

<b><i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> (Camden White Gum) -- FLORIDA</b>		<b>Answer</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to FL climates (USDA hardiness zones; 0-low, 1-intermediate, 2-high)	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n	0
2.04	Native or naturalized in regions with an average of 11-60 inches of annual precipitation	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	n	-2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	?	
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	?	
4.05	Toxic to animals		
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens		
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	n	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	y	1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	y	1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation		
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	6	-1

7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	?	
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.		
	<b>Total Score</b>		<b>-1</b>
	<b>Implemented Pacific Second Screening</b>		<b>No</b>
	<b>Risk Assessment Results</b>		<b>Accept</b>

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		Skip to 2.01
1.03		Skip to 2.01
2.01	<p>1. PERAL NAPPFast Global Plant Hardiness (<a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFast%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgn.d.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFast%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgn.d.tif</a>) &amp; USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, 2012. Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed from <a href="http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov">http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov</a>. 2. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>, at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383. 3.a-b. Butcher, P.A. et al. 2005. Increased inbreeding and inter-species gene flow in remnant populations of the rare <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>. <i>Conservation Genetics</i> 6: 213-226. 4. Clara, Victoria Higa Rosana. 1999. Ecological and Forestry of <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden camber ET. <i>Bulletin of Forestry Research, Colombo</i> No. 38: 121-123. 5. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cabbage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/EbenthamiiEia0500.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/EbenthamiiEia0500.pdf</a>. Accessed: 28 June 2011.</p>	<p><b>No computer analysis was performed.</b> 1. Global plant hardiness zones (8?-)9-10; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones (8?-)9-10. 2. Restricted distribution in coastal New South Wales, south-west of Sydney on the flats of the Nepean River and its tributaries between Wallacia and Camden. Another larger population is on Kedumba Creek (about 5 km upstream from the junction with the old Coxs River). 3.a. Occurring on the alluvial floodplains of the Nepean River and its tributaries, south-west of Sydney, Australia. 3.b. Species is now confined to one population of approximately 6500 trees in the Kedumba valley and three remnant populations on the Nepean River at Bents Basin (about 300 trees), Wallacia (nine trees), and Camden (about 30 trees). 4. <i>E. benthamii</i> is found in limited areas, west of Sydney plains along the Nepean River and its tributaries. 5. The habitat of <i>E. benthamii</i> is restricted to the alluvial flats of the Kedumba/Cox/Nepean river system at an altitude of 140-750m.</p>

2.01 cont	<p>6. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cambage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a>. Accessed: 28 June 2011.</p> <p>7. Little, K.M &amp; Gardner, A.W. 2003. Coppicing ability of 20 <i>Eucalyptus</i> species grown at two high-altitude sites in South Africa. <i>Canadian Journal of Forest Research</i> 33: 181-189.</p> <p>8. Turnbull, J.W., ed., 2003. <i>Eucalypts in Asia</i>. Proceedings of an International Conference held in Zhanjiang, Guangdong, People's Republic of China, 7–11 April 2003. ACIAR Proceedings No. 111, 267 p.</p> <p>9. FAO, FLD, IPGRI. 2004. <i>Forest genetic resources conservation and management. Vol. 1: Overview, concepts and some systematic approaches</i>. International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Rome, Italy.</p>	<p>6. <i>E. benthamii</i> is restricted but locally abundant. It is known from two main locations, Bents Basin and the Kedumba Valley. A few scattered individuals are recorded from other sites on the sandy alluvial flats of the Kedumba/Cox/Nepean River system.</p> <p>7. Possible alternatives of <i>Eucalypts</i>, including <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>, were planted in South Africa (Broadholms in Mpumalanga province and Draycott in KwaZulu-Natal province) between 1990-1991.</p> <p>8. Cultivation large-diameter eucalypts is a new trend in China and elsewhere. The main species being tested include <i>E. benthamii</i>,...etc. in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan and Yunnan.</p> <p>9. Has displayed an ability to grow on diverse sites, including those subject to frost and drought stress.</p>
2.02		<p><b>No computer analysis was performed.</b> Native range is well known; refer to 2.01 source data.</p>
2.03	<p>1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (<a href="http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf">http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf</a>).</p>	<p>1. Native distribution in Wallacea and Camden appears to be in 1 climatic group (Cfa); Cultivated distribution in South Africa appears in 1-2 climatic groups (Cfa or Cfb [not both, difficult to determine printout]) and Cwa or Cwb [not both, difficult to determine on printout]); Cultivated trial distribution in China appears in 2 climatic groups (Cfa and Cwa).</p>
2.04	<p>1. Commonwealth of Australia 2011, Bureau of Meteorology. <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/maps.shtml">http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/maps.shtml</a>. Accessed: 3 April 2012.</p> <p>2. Clara, Victoria Higa Rosana. 1999. Ecological and Forestry of <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden camber ET. <i>Bulletin of Forestry Research, Colombo</i> No. 38: 121-123.</p>	<p>1. Mean annual precipitation in the native southwest of New South Wales is 1200-2000 mm (47.2"-78.7").</p> <p>2. Rainfall year is 1100 mm (43") with peaks in summer and mild autumn.</p>
2.05	<p>1. Butcher, P.A. et al. 2005. Increased inbreeding and inter-species gene flow in remnant populations of the rare <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>. <i>Conservation Genetics</i> 6: 213-226.</p> <p>2. Little, K.M &amp; Gardner, A.W. 2003. Coppicing ability of 20 <i>Eucalyptus</i> species grown at two high-altitude sites in South Africa. <i>Canadian Journal of Forest Research</i> 33: 181-189.</p> <p>3. Turnbull, J.W., ed., 2003. <i>Eucalypts in Asia. Proceedings of an International Conference held in Zhanjiang, Guangdong, People's Republic of China</i>, 7–11 April 2003. ACIAR Proceedings No. 111, 267 p.</p>	<p>1. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> is a forest tree of interest for plantation forestry.</p> <p>2. In the 1980s, six site x species interaction trials were planted in 1990-1991, including <i>E. benthamii</i>.</p> <p>3. Cultivation large-diameter eucalypts is a new trend in China and elsewhere. The main species being tested include <i>E. benthamii</i>,...etc. in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan and Yunnan.</p>

3.01	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Restricted distribution in coastal New South Wales, south-west of Sydney on the flats of the Nepean River and its tributaries between Wallacia and Camden. Another larger population is on Kedumba Creek (about 5 km upstream from the junction with the old Coxs River).
3.02		No evidence.
3.03		No evidence.
3.04		No evidence.
3.05	1. Holm, L. et al. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1979.	1. The following eucalypts are considered principal weeds in Australia (principal weed in this context is ranked according to the importance of the weed and is usually referring to about the five most troublesome species for the crop): <i>E. cambageana</i> , <i>E. ferruginea</i> , <i>E. gracilis</i> , <i>E. marginata</i> , <i>E. miniata</i> , <i>E. pilularis</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. tetradonta</i> .
4.01	1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u> . CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011. 2. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cabbage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a> . Accessed: 28 June 2011.	1. Bark is smooth throughout or with a partially adherent brownish rough bark at the base of the trunk and smooth bluish-gray or white bark further up the trunk. 2. <i>E. benthamii</i> has smooth white bark with long hanging bark ribbons and a persistent flaky bark stocking at the base.
4.02	1. May, F.E. & J.E. Ash. 1990. An Assessment of the Allelopathic Potential of <i>Eucalyptus</i> . <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> 38: 245-254.	1. Previous studies have shown that various <i>Eucalyptus</i> species can yield allelopathic chemicals which may be effective in suppressing understorey vegetation. However, the techniques employed in many studies do not resemble natural ecological processes.
4.03		No evidence.
4.04	1. United States Department of Agriculture Permit applications 08-11-106rm and 08-014-101rm received from ArborGen LLC. Field testing of genetically engineered <i>E. grandis</i> X <i>E. urophylla</i> ( <a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/aphisdocs/08_014101rm_ea2.pdf">http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/aphisdocs/08_014101rm_ea2.pdf</a> [Accessed: 8/19/2010]).	1. <i>Eucalyptus</i> species are known to produce chemical compounds that are required by the plant for defense against herbivores and pathogens.
4.05		
4.06		
4.07		

4.08	1. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cambage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a> . Accessed: 28 June 2011.	1. <i>E. benthamii</i> responds to low-intensity fire damage by producing epicormic shoots on the branches and trunk. After severe fire damage trees may be weakened at the base, collapse, and regrow coppice stems. Intense fire even large trees may be killed outright.
4.09		
4.10	1. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cambage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a> . Accessed: 28 June 2011. 2. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. <i>E. benthamii</i> occurs only in wet open forest on sandy alluvial soils. The soils are shallow to moderately deep, < 100 cm, and are well-drained alluvial sands and gravels along stream channels, small terraces and alluvial flats. 2. The species is confined to the fertile riverflats and alluvial banks of the Nepean River and its tributaries.
4.11	1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u> . CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011.	1. Tree to 40 m tall.
4.12	1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u> . CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011.	1. Medium-sized to tall, rare tree occurring in few stands.
5.01	1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u> . CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011.	1. Occurs in wet open forests.
5.02	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (2 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au</a>	1. Family: <i>Myrtaceae</i> .
5.03	1. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (2 April 2012). PlantNET - The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, Australia (version 2.0). <a href="http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au</a>	1. Family: <i>Myrtaceae</i> .
5.04	1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u> . CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011.	1. Tree, medium-sized to 40 m tall.
6.01		

6.02	1. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cambage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a> . Accessed: 28 June 2011. 2. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Germination seems to be triggered by flood events where the accompanying silt deposition provides suitable conditions for germination. 2. Freshly collected seed has good viability.
6.03	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Hybridization with <i>E. viminalis</i> occurs naturally in the Camden region and readily hybridizes with eucalypts that are in the same taxonomic section of the genus.
6.04	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Most inbreeding appears to be from selfing rather than biparental inbreeding. Estimates of correlated selfing among loci with highly significant in all populations with about 80% of inbreeding due to selfing in the smallest population at Wallacia.
6.05	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	General statement for species but accurate for most eucalypts. 1. Most eucalypts are insect-pollinated.
6.06		
6.07	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Under natural conditions, young trees 5m high, and probably only between 6 to 10 years old, may produce mature seed capsules.
7.01		
7.02	1. Benson, D.H. 1985. Aspects of the ecology of a rare tree species, <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> , at Bents Basin, Wallacia. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 1(3): 371-383.	1. Interest in the species for plantation forestry.
7.03		No evidence.

7.04	<p>1. Brooker, M.I.H et al. "Eucalypts of Southern Australia." <u>EUCLID Second Edition</u>. CSIRO. 2002. Australia. 30 June 2011. 2. Potts, B. 1990. The response of eucalypt populations to a changing environment. Tasforests, December: 179-193. 3. Cremer, K.W. 1977. Distance of seed dispersal in Eucalypts estimated from seed weights. <i>Australian Forest Research</i>, 7(4): 225-228. 4. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In: D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p>	<p>1. No adaptations for wind dispersal (i.e., lacks wings). Seeds are dark brown, 1-1.8 mm long, ovoid or flattened-ovoid, scarcely lacunose, dorsal surface smooth or shallowly pitted, hilum ventral. 2. Seed dispersal in most eucalypt species is mainly by wind and gravity. 3. Wind is probably the only important agent of seed dispersal in the eucalypts, except possibly in species growing on river margins or flood plains where water could also transport the seed. 4. Relatively limited seed dispersal; planted eucalypts are very small and have no adaptations for dispersal (wings or fleshy). The passive release of seeds is undoubtedly aided by wind; however all rigorous studies of eucalypt seed dispersal and seedling spatial distribution show that in general seeds are dispersed over quite short distances that are in agreement with measurement of terminal descent velocity.</p>
7.05	<p>1. Howell, J. &amp; D. Benson. 2000. Predicting potential impacts of environmental flows on weedy riparian vegetation of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, south-eastern Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> 25: 463-475. 2. Rejmánek, M. &amp; D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). In : D. Simberloff &amp; M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press. 3. Cremer, K.W. 1977. Distance of seed dispersal in Eucalypts estimated from seed weights. <i>Australian Forest Research</i> , 7(4): 225-228.</p>	<p>1. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Camden White Gum, was established in a previously grazed pasture near Bents Basin after the 1964 flood, where it presumably benefited from the silt deposits left by the flood and the temporary absence of competition from grasses and weeds (Benson 1985). Similar mechanisms apply to species of <i>Callistemon</i>, <i>Leptospermum</i> and <i>Tristaniopsis</i> , riparian small trees and shrubs which, like eucalypts, store small seed in woody capsules. 2. Eucalypts should not be planted near rivers/streams. Temporarily flooded or eroded river/stream banks are suitable habitat for spontaneous establishment of seedlings. Additionally, their seeds can be dispersed for long distances by running water. 3. Wind is probably the only important agent of seed dispersal in the eucalypts, except possibly in species growing on river margins or flood plains where water could also transport the seed.</p>
7.06	<p>1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. <i>Australian Forestry</i> , 67(1): 44-53.</p>	<p>1. Dispersal in animal droppings does not occur, although many birds eat eucalypt seed, because the seed does not survive passage through the alimentary canal of mammals and birds (Joseph 1986).</p>
7.07		<p>1. No evidence of features for attachment.</p>



7.08	1. Southern, S.G. et al. 2004. Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry. <i>Australian Forestry</i> , 67(1): 44-53.	1. Dispersal in animal droppings does not occur, although many birds eat eucalypt seed, because the seed does not survive passage through the alimentary canal of mammals and birds (Joseph 1986).
8.01	2. FAO, FLD, IPGRI. 2004. Forest genetic resources conservation and management. <i>Vol. 1: Overview, concepts and some systematic approaches. International Plant Genetic Resources Institute</i> , Rome, Italy.	1. The long-term viability of these stands is threatened by lack of regeneration associated with poor and erratic seed production.
8.02	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). <i>In</i> : D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.	1. Eucalypt seeds do not have dormancy and seed storage in the soil lasts less than a year.
8.03	1. Rejmánek, M. & D.M. Richardson. 2011. Eucalypts (203-209). <i>In</i> : D. Simberloff & M. Rejmánek, eds. <i>Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.	1. Triclopyr or glyphosate applied to freshly cut stumps can greatly reduce resprouting.
8.04	1.a-b. Threatened Species Unit, Central Directorate, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Threatened Species Information. <i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> Maiden and Cambage. May 2000. On-line. <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TSprofileEucalyptusBenthamii.pdf</a> . Accessed: 28 June 2011.	1.a. Responds to low-intensity fire damage by producing epicormic shoots on the branches and trunk. 1.b. After severe fire damage trees may be weakened at the base, collapse, and regrow coppice stems which may survive for another 100 years.
8.05		