



Open Space Services

Arboriculture, Horticulture & Playground Safety Specialists

COONALPYN TOWN PARK & STREET TREES

Tree Inspection – November 2020

Location

Coonalpyn Town

Facility Manager

Stephen Latham

Works Coordinator Community
Coorong District Council

Arborist

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Order number

12741 ✓



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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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.

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

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

BMX TRACK



1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 young mature specimen bifurcates approximately three metres from ground level, there are minor amounts of deadwood throughout the canopy and the taper from the trunk to the terminal canopy is fast which indicates a stable growth pattern throughout the tree's life.

There are six areas of large deadwood that could be removed but with the amount of deadwood on the other trees this would seem to be impractical for this tree however I will be putting it down as a recommendation. The tree does have some discoloring in the upper secondary prosecution attachment point however the discoloration does not lead to any fires within the branch it's the Campion layer which has been injured but is not critical for a structural capacity.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

2. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL 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 a single trunk upright form tree, the Corellas have damaged this tree and have eaten out areas around the attachment points. The secondary attachment point where the scaffold branch system of scaffold branch takes off has areas of multiple bird damage at least three times the birds have caused damage and have removed the cambium layer to the heart wood, the heart wood is now forming a hollow within this area of attachment.

This could cause the limb to fail as the decay becomes greater as it populates itself inside the hardwood. On the opposite side there are two failures in large branches both of these branches have failed most likely because of storms as it is the only area that is exposed to the extreme. The areas of attachment above that have also been damaged by the birds and have started to decay within the hardwood also. Being the weak point at the halfway mark of the tree and in a defined area of attachment points it is recommended that this tree be

removed as it will not recover from the decay that has now started to encroach within the hardwood. There is no other way of remedial prune that will remove this risk.



RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

3. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 has had injury at the base but has ribbed within the area of wound allowing the tree to stabilise its structural capacity. The upper branches show areas of dieback which is all under canopy which indicates that this is happened due to accelerator growth within the terminal canopy blocking out the available sunlight for the lower areas causing them to die back similar to what they do with in a drought when there is not enough moisture around.

The size of the dieback is small which indicates that it is from natural occurrence. There are no areas of large failures apart from one of the lower ones which is the area of the crown union. The tree is otherwise healthy and has many areas of new growth throughout all of the terminal canopy, and the scaffold branch system is a good make up and distribution throughout the canopy.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

4. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 a tall upright specimen which is also known as a forest form tree, this tree has had a canopy development where it has grown up through the existing trees and once it has come across to the greater light source its canopy has developed out from the lower middle area canopy and grown out into the lions tail forms which has allowed for greater light use however this is also caused breakages in one of the limbs it is also caused the upper canopy to have a small cluster of terminal branches some of which have broken off.

The tree has struggled to get to the height of available light which now produces energy for the tree and if we remove them they will set the tree back, so I am not electing to remove any foliage and to let the limbs to mature in the hope that they don't snap off.

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

5. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: River Red Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Poor

Relative Location Use: Low

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This River Red gum is a twin trunk tree which bifurcates at ground level and the union surpasses the ground level by approximately 40 cm. This tree has Canker and is currently active within the lower trunk and within the splits, this can be seen all around the tree itself. The Canker dissipates when he gets into the upper scaffold branch system from there on it is quite clean throughout. The other scaffold branches do have deadwood within them which is quite normal most of the deadwood is a result of upper canopy production reducing the production value of the lower canopy to a point where the tree rejects the non-productive foliage and concentrates its flow within the upper canopy foliage that is producing a lot more of the energy for the tree. I would recommend removing the large deadwood from the tree

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood.

6. 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 mature Sugar gum has very good scaffold branch system throughout the whole of the canopy. The tree does not have the amount of bird damage which would be expected from this tree especially being a larger tree available for scouting by the Corellas or the Cockies within this area. With this tree I'm recommending that the large deadwood be removed and also the lower drooping branches especially on the side of the swimming pool be removed there are three on the lawn and car park side, is there is one over the playground the lowest of the branches should all be removed as these branches will become end heavy as they extend out underneath the canopy and have been known to break in other trees from experience.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood and lower drooping branches.

RICHARD TERRACE STREET TREES



7. *Eucalyptus spathulata*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Swamp Mallet

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Fair

Relative Location Use: Low

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Swamp Mallet has had many failures both within the trunk and above the crown union with large amounts of visible deadwood and encroaching wound wood that is trying to rib the area to stabilise the breakout points. The tree shows traits of being a tree that drops limbs which is usually genetic and will continue to drop limbs over the time of its life. Having the lower limb hyperextended indicates that the limbs could fail at any time due to the pressure that is placed upon the area of deadwood and injured wood and I would recommend removing the whole tree as remedial pruning will not remove the risk of failure in this case.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

8. *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 multiple areas of deadwood throughout the canopy, there are new sprouts in the area of what looks to be deadwood in the terminal canopy area which has regenerated most likely from shock through prolonged periods of little to no moisture both from the atmosphere and from the soil. While the tree is in a rebound from shock situation, I would leave the tree to grow on, if it does die in the years to come it can then be removed.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

9. *Eucalyptus spathulata*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Swamp Mallet

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This tree is a single trunk specimen, it has grown on a lean away from the neighbouring tree due to phototropism. The tree has canker on the tension wood side which also has a lot of sap wood missing causing the tension wood to be non-existent on this tree. Having the tension wood removed from the tree has severely weakened the tree to a stage where failure can happen while there is no flexibility within the lower trunk system. The tree is hyperextended leaving it vulnerable to environmental forces.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

10. Eucalyptus globulus

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum is of a form that is usual to the Adelaide hills area where a lot of them have the lower branches come out within the first 2 to 3 metres of the trunk further towards the Southeast you go the more upright they seem to be which is attributed to the higher rainfall area and they respond in a manner where they grow up rather than out. This tree is in good condition it does have some areas of larger deadwood however being a roadway tree is not as big a risk as it is within the caravan park and with this tree I would not assign any works to this at this time. The side branches are in proportion to the tree itself and in an overall manner they are not hyperextended.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

11. Eucalyptus spathulata

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Swamp Mallet

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Swamp Mallet is a single trunk upright form specimen that is growing a lot better than most of the Swamp Mallet's in this area. The tree is healthy with a good spread of foliage throughout the canopy, enough to sustain the growth of the tree. There are areas of deadwood within the tree but are not of size that would be of risk for this area.

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required for this tree.

12. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has good branch attachment to the trunk and no areas of decay, included bark or defects that would render the tree unsafe. Being close to the caravan parking area I would recommend removing the large deadwood also the large deadwood on the opposite side near the road should also be removed. As the road goes past this tree and may even be used as a place to park due to the good shade cast, the dead wood should be removed.

RECOMMENDATION

I am recommending that all the large deadwood be removed from the tree that would cause injury or damage. The upper canopy does not have a lot of deadwood, it is mainly the lower and mid canopy that does.

RSL PARK



13. *Cupressus macrocarpa*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Cypress Pine

Species Status: Exotic

Condition of tree: Poor

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Pine tree has lost a lot of its foliage due to dieback, a number of the lower branches which have been removed most likely were also dying. The tree does show signs of Cypress Canker which is present within the tree which causes a lot of the sap to extrude from the tree as it blocks the circulation of the SAP causing it to burst from the cells and is what you can see on the outside of the tree. The lower limbs which remain do have areas of exposed deadwood which reduces the amount of cambium which also reduces the amount of sap flow that makes it out to the foliage. On all Coniferous trees there are no blind buds where the tree can regenerate once those areas of foliage are removed, they will never regenerate again this is why care needs to be taken with pruning.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended as the tree is in serious decline and will most likely slowly die in the near future.

CARAVAN PARK



14. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum is a large mature specimen, it does have Canker fungus up to approximately 10 metres, the lower branch also has signs of Canker within areas of the cambium liar, this extends up to approximately 6 metres but the upper canopy is void of Canker. The tree is healthy like most and the increase in available moisture this time of year allows for new growth in the terminal canopy.

The tree will require the deadwood to be removed above the chemical shed as it is quite a large branch and it is drooping which is an area which is prone to failure, I would also recommend removing the large deadwood off the other side which is closer to the lawn and the path area and this only needs to be done within the lower canopy range of this tree..

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

15. *Eucalyptus globulus*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum bifurcates approximately 3 metres above ground level the attachment point is sound with no areas of inclusion or defects that would render the tree a risk. The twin leaders from that point of attachment are basically mirror images and both have the same caliper and height of each other. There is areas of large deadwood in the lower to Mid canopy which will require removal, not too much above that that needs to be removed.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

16. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has spotted areas of Canker within the lower 3 metres of trunk system the Canker has not covered the whole area it is only showing up in minor areas which could also be areas of Borer exit holes. The trunk has epicormic growth and now that the upper canopy has regenerated it's foliage this area of approximately 6 metres from ground level will need to be removed.

The mid and lower canopy does have areas of deadwood which will require removal, the larger deadwood will only need to be removed.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

17. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum is a good upright form tree that has not suffered shock or stress in that capacity, the tree does have spotted areas of canker in the lower trunk to approximately 3 metres above ground level, there are no areas of epicormic growth in the base.

The limb that overhangs the caravan towards the pool area will require removal at the third attachment point where it goes from horizontal to a more downward curve and then up again after it grows out of the shade of the upper canopy foliage. This tree does not have a lot of deadwood of major proportion it's only the large deadwood will need to be removed.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

18. *Eucalyptus globulus*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum is an upright form also which has grown to the environment within a crowded regimental form along this area of the caravan park. This tree does have areas of large deadwood throughout the lower middle and upper canopy which will require removal. The tree also has a minor amount of epicormic growth in the trunk, everything below the main Crown union will need to be removed to allow the upper canopy to develop.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out all epicormic growth bellow the crown union and remove all large deadwood.

19. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum being an end tree even though it is close to the verge blue gum, the canopy has spread a lot further than most of the other trees Avenue. This tree does have larger areas of deadwood within the lower and mid canopy the terminal canopy is mostly clear of large deadwood which seems to be the normal along this area.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the large deadwood.

20. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum is younger than the trees on the opposite side of the access road and look like they have been planted approximately 5 to 10 years later than the opposite side. This tree has a few areas of large deadwood that will need to be removed also the epicormic growth in the lower 4 metres of the trunk will need removal. The upper canopy is mostly clear of Deadwood with only the lower canopy needing pruning of large deadwood.

RECOMMENDATION

Remove the larger deadwood and prune off the epicormic growth on the lower trunk.

21. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has areas of dead foliage spotted throughout the whole of the tree. This is quite unusual for this species of tree to have dieback spotting throughout the tree and is mainly noticed on pine trees. This tree also has large areas of large deadwood which will require removal. Epicormic growth within the first 6 metres of the trunk from ground level up will need to be removed.

The areas of deadwood are a little bit concerning but the tree does not look to have insects that would cause this problem. The spotting looks as though it has all happened at the same time and can also be attributed to poisoning which can happen when the base of the trunk is sprayed with chemical.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out large deadwood and remove epicormic growth from the trunk.

22. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has grown quite well and does have a lot of new generated foliage and new growth throughout that terminal foliage throughout the whole canopy. The lower trunk up to 2 metres has areas of Canker fungus in a semi uniform manner. The tree is also been injured at the base and wound wood has increased upon the injured area causing ribbing around the injured area. The tree does have areas of deadwood in the lower and Mid canopy which will require removal.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out larger deadwood.

23. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Dead

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has died within the mid to upper terminal canopy area and as a result the lower portion approximately 6 metres up is all epicormic growth from blind buds which have been triggered by hormones within the pressurized sap flow, this growth will not grow into a specimen tree that would be fit for this area as the growth is weak within the attachment and will fail often only leaving a few areas which are strong enough to carry on the tree.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended, I would also check to make sure no one is using glyphosate or any type of Atrazine specified chemicals near the area where water is available as this could be the problem causing the trees to die if off targets spraying or overflow of poisons is used.

24. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has grown well with a slight lean that is insignificant. The trunk has a secondary growth stem which should have been removed when it first started to grow, the stem will need to be removed to allow the main trunk and terminal canopy to grow without the competition of a growth that will compete against itself. The lower trunk has Canker fungus up to approximately 1.5 metres. There are areas of deadwood which will require removal due to this being a caravan park.

RECOMMENDATION

Remove secondary stem arising from the base of the trunk and remove the larger deadwood.

25. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



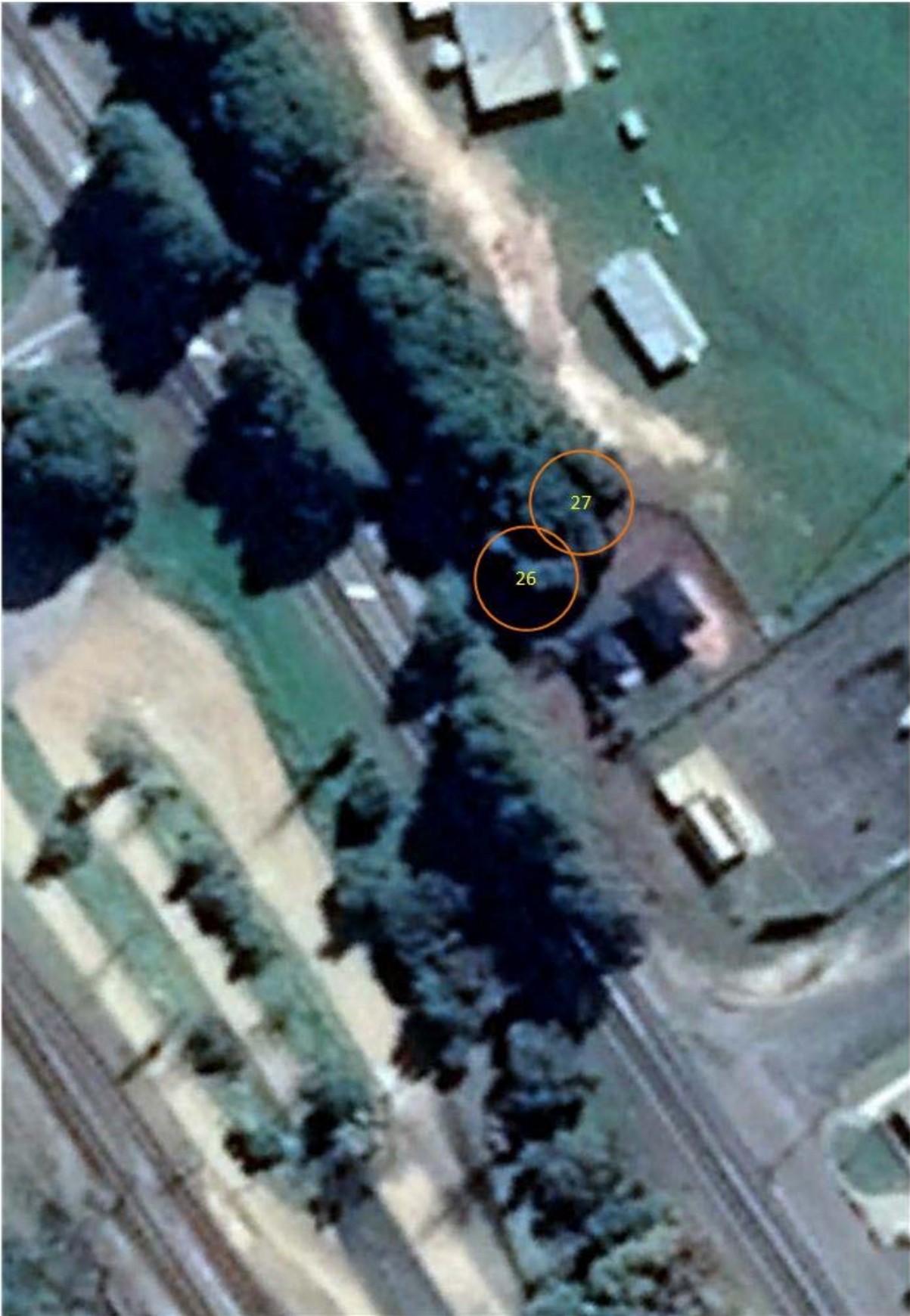
INSPECTION

This Tasmanian Blue gum has good crown development with a single trunk form allowing for good canopy development. The scaffold branch system is well distributed and the tree has very few areas of Canker at the base. There are areas of deadwood which will require removal as they are quite large. There also looks to be Borer in the upper trunk approximately 5 metres from ground level this is in two places where lesion-like staining has occurred, there is also the old one or two in within the scaffold Bryant systems which also indicate fungus activity throughout the tree.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out large deadwood.

OVAL PLAYGROUND



26. *Pinus halepensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Aleppo Pine

Species Status: Exotic

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Pine is a young specimen that has grown to the conditions of the environment, the tree does have persistent deadwood on the trunk and because they are located above the seats, they will require removal and also lifting of the canopy up to approximately four metres. This will ensure that the lower older deadwood is removed before it does fail and other deadwood above it can remain and most likely in 6 years this can then be removed further as the canopy develops. The upper canopy has areas of crook branches however none of the branches look to be unstable or a risk in this case.

RECOMMENDATION

Pruning of the lower canopy and deadwood to a height of four metres above ground level is recommended.

27. *Pinus halepensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Aleppo Pine

Species Status: Exotic

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



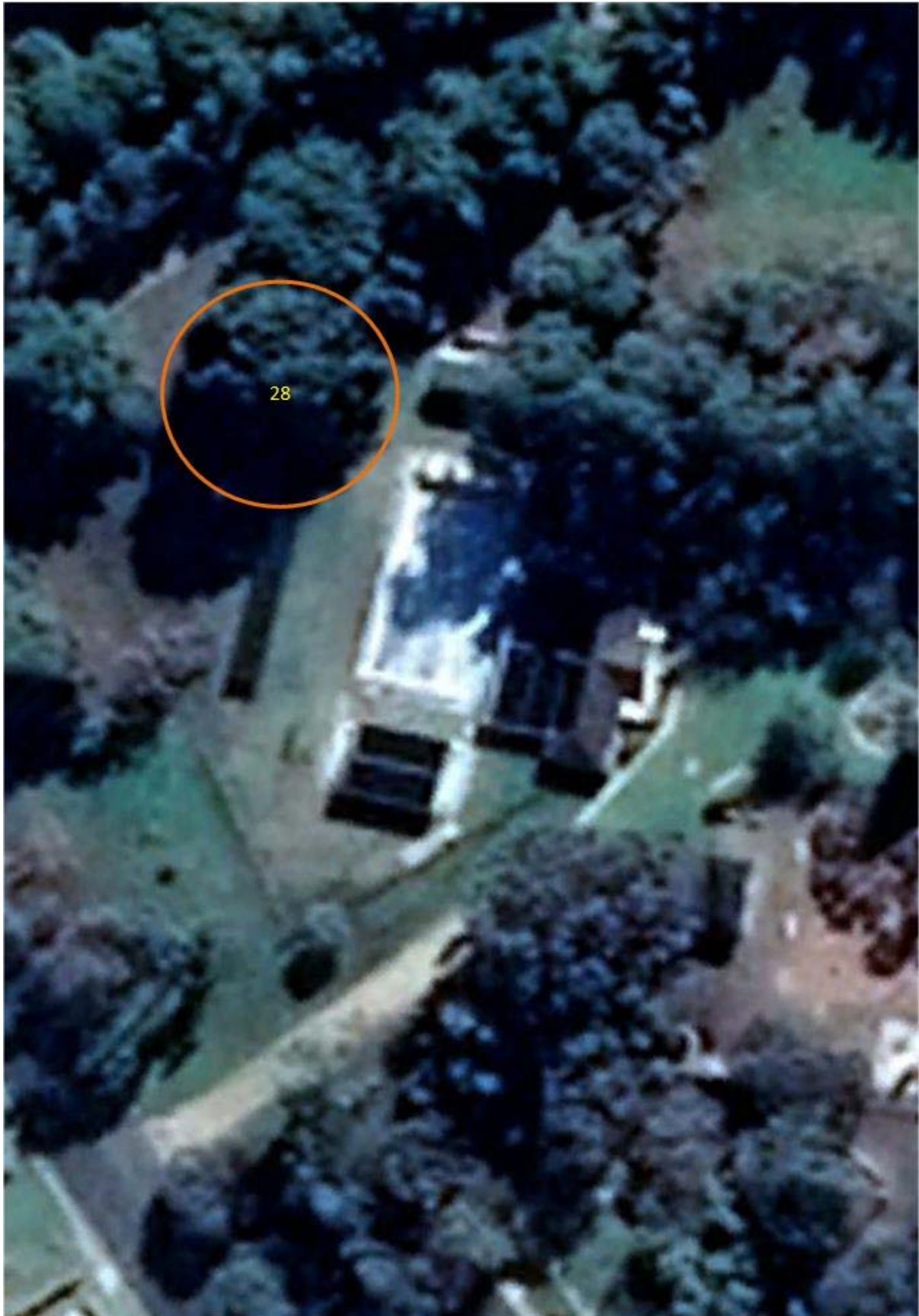
INSPECTION

This Pine is a much more upright formal specimen, the under canopy does have areas of persistent deadwood of which can be removed from this tree and is not a great amount. The canopy should be lifted the same as the other tree to keep them at a consistent height where they do not come in contact with anyone that uses this facility. This includes the area outside the gate to balance the tree and allow it to develop naturally in a balanced state to reduce further maintenance.

RECOMMENDATION

Pruning of the lower canopy and deadwood to a height of four metres above ground level is recommended.

SWIMMING POOL



28. Eucalyptus globulus

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Tasmanian Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This large mature Tasmanian Blue Gum has multiple leaders arising from a lower central trunk system with the central original trunk still remaining. The tree does have an extraordinary amount of deadwood throughout the canopy and as this being a swimming pool the deadwood will need to be removed.

There is one branch overhanging near the shade shelters which will require removal as it is drooping too low to be energy dissipating through the trunk. There are no areas or defects that can be seen within the attachment points coming from the main trunk system.

There are a number of lower and middle scaffold branches that are starting to become hyper extended due to restriction in available light arising from the shade cast from the pine tree. However, the taper is fast on these trees and is well balanced within the tree itself.

These trees are susceptible to White Ants and they will usually infiltrate the inner hardwood until branches such as big scaffold branches start to break off and expose the area of white and infestation if this occurs the tree will need to be removed as the White Ants would've eaten through the base and up into the central hardwood. I did not find any traces of White Ant activity in any area within 100 metres of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION

Deadwood in this tree is the highest risk that the tree poses and will require removal, as there is little to no flex within deadwood, the deadwood can crack when subjected to storm events, any cracking within deadwood has a much higher decay rate than live wood has which intern accelerates the weakened area causing the deadwood to fail which can happen once the threshold of structural integrity has been overcome.



The only limb that I'm recommending for removal is the drooping limb growing down towards the shade structures, this limb will create a pressure point at the point of attachment which is the area where the limb acts independently to the lower leader. At this point the energy dissipation is reduced and weakening or failure can occur.

The deadwood and limb removal is most likely going to take approximately five hours to complete and will require an elevated platform rather than a climber however a climber can be utilised in the upper canopy where the elevated platform may not reach.

TOWN HALL



29. Eucalyptus

LOW RISK

NO WORK REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Coral Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Eucalypt is in a good growth cycle with new growth throughout the terminal canopy and is in a very healthy state, the tree looks to be on a lean, but is of normal growth which has had the secondary leader removed most likely because it was overhanging the neighbor's house.

The tree has had areas of failure in the past and most of them have produced ribbing through wound wood that has tried to engulf the areas of injury. At this time the tree is stable and does not require any pruning at this time.

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

30. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: SA Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Fair structure

Relative Location Use: Low

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This SA Blue Gum looks to have been lopped at one stage and now has produced a live canopy of growth which is the makeup of the entire canopy at this time. The upright growth is singular and does not develop into a scaffold branch system that is accommodating to a wide domed canopy like it normally would have. As the area is of low use the tree can stay for now however if the growth starts to fail from this tree then it should be looked at to be removed. There are areas of deadwood that can be reached by the pole saw, I would recommend removing the deadwood which shouldn't be too much of a problem with the pole saw, what deadwood that can be seen is epicormic growth which has not made it into the size of the growth that is now on the tree. There are also two limbs (little yellow arrow) that is growing over towards the old service station these limbs should be removed so they do not come in contact with the building.

RECOMMENDATION

Remove low deadwood and the two small limbs growing towards the neighboring building.

31. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: SA Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Fair structure

Relative Location Use: Low

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This SA Blue Gum has lost a limb on one side and is now epicormic growth, the other side is not in good condition either and will become a problem in the future as it tries to grow underneath the large tree, this tree is planted too close to the larger tree and will become a greater problem in the future as the tree matures. I'd recommend removing this tree as it will not grow to a form specimen like it should and will become unstable in the future.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended.

HEALTH CENTRE



32. 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 a good size and has good canopy spread throughout. The trunk is a stubby trunk with multiple limbs arising from the trunk itself. The tree has suffered in the past through water stress and because of this there has been dieback within the lower branches and not so much within the terminal canopy. I am recommending removing the deadwood from the lower branches and in places lifting the canopy where the canopy is drooping this should allow for reduce limb drop of dead wood drop throughout the canopy where people park beneath. No other pruning is recommended as a tree is coping quite well and will rebound once so moisture is replenished which it is currently underway.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune off lower deadwood and prune off several of the lower drooping branches.

33. *Corymbia citriodora*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Lemon Scented Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Lemon Scented Gum has grown very well and does have good trunk and scaffold branch make up into the terminal canopy. The tree has very few areas of deadwood but will require removal of any deadwood that is within the tree as this is a health centre and the tree should not be a potential risk in this area. The tree is a broad domed specimen tree rather than upright open formed narrow tree, there are two different or defined forms for this tree and this is the one is the better tree form for the species as it is more compact within the canopy.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood throughout the canopy.

ROADSIDE REST TOILETS



34. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

REMOVAL REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Dead

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This dead Sugar gum has died and is currently void of bark and no live wood whatsoever the tree continues to dry out and as a result significant cracking is starting to occur within the heavy coil twist of the tree, this will lead to the tree cracking open and failing. The tree does not have large limbs that are a purpose of habitat, the cracking is starting to get to the size where they will become a habitat for micro bats, however it is very unlikely that they would possess this area at this time.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal is recommended as it is in within an area of public traffic and a public thoroughfare the rest stop and public toilet indicating that the traffic is of slow movement and of consistent use.

35. Eucalyptus cladocalyx

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Fair in rebound

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This large sugar gum has multiple areas of deadwood in the lower and mid canopy, the tree is also starting to develop hyperextended branch system due to past pruning that has occurred where new growth has begun or growth that already existed has accelerated in growth since the pruning occurred causing hyper extended growth within that area. There are areas where the dead tree next to it has started to cause damage an injury to the tree trunk, I am also recommending that the limb growing out to the roadway be removed this is quite a large limb and it will sag over time and many of the largest trucks that travel along this road cause major damage to the limb that it is growing on. Also I recommend removing the large deadwood within this area as it is an area where car parking is allowed and the slow moving frequent traffic

RECOMMENDATION

Removal of the large deadwood and remove limb growing out over the highway.

36. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Fair to good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This young mature Sugar Gum has grown in an upright form that does have areas of deadwood but only a few that will need to be removed. The epicormic growth within this tree that is approximately 2.5 metres from ground level has grown significantly and does make a large part of this canopy now. This should not be removed as it will take away a lot of the energy producing foliage that the tree needs to survive. There is a lot of new growth within the old foliage which is a good sign that the tree is functioning enough to sustain itself and grow.

RECOMMENDATION

Remove the larger deadwood.

37. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 bifurcates approximately 800 mm from ground level, the tree is quite stable it has had pruning in the past which has caused secondary and tertiary growth to replace the areas of prune limbs, however many of these limbs are contained within the garden bed area with only one limb that has failed in the past. I'm not recommending any pruning on this tree and it is growing well and has not a lot of deadwood throughout the canopy..

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

38. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

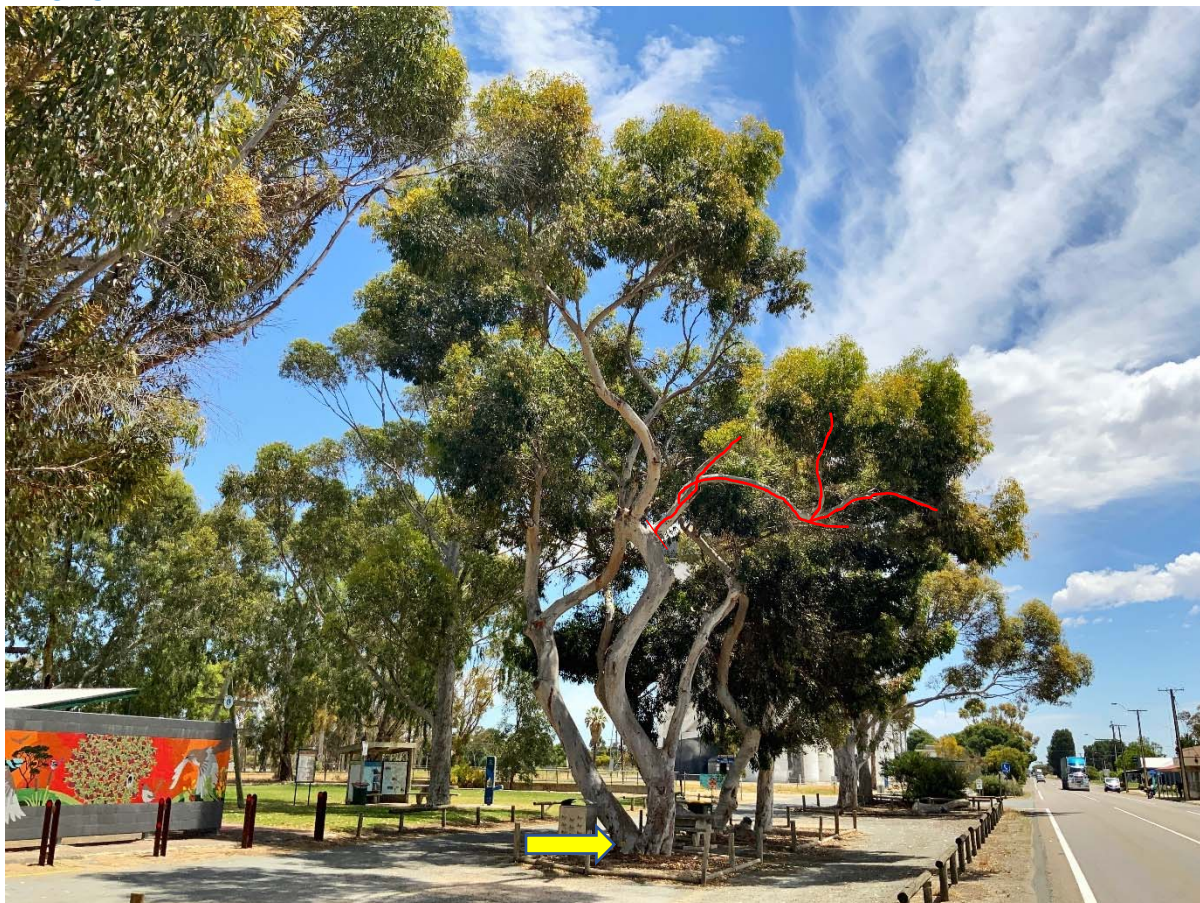
Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Dead

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

Sugar gum, this tree bifurcates approximately 600 mm from ground level and has twin well-structured leaders that extend up to the scaffold branch system. The leader closest to the main road has a large dead limb which will require removal to allow the branch to callous over and seal its wound naturally. On this tree the birds have caused damage, some of the damage is only recent. The mid canopy has storm damaged stubs that have started to produce epicormic growth, the stubs will require removal due to the weak new growth.

The limb that is growing out over towards the highway will require removal back to the attachment point on the trunk, this will remove any of the canopy growing out onto the highway and reduce any chance of failure or from tracks hitting it as it drips when it becomes a large weight of canopy within that area.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune one large stub and the branch growing over towards the highway.

39. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Dead

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This Sugar gum is one of two within the garden bed across from the toilets, this tree has extensive deadwood of large size throughout the canopy which will require removal. There is one low crooked limb that will need also to be removed as this does not dissipate energy back through into the trunk system and will most likely fail like most like this do. There are large areas of deadwood in the upper canopy which is starting to rot out and will eventually become weak and fail these being such large branches will cause significant damage or injury.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out deadwood and prune off crooked limb.

40. *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 young mature Sugar gum bifurcates approximately 3 metres from ground level, the upper canopy is of broad opened configuration with areas of deadwood of size and also epicormic growth which is hyperextended out from the areas of the cut points. Both the deadwood and the epicormic growth will need to be removed due to the hyperextended growth from these cut points becoming overwhelmed during storm events and failing either at the base or just up from the base.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune larger deadwood and epicormic growth from the canopy.

41. *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 was once a twin trunk tree with only one leader remaining due to Borer attack on the trunk system. This had led to the trunk dying and removal later on most likely from council. The other half of the tree has not had Borer and looks to be quite sound within the base, the tree does have a small area of Canker Fungus within the rear of the tree which also has passed scarring from what may have been Bora attack but only in a small area.

The trees canopy has only a minor amount of deadwood which does not require removing, on the highway side I am recommending that the canopy be lifted by weight reduction of the lower canopy to allow for enough access where trucks do not hit the canopy and cause branches to break off, pruning of the lower canopy will promote upper growth also reducing the amount of future maintenance.

RECOMMENDATION

Form prune for weight reduction on the highway side of the tree to lift the canopy height.

42. *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 large tree has double bifurcation at approximately 1.5 metres resulting in triple leaders of good size that have developed into a good even canopy. This tree looks to be suffering from water stress and has suffered from water stress in the past as there are many areas of failed limbs and one recent failure which is from suddenly drop which can be associated with past water stress. Being a River Red gum, they do have extended sinker roots but they will suffer if they do not get the required amount of water they need to survive.

This is one of the trees where the stomata are not fully sealed off to reduce evaporation from the leaves, they will continue to evaporate when they do not or cannot afford to lose moisture. The tree needs to be audited more regularly to determine if the tree is becoming a greater risk of limb failure.

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required apart from removing the remaining dropped limb if still there.

43. *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 has also had some scarring on one side which is healed over by scar tissue almost closing up the whole of the scar. This will eventually cover it altogether and will be unseen in the years to come as the cambium layers grow over it. This tree does have areas of scarring in the upper canopy also where limbs have failed, there is also one area of bird damage, as this is in the garden bed at the rear of the park the chance of any limbs falling on hitting someone are quite low and in that case the tree can remain as it is, if this tree was in an area of high traffic use I would recommend its removal as it does have a tendency for failed limbs.

RECOMMENDATION

No work is required.

44. 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

River red gum this tree has multiple areas of canker within several areas of scarring and cambium splits producing a copious amount of staining found the main limbs. The tree has had them for years in the past and also looks to be a tendency for failed limbs. Most of these River Red gums probably won't live to be old mature specimen and will require removal most likely over the next 10 to 20 years so a succession of planting should be introduced in this area to allow them to become the trees that replace these trees once they are removed without a great deal of void within the area.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

45. *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 growing within the area of turf and is a singular trunk upright specimen of narrow form much like a forest form free but has started to produce scaffold branches that will widen the canopy area. This tree has deadwood throughout and will require removal of the deadwood due to its location.

RECOMMENDATION

Pruning out of large deadwood is required.

46. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING 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 has grown to the environment and has developed mostly out to one side of the tree is expansive in the mid to upper canopy with good transition from the branches down into the trunk. There are areas of minimal deadwood mostly on one side which is near the toilet block these will need to be pruned off.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out larger deadwood.

47. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Sugar Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Dead

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOT



INSPECTION

This Sugar gum is an upright forest form tree due to the crowded nature of the surrounding trees. The upper canopy has one hanger that is resting in the crutch of the upper canopy this will need to be removed as it is so close to the entrance to the toilets. There are very few dead branches and there will be no requirement to remove any other limbs from this tree apart from the hanger.

History also has a large area of bird damage and at the moment is only superficial with the cambium missing however this may be a problem in the future especially if they end continuing to damage the tree to where they ring bark the trunk causing the area to die off within the top canopy.

RECOMMENDATION

Remove hanger caught up in the canopy.

48. *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: SA Blue Gum

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: High

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This tree is a healthy specimen that is currently in an active growth cycle, the tree has in the past had water stress and does have deadwood throughout which will require removal as it is over the entranceway of the toilets and there are many smaller limbs that have dropped from this tree already. I am also recommending on the area over the car park in the area close to the mural to be weight reduction within the canopy which will lift the canopy in these areas and will allow the limb to progress in its growth without the weight of the in canopy.

RECOMMENDATION

Removal of deadwood and weight reduction of the limbs near the mural and carpark to allow for greater access.

DOG PARK



49. Eucalyptus spathulata

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Swamp Mallet

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This species of tree is highly susceptible to dieback when the tree is water stressed, they will often like in this case, die back to the main attachment points also reduces the protective nature of the foliage against the remaining foliage. The deadwood is prolific in this tree and will require removal as its close to the entrance.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood due to it being close to the front entrance.

50. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING 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 tree is in good condition and does not have a great deal of deadwood. The upper canopy has several large pieces of deadwood which will require removal. The overall health of the tree is good and is rebounding after long periods of dry which has caused die back in the canopy.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood in the canopy.

51. *Eucalyptus socialis*

MEDIUM RISK

PRUNING REQUIRED

SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name: Red Mallee

Species Status: Native

Condition of tree: Good

Relative Location Use: Medium

Pest Plant Status: No

PHOTO



INSPECTION

This tree has clean trunk areas up to the canopy, the main canopy does have areas of deadwood from water stress which will require removal. Most of the time, the Mallee trees survive better due to having a store lignotuber which allows for retention of sap that is produced during growth cycles.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood.

52. Eucalyptus leucoxylon

LOW RISK

NO WORK 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 while growing on an angle, does have good structural adhesion to the soil, the canopy is in a good growth cycle with new foliage throughout the canopy. The tree has grown like this most likely due to phototropism that has cause the tree to seek the greater light and is now self-correcting.

RECOMMENDATION

No work required.

53. *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 a multi-trunk specimen that has grown in an upright form, the tree is currently in a good growth cycle with sap flow throughout the tree. The tree does have areas of deadwood and because its within the dog yard, it will require removal.

RECOMMENDATION

Prune out the larger deadwood.

| 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 | MEDIUM | HIGH | HIGH | HIGH |
| | EXTREME | NO DETECTABLE THREAT | MEDIUM | MEDIUM | HIGH | HIGH | HIGH | CRITICAL | CRITICAL |

| 3 - RISK LEVEL INDICATORS | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CRITICAL | Removal of tree (section 54A, emergency Tree Removal) Arborist or SES/CFS/POLICE (will fail within one day or is a high risk hazard) |
| HIGH | REMOVAL |
| | MEDIUM |
| | LOW |
| | 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.

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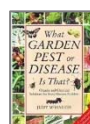
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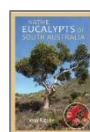
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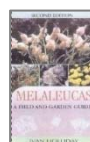
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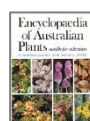
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