

Arborist Report

July 6, 2022

Prepared by:

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Prepared for:

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Intent:

To assess and grade all trees located at 32 Oak St., Collingwood.

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	Species	Diameter at breast height	Height	Prune or Remove
1	Colorado spruce	5cm	2.5m	Remove
2	White spruce	7cm	3.5m	Remove
3	Black walnut	10cm	17m	Retain
4	Black walnut	33cm	19m	Retain
5	Black walnut	23cm	17m	Retain
6	Black walnut grouping	2-4cm	3m	Remove
7	Juniper	15cm	5.5m	Remove
8	Black walnut	76cm	20m	Retain
9	Blacklocust (03)	17-25cm	15m	Remove
10	*Volunteer growth	2-10cm	2-4m	Remove
11	*Volunteer growth	2-10cm	2-5m	Remove
12	White spruce	23cm	10m	Remove
13	White spruce	27cm	10m	Remove
14	Volunteer growth	5-20cm	2-6m	Remove
15	Norway maple	45cm	9m	Remove
16	Norway maple	6cm	4m	Remove
17	Norway maple	6cm	4m	Remove
18	16 Emerald green cedar	5-10cm	2-3.5m	Remove
19	**Volunteer growth	5-15cm	2-6m	Remove
20	**Manitoba maple	80cm	14m	Remove

^{*}Volunteer growth is undesirable and unplanned plant growth **Plants that are on the neighbouring property

1. Colorado spruce

Juvenile specimen of average health and vigour. Due to its location it will need to be removed for the planned building construction.

2. White spruce

Juvenile specimen of average health and vigour. Due to its location it will need to be removed for the planned building construction.

3. Black walnut

Mature specimen of average health. The canopy width is smaller than average due to its location to adjacent trees. Recommended for retention as long as a tree protection zone is established prior to construction.

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6 Black walnut

A grouping of advantageous growth (coppice) that spouts from the root system of a previous removal. Upwards of 20 undesirable stems. Recommended for removal.

7. Juniper

Adolescent specimen of poor health potentially due to proximity to the Black walnuts. Recommended for removal.

8. Black walnut

Mature specimen of excellent health. Canopy size and height is average for the Black walnut species. Pruning is recommended for structural and distal reductions to reduce failure potential and to assist the tree to achieve its species potential.

9. Blacklocust

This grouping of 3 Blacklocusts is volunteer growth that has achieved adolescent/mature size. The photo found on page 6 shows a defect within the included bark (stems or limbs with poor attachments) between two of the stems. This defect is located at the basal area and compromises both stems which causes a higher likelihood of failure. The manner in which the third stem has grown due to proximity to the grouping makes it poor specimen for retention. Therefore, it is recommended that all three stems are removed

10. Volunteer grouping

This grouping consisting primarily of Black walnut, Lilac and Ash have no specimens that merit retention. Recommended for removal.

11. Volunteer grouping

This grouping consisting primarily of Manitoba maple and Ash has no specimens that merit retention. Recommended for removal

12. White spruce

Poor health and canopy size. Recommended for removal.

13. White spruce

Poor health and canopy size. Recommended for removal.

14. Volunteer growth

This grouping consists of primarily Chokecherry, Manitoba maple and Austrian pine has no specimens that merit retention Recommended for removal

15. Norway maple

Crimson king cultivar. Recently planted and of average size. The Crimson king is often referred to as a Red maple (*Acer rubra*) however, it is actually a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) and is an invasive species. Recommended for removal due to species as well as proximity to construction zone.

16. Norway maple

Crimson king cultivar. Recently planted and of average size. The Crimson king is often referred to as a Red maple (*Acer rubra*) however, it is actually a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) and is an invasive species. Recommended for removal due to species as well as proximity to construction zone.

17. Norway maple

This Norway maple is of average health. It has poor stem attachment and has grown through an old fence which can be seen in the photo on page 7. This poor multi stem structure is prone to failure. This specimen is highly recommended of removal.

18. Emerald green cedar row

This row of 16 Emerald green cedars is of fine health however, it is located in the construction zone. If relocation cannot be achieved it is recommended for removal.

19. Volunteer growth

Located on the neighbouring property and consisting of primarily White mulberry, Buckthorn and Chokecherry. The White mulberries are an invasive plant and should be removed. No specimens that merit retention. Recommended for removal.

20. Manitoba maple

Average health but a poor specimen due to badly formed structure. This tree has three substantial limbs that extend over the property line and require removal for the new building construction. One of the limbs that requires removal is supporting another which could fail once removed (photos on page 8). There is also a large wound on the tree from a stem that had previously failed (photo on page 9). This heavy pruning will create large wounds that this specimen will not likely compartmentalize before significant decay sets in. Additionally, these aggressive pruning reductions will cause undesirable advantageous growth that is detrimental to the overall structural stability of the remaining plant structure. Therefore complete removal is recommended.



9. Blacklocust

A tight union between stems often collects debris and retains moisture, Especially with the absence of cambium *(bark)* this can lead to an advanced rate of decay and eventually failure.

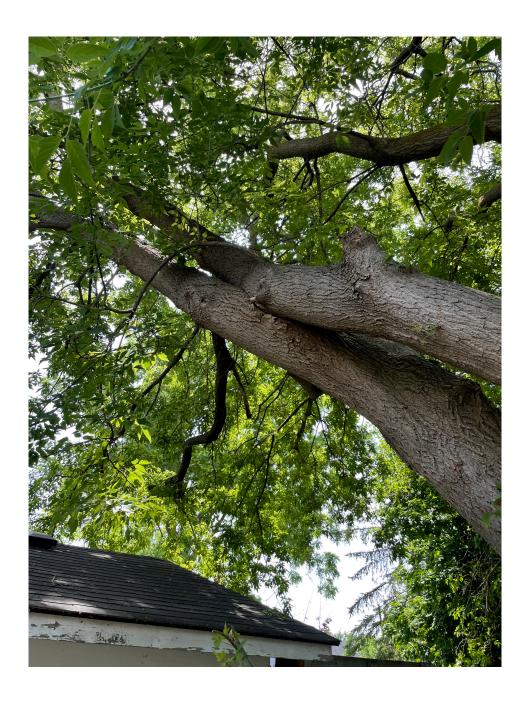
15. Norway maple

Poor stem attachments such as these have a high possibility of failure. The addition of the fence wire makes this possibility greater.



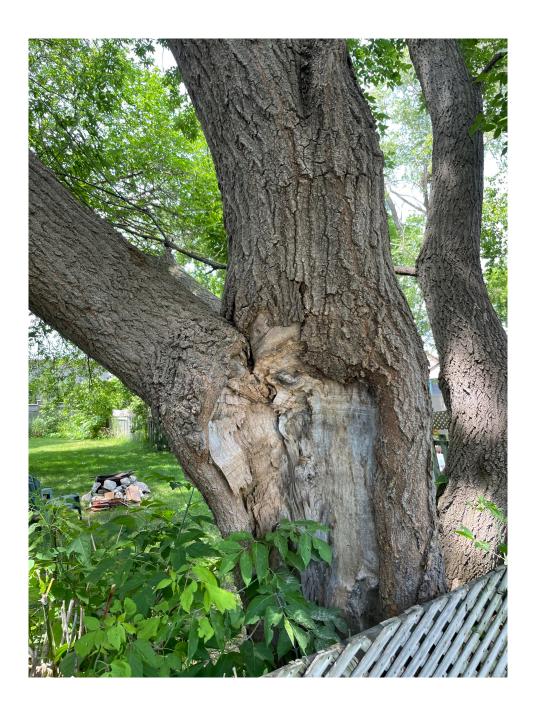
20. Manitoba maple

This upper stem is being supported by the stem beneath it. Due to this support it will not have likely grown the reactive tissue to support its own weight.



20. Manitoba maple

This wound is far too large for this Manitoba maple to compartmentalize within its expected lifetime. This reason alone makes this specimen a candidate for removal.



Assumptions & Limitations

- 1. Any descriptions or title provided to The Arborist is assumed to be current and correct. The Arborist assumes no responsibility for matters legal in character.
- 2. In the case this report/proposal is altered or shown incomplete, it shall be invalidated by that action in its entirety.
- 3. Use of this work for anything but the guidance and reference for the goals within shall first be approved by the author.
- 4. This report/proposal represents the opinions and recommendations of a qualified arborist, it is not exhaustive.
- 5. Visual aids in this report are not necessarily to scale, nor should they be thought of as architectural or engineering surveys or reports.
- 6. The consultant shall not be required to offer testimony or attend court regarding contents of this report unless subsequent contracts are made, in which additional fees may apply.
- 7. It is certified that the arborist completing this form has completed in excess of national requirements the training and examinations for qualification in the field of arboriculture.

Andreas Gnaedig