



# Open Space Services

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Arboriculture, Horticulture & Playground Safety Specialists

# TAILEM BEND TOWN PARK & STREET TREES

Tree Inspection – March 2021

**Location**

**Tailem Bend Town**

**Facility Manager**

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**Arborist**

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**Order number**

**13255**



## TREE AUDIT

The audit has been written in a format, which can be easily understood by most people, in some situations the trees are identified as having a defect that will need to be checked periodically to ensure that the defect has not become a safety problem, this will enable the problem to be recognised and dealt with before failure occurs. To keep the cost down Trees SA do not offer hard copies (printed copies) of the reports, the reports are in PDF format that can be printed by the client. It is also suggested that once all pruning has been completed that a copy of this report be emailed or transferred to the insurance company to show that a duty of care has been taken.

Open Space Services reports do not include all the fluff that bulks out the report, in most cases the defects can easily be seen once identified, comprehensive reports can be written, however these are at much greater price and take considerable time to put in a lot of information that is not needed. This is another way of keeping our price affordable

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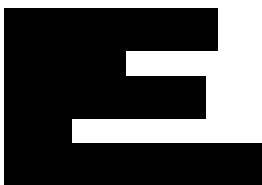
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## OPEN SPACE SERVICES



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Sudden limb drop is common with large trees and can happen without warning; there is no way of detecting this problem and there is no way of predicting where the next limb will fail, however this problem while common is regarded as very low risk, in areas like schools, the ovals and gardens will usually receive some form of irrigation over summer periods which reduces stress compared to other trees which do not, this reduces the risk considerably.

While all effort is made to assess the trees for faults and structural weaknesses, there is always the problems that cannot be seen, these include but are not limited to: cell collapse within the tree, decay in areas where no external signs are showing and problems out of visual reach, Open Space Services cannot guarantee the structural integrity of any tree, the project Arborist makes the judgment on known outcomes which is achieved by experience and education.

### **Barry Rolton**

Diploma of Horticulture

Diploma of Arboriculture

Diploma of Conservation and Land Management

**Open Space Services  
Director**

## CONDITIONS OF VEGETATION WORKS

All pruning is to be carried out in a manner that leaves the tree in a state that is more visually aesthetic state rather than regimental pruning. No stubs are to be left as they will produce shoots if left too long. Pruning to Australian Standards AS4373-2007 is a requirement.

If trees and large shrubs are removed, the stumps have to be removed, most plants will produce growth when they are removed if the stump is left. The new growth will grow into a tree of upright proportion if left to regrow, which will require it to be removed again if not completely removed the first time. If a stump muncher cannot be use, the stump will need to be poisoned immediately after removal with an appropriate herbicide.

All waste material is to be mulched or removed from the property; all mulch that is to be kept by the school should look for direction of placement from the groundskeeper or the principal, no mulch is to be left within two metres of a building.

If root pruning is specified, the cut root will need to be applied with a specified bituminous compound to reduce uptake of soil borne bacterial pores. Once coated with the compound, apply paper to reduce the compound from sticking to anything. No compound should be used for pruning cuts above ground.

If work is to be carried out during a school day, correspondence must be undertaken with the principal for an agreed time. All WHS procedures have to be followed in regards to all persons within the area of control of undertaken works. Exclusion areas of work are to be used in the way of bunting to indicate exclusion areas.

## RELATIVE LOCATION USE

When assessing trees and their risk, location always plays a big part in how the tree is evaluated. This allows for a narrower deviation from the proper risk analysis and also allows for only needed works to be undertaken.

**Low:** areas that have very little pedestrian traffic, or are not usually accessible or do not have evidence of traffic movement, located within garden beds with no directed traffic movement.

**Medium:** Garden beds that may be close to walking areas of directed traffic, close to buildings but are not a fire risk.

**High:** next to walkways, roads and main entrances which have a heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic, branches that overhang car parks or rest points such as seats and tables. Close to buildings which are a fire risk.

## RISK MATRIX

Regulated and significant trees come under Group A of the matrix; the title of the land has to also be checked to see if there is a Land Management Agreement in place.

All trees that are to be removed that are of significant size should also be checked with the heritage register to make sure that there are no conditions placed on the tree if removal is to go ahead.

<b>URGENT RISK</b>	Urgent removal required as the tree is destined to fail and cause damage or serious injury within a short period of time.
<b>HIGH RISK</b>	High risk will require removal or specific remedial works at the scheduled time of works (usually within 1 month).
<b>MEDIUM RISK</b>	Medium can either be for removal or remedial pruning that is not of immediate risk but is required for defects or eventual failure.
<b>LOW RISK</b>	Low risk does not require any works by the contractor

## CONTRACTORS REFERENCE

A coloured graphic below the risk status in the upper right corner of the page shows a quick reference guide for contractors, this is due to the risk matrix having different classes of risk compared to removal or pruning.

In some cases, a high risk can be mitigated by the use of remedial pruning or by removal. The graphics work in the same way as a traffic light i.e.: red means you need to stop and remove it, Orange means that pruning is required and green means that you can go past it as there is no work.

<b>REMOVAL</b>	Removal of whole tree and stump where possible.
<b>REMEDIAL PRUNE</b>	Pruning only, leaving the tree to grow.
<b>NO WORK REQUIRED</b>	No work required.
<b>GROUNDSKEEPER</b>	Groundskeeper only to carry out works



# SITE PLAN





## SITE 1

### ROAD RESERVE – 157 PRINCES HIGHWAY



# 1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

## SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* SA Blue Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

## PHOTO



## INSPECTION

This SA Blue gum bifurcates approximately 1.2 metres from ground level, the attachment points are sound and don't show any indication of defects or included bark within the attachment points. The tree has been butchered by the utility company which they didn't need to do because this is bundled line and does not require clearance to the extent that it has been carried out. The branches above the verge should be pruned to allow access, this will also need to be carried out with the Melaleuca armilaris next to it to allow easy access through the verge

## RECOMMENDATION

Prune to allow access along the verge of both the SA Blue gum and Melaleuca armilaris.



## SITE 2

### ROAD RESERVE – 137 PRINCES HIGHWAY



## 1. Eucalyptus platypus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Platypus gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Platypus gums root plate has heaved the soil area surrounding it due to a solid base where the roots can only grow in an upward manner, this tree is also a large specimen that has grown quite well, the tree is growing into the stobie pole and the lower branches specially on one side will need to be lifted and any branches coming into contact with the pole will require pruning back to not cause damage to the tree. There are branches which are overhanging the property and the roadway which will require pruning. The area between the Stobie poll in the tree will need lifting as there is a lot of foliage within this area that has accumulated and will require pruning to lift the tree to a height to allow public access.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune over the road and over the private property to reduce the weight in the canopy, prune to lift the foliage for access under the tree along the verge.



**SITE 3**  
**ROAD RESERVE – 109 PRINCES HIGHWAY**



## 1. Eucalyptus platypus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Platypus gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Platypus gum has heaved the area around the root plate due to hard bed rock underneath. It also has lost one of the trunks due to included bark, all the rest of the attachment points are sound, with this tree and the next tree I would recommend lifting the canopy to allow for clear access for people that make use of the verge.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune for access under the canopy over the verge area.



**SITE 4**  
**ROAD RESERVE – 160 RAILWAY TERRACE**





## 1. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

The Sugar gum is only a small specimen, there is a large limb growing over the driveway of the property number 160 this large limb should be removed also any deadwood within the upper canopy in the centre and also hanging over onto the property at number 160 will need to be pruned out.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune extended limb growing into the private property and remove any of the large deadwood within the canopy.

## SITE 5

### STATION MASTERS – RAILWAY TERRACE





## 1. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* x 2

MEDIUM RISK

LOPPING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This first of two Sugar gums has a scar around most of the tree with only a small section that remains. Even though it is almost around the entire trunk and almost ringbarked the tree is still in good growth cycle and surviving quite well and while it is surviving well there is no need to remove this tree.

The tree has been lopped in the past and the canopy is all made up of epicormic growth, this growth is not sound growth as it will often fail due to the attachments being only through the outer of the old cut marks, basically the cut points are the collective site of high sap after its cut, the high sap accumulation enables blind buds to take shoot as a reaction to the removed limb, this shoot will usually grow to the height of the old limb, it also grows in an upright form like it has on these two trees.

Lopping is not practiced as the trees need to be lopped on a regular basis and it reduces the structural capacity of the canopy growth. In this case of the trees being a feature and

because they have already been lopped, I am recommending that the growth maintenance be continued now rather than run the risk of limb failure in a high use area. All epicormic growth need to be removed and the cut points need to be below the old cut points but they need to be of uniform height as the trees are now only an aesthetic feature. This will remove all of the canopy on both trees and leave trunks only, the regrowth will cause the tree to look like a ball on a stick for a while, once the canopy gets to first tier, lopping will need to be carried out again to keep the chance of branch failure low.

It is rare that I would recommend lopping and regular maintenance however as the trees are a feature and of historic value, the reduction in risk needs to be undertaken without removing the trees, lopping is also a historic activity that was undertaken and because it has already been undertaken, it will not take away from the historic feature of these feature trees.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Lopping is recommended below the old cut points but uniform in proportion. Maintenance lopping will need to be carried out when the foliage starts to grow beyond first tier canopy level, at this stage the trees regrowth limbs will be on average 10cm in diameter and failure will begin where the limbs are a high risk.

## SITE 6

### CARPARK – RAILWAY TERRACE





## 1. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Sugar gum has minor areas of deadwood but is in a good growth cycle with new growth throughout the canopy. I am recommend removing the lowest stub, the branch going out to the side over the end exit from the car park and the deadwood stub which has epicormic growth, remove the limb over the bottlebrush and remove deadwood throughout the canopy due to it being in a high use area.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune stubs, deadwood and the limbs growing over the Bottlebrush and growing out over the exit.

## 2. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Sugar gum is still quite sound and the tree is restricted in the way that its root systems populate the area, I would recommend removing the Tuart tree next to it to allow the tree to continue to grow into this tree rather than having a tree in the middle of a carpark. This will allow this tree to continue to grow without the close competition of the Tuart tree, I am recommending the removal of the deadwood within the canopy due to it being in a car park.

### RECOMMENDATION

Pruning out of the deadwood is recommended.



### 3. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

#### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Poor

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

#### PHOTO



#### INSPECTION

The Tuart tree has suffered in the past and the tree is now all regrowth, it has grown in a carpark area and is currently causing damage and will cause further damage in the future as its roots progress into the car park area, the tree also takes away from the large Sugar gum with approximately 1/4 of the nutrients and moisture etc. going to the sugar gum. Removal of this tree is recommended as it should not be planted so close and is most likely a tree that was not meant to be in its current position.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.



## 4. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Sugar gum has areas of decay in one side where a large limb has been removed in the past and the deadwood is now causing decay within that area which has caused decay to move up through the front trunk approximately 3 metres from ground level. The area of deadwood is soft and hollow however this does not remove all the strength from the tree. Within the upper canopy there are areas of bird damage mostly due to either cockatoos or Corellas. This area of growth is epicormic growth where the tree has been locked before and branches have grown from the cut points and is of weak growth with most of it already weakened growth failed in the past. This being a feature tree they had to be left and the chance of failure is there but it is only low. I'm recommending the removal of the staghorn branches up through their top back to growth points that are stable and green. The tree may only have 10 to 15 years of safe useful life remaining, succession planting should be undertaken before the tree is removed to avoid the area having voids when its removed.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal of deadwood is recommended.

## 5. Eucalyptus oleosa

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Red Morrell

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This tree does have minor areas of deadwood throughout the tree and is in good condition but with there being a seat and table below I would recommend removing the larger of the deadwood throughout the canopy of this tree, most likely is tree is suffering from wet feet which causes the limbs to die back much like it does when in a drought.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood.



## 6. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Sugar gum is in good condition and does have one area of hollow void within the attachment however, Sugar gums don't have a tendency to fail at these points and this habitat hole does not pose a high risk. There are only minor areas of deadwood, most is small and is in an area where there is not a great risk.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

## 7. *Lagunaria pattersonii*

The Itchy Pod trees growing along this car park should be lifted to a height of 2.1 metres, these trees become more fibrous as they mature and with people parking under the trees some people may get the fibres on them and like the name implies become very itchy and will require removal from a physician, many trees like this have been removed as they can become very irritating.





## SITE 7

### RSL Park – Railway Terrace



## 1. Eucalyptus camaldulensis

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum has grown on a lean due to phototropism causing the tree to grow out of the way of the neighbouring Port Jackson fig and into better light. The tree is not a risk as the root plate has no indication of movement, the tree has canker fungus near the base but it has overcome this and is growing back around the old area of infestation. The upper canopy is sound and is self-correcting as it matures.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required on this tree.



## SITE 8

### TRAIN PARK – RAILWAY TERRACE



## 1. Eucalyptus species

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Eucalypt

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

The small eucalypt Sample is in good condition and is in a line of trees all of the same species. The branch on the fence side is growing out on an angle where all the rest of the trees do not have that type of growth to that one side. The tree is in good condition with only minor amounts of deadwood and I would only recommend the one minor area of deadwood screens one side opposite the park, the one opposite that growing out over the car park I would remove back to the third attachment point which is the lower of the branch.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune the deadwood over the park and the opposite limb over the car park back to the third attachment.



## 2. Pinus radiata

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Radiata Pine

*Species Status:* Exotic

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Aleppo pine is in good condition and the attachment points have ribbed in the areas where they are or have grown not as sound, this has caused some sap to extrude within these areas but this is normal for these trees. Most of these species have good flex within the wood itself and the canopy is high enough to allow for people to pass underneath. There is no need to lift the canopy as it is not a medium or high risk.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

### 3. Pinus radiata

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

#### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Radiata Pine

*Species Status:* Exotic

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

#### PHOTO



#### INSPECTION

This tree is a forest form tree due to the close proximity of the trees surrounding it. The pines of forest plantings usually have sparse foliage on the side and lower canopy and make up the most of the foliage within the terminal canopy. This is much the same and it's still sound and does not pose a risk at this stage. This tree is of good structural make up and is in good condition.

#### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.



## 4. Eucalyptus microcarpa

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING RREQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Grey Box

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Grey Box has had one large limb fail at the side and has caused epicormic growth to start sprouting from the edge of the breakpoint. This growth will need to be removed as it will be weak and it will pose a problem in the future. Because the tree is so close to a playground the deadwood within this area will need to be removed which is only minor, most of its canopy is free from deadwood.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood and remove epicormic growth from the old breakpoint.

## 5. *Acacia melanoxylon*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING RREQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Blackwood

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Wattle is an upright specimen that has grown to the size which is most likely some of the largest it will become. This tree is healthy and in a good growth cycle, most likely due to the water from the irrigation, deadwood within this tree will need to be removed of which there is not a great amount, but will need to be undertaken due to the area being close to the playground.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood.



## 6. *Eucalyptus spathulata*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Swamp Mallet

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Swamp Mallet has canker fungus which is cause lesions to burst out from the cambium layer resulting in Kino weeping as a result of trying to seal the wounds. This can be seen in the trunk and into some of the scaffold brunch system. Usually, eucalyptus will overcome this in some cases they don't however this is only a young tree and it should survive. The tree does not have a great deal of deadwood and is mostly small and does not require removal.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

## SITE 9

### ROAD RESERVE – CORNER OF SOUTH AND MURRAY





## 1. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

HIGH RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Poor

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Sugar gum is dead on one side and the base is rotting out with large conks in the area as well as visual decay on this one side. The wound wood has no ribbing to strengthen around the area of deadwood and it also means that half the root system is likely to be missing also. As the area of decay softens and the area of root plate is no longer attached half the tree will be susceptible to failure with no structural capacity. As a tree does have large areas of upper canopy limbs and also quite weighted canopy the chances of failure is high and whole failure is highly likely in a storm event or high winds that will act on the trees safe area causing the tree to virtually tip over with no structural attachment to the soil on one side.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal of this tree is recommended.

## 2. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Sugar gum is quite sound and in a good current growth cycle, it does have areas of deadwood and the attachment points are sound with no areas of defects that would be seen as a risk. Over the police station side there are areas of deadwood which will require removal but only need a larger dead wood removed with no areas of regrowth on them. The upper canopy is still in good condition

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out larger deadwood.



## SITE 10

### ROAD RESERVE – FERRY ROAD



## 1. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Tuart has grown as a multi trunk tree but is more likely to have been a tree with shoots near the base that have developed into much large branches but not as large as the main trunk itself. One of the branches is growing back down into the ground, but none of this is classed as a risk. Multiple areas of new growth are prolific throughout the tree itself, the tree has minor areas of deadwood which are above the area where no one can walk or no one walks and very often. This includes the bank and not the bitumen road at the base of the bank. I would not recommend any pruning of this tree as the amount of regrowth shows that the sap wood is present throughout the tree and the tips are only minor in size for a low use area.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.



## 2. Eucalyptus gomphocephala

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

The Tuart has suffered from water stress in the past causing dieback through the main upright allowing the offshoot to develop into a more sustainable growth. There is one branch on the upright which is becoming dominant within the tree and will most likely become the dominant branch of the tree itself. The dead part of the main branch should be removed as well as the partially dead branch overhanging the roadway and dead branches that are above the bitumen area. Even though the large area over the bitumen does have a new green shoot this needs to be removed to reduce the weight within the branch to allow the tree to mature without any failure within this area.

### RECOMMENDATION

Remove deadwood and the limb overhanging the bitumen.

### 3. Eucalyptus gomphocephala

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

#### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

#### PHOTO



#### INSPECTION

This Tuart is very close to the second tree and is mostly of an upright form much like a forest form tree. The tree has a small area of new generated growth, this growth will eventually mature out into a much better canopy than it is now, this will also allow for better growth within the tree itself with enough foliage producing enough energy for the tree to be sustained.

#### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required on this tree.



#### 4. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

##### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

##### PHOTO



##### INSPECTION

This Tuart has a confined area of growth. The tree has foliage sprouting from the lower portions of the main trunk up through into the terminal canopy. Being a forest form tree with restricted growth, it will be a tree that will become susceptible to wind forces as the growth matures and places pressure on the tree that it has not been conditioned to and will most likely fail.

##### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

## 5. Eucalyptus gomphocephala

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Tuart is better developed than the last with a better canopy and is also developing new growth through rebound mechanism of past stress. The tree is centralized between the bank and will only require dead Wooding of the largest size back through the area over the main road leading down to the ferry.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood.



## 6. Eucalyptus gomphocephala

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Tuart has grown quite well and while there are some areas of deadwood, this tree does not require deadwood removal at this time, if deadwood did fail it will fall on the bank area where no one walks. The tree does have a good form and does or has developed a canopy that will be of good stand once it has filled out after the regeneration throughout the canopy.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

## 7. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Tuart has a large branch that has grown out from under the canopy and over the road. I'm recommending that this branch leaning over the road be removed, this will also take some of the stress away from the tree as it grows out on a lean away from the other tree next to it, the tree itself has put on quite good growth after being water stressed for so long, the amount of deadwood is negligent and does not require removal at this point.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal of the limb growing over the road is recommended.



## 8. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This tree is behind tree number seven and it is mostly an upright form tree that is within the confines of the bank area and has very few areas of deadwood, this tree has regrowth which is to the terminal canopy and most of the other branches including scaffold branches as throughout the tree.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required on this tree.

## 9. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Dead

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This tree has died right back when it does not show any signs of regrowth, the tree does have large limbs none of which have habitat hollows within them I would recommend removing this tree as it will start to fail as it dries and the strength reduces until it does fail.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is required.



## 10. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Poor

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This is another Tuart tree which is more into the lower limestone area that is showing the effects of yellowing leaves. This tree has rebounded since the drought caused it to die back and the upper branch on one side has grown the most and the other has not. As this tree is in an area where the area is narrow between both roads, I am recommending that this tree be removed as just removing the deadwood is going to leave the tree leaning outwards on 3 sides, this is an unbalanced tree which could fail as the foliage matures and creates a larger sail area.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

## 11. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Poor

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Tuart has one main leader that is rebounded within new growth, the two outer branches have died off and they are hanging out of the tree, as this tree is deficient in its regrowth and is in a high limestone area that is recovering very slowly, I would recommend removing the tree altogether as the tree will most likely return to a good form tree and will be susceptible to dieback in future dry periods.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.



## 12. Eucalyptus gomphocephala

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

These three Tuart trees are all recovering with regrowth that is currently light in areas of foliage but it is rebounding uniformly, I am recommending removing dead branches that are overhanging the roadway and also the branches that are leaning against the bank they should be removed also any large deadwood that has not rebounded through the centre will need to be removed and this tree will need to be assessed in a years' time, I will inspect the trees when I'm in the area for visual assessment as I'm in the area quite often whatever does not rebound will need to be removed however the trees are quite large and they are starting to come back slowly.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune off the larger deadwood over the road and footpath and remove branches resting on the bank.

## SITE 11

### DICKSON RESERVE – ACCESS ROAD





## 1. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair to good

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large River Red gum has grown quite well within this area, the tree is of entire foliage that is a good grade but sparse throughout the canopy. This indicates that the tree has suffered from water stress which in this case would seem unreasonable being close to the river and being located in an irrigated area. As the tree has deadwood, I am recommending it being removed as the area is used as an encouraged area of stationary rest with seats and tables underneath the canopy.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood.

The old Ferry landing is becoming engulfed with the *Arundo donax* (Reed) and also there is a *Ramnus* growing underneath one side of the old Ferry landing and also the *Salix babalonica* (Willow) should also be cut away from the actual structure itself and it will grow and cause the wood to rot out. The *Ramnus* needs to go otherwise it will overrun the area and become a shrub that is allowed to spread along the river when it seeds, the *Arundo* and *Ramnus* should be poison with bioactive roundup so it doesn't affect any of the water. The *Arundo*, *Rhamnus* and *Salix* are all pest plants, if the area is left and the vegetation grows, there will be nothing to see but gated weeds.





**SITE 12**  
**ROAD RESERVE – QUEEN STREET**  
**(Adj 16 MAWSON STREET)**



## 1. *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Tuart

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Tuart has good attachments at the base with no areas of defects or such things as included bark etc. The tree is a semi drooping habit which is quite normal for this species. I would recommend lifting the foliage up to at least 2.1 metres to allow for pedestrians and on the road it needs to be at 3.5 metres for access for vehicle access.

### RECOMMENDATION

Lift foliage over verge 2.1 metres and lift foliage over the road 3.5 metres.



**SITE 13**

**ROAD RESERVE – QUEEN STREET  
(Adj 21 SEYMOUR STREET)**



## 1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* SA Blue gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This SA Blue gum is also heaving the verge due to limestone sheet rock bellow; this has caused the tree to lift in this fashion however the tree is in good condition even with past Borer activity in the attachment point. The tree is on a lean out into the road area and the foliage is low due to this growth form, I am recommending pruning the road foliage to 3.5 metres for vehicle clearance.

### RECOMMENDATION

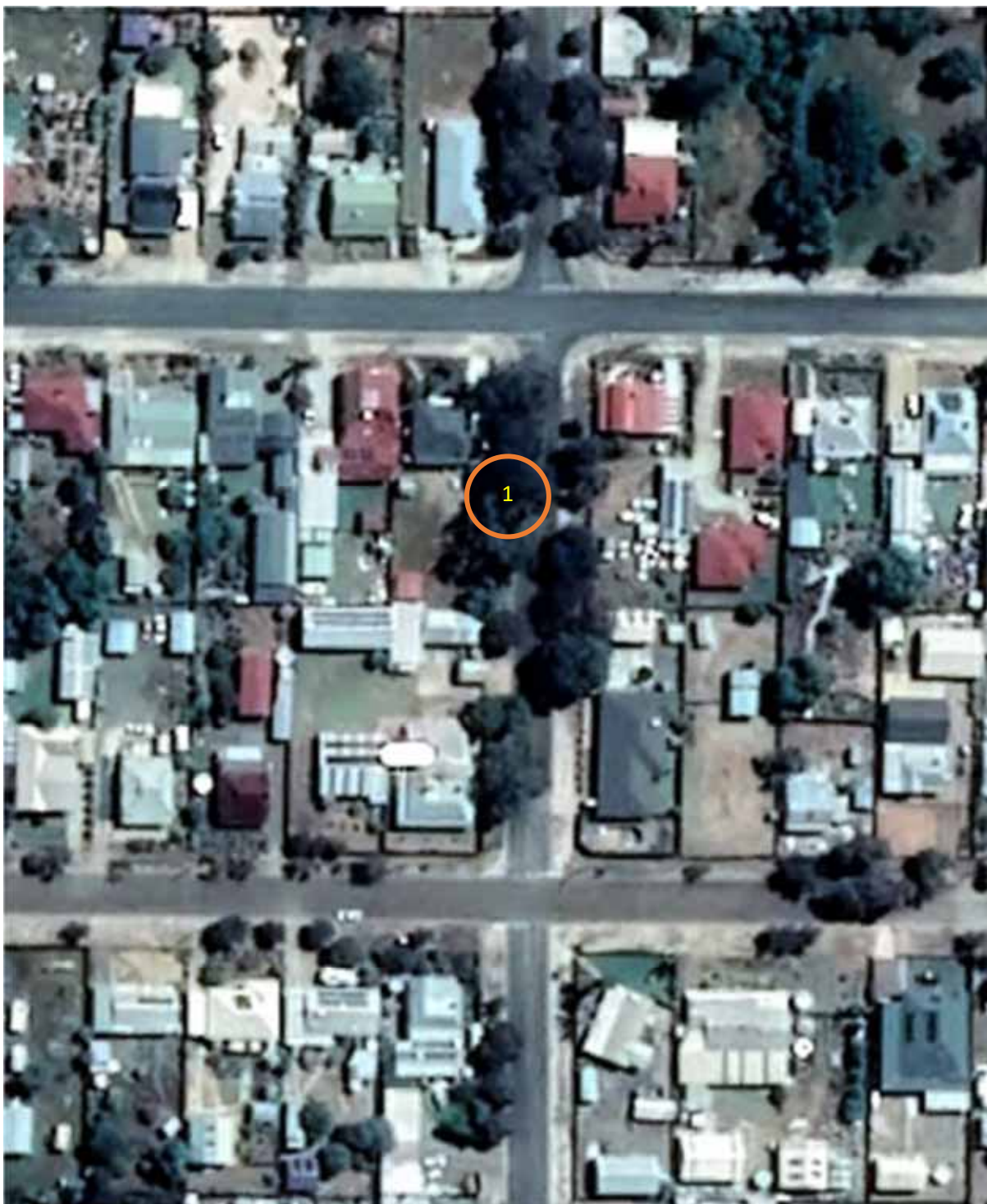
Prune foliage over the road 3.5 metres for clearance.



**SITE 14**

**ROAD RESERVE – QUEEN STREET**

**(Adj 27 SEYMOUR STREET)**



## 1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* SA Blue gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This SA Blue gum has had one failure in the upper canopy but only been small compared to the rest of the tree however it may have been due to the drooping nature of the tree over the roadway. I'm recommending the limb growing out over the road needs to be removed and also the limbs drooping down at the curb should also be removed which is on a different leader. The tree has reached its platform of rock beneath and has heaved the verge area above.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune off two drooping limbs growing towards the road.



**SITE 15**

**ROAD RESERVE – QUEEN STREET**

**(Adj 27 FIRST STREET)**



## 1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* SA Blue gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair to good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large specimen has caused heaving within the verge, this is mostly due to the root system sitting on a rock ledge or rocks which intern causes the growth to expand on the upper side only pushing the soil into a mound over the larger structural root flare. There is one limb and that projects across the driveway in front of the shed which is mostly dead, this limb needs to be removed along with the larger deadwood throughout the tree, the shed driveway side will have a void but in time will naturally balance and fill out the voids.

### RECOMMENDATION

Remove deadwood mostly from the side of the tree near the shed.



1 - PROBABILITY	
NO DETECTABLE THREAT	No Detectable Threat The tree appears healthy, no apparent sign of disease or damage, or is not of a size, species or condition likely to pose a threat
FAILURE UNLIKELY	The tree appear healthy, but is of a type or condition to potentially develop minor branch drop of live or dead wood .
FAILURE POSSIBLE	Mature to aged tree in declining condition, and/or structure, and/or disease apparent, showing potential for branch drop, history of limb failure.
FAILURE LIKELY	The tree has over weighted limbs, disease, root damage, removal of adjacent supporting tree, supported split trunk, bark inclusion, supported fractured branch, declining health with multiple dead branches.
FAILURE CERTAIN	The tree has significant structural root damage, removal of significant adjacent supporting tree, signs of recent Root plate movement, split trunk, fractured branch, hanging branch, bark inclusion with prominent shoulders.
2 - CONSEQUENCE	
MINOR	The tree is out of the way and unlikely to be near people, vehicular traffic, or significant assets where it may pose a threat
MODERATE	The tree is in a garden area with minimal people, or vehicular traffic, or near significant assets where it may pose a threat
SERIOUS	The tree is in an area high in people, or vehicular traffic, or near significant assets where it does pose a threat.
EXTREME	The tree is in an area high in people, or vehicular traffic, or near major assets and is of a size, species, or condition, or showing signs of significant, movement, root or structural damage, or disease and where its failure is likely to cause significant injury or damage.

PROBABILITY		FAILURE UNLIKELY		FAILURE POSSIBLE		FAILURE LIKELY		FAILURE CERTAIN	
CONSEQUENCE	MINOR	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
	MODERATE	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	SERIOUS	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	EXTREME	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	CRITICAL

3 - RISK LEVEL INDICATORS	
CRITICAL	Removal of trees (section 54A emergency Tree Removal) Arborist or SES/CFS/POLICE (will fail within one day or is a high risk hazard)
HIGH	REMOVAL
	Remedial tree works required as soon as possible or removal if pruning does not remove the risk or allow the risk to be an acceptable one
	No work required

## GLOSSARY

### **Apical Dominance:**

Suppression of lateral growth in preference to elongation of the terminal bud.

### **Branch Collar:**

A thick ring of tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the stem and branch.

### **Callus:**

Repair tissue produced in response to wounding.

### **Canopy:**

Comprises more than one crown, joined with other crowns, e.g. forest canopy.

### **Critical Root Zone:**

This area contains the supporting root structure and (CRZ): should remain unaltered by any form of construction work, including digging, filling or chemical flow unless instructed from a consulting arborist.

### **Crotch:**

The point formed by the junction of 2 parts of a tree, such as by a branch and stem.

### **Crown:**

That part of the tree containing the branches and foliage. (Crown union is where the branches meet the trunk)

### **Decurrent:**

Trees that lack a central leader, the crown being made up of a number of branches.

### **DBH:**

This is a common measure in the tree industry; it stands for Diameter at Breast Height and is 1.3 metres from ground level.

### **Epicormic growth:**

A survival response, shoots occurring on stems, branches and on suckers from the tree base, generally a symptom of over pruning, flush cuts, topping or a stressed tree.

### **Kino:**

Name given to the sap that weeps from scars in many of the Eucalypts, Kino is also known as gum as in Blue Gum or Bloodwoods as Borers that would exit the Eucalypt trees would cause this sap to weep and looked as though the tree was bleeding.

### **Phototropism:**

The behaviour of a plant to grow towards the greatest source of light, often causing the tree to lean.

### **Flushcut:**

Pruning technique where the branch is removed with the branch collar (i.e. stem tissue) contrary to the AS4373.

### **Girdling root:**

A root that encircle the base of the trunk – impeding growth and support.

### **Root crown:**

The point at which the trunk and roots meet.

### **Scaffold branch:**

The major structural support branches that attach to the stem or leader.

### **Secondary branching:**

Branch network connecting the scaffold limbs to the finer branches containing the foliage.

### **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):**

This area is to be maintained in accordance with the protection Specification. Limited work may take place in this area and only in conjunction with that detailed within the design requirements of a consulting Arborist.

### **Vascular system:**

Made up of the cambium, phloem and xylem these cells provide the transport of water, minerals and production of new cells as well as support.



## REFERENCE AND STANDARDS

### Reference



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### Standards



Pruning of Amenity Trees  
*Australian Standards*  
AS4373-2007



Protection of trees on development sites  
*Australian Standards*  
AS4970-2009