii* populations. The relatively close grouping of natural provenances and variation in *E. maidenii* are unlikely to affect which provenances should be used for the selection of genetic material for further development in New Zealand, except that as wide a collection as possible would help ensure a broad genetic base.

Adaptation to uniform rainfall climate is also evident in the superior performance of the northerly Wollemi provenance of *E. bicostata* in the present trial series.

Endnotes

^aThe range of *Eucalyptus bicostata* extends to sites in northern New South Wales (e.g. outlier populations in the Walcha area) that experience a third type of rainfall pattern, summer maximum rainfall distribution. This type of site was not represented in the New Zealand trials.

^bwhere 0 = dead or dying, 1 = severe damage, 2 = bad damage and tree obviously suffering, 3 = moderate-to-bad damage, 4 = moderate damage, but above average, 5 = moderate damage, but below average, 6 = low-moderate damage, 7 = damage clear but low, 8 = some damage evident, 9 = healthy.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

HD drafted the first version of this manuscript, re-analysed the data, based on a technical report written by RMcC, who also organised and helped measure the trials. DS again re-analysed the data and drafted the second version of this manuscript which was submitted. RB and HD provided guidance on the context and content of the manuscript and SK revised, re-analysed where appropriate and helped us to create the final version, addressing reviewers comments. All authors were involved in technical discussions contributing to the production of the manuscript with the other authors during this research. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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