History of Eucalyptus in California

- Nursery introduction (1850s)
  Paradise must have trees
- Eucalyptus excitement (1870s-1880s)
  Fuel and fencing
- Eucalyptus boom (1905-1912)
  Hardwood famine
- The bust (1912)

Tasmanian Blue Gum
Eucalyptus globulus ssp. globulus

World’s most widely grown plantation tree?
- Portugal (238,000 ha, ~15%), Spain (205,000 ha)
- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Peru
- Ethiopia, South Africa
- China, Southeast Asia
- California (>16,000 ha, coast and central valley)
- Hawaii (>5000 ha), Arizona
- Australia (recently)

Uses:
- Windbreaks, firewood, paper pulp, oil, honey
We have, perhaps, the most healthful, most equable, the best climate on this globe, and the only objections that can be urged are the prevailing high wind, and an uncertain, as well as an insufficient, quantity of rain-fall. Moderate the winds, increase the rain, and we have perfection. This result is so easily and so quickly to be obtained that it ought to have the attention and serious consideration of every land-owner in the State. How is this to be done? How are we to obtain this result? By planting forest trees. I would recommend belts from 100 to 150 feet in width, each quarter of a mile, planted at right angles with the prevailing direction of the winds, and to line all the highways, parallel with or to the general currents, with belts of two or three rows closely planted. This planting would occupy about one eighth of the land.

No one disputes the importance of planting on the plan suggested; neither can the feasibility be questioned. Contemplate the beauty, the grandeur, the productiveness of the great valleys of the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, the Salinas plain, and of every strip of arable land in the State, with belts of Eucalyptus trees planted as I have recommended. With such shelter California would become the paradise of the world.

How is this to be brought about? By convincing owners of land that financially, it will be a great success. Individual effort alone must accomplish the work. We cannot look to the State for either aid or protection, as in this independent, free Republic, the Government or the State is powerless in the execution of any measure that would compel land-owners to plant trees, no matter how urgent the necessity or how important the duty. What we have therefore to do, as individuals, is to begin at once to plant.
HICKORY'S YOUNGER BROTHER
WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT FOR EUCALYPTUS FORESTS
WHILE YOU WAIT THAT PROMISE TO REVIVE
THE NATION'S FAST DISAPPEARING SUPPLY OF
HARDWOOD TIMBER SOME WORTH-
WHILE FACTS
By P. D. CONNELL

The commercial planting of eucalyptus trees is now in its infancy in the United States. Although the eucalyptus is well known in California, where it grows naturally, there is little commercial interest in it. However, there is a growing interest in eucalyptus trees in other parts of the country, and many states are now considering the possibility of planting them as a source of hard wood timber.

Out West, 1909

THE UTILIZATION OF EUCALYPTUS
By C. STOWELL SMITH
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Out West, 1909

EUCALYPTUS, A SUBSTITUTE FOR
EASTERN HARDWOODS
By C. H. SELLERS
Chief Assistant State Forester of California

Out West, 1909
Blue Gum Eucalyptus in the Elkhorn Slough Watershed

- Aerial photograph interpretation
  - 1980, 2001 (color infrared)
- Eight study sites (500 ha)
- Biased
  - Bigger trees and better technology
- Case studies
  - Outliers and expanding stands

The eucalyptus is now one of the outstanding trees on almost any California landscape where trees have been planted. Many people fail to realize that this tree is not a native. At this late date we can pay our respects to the early pioneers, such as William C. Walker and Stephen Nolan, and hope that some of our present generation also will be inspired to become pioneers in the introduction of worthy exotic trees to supplement our rich native flora.

College of Agriculture, University of California, August, 1885.