



TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Consulting Arborist Report for Tree Health & Risk Management

Report Prepared By: John Madderom – Consulting Arborist – Diploma of Arboriculture
Report Commissioned By: Douglas Shire Council - Peter Logan
Subject Site: Warner Street, Port Douglas
Date of Assessment: 22 October 2021
Date of Report: 18 October 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

Company Consulting for: Global Foliage Managers Pty Ltd

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1.2 Client:

Company: Douglas Shire Council

Name: Peter Logan

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 their current state.
- To provide an objective assessment of the tree's viability in their 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 complex



2 Data Collection

2.1 Site Survey

John Madderom of Arbor Assessment Advice & Landscaping Solutions visited the site on the 18th of October 2021, the weather conditions were fine, and 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.

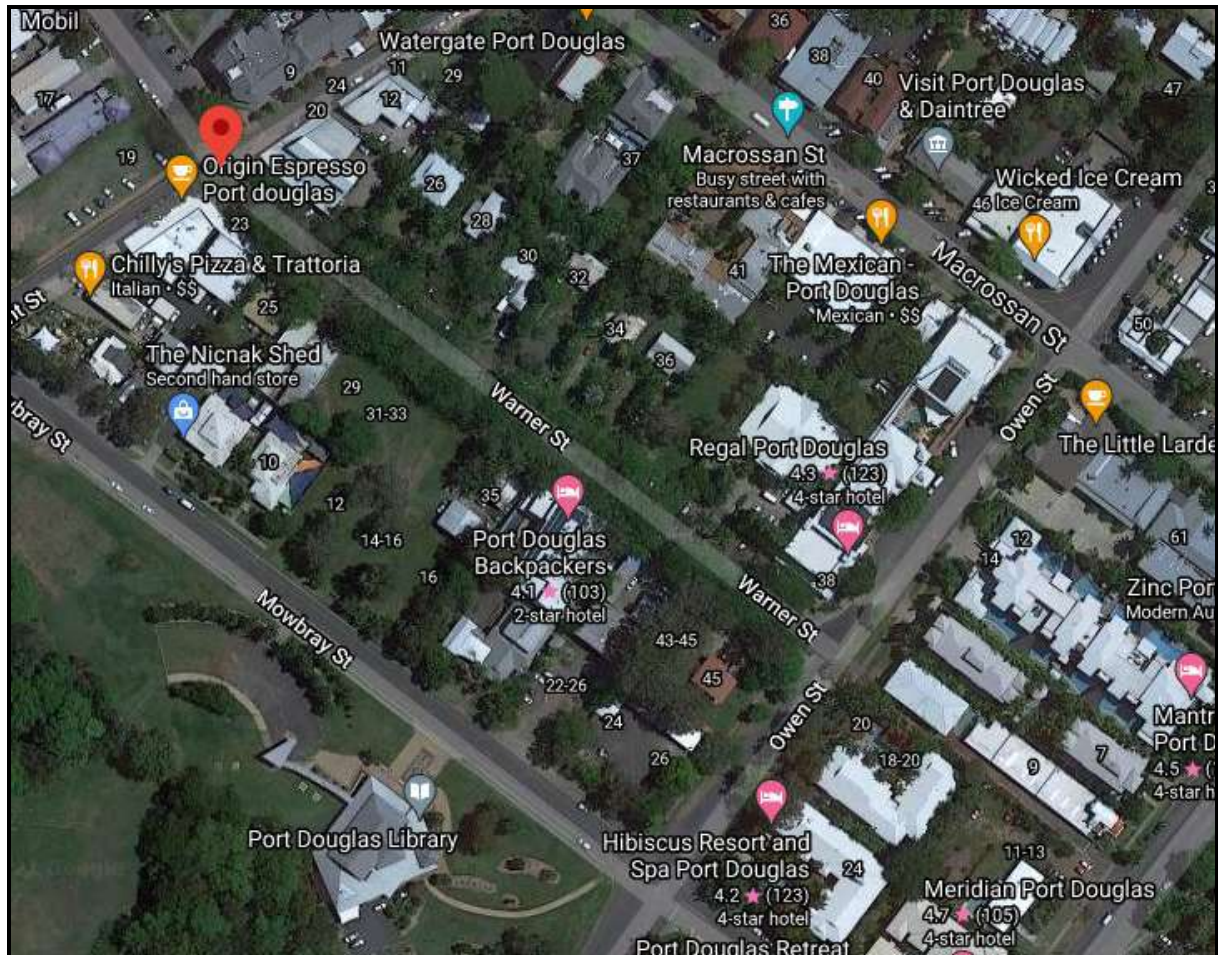
It should be noted that trees are dynamic organisms and as such are subject to change. The details recorded in this report only apply to those visibly apparent on the day of inspection.

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)



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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

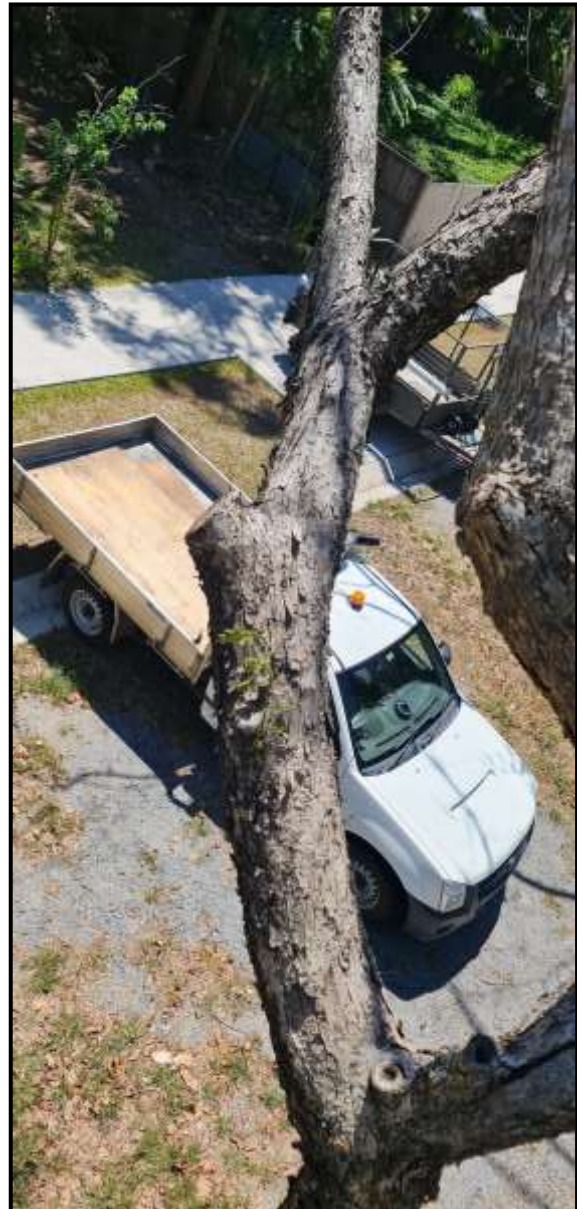




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5 Analysis

We inspected the effected (Poisoned) trees on Monday 18/10/2021.

All tree again showed sap flow at the base, however on an Ariel inspection it is evident the sap flow has diminished in a larger percentage of the canopies.

The result is disappointing and likely affected by the present dry and obviously the herbicide incident.

That aside, we are able to work with the tree that have signs of regeneration.

6 Recommendation

Our recommendation is to remove approximately four trees marked with four blue dots on the footpath side of the trunk.

The remaining trees will need the canopy structure delicately reduced to the point of sap flow; this is generally 40-60 percent.

During the reduction process it is absolutely imperative to not knock the new regenerating shoots off the retained wood. In some areas these shoots are 20-50ml.

The contractor must have a minimum Level 5 Arborist supervising this process. All finished cuts must have angle to them and work along AAAS4709 guidelines

We also recommend a light application of Nitrophoska T.E slow release granules.

Consulting Arborist: John Madderom



7 References

AS 4373 Pruning of amenity trees

Google Maps

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

Department of Agriculture & Fisheries - <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/forests-wood/trees-timber/brown-root-rot>
<http://www.northerntreecare.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Brown-Root-Rot.pdf>

Harris, RW., Clark, JR. and Matheny, NP. (1999) *Arboriculture: Integrated Management of Landscape Trees, Shrubs, and Vines*. Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Hyland, BPM., Whiffin, T., Christophel, DC., Gray, B. and Elwick, RW. (2002) *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants: Trees, Shrubs and Vines*. CD-ROM, CSIRO.

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

JCU: <https://www.jcu.edu.au/discover-nature-at-jcu/plants/plants-by-scientific-name2/cassia-fistula>



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.