



# Open Space Services

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Arboriculture, Horticulture & Playground Safety Specialists

## MENINGIE PARK & STREET TREES

Tree Inspection – February 2020

**Location**

**Meningie Town**

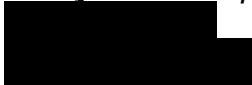
**Facility Manager**

**Stephen Latham**

Works Coordinator Community  
Coorong District Council

**Arborist**

**Barry Rolton** *Dip Hort, Dip Arb, Dip CLM*



**Order number**

**13256**



## 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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## 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 MAP





## SITE 1

### LIONS PARK – PRINCES HIGHWAY



# 1. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING 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 large Sugar Gum has areas throughout the canopy that have died back from high mineral content in the soil, and being in an area of high use, this deadwood will require removal. I would also recommend that the lower growth be removed to allow for better sap movement into the upper canopy, this will allow better growth in the terminal canopy and it shoots starting to go back to continue to mature.

## RECOMMENDATION

Prune out dead wood and also remove the terminal canopy extended branches as indicated by the yellow dotted lines on the photo.



## 2. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING 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 Sugar gum has developed a large trunk structure, the attachment points coming off the large trunk has good developed tapered trunk system however, the die back in the tree indicates that the tree is suffering effects of high mineral content in a place where the surrounding soil is irrigated, the tree has regrowth which indicates that the mineral content is getting lower allowing the growth to emerge. If the problem was too much irrigation then the River Red Gums would be in full canopy, however the irrigation is contributing to the problem and a greater drying period is needed with less water used for the grass as the grass is flourishing and is over watered. Pruning of the upper canopy will be required to both reduce the deadwood and to remove the hyperextended branches, deadwood removal will be required throughout the rest of the canopy.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune off the large extended limb that is drooping.

### 3. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

#### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

#### PHOTO



#### INSPECTION

This young River Red Gum is growing much better than the Sugar gums because of the root system which allows the tree to survive better in areas of high moisture content tree and some tolerances to higher mineral content within the underground aquifers. This tree does have small areas of deadwood however the tree is healthy and does not require any works this year.

#### RECOMMENDATION

No work required.



## 4. Eucalyptus camaldulensis

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum is much like the first River Red gum and both of these are a distance away from the lake, they are also higher up within the landscape allowing for a higher horizon of soil profile than being lower down. River Red gums also have a better root system when it comes to water around the roots, these trees can survive under water for periods of flooding and the root system can still function, the other trees don't have this capability. The groundwater below a certain area has much more mineral content, this includes saline factors which contribute to foliage dying back. The Sugar gums should also be thriving however they are more intolerant to saline water this causes die back of the leaves in certain areas, the saline affects the growth of the tree and coupled with the bird damage is taking a toll on the tree.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

## 5. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum is in good condition. This tree has had Canker in the past with some random areas near the base but the cambium is forming a new bark and removing the old affected bark. The tree has minor areas of deadwood but I am not recommending removal as these are minimal and of low risk.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.



## 6. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum while still being a healthy specimen is starting to show signs of high mineral content in the soil. with some of the other terminal canopy becoming sacrificial just like it does happen in drought situations, the tree does not require any works at this time. The tree is on a bit of a lean and I would say that it was due to a tree that may have been removed in the past that was close by, however this does not affect the health of the tree and the tree is structurally sound.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required on this tree.

## 7. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

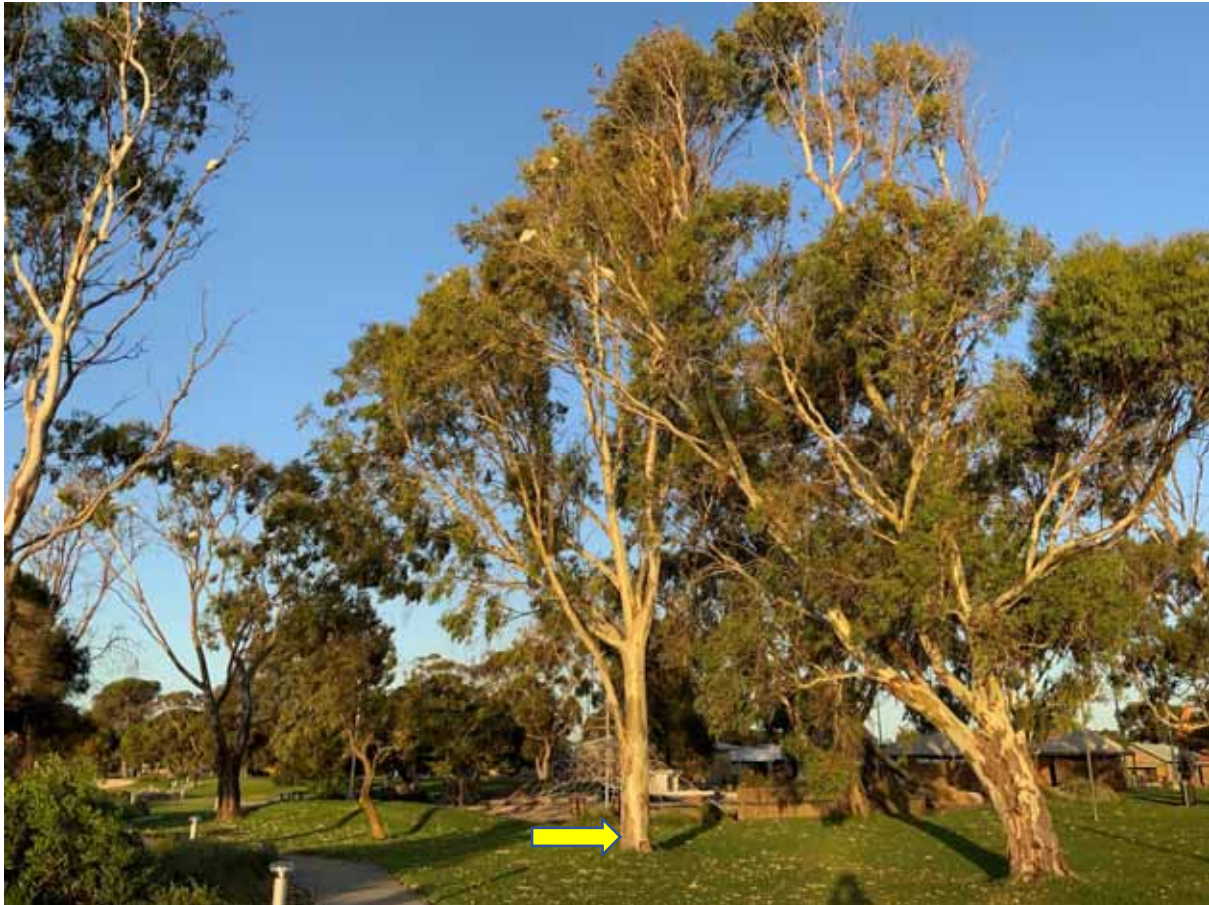
*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum is also starting to show signs of mineral buildup within the soil however this tree has also suffered from bird damage to the extent as the sugar gums. History maybe more protected from the surrounding trees then the others which is allowing it to still grow as it should.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required in this tree.



## 8. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This River Red gum has also been affected by high mineral content within soil, the tree has a few areas of deadwood and ECG from your Gaiche and moving through the soil down to the life. Pumpkin straight out of the lake allows the sprinklers to have a certain amount of k's Horatian go back oration causing the salt buildup to become higher than what's in the actual lake and then Becomes flushed down into the soil and back into the lake by the soil anything in the soil like roots are being affected by this movement. This tree is starting to die back quite bad and will mostly guy due to the sideline soil buildup within this area

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune off the large extended limb that is drooping.

## 9. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* River Red Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Melaleuca has started to crack within the folds, this is due to the weight being imposed from one side of the tree. To mitigate this full separation of the tree I would recommend lifting the foliage on the lean side up to at least 2.5 meter to reduce a lot of the weight to one side. This should allow for the tree to get a reprieve from the weight not from the weight as static but as a weight from storms or winds forces that would cause the pressure on the tree itself. I would also recommend pinning the tree, using a large threaded pin drilling through the centre to attach both limbs and making them rigid, this will reduce the chance of the tree splitting in half and falling off the top and it will also prolong the life of the tree.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune to reduce end weight, pin the attachment point to stop the tree failing.



## 10. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

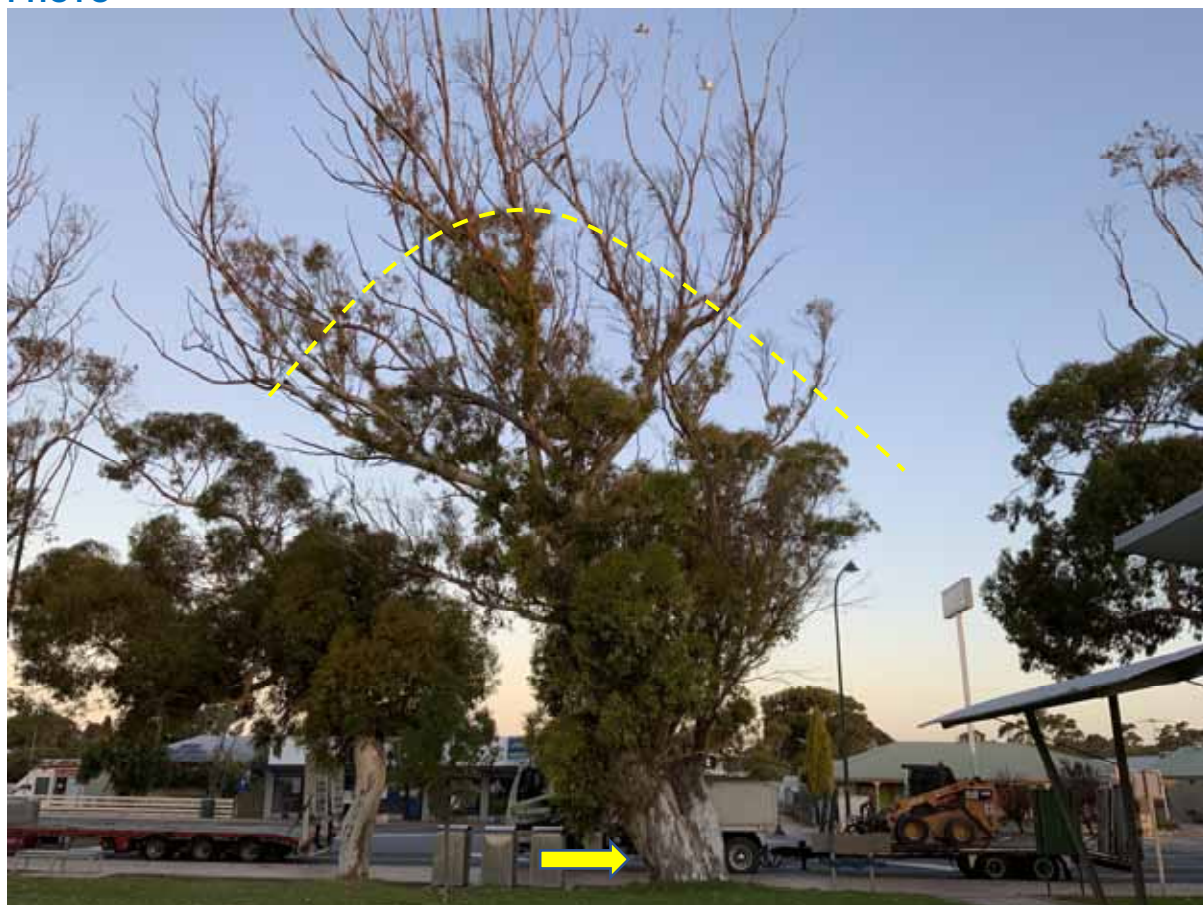
*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Sugar gum has a very good structural base and developed scaffold branches throughout the canopy. The canopy does have areas of deadwood and it also does have areas of epicormic growth in the lower parts of the tree. These lower areas of epicormic growth will need to be removed to approximately 4 metres approximately from ground level which will allow for better grow throughout the canopy which is starting to rebound from the effects of the high mineral effects on the tree. The staghorn deadwood in the upper canopy will require pruning along with keeping the canopy much more compact in its rebound growth, in areas the regrowth in the upper canopy will need to be removed with some of the extended branches to reduce the canopy height and concentrate the regrowth and sap movement to where the canopy can fill out properly.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune off staghorn deadwood, prune off epicormic growth approximately 4 metres from ground level, Prune out large deadwood throughout the canopy.

## 11. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 Sugar Gum has good foliage growth and very few areas of deadwood, this is due to the young root system not yet populating the areas of high mineral soil water which has allowed the tree to remain a healthy specimen. The tree is growing on an angle this is due to the overcrowding affects within this area, the trunk is structurally stable and showing no signs of weighted defects or root plate movement.

### RECOMMENDATION

No work is required for this tree.



## 12. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING 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 Sugar gum has also suffered from high soil mineral content causing die back. The tree is stable within his trunk and up into its leaders through to the upper scaffold branching system. This tree does have areas of dieback from high mineral soil contents and also damage from birds. When pruning this tree, the smaller deadwood can be left but the large branches of deadwood will need to be removed. Also remove the lower small area of epicormic growth and change the extent of sap movement into the canopy.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

## 13. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

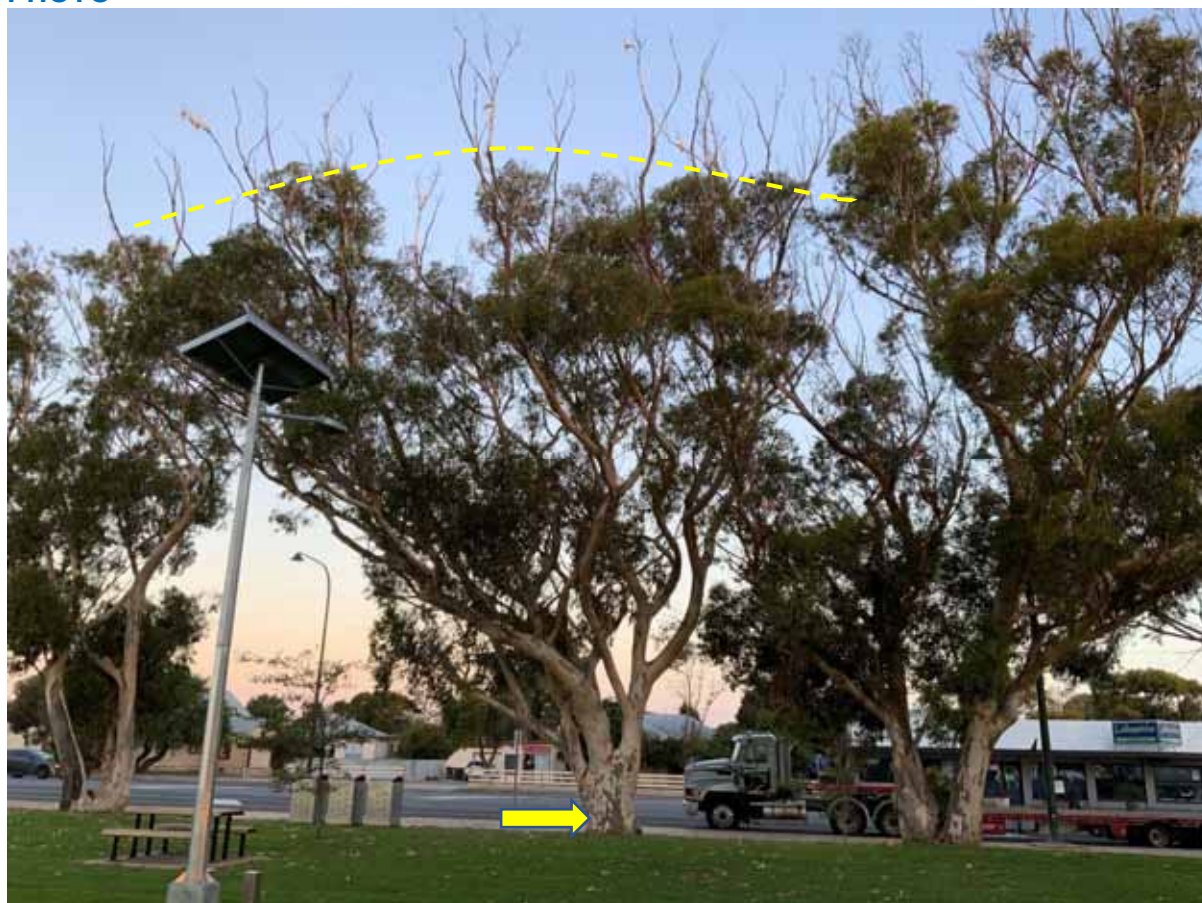
*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This large Sugar gum is a single trunk specimen that has grown in a good upright form scaffold branches. The terminal staghorn wood at the top of the canopy will need to be removed, there is a dead branch in the street direction that will need to be removed, after it is removed an inspection of the rub mark needs to be made to see if so, the branch will need to come right off at the attachment point. Any remaining large deadwood that is within the canopy will need to be removed.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood, remove stag horning and remove limb that is rubbing.



## 14. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Sugar Gum

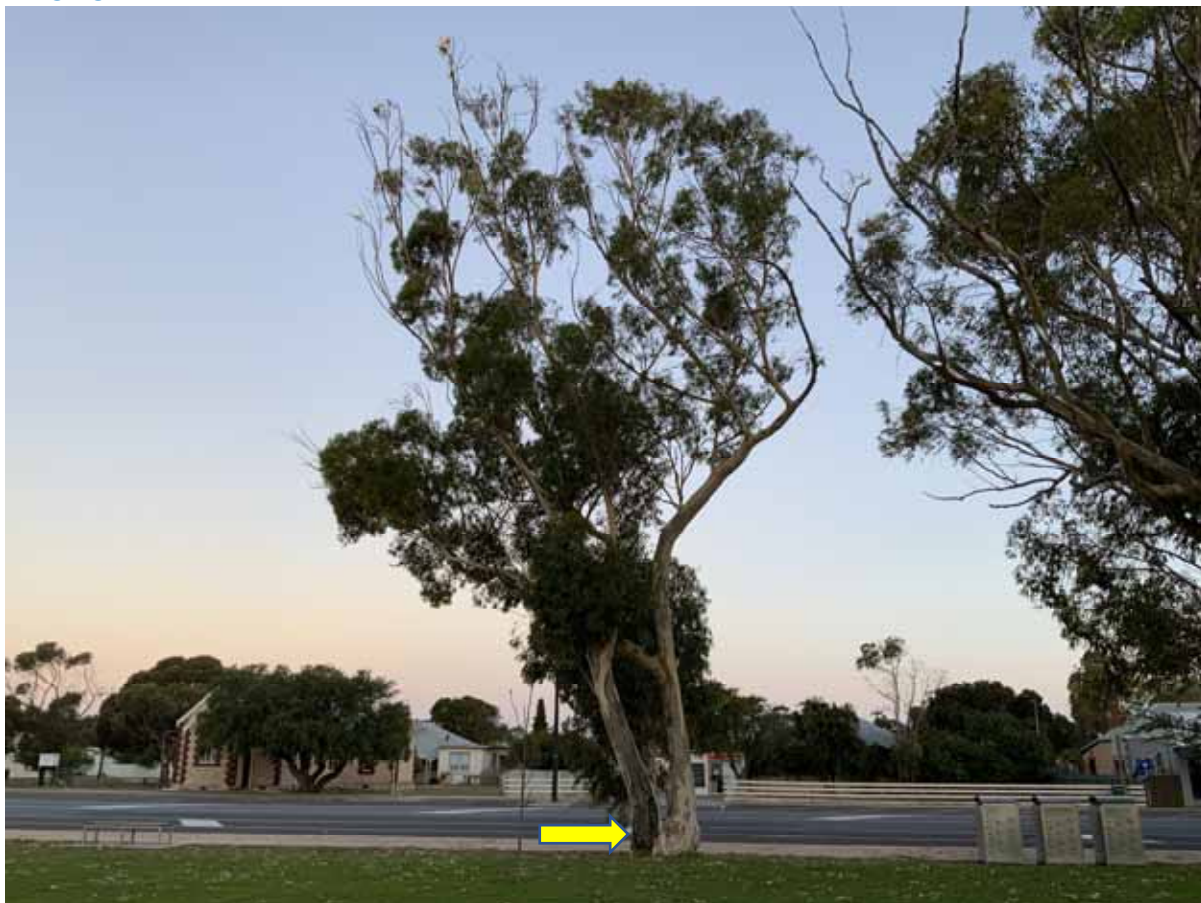
*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Sugar gum was most likely injured when it was young, the upright form tree has a large limb on one side, within the deadwood it has multiple areas of fungus throughout, this area will need to be removed the number of bacteria within the tree that is decaying will eventually reduce the strength of this limb and the surrounding live wood is not enough to supply enough strength to uphold the area of rotting wood. The rest of the tree will need dead wooding throughout the canopy with some larger dead limbs that will need removal.

### RECOMMENDATION

Removal of the large leader that is mostly deadwood on the lawn side, Prune out deadwood in the canopy.

## 15. *Eucalyptus socialis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Red Mallee

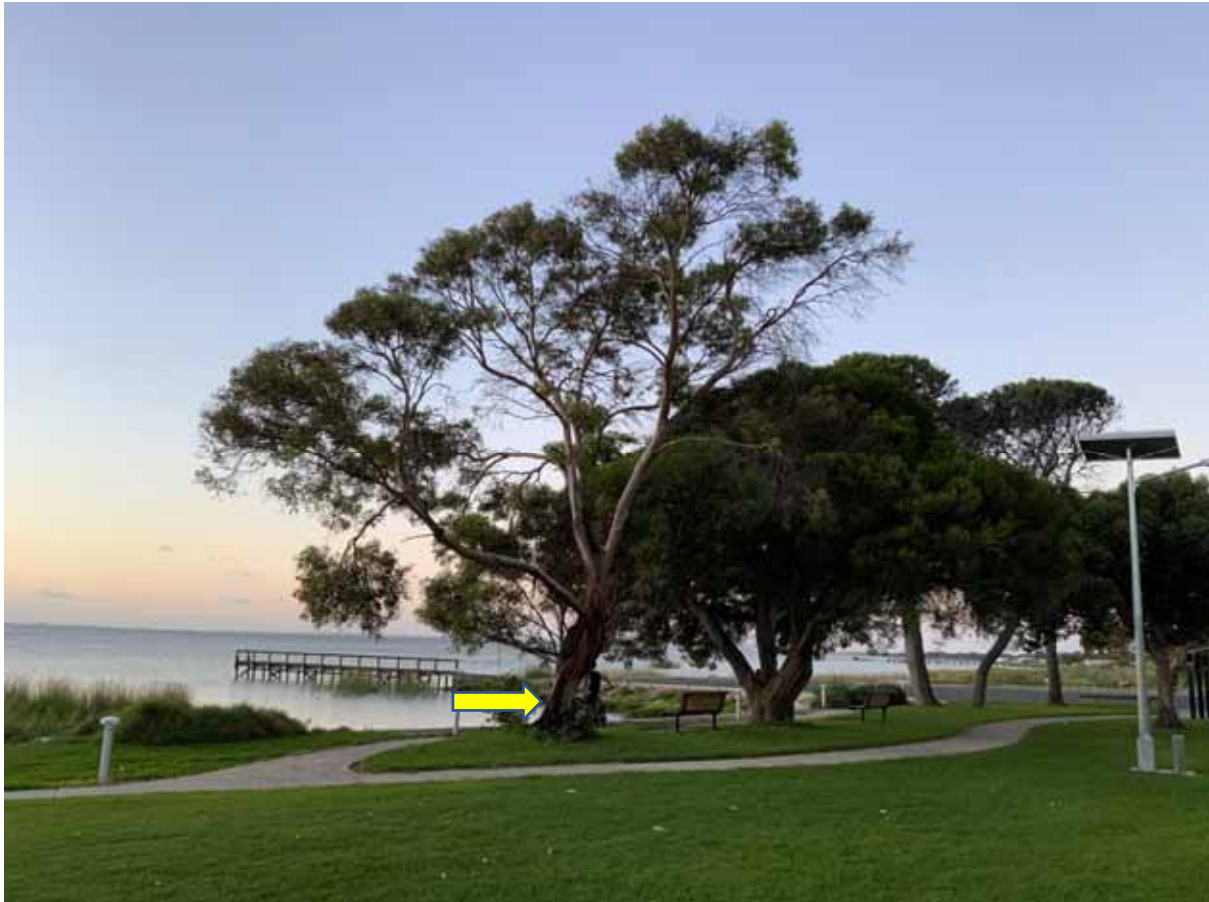
*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This Mallee tree has also suffered from being grown in the irrigation zone from both saline and having too much moisture around the root system, this tree is a dry land drought tolerant tree that is struggling with the ground water. There are some quite large areas of deadwood throughout this tree and they will need to be removed as it is in the middle of the twin paths. The basal shoots will need to be removed they are a sign that the tree is recovering and within a year or two with the saline soil being flushed this tree should return to its natural state of growth.

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood and remove basal growth.



## SITE 2

### LIONS PARK – PRINCES HIGHWAY



## 1. *Pinus halepensis* x 3

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

REMOVAL REQUIRED

NO WORK REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Aleppo Pine

*Species Status:* Exotic

*Condition of tree:* Poor to Fair

*Relative Location Use:* High

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

These three Aleppo Pines within this area are the favorite food source for Little Corella, they are one of the trees that attract and keep the birds returning in a feeding loop from food trees to roosting trees to nesting sites. Usually when the birds eat the Pines, they will travel to trees such as Sugar gums and chew those trees, after many years of watching them the birds look as though they are cleaning their beak with the Sugar gums and leave debris below the trees. The two hyper extended trees are not healthy and they have died back in the lower canopy where the tree is now void of foliage, the terminal foliage is end heavy and places pressure on the trunk. I am recommending the removal of the two hyperextended trees and leaving the larger of the three trees, no work is required for the tree that remains.

### RECOMMENDATION

Remove the two skinny trees and leave the larger tree.



## SITE 3

### HUNTER PARK – NARRUNG ROAD



# 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:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

## PHOTO



## INSPECTION

This tree is a healthy mature specimen, it does have splitting in the sides and the cambium from water uptake that has expanded the sap wood causing the areas to split within the cambium. The tree has some areas of deadwood however the location would not be of high risk and I would not recommend pruning out the deadwood as it is very minimal risk of hitting someone. The tree is a multi-trunk specimen with all attachment points at the base which are sound with no areas of included bark. The area of lost limb on one side towards the boat ramp is starting to engulf through wound wood, the lower areas also have covered over with wound wood. There are no areas of canker fungus within the tree which is quite good.

## RECOMMENDATION

No work required.



## 2. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* SA Blue Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Medium

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

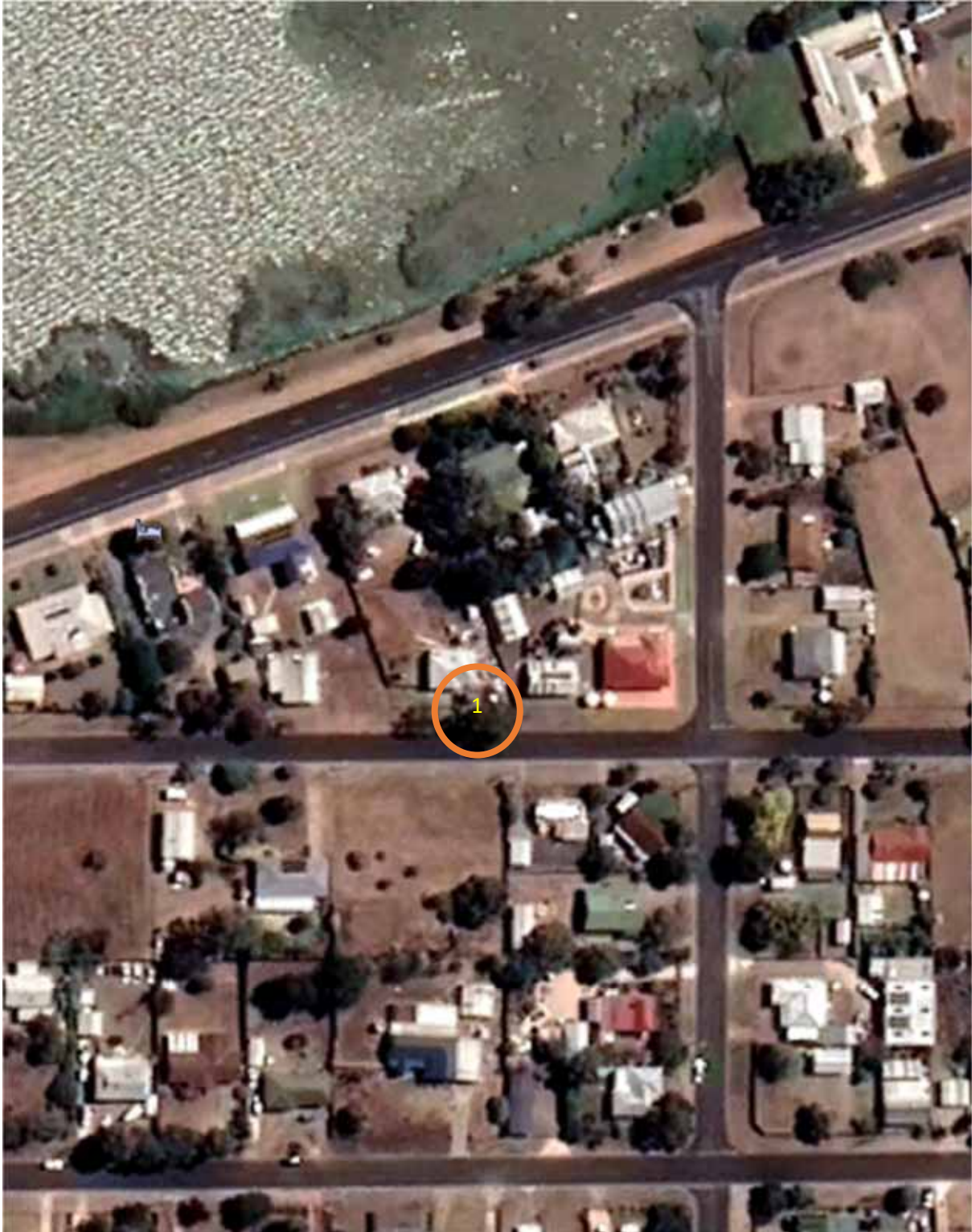
This tree is only a young mature tree and has grown well within the area most likely due to be out of the area of irrigation which would allow for better aerobic activity in the root system. This tree did not have any capsules to identify the tree but by all other characteristics the tree does look like a SA Blue gum. The tree does have some areas of deadwood and has one large deadwood approximately 2 metres from ground level on the limb that is overhanging to one side. That would be the only limb and I would recommend removing, there is also a hanger which should also be removed while that limb is being removed also.

### RECOMMENDATION

Remove the dead limb on one side and remove the hanger in the canopy.

**SITE 4**

**ROAD RESERVE – 13 SANDHAM STREET**





# 1. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

## SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Grey Box

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

## PHOTO



## INSPECTION

This Grey Box has areas of past failures with most on the house side with some being quite large. There is one limb that is overhanging the house which is at the size of where past failure has occurred this large limb which is in the lower part will need to be removed to reduce the weight on the limb itself. This removal will need to take place approximately 1.5 m from the last failed limb to reduce approximately half a ton weight of the limb overhanging the house. The limb overhanging the driveway will need to be pruned off to reduce the weight within the tree as this site has had areas of removal which could've also been areas of failure in the past. These large limbs seem to be the main breaking points within the tree and it's better to remove them now than to wait until they do fail and cause injury or damage to people or structures or damage the tree to a point where the tree will require removal.

## RECOMMENDATION

Prune the two large limbs as shown in the photo.

**SITE 5**

**ROAD RESERVE – 3 & 5 SANDHAM STREET**





# 1. *Corymbia citriodora*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

## SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Lemon Scented Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Fair

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

## PHOTO



## INSPECTION

This Lemon Scented gum has suffered premature dieback within the top canopy branches, however some of those top canopy branches are starting to regenerate with new foliage, and this can be quite common with the species especially after a drought period or period of long dry weather, the dry periods may also raise the high mineral water table that encompass the town on one side. Within this tree there are several branches which will need to be removed, the limbs over the driveway will need to be pruned of crook branches and branches that droop down, any large deadwood will need to be removed which will include the stag horning limbs in the terminal canopy. The limb growing into the pencil pine and just above the Pencil Pine will require pruning.

## RECOMMENDATION

Prune out large deadwood, remove any of the crooked limbs and the limbs next to the Pencil Pine.

## 2. *Corymbia citriodora*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Lemon Scented Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This tree has grown quite large and is also causing problems with the *Eucalyptus lehmannii* next to it, I would recommend removing the *Eucalyptus lehmannii* as it will not grow to a good specimen tree while the Lemon Scented gum remains. The Lemon Scented gum does have a few lower limbs which are crooked and growing down towards the ground, these limbs will need to be removed as they will not dissipate energy from the canopy back through to the trunk system and will usually break off as one has already done on the right-hand side. All the limbs back up through the main scaffold branch system I'm quite sound and clean with no areas of defects. The tree is in good condition and has no areas of defects.

### RECOMMENDATION

Remove crooked lower limbs.



### 3. *Corymbia citriodora*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

#### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Lemon Scented Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Poor

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

#### PHOTO



#### INSPECTION

This tree has died all on one side and does have only a few areas of regeneration within the centre of the tree, there is one limb that he's growing down which is towards the driveway of the house this limb has hyperextended to allow the foliage to access the greater light. I'm recommending removing this tree as it will not grow to the specimen that it should and its in a location that is overcrowding. I would not recommend replacing the tree.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.



## 4. *Corymbia citriodora*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

### SPECIES INFORMATION

*Common Name:* Lemon Scented Gum

*Species Status:* Native

*Condition of tree:* Good

*Relative Location Use:* Low

*Pest Plant Status:* No

### PHOTO



### INSPECTION

This tree is in good condition with a good overall canopy that is broad domed and has areas of new growth within the terminal canopy. This tree does have some large deadwood inside the main canopy and will need to be removed as it is of large size. There are two limbs that need to be pruned off, both of these are within the area of the private property both are hanging low and will become a problem as they grow. Also prune the foliage away from the Pencil Pine by removing some of the lower branches on the limb growing out over the top of it. The tree is in good condition and does not have any areas of included bark or defects that would cause the tree to become a problem in the future

### RECOMMENDATION

Prune out larger deadwood, prune limb growing into the Pencil Pine and remove two drooping limbs growing toward the house.

1 - PROBABILITY	
<b>NO DETECTABLE THREAT</b>	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
<b>FAILURE UNLIKELY</b>	The tree appear healthy, but is of a type or condition to potentially develop minor branch drop of live or dead wood .
<b>FAILURE POSSIBLE</b>	Mature to aged tree in declining condition, and/or structure, and/or disease apparent, showing potential for branch drop, history of limb failure.
<b>FAILURE LIKELY</b>	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.
<b>FAILURE CERTAIN</b>	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	
<b>MINOR</b>	The tree is out of the way and unlikely to be near people, vehicular traffic, or significant assets where it may pose a threat
<b>MODERATE</b>	The tree is in a garden area with minimal people, or vehicular traffic, or near significant assets where it may pose a threat
<b>SERIOUS</b>	The tree is in an area high in people, or vehicular traffic, or near significant assets where it does pose a threat.
<b>EXTREME</b>	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	
<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>	<b>MINOR</b>	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
	<b>MODERATE</b>	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	<b>SERIOUS</b>	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	<b>EXTREME</b>	NO DETECTABLE THREAT	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	<b>CRITICAL</b>

3 - RISK LEVEL INDICATORS	
<b>CRITICAL</b>	Removal of tree (section 54A, emergency Tree Removal) Arborist or SES/ CFS/ POLICE (Will fail within one day or is a high risk hazard)
<b>HIGH</b>	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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**Native eucalypts of South Australia**  
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### Standards



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Protection of trees on development sites  
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