



TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Consulting Arborist Report for Tree Health & Risk Management

Report Prepared By: John Madderom – Consulting Arborist – Diploma of Arboriculture
Report Commissioned By: Mossman Port Douglas Tree Lopping
Subject Site: Warner Street, Port Douglas
Date of Assessment: 25 April 2021
Date of Report: 26 April 2021



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1 Assignment

1.1 Author / Consulting Arborist

Company: Arbor Assessment Advice and Landscaping Solutions

Name: John Madderom

Qualifications: Diploma of Arboriculture

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1.2 Client:

Name: Mossman Port Douglas Tree Lopping

Site Address: Warner Street, Port Douglas

1.3 Synopsis:

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary independent Arboricultural assessment of the health and condition, of the Indian Rosewood trees (*Dalbergia sissoo*) lining each side of Warner Street, Port Douglas.

Details have been requested by the client, in relation to the following instructions:

- To provide an objective assessment of the trees in its current state.
- To provide an objective assessment of the tree's viability in its current state.
- To provide an objective assessment of the retention of the subject trees.
- To provide a list of suggested works to improve maintenance and safety of the trees.



2 Data Collection

2.1 Site Survey

John Madderom of Arbor Assessment Advice & Landscaping Solutions visited the site on the 25th of April 2021; the weather conditions were cloudy with light rain, visibility was good.

2.2 Tree Survey / Method of data collection

- The subject trees were assessed and observations made as viewed from ground level.
- Field notes were documented stored on Aroflo (cloud based integrated field software).
- A digital camera was used at ground level to gather photographic evidence.
- No diagnostic tools were used in the assessment of these trees.

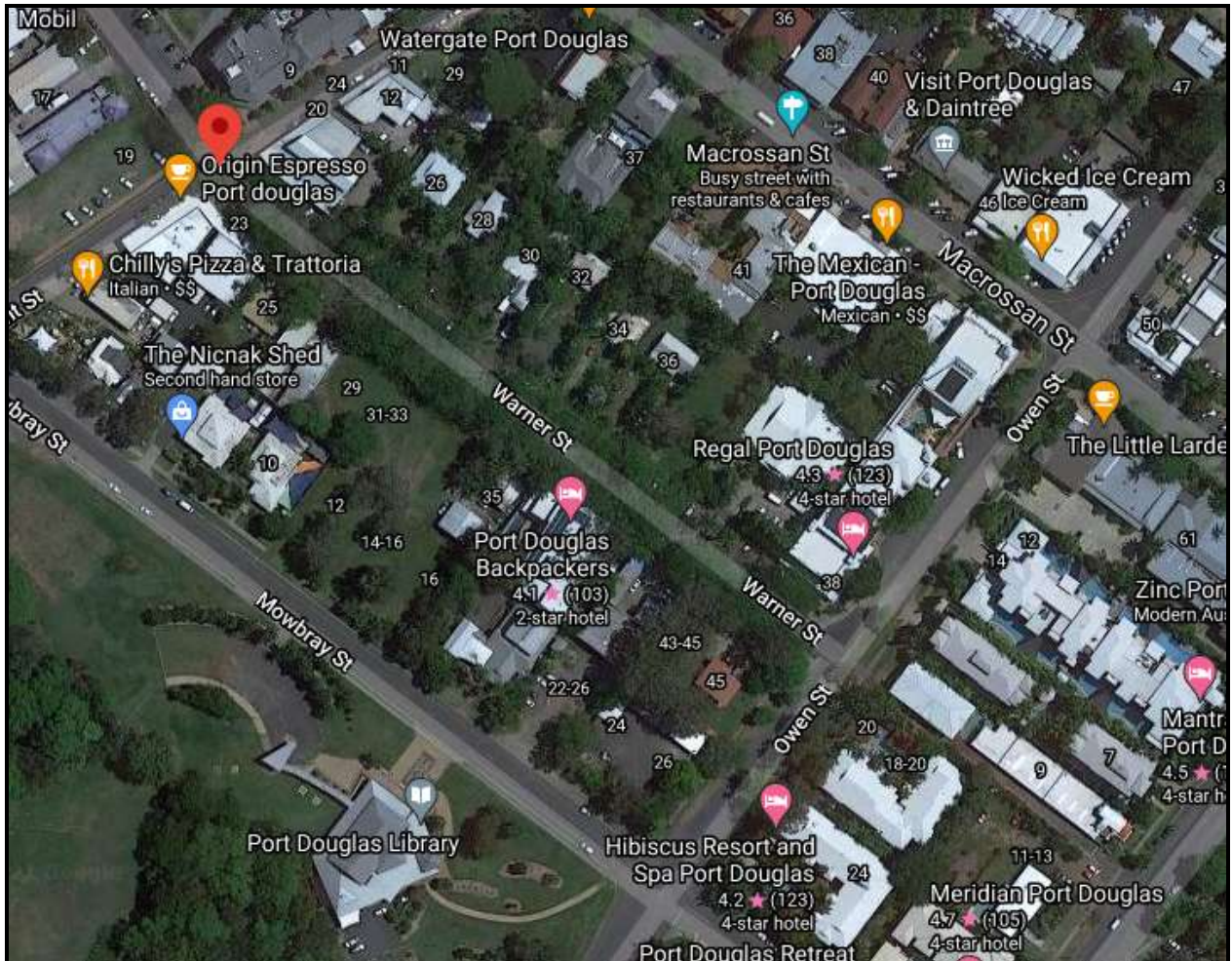
It should be noted that trees are dynamic organisms and as such are subject to change. The details recorded in this report only apply to those visibly apparent on the day of inspection.

3 Site Description

- The subject trees are lining each side of Warner Street, Port Douglas.
- The subject trees are located within fall distance of pedestrian areas, roadway, carparks and buildings.



3.1 Site Map



Property Location Maps (Refer to Google Maps)



4 Tree Data

The following tables represent the tree data obtained from the site visit:

Location	Botanical Name & Common Name	Height (Approximate)	DBH (Approximate)
Warner Street, Port Douglas	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Indian Rosewood	20m	450ml – 750ml



4.1 Photographic Evidence





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5 Analysis

This is a preliminary assessment of the trees in distress at Warner St, Port Douglas. Note - it is not my intention to confuse matters at this late stage, nor to challenge existing assessments. Merely, treat these notes as another opinion.

These trees present typical for the species in form or structure for the location, many of the trees are in a state of stress and decline.

Some deadwood is falling from the canopies of the most advanced in stress.

Many of the root zones have exposed root structures. The tree root zones are unprotected and appear to have vehicle parking and transmission common producing root damage above and below ground, compaction is also severe.

Machinery or vehicle damage to trunk areas is also evident indicating the close proximity of compaction to root zone.

I note drainage inspection access lids inside dripline of these trees, if such have been installed with drain excavation in root zone areas within 2 years of this event one needs to refer to root treatment procedures during these works.

The present condition and progress of decline is likely the main concern.

Therefore, I will focus on my opinion of this.

It is in my experience most likely;

1. A pathogen is the most likely cause of this situation, and I would settle on Fusarium Oxysporum being fusarium wilt (hopefully not this), a very difficult Fungi to control. There are many Pathogens that will propagate in compacted soil particularly in warm damp conditions I.E; Phytophthora and many are treatable
2. It is in my opinion unlikely but not impossible that a negative substance has been introduced to these trees. Herbicides I.E; tebuthiuron, picloram, triclopyr, etc. If this is the case it would be unfortunate, but easier to recover.



6 Conclusion / Recommendation

Nature has provided some relief in the latter possibility by heavy rainfall to dilute a possible negative substance.

We recommend deadwooding and cleaning crowns of all trees, during aerial activities take photo evidence of tip conditions and any sign of shoots.

Aeriate all root zones and treat with antifungal, apply a broad-spectrum fertilizer (Nitrophoska T.E)

Restrict traffic over root zones and monitor weekly branch tips for signs of recovery.

On inspection I chose six of these trees at random, trees that appeared negative in leaf count and very distressed, yet none of these trees have hydraulic failure and all presented well with good sap flow. (See attached photos)

Therefore, while the trees have a pulse, we have a hope. I would reiterate these notes are not intended to challenge or refute existing assessments or reports, rather an additional opinion to hopefully assist council in their decision to achieve the best outcome.

Consulting Arborist: John Madderom



7 References

AS 4373 Pruning of amenity trees

Google Maps

Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants http://www.canbr.gov.au/cpbr/cd-keys/RFK7/key/RFK7/Media/Html/index_rfk.htm

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James, K. (2003) Dynamic loading of trees. *J. Arboriculture* 29(3):165-171.

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994) *The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis*. The Stationery Office, London.

Modern Arboriculture Touch Trees. Alex L Shigo

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8 Definition of terms (Terminology)

8.1 Tree Species:

Full botanical name (genus and species) and common name.

8.2 Age Class:

Tree age was estimated using the surveyor's professional experience and placed in one of the following categories.

- a) Over Mature – Crown starting to break up and decrease in size.
- b) Mature – More or less at full height but increasing in girth rapidly. This category may be extended into the late maturity class, whereby the tree is more or less at full height and large girth but only increasing slowly.
- c) Semi-mature – Between 1/3 to 2/3 of expected height.
- d) Young – Established tree up to 1/3 of expected height.

8.3 Height:

Individual tree height was estimated.

8.4 Crown Spread:

The crown spread of the trees was measured in meters from the base of the tree in North, South, East and Westerly directions.

8.5 D.B.H

The diameter at breast height was measured at the standard 1.5 meters above soil level.

8.6 Condition:

A general arboricultural account of the trees health and form were noted based on site observations. The trees were then placed in one of the following categories:

- a) Good – Full healthy canopy but possibly including some suppressed branches or minor physical damage.
- b) Reasonable – Slightly reduced leaf cover, minor deadwood or isolated areas of more extensive deadwood.
- c) Poor – Overall sparse leafing or extensive deadwood.
- d) In decline – Large areas of the crown dead.

Note: The assessment of overall condition also considers other factors including, the appearance of trunk and branches – splits and/or breaks: potentially weak structural features such as forks, crossing branches, cavities, decay and physical damage to stem or branches.



8.7 Tree Detail:

Where applicable, the surveyor may record specific problems / defect associated with a particular tree. This may include consideration of the root plate and the trunk / soil interface, cracking, mounding, presence of fungi as well as an examination of previous management practices such as pollarding, crown reduction / thinning etc. In the majority of instances, the intensity / severity of the problem / defect will also be recorded individually.

Estimated remaining contribution in years:

- a) Unsafe or 0 years
- b) Less than 5 years
- c) 5 - 10 years
- d) 10 – 20 years
- e) 20 +

8.8 Recommendations:

All recommendations are based on author's previous experience and knowledge.

All recommendations are valid for a period of one year, from date of inspection.

The following terms may be used:

- a) Crown clean – The removal of dead, dying, diseased and crossing branches.
- b) Crown raise/lift – the removal of lower branches to allow the unhindered passage of pedestrians and vehicles.
- c) Crown thin – The removal of branches within the crown to permit the free flow of air, allow greater light penetration or to reduce crown/ branch weight.
- d) Removal – The controlled dismantle or felling of trees, usually to just above ground level.

The removal of stumps usually by stump grinder to below ground level removes trip hazards and can significantly reduce potential sources of infection.