Ray Dunetz Landscape Architecture - Dorchester Park Tree Inventory and Management Plan | 2024 Update



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Ray Dunetz Landscape Architecture - Dorchester Park Tree Inventory and Management Plan Update 8/2024

MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Those who operate a large business or institution understand how inventory impacts operations and budgeting. One must know what's there, how much or how many, and where it all is. But the task doesn't end there. To obtain the greatest benefit from inventory, owners or their designees must manage it. Are a company's tools, for example, old and defective, in need of repair, in short supply, or useless and taking up space that could be better occupied? A good management plan will address these issues and keep the inventory current, in good condition, and functioning for the benefit and safety of those involved.

Managing trees on a large property can seem like an overwhelming task, but the same principles of inventory management apply. This inventory and management plan should provide managers the data they need to develop realistic budgets for their tree maintenance needs, and it will help make the Ray Dunetz Landscape Architecture - Dorchester Park Inventory 2023 a safer and more beautiful environment.

The following tips will assist you in making the most of this document:

Who's Who

Those who conducted the inventory and prepared this document are members of the Bartlett Consulting team. They are also employees of Bartlett Tree Experts. The Bartlett Consulting team is overseen by Consulting Advisors, strategically placed throughout the company footprint. The advisors are primarily charged with client support, coordination, quality control, and documentation of inventories and the related data. Extensively trained Consulting Arborists from local Bartlett Tree Experts offices are the primary data collectors and authors of the management plans. Readers may interpret the terms "Bartlett Tree Experts," "Bartlett," "the Inventory Team," "the team," "we," and "our" as the Bartlett company and those who conducted the inventory and prepared this management plan. In addition to the primary author(s) listed on the cover page, Team Member(s) involved in this project included:

Data Collection

Timothy Armstrong, Consultant

Registered Consulting Arborist #790, ISA Board Certified Master Arborist #NE-7132B, Massachusetts Certified Arborist #2464, ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Subject Trees

In this document, the term "subject trees" refers (depending on context) to some or all of the 218 trees included in the inventory.

Definitions & Bolded Terms

Some definitions or specifications are detailed within a given section to explain how readers should interpret certain terms or classifications. We have also appended a Glossary for other terms that appear throughout the document. The first reference to each of these terms appears in **bold** for the reader's convenience.

How This Document is Organized

An outline appears below that introduces the order in which the sections of the management plan will appear. The management plan layout is as follows:

Table of Contents

o Road map for the management plan

• Making the Most of Your Inventory Management Plan

 Explanations for how to efficiently and effectively understand and navigate this management plan document

• Executive Summary

• Synopsis of the major findings and recommendations

Introduction

Brief explanation of the inventory and what was included

Goals & Objectives

Explanation of the specific goals and objectives for this inventory

Data Collection & Tree Inspection Methodology

Lists, explanations, and definitions of all data collected during the inventory

Tree Risk Assessment and Mitigation

- Summary of overall tree risk ratings assigned during the inventory with corresponding table and map displays with figures if applicable
- Summary of Level 3 Advanced assessments recommended during the inventory (summarized in the overall tree risk ratings table) with a map display and figures if applicable

• Stand Dynamics Results

Summary information for the entire tree population inventoried

Recommendations

 Summary of all recommendations made during the inventory including associated table and map displays, explanations and examples, and figures if applicable

Defects or Observations

 List of all trees observed to have defects in the field in a table view with associated descriptive figures and maps if applicable

Entire Inventory

o List of all trees collected in a table display

• Additional Resources

o Listing of all appended items for this management plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2023, the Bartlett Inventory Solutions (BIS) Team from Bartlett Tree Experts conducted an inventory of trees at Dorchester Park. We identified 218 trees which included 29 species. The attributes that we collected include tree latitude and longitude, size, age and condition class, and a visual assessment of tree structure, health, and **vigor**.

We conducted the attribute collection using a sub-meter accuracy Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver with an error-in-location potential of not greater than three meters. Our recommendations for the subject trees are based on the number of desired management cycles. All tree work activities will comply with current American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 requirements for safety.

Tree Risk Assessments and Mitigation

Perform the recommended tree risk mitigation activities for the 200 trees (92%) which we found defects or concerns that prompted the need to use the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) risk matrices in the field. Risk mitigation activities will comply with current ANSI A300 standard practices. Please see the Tree Risk Assessments, Limitations & Glossary section for more information.

Level 3 Advanced Assessment

Provide *Level 3 Advanced assessments* for 11 trees (5%) to evaluate the impact of wood decay that shows potential for failure.

Soil Sampling

Taking soil samples throughout planting beds and actively managed areas. Soil analysis provides information on the presence of soil nutrients, pH, organic matter, and cation exchange capacity.

Bulk Density Sampling

Taking bulk density samples throughout planting beds and actively managed areas to determine the amount of soil compaction.

Root Invigoration™

Perform Bartlett's patented Root Invigoration™ on 10 trees (5%) to improve aeration and promote more efficient root growth, especially for high-value trees in disturbed areas.

Mulching

Wherever possible, apply 2-4 inches of mulch within the root zone to help moderate soil temperatures, reduce soil moisture loss, reduce soil compaction, provide nutrients, improve soil structure, and keep mowers and string trimmers away from tree trunks. The best mulch materials are wood chips, bark nuggets, composted leaves, or pine needles. To avoid potential disease problems, mulch should not be placed directly against the trunk.

Root Collar Excavations

Perform **root collar** excavations to 10 trees (5%) to lower risk of damaging conditions such as **girdling roots**, basal cankers, masking of root decay and lower-stem decay, and predisposing trees to various insect and disease pests.

Plant Health Care (PHC)

Implement Bartlett's PHC program to monitor pests and diseases on the subject trees. Treatments are therapeutic and preventive, and treatment timing is based on pest life cycle.

Pruning

Prune 106 trees (49%) for safety, health, structure, and appearance. Pruning will comply with current ANSI A300 standard practices for pruning.

Structural Support

There are structural support system recommendations for 5 trees (2%) to reduce risk of branch or whole tree failure. All structural support systems will comply with current ANSI A300 standard practices for supplemental support systems.

Lightning Protection

At the time of inventory, no trees were recommended for lightning protection systems. However, as trees continue to grow and site changes occur, we recommend continual consultation with your local Bartlett Arborist Representative to determine if lightning protection systems are warranted in the future.

Removals

Remove 40 trees (18%) due to condition or because of their location in relation to other trees to try and prevent competition or damage to infrastructure.

Vine Removal

Remove vines from 28 trees (13%) to try and prevent them from hiding defects.

INTRODUCTION

In January 2023, Ray Dunetz Landscape Architecture retained Bartlett Tree Experts to perform an inventory of trees at Dorchester Park located at 2180 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Team members Kat Cummings and Tim Armstrong visited the site on January 23 and 24, 2023 and August 7, 2024 (update) to conduct the inventory.

The inventory included:

- identifying trees and assigning a Tree ID number (Tree ID numbers ranging from 1 to 218);
- identifying the trees' condition, health, and vigor;
- recommending risk evaluations and removals of appropriate trees;
- recommending tree care, soil care, structural support, and pest management treatments to promote tree safety, health, appearance, and longevity; and
- mapping the trees using GNSS hardware and Geographic Information System (GIS) software, and Bartlett Tree Experts' ArborScope™ web-based management system

The methods and procedures we used to make the above determinations and recommendations are detailed in the following sections.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

An effective management plan communicates clear goals and the specific objectives designed to carry out those goals. We intend "goal" to mean the overall aim or result we expect to achieve for the client in producing the inventory and management plan. The objectives are the specific actions taken or recommended to support goal completion. The table below describes each goal and its corresponding objective(s).

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

GOAL	OBJECTIVES TO ACCOMPLISH GOAL
Establish the tree inventory (per numbers agreed) on the Dorchester Park site.	 Using Trimble® Catalyst DA2 GNSS receiver and ArborScope™ Inventory Management Tools, collect data such as tree name, location, size, age class, and condition class. Assign a Tree ID number to each tree inventoried.
Provide mechanism for managing inventory, recommendations, and related budget planning.	 Provide map or maps of the inventoried trees to assist the client in managing property areas. Submit a comprehensive management plan that documents and organizes findings and provides other resources to assist the client in efficient use of the information.
Maximize client understanding and implementation of management plan.	 Include in management plan specific explanations and visuals related to plan recommendations. Provide appended resources that address health, procedures, and standards related to tree care. Make periodic contact with client to follow up and answer any questions about the management plan's contents.
Maximize immediate and long-term tree health and aesthetics.	Implement recommended plant-health-care program that uses • integrated pest management • soil care • maintenance pruning
Manage immediate and long-term risk associated with trees in high-use areas.	Implement recommended risk-management measures that include • risk-reduction pruning • required removals • tree structure evaluations

DATA COLLECTION & TREE INSPECTION METHODOLOGY

In conducting the inventory, we used specialized equipment and software and followed specific procedures to determine tree characteristics, risk evaluations, and recommendations. The following explanation will assist the reader in interpreting the findings of this management plan.

Data Collection Equipment & Attribute Data

The Inventory Team used Trimble® Catalyst DA2 GNSS receivers, TerraFlex® and Connect software, and Bartlett Tree Experts' ArborScope™ web-based management system to inventory the trees. The attribute data we collected on site are listed below.

- botanical name and regional common name according to local ISA Chapter Tree Species List
- tree location based on GPS coordinate system
- tree ID number
- diameter at breast height (DBH)
- canopy radius
- age class
- height class
- condition class
- documented *Level 2 Basic assessment* for tree risk where defects or concerns were observed that prompted the need to use the ISA risk matrices in the field resulting in an *overall tree risk rating*
- Tree & Shrub Work phase (based on number of desired management cycles)
- pruning category
- need for and inspection of existing structural support systems
- need for and inspection of existing lightning protection systems
- need for Level 3 Advanced assessment for tree risk
- tree removals
- soil care recommendations
- plant health care recommendations
- noted defects/observations
- observed pests/diseases
- suitability for preservation

Specifications/Definitions

Age Class

New PlantingTree not yet established

Young Established tree but not in the landscape for many years **Semi-mature** Established tree but has not yet reached full growth potential

Mature Tree within its full growth potential

Over-mature Tree that is declining or beginning to decline due to its age

Height Class

Small Less than 15 feet Medium 15 to 40 feet

Large Greater than 40 feet

Condition Class

Dead

Poor Most of the canopy displays dieback and undesirable leaf color, inappropriate leaf size

or inadequate new growth. Tree or parts of tree are in the process of failure.

Fair Parts of canopy display undesirable leaf color, inappropriate leaf size, and inadequate

new growth. Parts of the tree are likely to fail.

Good Tree health and condition are acceptable.

Tree & Shrub Work Phase

Tree & Shrub Work phase takes into consideration tree species, condition, location, age, and proximity to infrastructure. We intend for this rating system to assist decision makers in prioritizing risk mitigation, tree pruning, cabling and bracing, and tree lightning protection recommendations. *Trees with an ASAP and an overall tree risk rating of extreme or high (see definitions in the next section) should be addressed immediately.* Prioritization does not take into account any budgetary or financial considerations.

Phase 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are all based on observations by the inventory arborist according to the manager's goals. The following additional information clarifies each priority:

- **ASAP** Trees with recommendations that should be addressed As Soon As Possible.
- **Phase 1** Typically addressed in the first management cycle. Trees located in high-use sites, have a high aesthetic value, have an elevated *overall tree risk rating*, and/or parts that are currently in conflict with infrastructure.
- **Phase 2** Typically addressed in the second management cycle. Trees with moderate aesthetic value don't have an elevated *overall tree risk rating*, and/or parts that are anticipated to be in conflict with infrastructure.
- **Phase 3** Typically addressed in the third management cycle. Tree parts that are anticipated to be in conflict with infrastructure and/or recommendations based on anticipated growth.
- **Phase 4** Typically addressed in the fourth management cycle. Recommendations are for future consideration and anticipated growth.
- **Phase 5** Typically addressed in the fifth management cycle. Recommendations are for future consideration and anticipated growth.

Pruning Category

All trees identified in this management plan that have tree care recommendations are listed within a specific pruning category. Trees within each pruning category can be prioritized by the specific goals of the manager. It is recommended that specific goals be discussed prior to any pruning.

Risk Mitigation This goal requires pruning of any tree where risk mitigation should take

precedence over other pruning goals. Typically aims to reduce the overall

tree risk rating by branch removal and/or branch reduction.

Maintenance This goal typically requires routine pruning of large/mature trees. Includes

branch removal and/or branch reduction to help reduce *likelihood of failure* and/or conflict with infrastructure. Trees with this goal are typically climbed

or require the use of aerial lifts and/or other specialized equipment.

Developmental This goal typically requires routine pruning of small/young trees. Includes

structural pruning to develop a strong central stem, establish proper branch

spacing, and/or develop branch structure.

Ornamental This goal typically requires pruning of small trees. Includes reduction and/or

shearing to its desired shape, size, and/or structure.

Specialized Trees with this goal require a unique treatment that may include, but not

limited to, targeted pruning cuts, removal of nuisance fruit/parasitic plants,

and/or rejuvenation/internodal pruning.

Tree Risk Assessments, Limitations & Glossary

In accordance with industry standards, tree risk ratings are derived from a combination of three factors: the *likelihood of failure*, the *likelihood of the failed tree part impacting a target*, and the *consequences* of the target being struck. The guidelines used to classify each of these factors are presented in the *ISA's BMP for Tree Risk Assessment* and guidelines developed by the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories. *These factors are then used to categorize tree risk as Extreme, High, Moderate or Low*. The factors used to define your risk ratings are identified in this report. An explanation of terms used in this report appears in the glossary located in the appendix. The information provided in this report is based on the conditions identified at the time of inspection. Tree conditions do change over time so reassessment is recommended annually and after major storm events.

^{*} The listed descriptions of goals, tools, and/or techniques are not limited to these definitions. Specific individual goals and species profiles should guide the pruning recommendations.

Limitations of Tree Risk Assessments

It is important for the tree owner or manager to know and understand that all trees pose some degree of risk from failure or other conditions. The information and recommendations within this report have been derived from the level of tree risk assessment identified in this report, using the information and practices outlined in the *International Society of Arboriculture's Best Management Practices for Tree Risk Assessment*, as well as the information available at the time of the inspection. However, the *overall tree risk rating*, the mitigation recommendations, or any other conclusions do not preclude the possibility of failure from undetected conditions, weather events, or other acts of man or nature. Trees can unpredictably fail even if no defects or other conditions are present. It is the responsibility of the tree owner or manager to schedule repeat or *Advanced assessments*, determine actions, and implement follow up recommendations, monitoring and/or mitigation.

Bartlett Tree Experts can make no warranty or guarantee whatsoever regarding the safety of any tree, trees, or parts of trees, regardless of the level of tree risk assessment provided, the risk rating, or the residual risk rating after mitigation. The information in this report should not be considered as making safety, legal, architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, land surveying advice or other professional advice. This information is solely for the use of the tree owner and manager to assist in the decision making process regarding the management of their tree or trees. Tree risk assessments are simply tools which should be used in conjunction with the owner or tree manager's knowledge, other information and observations related to the specific tree or trees discussed, and sound decision making.

Glossary

Tree risk assessment has a unique set of terms with specific meanings. Definitions of all specific terms may be found in the International Society of Arboriculture's *Best Management Practice for Tree Risk Assessment*. Definitions of some of these terms used in this report are as follows:

The *likelihood of failure* may be categorized as imminent meaning that failure has started or could occur at any time; probable meaning that failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the next 3 years; possible meaning that failure could occur, but is unlikely under normal weather conditions during that time frame; and improbable meaning that failure is not likely under normal weather conditions, and may not occur in severe weather conditions during that time frame.

The likelihood of the failed tree part impacting a target may be categorized as high meaning that a failed tree or tree part will most likely impact a target; medium meaning the failed tree or tree part could impact the target, but is not expected to do so; low meaning that the failed tree or tree part is not likely to impact a target; and very low meaning that the chance of a failed tree or tree part impacting the target is remote.

The *likelihood of failure and impact* is defined by the Likelihood Matrix below.

LIKELIHOOD OF FAILURE AND IMPACT

Likelihood of	Likelihood of Impacting Target								
Failure	Very Low	Low	Medium	High					
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very Likely					
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely					
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely					
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely					

The *consequences* of a known target being struck may be categorized as severe meaning that impact could involve serious personal injury or death, damage to high value property, or disruption to important activities; significant meaning that the impact may involve personal injury, property damage of moderate to high value, or considerable disruption; minor meaning that impact could cause low to moderate property damage, small disruptions to traffic or a communication utility, or minor injury; and negligible meaning that impact may involve low value property damage, disruption that can be replaced or repaired, and do not involve personal injury.

Targets are people, property, or activities that could be injured, damaged or disrupted by a tree failure.

Levels of assessment 1) Limited visual assessments are conducted to identify obvious defects. 2) Basic assessments are visual inspections done by walking around the tree looking at the site, buttress roots, trunk and branches. It may include the use of simple tools to gain information about the tree or defects. 3) Advanced assessments are performed to provide detailed information about specific tree parts, defects, targets of site conditions. Drilling to detect decay is an advanced assessment technique.

Tree Risk Ratings are terms used to communicate the level of risk rating. They are defined in defined in the Risk Matrix below as a combination of Likelihood and Consequences:

ISA RISK MATRIX

Likelihood of	Consequences of the Tree Failure								
Failure & Impact	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe					
Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme					
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High					
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate					
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low					

Overall tree risk rating is the highest individual risk identified for the tree. The *residual risk* is the level of risk the tree should pose after the recommended mitigation.

Bartlett Tree Experts can inventory trees that have ropes courses, zip lines, swings, tree houses, or any other life support system attached for several different attributes; however, Bartlett Tree Experts is unable to provide tree risk assessment information on such trees, nor is Bartlett Tree Experts able to determine whether the correct hardware has been used, the systems are attached to the trees correctly, or whether the trees can withstand the additional forces that are placed on the tree or trees from such systems or structures. Bartlett Tree Experts does not recommend that any hardware or structures, other than those recommended by and installed by qualified arborists to aid the tree in structural support or protections from lightning, be installed in or attached to any tree(s). Bartlett Tree Experts recommends removing, or discontinuing the use of, any such system or recreational structure until the Client hires or consults with an engineer/specialist that deals specifically with ropes courses, zip lines, swings, tree houses, or any other life support systems and how they attach to and impact trees to determine if the trees can handle the forces being placed on them.

In the event that Bartlett Tree Experts observes an immediate safety issue with a tree with any such device attached, such as the presence of a dead, dying, or broken limb that could fall and injure a person or damage property, Bartlett Tree Experts may make a recommendation to remove or prune such a limb or otherwise mitigate the obvious safety issue. However, the Client should not infer that following such a recommendation and mitigating the immediate safety issue makes the tree in question safe for the use of the attached device or feature.

TREE RISK ASSESSMENTS AND MITIGATION



TREE RISK ASSESSMENTS AND MITIGATION

In reviewing the results and recommendations, the reader will find useful the specifications and definitions detailed in the preceding methodology. We used the following categories to organize the results and recommendations, which are displayed in tables:

- Subject Trees Summarized According to:
 - o Tree Risk Assessment Results and Mitigation Recommendations
 - Level 3 Advanced Assessment Recommendations

Tree Risk Assessments and Mitigation

As part of the inventory process, the Inventory Team conducts a *Level 2 Basic assessment* from the ground. While every tree poses a risk, typically low, any trees that were found to have conditions that posed a hazardous situation, prompting the arborists to go through the steps outlined in the Tree Risk Assessments, Limitations, and Glossary section of this plan. *Overall Tree Risk Ratings* are then assigned to these trees.

During the *Level 2 Basic assessment* the Consulting Arborist can determine whether some aspect of tree structure or health indicates that a more comprehensive tree structure evaluation, called a *Level 3 Advanced assessment*, is needed to more thoroughly evaluate tree condition and *likelihood of failure*.



Observed reaction wood on the stem of Tree #169 necessitates a *Level 3 Advanced assessment* to more thoroughly assess risk of failure.

In such cases, we may recommend *Level 3 Advanced assessments* of the roots, stem, or crown. These assessments may include climbing inspections, examination of the root system using a compressed-air tool (that avoids damage to roots and underground utilities), resistance-recording drilling, or sonic tomography that produces a visual representation of internal conditions based on how sound moved through the tree. The goal is to use the appropriate method to evaluate impact of wood decay in stems and buttress roots that show potential for failure and to determine presence and condition of the root system. Once those *Level 3 Advanced assessments* are completed, more specific recommendations can be made, such as remediation, maintenance, or removal.

The Tree Risk Table below summarizes the inventoried trees that were observed posing a hazardous situation during the course of the inventory, including those trees recommended for *Level 3 Advanced assessments*. The table is organized first by *Overall Tree Risk Rating* (highest to lowest), then by Tree & Shrub Work Phase (ascending order), and finally by Tree ID (ascending order).

TREE RISK ASSESSMENTS AND MITIGATION (200 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
202	Oak-Black	42	Poor	Low	Play area	ASAP	Removal	Cavity-root flareDead branches >2Decay-root flareUneven crown
2	Cherry-Black	19,17,13	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Cable: New 3 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Decay-stemWound-root
9	Oak-Scarlet	15	Fair	Low	Sitting area	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Uneven crown Wound-root flare
12	Oak-Northern Red	57	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Decay-rootDecay-stemStorm damageUneven crown
18	Oak-White	45	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
19	Cherry-Black	12	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	• Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Dieback (severe) Low vigor Suppressed Uneven crown
24	Oak-Black	25	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	BurlDead branches >2Growing against objectUneven crown
30	Oak-Black	36	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Storm damageUneven crown
31	Oak-White	24	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Uneven crown
32	Oak-Northern Red	36	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Dead branches >2 Growing against object Uneven crown Wound-root
33	Oak-Northern Red	29	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Low vigor

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
39	Serviceberry- Downy	4	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches <=2Fungi/conksLow vigorWound-stem
40	Oak-Pin	36	Poor	Low	Play area	1	Removal	 Cavity-stem Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure
41	Oak-Black	3	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
50	Oak-White	28	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
51	Oak-White	24	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Uneven crown
52	Oak-Northern Red	14,4	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Cable: New 1 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
54	Oak-White	23	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureUneven crown
55	Oak-Northern Red	21	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Dead branches >2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Uneven crown
57	Oak-White	20	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Dieback (severe)Low vigorUneven crown
58	Oak-Black	32	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Wound-root flare
60	Oak-Northern Red	40	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
61	Oak-White	49	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Cavity-stemCrack-stemDead branches >2Decay-stem

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
62	Oak-White	31	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	 Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Low vigor Poor branch structure
65	Oak-Black	18	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureUneven crown
69	Oak-Black	42	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Uneven crown Wound-root flare
70	Oak-Black	28	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Low vigorStorm damageUneven crown
71	Oak-Black	39	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
73 *	Oak-Northern Red	38	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure
74	Oak-Black	42	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	• Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure Storm damage
94	Oak-Black	30	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureUneven crown
96	Oak-Black	26	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Dieback (moderate)Low vigorPoor branch structure
102	Birch-Paper	11,11	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	Prune: Improve appearanceCable: New 1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <= 2 Included bark Wound-root flare

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
103	Birch-Paper	15	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
105	Oak-Northern Red	41	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Clearance Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Uneven crown
107	Oak-Black	29	Fair	Low	Street	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure
108	Oak-Black	35	Poor	Low	Street	1	Removal	 Dead branches >2 Decay-root flare Decay-stem Poor branch structure Uneven crown
113	Oak-Black	32	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	• Dead branches >2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
116*	Oak-Black	34	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced Assessment: Stem Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Dead branches <=2 Decay-root flare Dieback (moderate) Low vigor Uneven crown
117	Oak-Black	40	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	• Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Low vigor Poor branch structure Storm damage
121*	Oak-Black	35	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced Assessment: Crown Level 3 Advanced Assessment: Stem Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage 	 Dead branches >2 Decay-branch Decay-stem Poor branch structure Storm damage
125	Oak-Northern Red	14	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Growing against objectUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
129	Oak-White	24	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Low vigorUneven crownWound-root flare
131	Oak-White	28	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
133	Oak-White	27	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
135	Oak-White	15	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureSuppressedUneven crown
137 *	Oak-Black	33	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Dead branches <=2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure Topping/heading cuts

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
139 *	Oak-Black	45	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced Assessment: Stem Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Decay-root flareDecay-stem
141*	Oak-Black	38	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Topping/heading cuts
148	Oak-White	33	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
149	Cherry-Black	8	Dead	Low	Walking path	1	• Removal	
151	Beech- American	25	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	• Removal	 Cavity-stem Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
152 *	Oak-Black	30	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure Topping/heading cuts
154	Oak-Northern Red	34	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Dead branches >2Decay-stemPoor branch structureStorm damage
155 *	Oak-Black	34	Poor	Low	Play area	1	 Level 3 Advanced	Cavity-stemDead branches >2Decay-stem
162	Beech- American	31	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Included bark Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
163	Oak-Black	27	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	 Dead branches >2 Girdling roots present Low vigor Poor branch structure
166	Oak-Black	17	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
168	Oak-Black	35	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
169*	Oak-Black	33	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown Wound-stem
171	Oak-Black	16	Good	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	• Dead branches >2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
172	Oak-Black	18	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Uneven crown
175	Oak-Black	31	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	Decay-stemLow vigorPoor branch structureStorm damage
176	Oak-White	30	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance RCX Cable: New 1 	 Buried root collar Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure
177	Oak-Black	33	Fair	Low	Street	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Reduce weight of branch ends 	 Butt swell Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown
178	Oak-Black	27	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
183	Oak-Black	33	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Included bark Poor branch structure
184 *	Oak-Black	28	Fair	Low	Street	1	 Level 3 Advanced	 Dead branches <=2 Decay-branch Poor branch structure
186	Oak-Black	29	Poor	Low	Walking path	1	Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure
188	Oak-Black	26	Fair	Low	Walking path	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance RCX 	 Buried root collar Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure
189	Oak-Black	23	Fair	Low	Sitting area	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
192	Oak-Black	25	Good	Low	Walking path	1	Prune: Improve appearanceCable: New 1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Poor branch structure
194	Oak-Black	20	Fair	Low	Street	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureUneven crown
195	Oak-Black	22	Fair	Low	Street	1	 Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance 	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches > 2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown
1	Maple-Red	16	Poor	Low	Sidewalk	2	• Removal	 Dead branches >2 Dieback (moderate) Hanger Low vigor Uneven crown Wound-root
6	Hawthorn- Green	6	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches > 2 Decay-root flare Low vigor Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
13	Oak-White	26,16	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Wound-stem
16	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	 Dead branches <=2 Decay-stem Lean Low vigor Uneven crown
20	Locust-Black	11,6	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: ClearancePrune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsIncluded barkPoor branch structureUneven crown
26	Locust-Black	14	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	• Removal	 Dead branches <=2 Growing against object Lean Poor branch structure Uneven crown Wound-stem
34	Oak-Northern Red	17	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: Clearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crownWound-root
35	Cherry-Black	10	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Decay-stemPoor branch structureUneven crown
43	Cherry-Black	10	Good	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Repair storm damagePrune: Improve appearance	Broken branch(s)Co-dominant stemsDead branches <= 2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
44	Oak-Black	26	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structureStorm damageUneven crown
47	Cherry-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	• Removal	Dead branches <=2LeanPoor branch structureUneven crown
53	Maple-Red	6,5,5,4	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	• Removal	 Co-dominant stems Girdling roots present Growing against object Poor branch structure Uneven crown
59	Oak-White	20	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
66	Cherry-Black	6,6,5,4,4	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	• Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-root flare Poor branch structure
67	Cherry-Black	7,6	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Co-dominant stemsDecay-root flareDecay-stemIncluded bark
68	Oak-Black	9,9	Good	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: Clearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Uneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
72	Oak-Black	28	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	 Dead branches >2 Uneven crown Wound-root Wound-root flare
75	Oak-Black	3	Good	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: Clearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Lean Poor branch structure Uneven crown
76	Oak-Black	31	Good	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
77	Locust-Black	6	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Dead branches <=2Low vigorSuppressedWound-stem
78	Cherry-Black	9,6,5	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	• Removal	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Low vigor
79	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Dead branches <=2Low vigor
80	Locust-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Dead branches <=2Decay-stemLow vigorWound-stem
81	Tree of Heaven	9	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2SeamUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
90	Buckthorn- European	6	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
93	Buckthorn- European	6	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	 Dead branches >2 Fungi/conks Low vigor Poor branch structure
95	Oak-Black	22	Good	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: ClearancePrune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
101	Cherry-Black	14,8	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Repair storm damagePrune: Improve appearance	 Broken branch(s) Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure
106	Oak-Black	26	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Clearance RCX 	 Buried root collar Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Seam Sweep Uneven crown
118	Poplar- Eastern	21	Good	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: ClearancePrune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
123	Oak-Black	20	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Dieback (moderate) Included bark Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
124	Oak-Black	22	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
142	Beech- American	11	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Dead branches <=2Decay-stemPoor branch structure
147	Oak-Black	20	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damagePrune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
153	Oak-Black	30	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
160	Oak-Northern Red	30	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Decay-branchPoor branch structure
161	Oak-Black	25	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Dead branches >2Low vigorPoor branch structure
174	Oak-Black	16	Good	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
180	Dogwood- Flowering	3	Poor	Low	Walking path	2	Removal	Broken branch(s)Dead branches <=2Dieback (moderate)Low vigor
187	Oak-Black	9	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: Clearance	Dead branches >2Low vigorPoor branch structure
190	Oak-Black	21	Fair	Low	Walking path	2	 Prune: Reduce likelihood of storm damage Prune: Improve appearance RCX 	Buried root collarDead branches >2Uneven crown
209	Oak-White	29	Good	Low	Play area	2	Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure	Dead branches >2Uneven crown
3	Pine-Austrian	10	Good	Low	Walking path	3	 Prune: Promote development of strong central stem Prune: Improve appearance Prune: Develop branch structure 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Included bark
4	Pine-Austrian	13	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Wound-root
5	Pine-Austrian	13	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearanceRCX	Buried root collarDead branches <= 2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
7	Oak-Black	17	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: ClearanceRCX	Dead branches <=2Girdling roots presentUneven crown
10	Oak-Pin	10	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearancePrune: Clearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
11	Oak-Northern Red	11	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: ClearancePrune: Improve appearanceRCX	Broken branch(s)Dead branches <=2Girdling roots present
17	Locust-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Low vigorUneven crown
21	Pine-Japanese White	2	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Develop branch structurePrune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
22	Locust-Black	11,9	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: ClearancePrune: Improve appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <= 2 Included bark Poor branch structure
29	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
36	Oak-Northern Red	11	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Growing against objectUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
37	Oak-Northern Red	11	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Growing against objectSweepUneven crown
38	Redbud- Eastern	7	Good	Low	Walking path	3	 Prune: Develop branch structure Prune: Improve appearance RCX 	 Buried root collar Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure
42	Oak-White	21	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
48	Oak-Northern Red	13,4	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Included bark
49	Locust-Black	11	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
56	Oak-Black	21	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Growing against objectUneven crown
63	Oak-Black	11	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2SuppressedUneven crown
64	Oak-Black	12	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
83	Oak-Black	9,6	Good	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
91	Plum-Purple Leaf	3	Good	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Develop branch structure	Poor branch structure
92	Plum-Purple Leaf	2	Good	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Develop branch structure	Buried root collarPoor branch structure
114	Oak-Black	10,10	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Uneven crown
122	Oak-Black	14	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Improve appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Uneven crown
126	Oak-Black	8	Fair	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Improve appearance	 Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Uneven crown
145	Oak-Black	19	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
146	Oak-Black	12	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
170	Oak-Black	19	Good	Low	Walking path	3	• Prune: Improve appearance	• Dead branches <=2
193	Oak-Black	16	Good	Low	Walking path	3	Prune: Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
197	Oak-Black	38	Good	Low	Play area	3	Prune: Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches > 2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
8 **	Dogwood- Kousa	6	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stems
14 **	Oak-Northern Red	19	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDead branches <= 2Uneven crown
15 **	Oak-Northern Red	16	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Growing against objectUneven crown
23 **	Maple- Norway	6	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Suppressed
25	Maple-Sugar	6	Good	Low	Walking path		• RCX	 Buried root collar Dead branches <= 2 Poor branch structure Suppressed Wound-stem
27 **	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	Walking path			Broken branch(s)Poor branch structureUneven crown
28 **	Locust-Black	6,6	Fair	Low	Walking path			 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <= 2 Included bark Poor branch structure Uneven crown
45 **	Cherry-Black	7	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
46 **	Oak-Northern Red	7	Fair	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureWound-root flare
82 **	Oak-Northern Red	10	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Uneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
84 **	Cherry-Black	7	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureUneven crown
85 **	Oak-Black	11	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
86 **	Oak-Northern Red	9	Good	Low	Walking path			• Uneven crown
87 **	Oak-Northern Red	7	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureUneven crown
88 **	Hickory- Shagbark	6	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structure
89 **	Oak-Northern Red	10	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
97 **	Oak-Swamp White	3	Fair	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureWound-stem
98 **	Oak-Swamp White	3	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structure
99 **	Oak-Swamp White	3	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structure
100 **	Oak-Swamp White	3	Fair	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
104 **	Birch-Paper	16	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
109 **	Oak-Black	7	Good	Low	Walking path			• Uneven crown
110 **	Oak-Black	11	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
111 **	Oak-Black	7	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureSweepUneven crown
112 **	Oak-Black	18	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
115 **	Oak-Black	11	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
119 **	Oak-Black	30	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsPoor branch structureUneven crown
120 **	Oak-Black	14	Good	Low	Walking path			 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Growing against object Uneven crown
127 **	Oak-Northern Red	11	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
128 **	Oak-Black	9	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
130 **	Oak-Black	9	Fair	Low	Walking path			 Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure Suppressed Uneven crown
132 **	Oak-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path			 Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Suppressed
134 **	Oak-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
136 **	Oak-White	26	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
138 **	Oak-White	18	Fair	Low	Walking path			 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Suppressed Uneven crown
140 **	Oak-Black	10	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
143 **	Oak-Black	13,8	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsPoor branch structureUneven crown
144 **	Oak-Black	7	Fair	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Low vigorSuppressed
150 **	Locust-Black	9	Fair	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Growing against objectPoor branch structure
156	Oak-Northern Red	25	Good	Low	Walking path		• RCX	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Girdling roots suspected Uneven crown
157 **	Oak-Northern Red	33	Good	Low	Walking path			 Dead branches <=2 Growing against object Uneven crown Wound-root flare

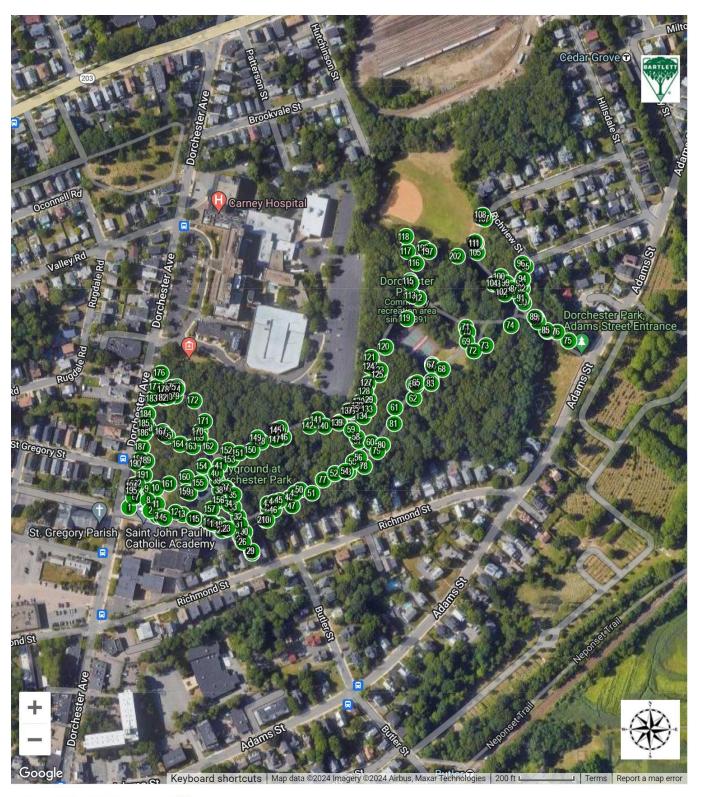
Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
158*	Oak-Black	38	Fair	Low	Sitting area		 Level 3 Advanced	Decay-stemPoor branch structureStorm damageUneven crown
159 **	Witchhazel	2	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stems
164 **	Oak-Black	18	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDead branches <= 2
165 **	Cherry-Black	10	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structureUneven crownWound-root
167 **	Oak-White	12	Good	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
173 **	Beech- American	8	Good	Low	Walking path			Poor branch structure
179 **	Dogwood- Flowering	4	Fair	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDecay-stem
181 **	Beech- American	13	Fair	Low	Walking path			 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Decay-root flare Poor branch structure
182 **	Beech- American	11	Good	Low	Walking path			Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
185 **	Oak-Black	12	Good	Low	Walking path			• Uneven crown
191 **	Dogwood- Flowering	3	Fair	Low	Walking path			Dead branches <=2Low vigorUneven crown
196 **	Oak-Black	13	Good	Low	Play area			• Dead branches <=2

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Primary Target	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Recommendation	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
210 **	Oak-White	28	Good	Low	Sidewalk			Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure

^{*}Tree has a Mitigation Recommendation and a *Level 3 Advanced Assessment* Recommendation. Outcome of the *Level 3 Advanced assessment* will guide the final recommendations.

^{**}Any tree without a mitigation recommendation or *Level 3 Advanced Assessment* recommendation should be retained and monitored.

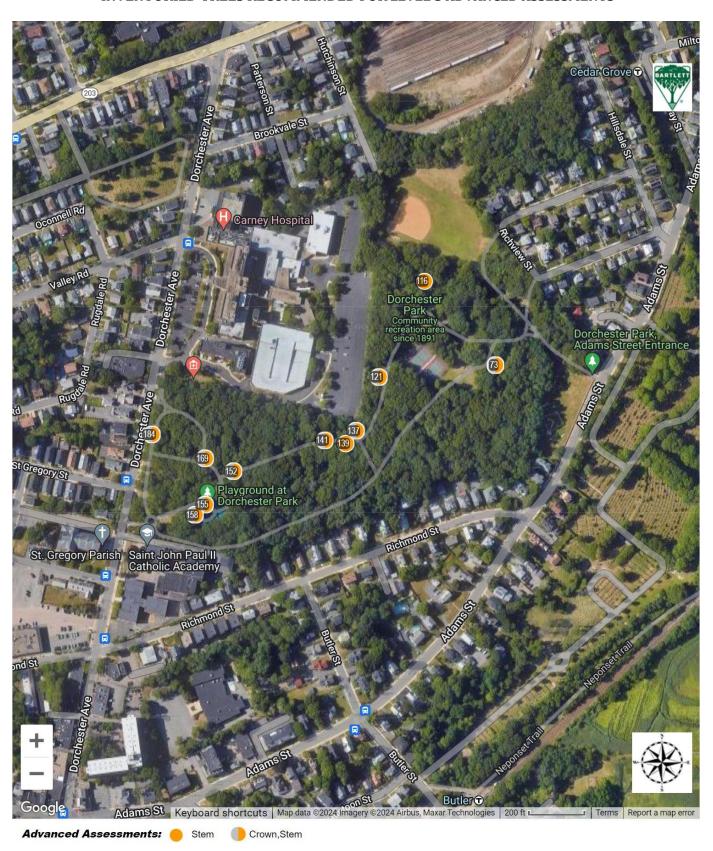
INVENTORIED TREES ASSIGNED OVERALL TREE RISK RATINGS AT THE TIME OF DATA **COLLECTION**



Overall Tree Risk Rating:

Low

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR LEVEL 3 ADVANCED ASSESSMENTS



STAND DYNAMICS RESULTS



STAND DYNAMICS RESULTS

In reviewing the results and recommendations, the reader will find useful the specifications and definitions detailed in the preceding methodology above. We used the following categories to organize the stand dynamics results, which are displayed in tables:

Subject Trees Summarized According to:

- Tree Species Identified
- Condition Class
- o Age Class
- Tree Size per DBH
- Estimated Tree Asset Value
- Suitability for Preservation

Where appropriate, we have included explanations, photos, drawings, or other information to illuminate the table contents.

Stand Dynamics

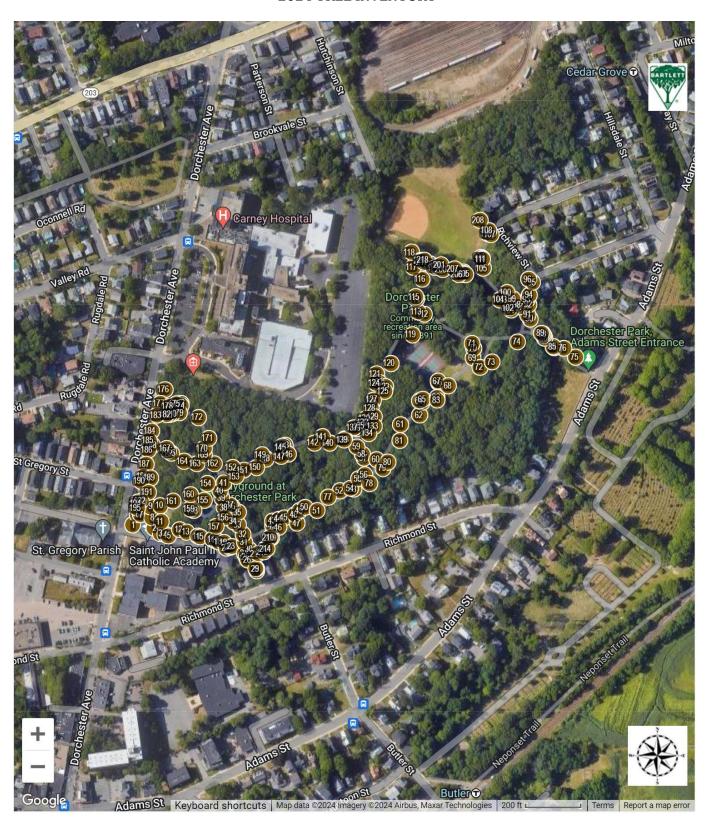
Tree Species Identified

Our inventory revealed 29 species of trees, as detailed in the following table:

TREE SPECIES IDENTIFIED

Genus	Species	Common Name	Count	% Distribution Total
	platanoides	Maple-Norway	1	< 1%
Acer	rubrum	Maple-Red	2	1%
	saccharum	Maple-Sugar		< 1%
<i>Acer</i> Total			4	2%
Ailanthus	altissima	Tree of Heaven	1	< 1%
Amelanchier	arborea	Serviceberry-Downy	1	< 1%
Betula	papyrifera	Birch-Paper	3	1%
Carya	ovata	Hickory-Shagbark	1	< 1%
Celtis	occidentalis	Hackberry	2	1%
Cercis	canadensis	Redbud-Eastern	1	< 1%
C	florida	Dogwood-Flowering	3	1%
Cornus	kousa	Dogwood-Kousa	1	< 1%
Cornus Tota	ì	<u> </u>	4	2%
Crataegus	viridis	Hawthorn-Green	1	< 1%
Fagus	grandifolia	Beech-American	6	3%
Hamamelis	virginiana	Witchhazel	1	< 1%
Morus	rubra	Mulberry-Red	1	< 1%
Pinus	nigra	Pine-Austrian	3	1%
Pillus	parviflora	Pine-Japanese White	1	< 1%
<i>Pinus</i> Total			4	2%
Donulus	deltoides	Poplar-Eastern	1	< 1%
Populus	grandidentata	Poplar-Bigtooth Aspen	2	1%
Populus Tota	al		3	1%
Dицица	cerasifera	Plum-Purple Leaf	2	1%
Prunus	serotina	Cherry-Black		10%
<i>Prunus</i> Tota	1		23	11%
	alba	Oak-White	25	11%
	bicolor	Oak-Swamp White	4	2%
Owanawa	coccinea	Oak-Scarlet	1	< 1%
Quercus	palustris	Oak-Pin	2	1%
	rubra	Oak-Northern Red	27	12%
	velutina	Oak-Black	88	40%
Quercus Tot	al	147	67%	
Rhamnus	cathartica	Buckthorn-European	2	1%
Robinia	pseudoacacia		13	6%
Grand Total			218	100%

2024 TREE INVENTORY

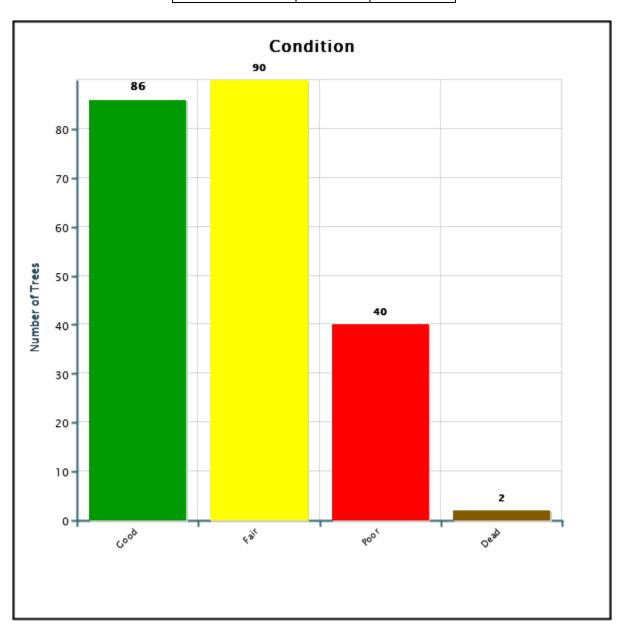


Condition Class

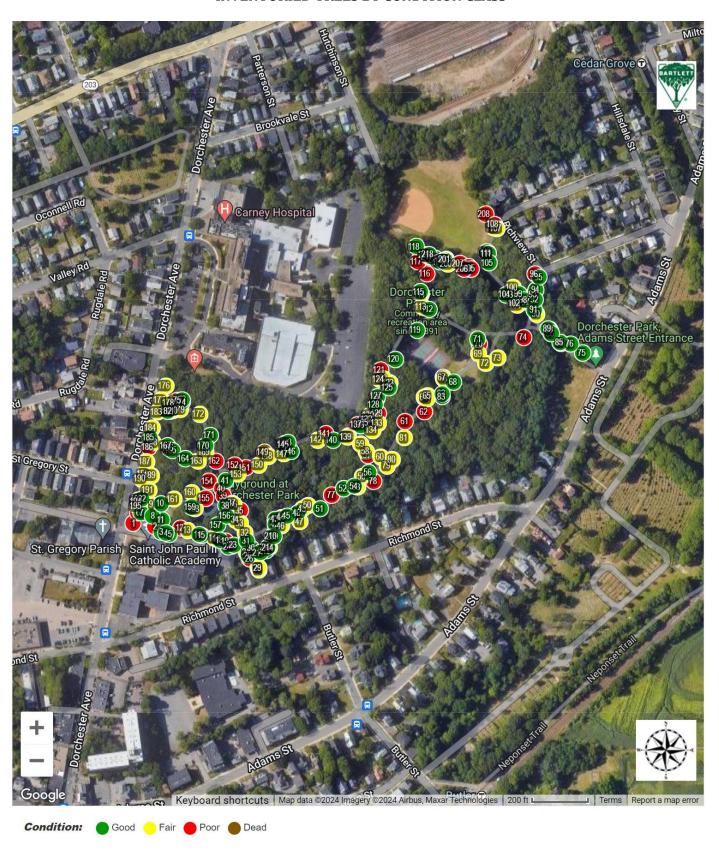
The breakdown of tree condition follows:

CONDITION CLASS BREAKDOWN

Condition Class	Quantity	% of Total
Good	86	39%
Fair	90	41%
Poor	40	18%
Dead	2	1%



INVENTORIED TREES BY CONDITION CLASS

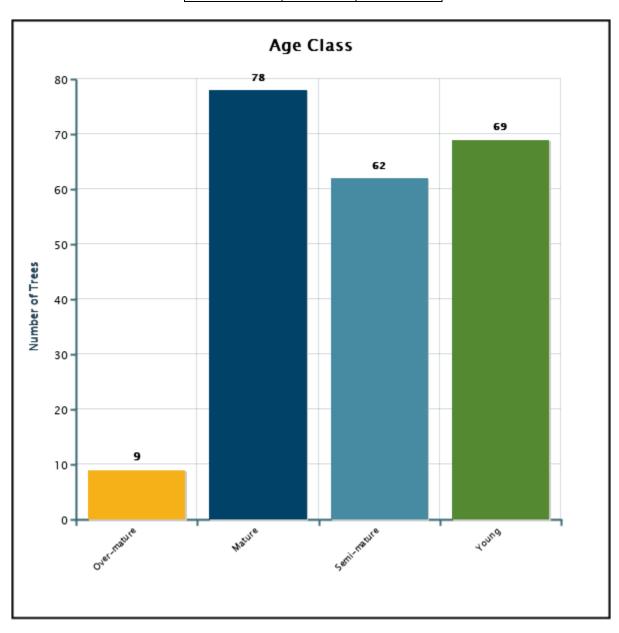


Age Class

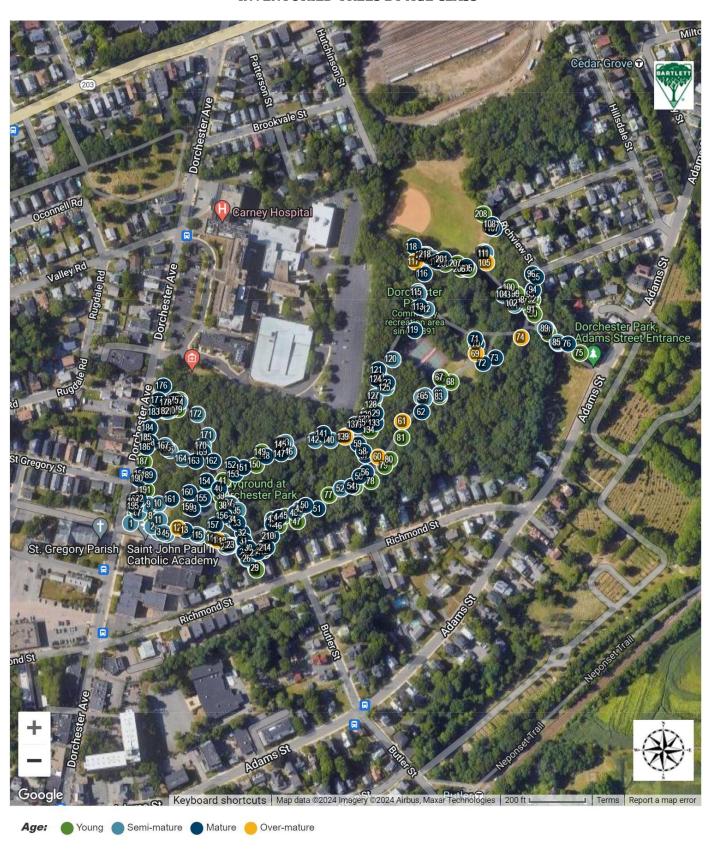
The breakdown of tree age class follows:

AGE CLASS BREAKDOWN

Age Class	Quantity	% of Total
Over-mature	9	4%
Mature	78	36%
Semi-mature	62	28%
Young	69	32%

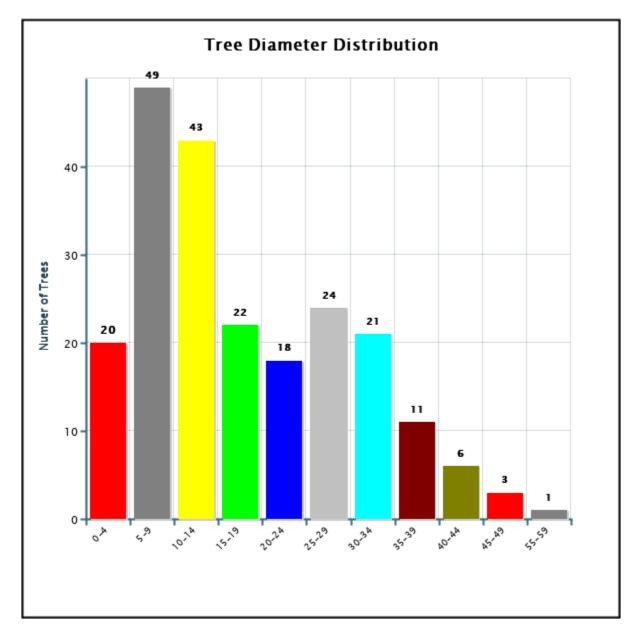


INVENTORIED TREES BY AGE CLASS



Tree Size (DBH)

The following chart illustrates numbers of trees according to size per DBH:



Estimated Tree Asset Value

As part of the Bartlett inventory process, we have included an Estimated Tree Asset Value for each tree and a cumulative total for all trees inventoried. We use an average per square inch nursery price, size (DBH), species factor, condition factor, and location factor to estimate the tree asset value. This is not intended to replace a tree appraisal.

The following data fields are used in this formula:

Data Field	Description
Average Per Square Inch Nursery Price	Based on the average nursery prices for two common tree species and one exotic tree species within a region, then taking the average of those three as the average per square inch price for the region
Size	Based on tree DBH (4.5 feet above grade)
Species Factor	Relative species desirability based on 100% for the tree in that geographical location. In most cases, species desirability ratings, published by the International Society of Arboriculture, are used for adjustment.
Condition Factor	Rating of the tree's structure and health based on 100%
Location Factor	Average rating for the site and the tree's contribution and placement, based on 100%

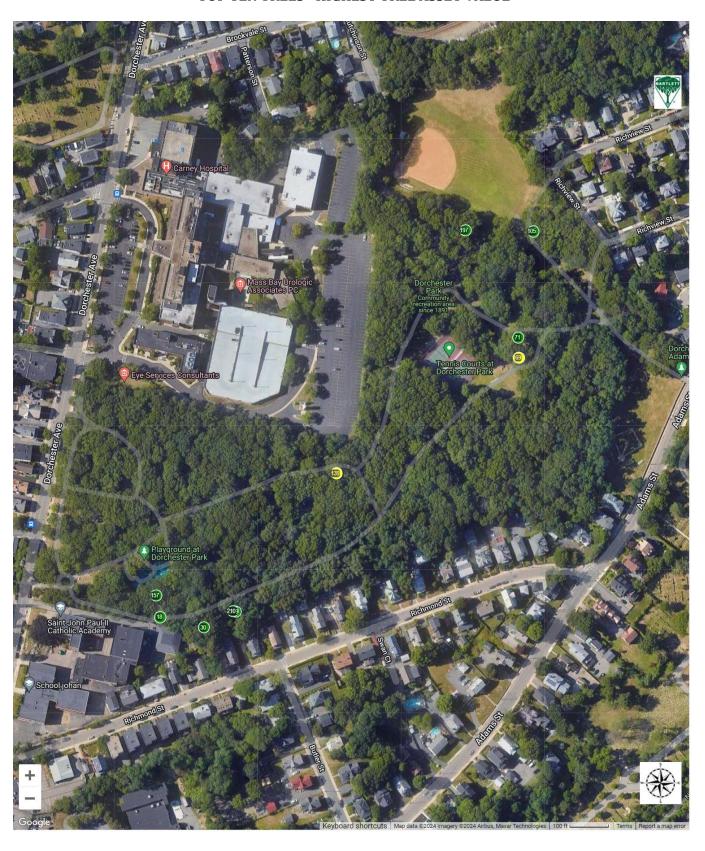
Estimated Tree Asset Value = (Average Per Square Inch Nursery Price*Size)*Species Factor*Condition Factor*Location Factor

The estimated cumulative total value for all trees inventoried is **\$1,468,561.26**. The following table lists the ten trees with the highest Tree Asset Values:

TOP TEN TREES - HIGHEST ESTIMATED TREE ASSET VALUE

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Tree Asset Value
197	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	38	\$39,573.46
18	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	45	\$37,129.75
105	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	41	\$32,685.57
71	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	39	\$30,353.17
30	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	36	\$26,716.68
139	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	45	\$26,521.25
209	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	29	\$24,585.29
69	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	42	\$24,160.14
210	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	28	\$22,918.99
157	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	33	\$22,914.73

TOP TEN TREES - HIGHEST TREE ASSET VALUE



Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself, and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment and perform well in the landscape.

Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability, and longevity. For trees growing in open fields, away from areas where people and property are present, structural defects and/or poor health presents a low risk of damage or injury if they fail. However, we must be concerned about safety in use areas. Therefore, where development encroaches into existing plantings, we must consider their structural stability as well as their potential to grow and thrive in a new environment. Where development will not occur, the normal life cycles of decline, structural failure and death should be allowed to continue.

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

• Tree Health

Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees.

•Structural Integrity

Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely.

Species Response

There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment.

Tree Age and Longevity

Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.

Species Invasiveness

Species that spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition, and ability to safely coexist within a development environment. We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

High These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the

potential for longevity at the site.

Moderate Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be

abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the "high" category.

Low Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in

structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be

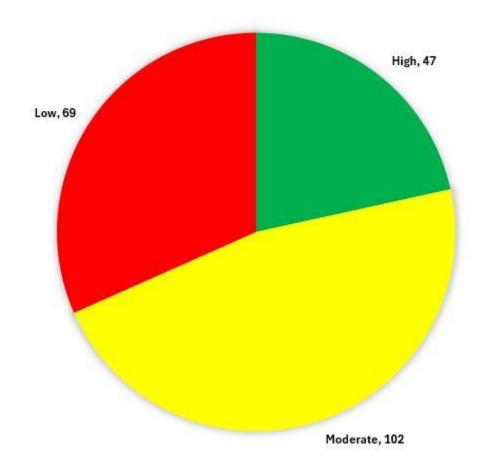
unsuited for use areas.

The breakdown of suitability for preservation is as followed:

SUITABILITY FOR PRESERVATION BREAKDOWN

Suitability for Preservation	Quantity	% of Total
High	47	21%
Moderate	102	47%
Low	69	32%

SUITABILITY FOR PRESERVARTION



INVENTORIED TREES BY SUITABILITY FOR PRESERVATION

Tree	Common Name	Suitability For
ID	Ml. D. l	Preservation
1	Maple-Red	Low
2	Cherry-Black	Low
3	Pine-Austrian	Moderate
4	Pine-Austrian	Moderate
5	Pine-Austrian	Moderate
6	Hawthorn-Green	Low
7	Oak-Black	High
8	Dogwood-Kousa	High
9	Oak-Scarlet	Moderate
10	Oak-Pin	High
11	Oak-Northern Red	High
12	Oak-Northern Red	Low
13	Oak-White	Moderate
14	Oak-Northern Red	High
15	Oak-Northern Red	High
16	Locust-Black	Low
17	Locust-Black	Low
18	Oak-White	Moderate
19	Cherry-Black	Low
20	Locust-Black	Moderate
21	Pine-Japanese White	High
22	Locust-Black	Moderate
23	Maple-Norway	Moderate
24	Oak-Black	Low
25	Maple-Sugar	Moderate
26	Locust-Black	Low
27	Locust-Black	Moderate
28	Locust-Black	Moderate
29	Locust-Black	Moderate
30	Oak-Black	Moderate
31	Oak-White	Moderate
32	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
33	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
34	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
35	Cherry-Black	Low
36	Oak-Northern Red	Low
37	Oak-Northern Red	Low
38	Redbud-Eastern	High

Tree ID	Common Name	Suitability For Preservation
39	Serviceberry-Downy	Low
40	Oak-Pin	Low
41	Oak-Black	High
42	Oak-White	Moderate
43	Cherry-Black	Moderate
44	Oak-Black	Low
45	Cherry-Black	Moderate
46	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
47	Cherry-Black	Low
48	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
49	Locust-Black	Moderate
50	Oak-White	Moderate
51	Oak-White	Moderate
52	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
53	Maple-Red	Low
54	Oak-White	Moderate
55	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
56	Oak-Black	Moderate
57	Oak-White	Low
58	Oak-Black	Moderate
59	Oak-White	Moderate
60	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
61	Oak-White	Low
62	Oak-White	Low
63	Oak-Black	Moderate
64	0ak-Black	Moderate
65	Oak-Black	Moderate
66	Cherry-Black	Low
67	Cherry-Black	Low
68	0ak-Black	Moderate
69	Oak-Black	Low
70	0ak-Black	Low
71	Oak-Black	Moderate
72	Oak-Black	Low
73	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
74	Oak-Black	Low
75	Oak-Black	Moderate
76	Oak-Black	Moderate

Tree ID	Common Name	Suitability For Preservation
77	Locust-Black	Low
78	Cherry-Black	Low
79	Locust-Black	Low
80	Locust-Black	Low
81	Tree of Heaven	Low
82	Oak-Northern Red	High
83	Oak-Black	High
84	Cherry-Black	Moderate
85	Oak-Black	High
86	Oak-Northern Red	High
87	Oak-Northern Red	High
88	Hickory-Shagbark	High
89	Oak-Northern Red	High
90	Buckthorn- European	Low
91	Plum-Purple Leaf	High
92	Plum-Purple Leaf	High
	Buckthorn-	
93	European	Low
94	Oak-Black	Moderate
95	Oak-Black	Moderate
96	Oak-Black	Low
97	Oak-Swamp White	Moderate
98	Oak-Swamp White	High
99	Oak-Swamp White	High
100	Oak-Swamp White	Moderate
101	Cherry-Black	Moderate
102	Birch-Paper	Moderate
103	Birch-Paper	Moderate
104	Birch-Paper	Moderate
105	Oak-Northern Red	Low
106	Oak-Black	Moderate
107	Oak-Black	Moderate
108	Oak-Black	Low
109	Oak-Black	High
110	Oak-Black	High
111	Oak-Black	High
112	Oak-Black	High
113	Oak-Black	High
114	Oak-Black	Moderate
115	Oak-Black	High

Tree		Suitability For
ID	Common Name	Preservation
116	Oak-Black	Low
117	Oak-Black	Low
118	Poplar-Eastern	Moderate
119	Oak-Black	Moderate
120	Oak-Black	Moderate
121	Oak-Black	Low
122	Oak-Black	Moderate
123	Oak-Black	Low
124	Oak-Black	Moderate
125	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
126	Oak-Black	Moderate
127	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
128	Oak-Black	High
129	Oak-White	Low
130	Oak-Black	Moderate
131	Oak-White	Moderate
132	Oak-Black	Moderate
133	Oak-White	Moderate
134	Oak-Black	Moderate
135	Oak-White	Moderate
136	Oak-White	Moderate
137	Oak-Black	Low
138	Oak-White	Low
139	Oak-Black	Low
140	Oak-Black	High
141	Oak-Black	Low
142	Beech-American	Low
143	Oak-Black	Moderate
144	Oak-Black	Moderate
145	Oak-Black	Moderate
146	Oak-Black	Moderate
147	Oak-Black	Moderate
148	0ak-White	Moderate
149	Cherry-Black	Low
150	Locust-Black	Low
151	Beech-American	Low
152	Oak-Black	Low
153	0ak-Black	Moderate
154	Oak-Northern Red	Low
155	Oak-Black	Low
156	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate

Tree ID	Common Name	Suitability For Preservation
157	Oak-Northern Red	Low
158	Oak-Black	Low
159	Witchhazel	High
160	Oak-Northern Red	Moderate
161	Oak-Black	Moderate
162	Beech-American	Low
163	Oak-Black	Moderate
164	Oak-Black	High
165	Cherry-Black	Moderate
166	Oak-Black	Moderate
167	Oak-White	High
168	Oak-Black	Moderate
169	Oak-Black	Low
170	Oak-Black	High
171	Oak-Black	High
172	Oak-Black	Moderate
173	Beech-American	Moderate
174	Oak-Black	Moderate
175	Oak-Black	Low
176	Oak-White	Moderate
177	Oak-Black	Moderate
178	Oak-Black	Moderate
179	Dogwood-Flowering	Moderate
180	Dogwood-Flowering	Low
181	Beech-American	Low
182	Beech-American	Moderate
183	Oak-Black	Moderate
184	Oak-Black	Moderate
185	Oak-Black	High
186	Oak-Black	Low
187	Oak-Black	Moderate
188	Oak-Black	Moderate

Tree ID	Common Name	Suitability For Preservation
189	Oak-Black	Moderate
190	0ak-Black	Moderate
191	Dogwood-Flowering	Moderate
192	Oak-Black	Moderate
193	0ak-Black	Moderate
194	0ak-Black	Moderate
195	0ak-Black	Moderate
196	0ak-Black	High
197	0ak-Black	High
198	Oak-White	High
199	Oak-White	High
200	Oak-White	High
201	Cherry-Black	High
202	0ak-Black	Low
203	Cherry-Black	Low
204	Cherry-Black	Low
205	Hackberry	Low
206	Cherry-Black	Low
207	Cherry-Black	Low
208	Hackberry	Low
209	Oak-White	High
210	Oak-White	High
211	Mulberry-Red	Moderate
212	Cherry-Black	High
213	Oak-Northern Red	High
214	Cherry-Black	Low
215	Poplar-Bigtooth	High
	Aspen	
216	Oak-Black	High
217	Cherry-Black	Low
218	Poplar-Bigtooth Aspen	High

RECOMMENDATIONS



RECOMMENDATIONS

In reviewing the results and recommendations, the reader will find useful the specifications and definitions detailed in the preceding methodology. We used the following categories to organize the results and recommendations, which are displayed in tables:

Recommendations

- Soil Care
- Root Collar Excavation
- Plant Health Care
- Tree Pruning
- Structural Support Systems
- Lightning Protection Systems
- Tree Removal
- Vine Removal

Soil Care

Healthy soil is critical to the health and longevity of trees. Soil provides trees with the essential nutrients required for their growth. Many secondary problems such as reduced vigor, inadequate growth, branch dieback, and pest or disease concerns are related to the primary stress of poor soil conditions. Undisturbed, native forest soils generally contain adequate levels of organic matter, soil microbes, and nutrients. Urban, suburban, and landscape soils (as opposed to forest soils) usually lack these qualities, and are often compacted. In many cases, trees in a landscaped environment suffer from inadequate soil fertility, soil compaction, root zone competition with turf grasses, and inadequate total soil volume. Soil Care treatments should be applied as soon as possible, therefore they do not have a Tree & Shrub Work phase.

Bartlett Tree Experts recommends several procedures and treatments that address soil quality. Taking soil samples is perhaps the most important. Proper tree care cannot be initiated unless it is known what type of soil environment the trees are growing in. Soil testing results can help to create a path forward for improved tree health. We address some of these below.

Soil Sampling

Collecting soil samples and having them tested helps determine nutrients that may be lacking, unfavorable soil pH values, and adequacy of soil organic matter. Laboratory tests and analyses can determine the need for soil amendments.

Bulk Density

Compacted soils are regrettably common in the urban setting. A bulk density test, which requires an undisturbed core sample, measures the level of soil compaction. Arborists can use the results to diagnose problems or to determine what size holes to dig for planting. If soil density exceeds a measured threshold for a given soil type and tree species, we recommend Bartlett's Root Invigoration™ program.

Soil Rx®

Bartlett's Soil Rx® program, which is a prescription soil amendment program, aims to correct nutrient deficiencies and optimize soil conditions for designated trees.

Root Invigoration™

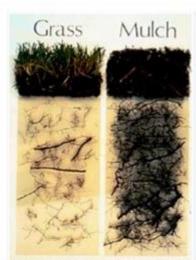
The aim of Bartlett's patented Root Invigoration™ Program is to improve soil conditions by addressing soil compaction and promoting efficient root growth, especially for high-value trees in disturbed areas. The process includes taking soil samples to determine what nutrients are deficient, performing a root collar excavation, "air-tilling" a portion of the root zone to find fine roots, incorporating organic matter, applying soil amendments (based on soil sample), and applying mulch. The area of the root system treated can vary by tree. For the Root Invigoration™ Program to be successful, proper watering techniques must be employed after the process is complete.

Mulch Application

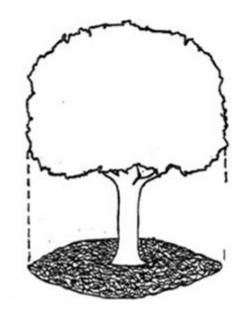
Proper mulching (top left and bottom left) provides many benefits to trees and shrubs. It moderates soil temperatures, reduces soil moisture loss, reduces soil compaction, provides nutrients, and improves soil structure. This practice results in more root growth and healthier plants. The image on the top right illustrates root growth density under grass versus mulch. Mulch is frequently applied incorrectly (bottom right), so we recommend that readers inspect the technical report on mulch application guidelines that appears in the Appendix.



Example of how mulch should be installed, 2-4 inches thick and not against the trunk.



Example of root density under grass versus mulch.



Example of how mulch should be applied from the trunk to the dripline.



Example of improper mulch application, known as "volcano mulch".

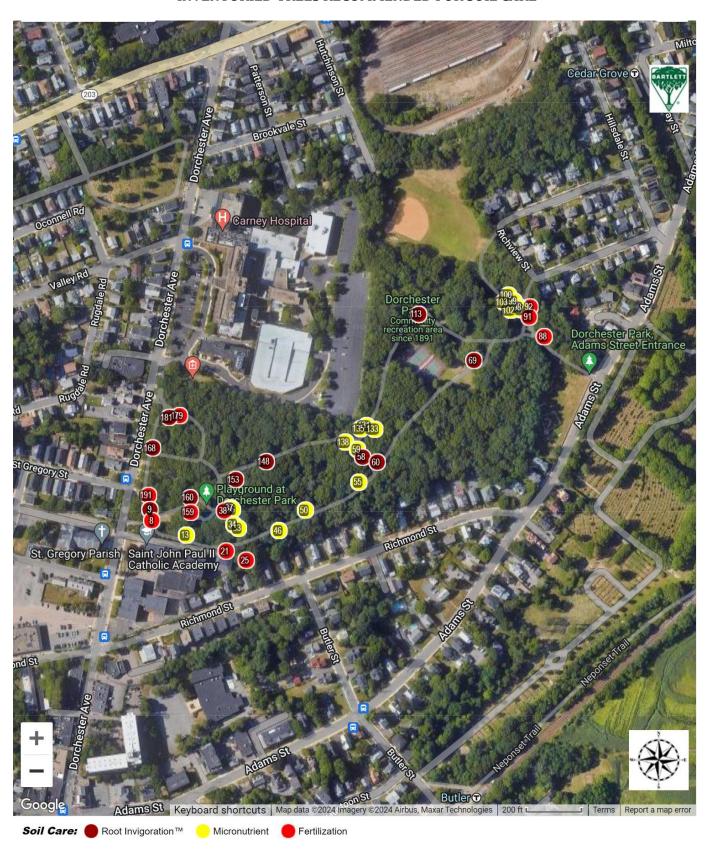
The following inventoried trees are recommended for soil care because of possible nutrient deficiencies, soil compaction, or inadequate soil conditions:

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR SOIL CARE (39 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Soil Care
8	Dogwood-Kousa	6	 Fertilization
9	Oak-Scarlet	15	 Root Invigoration ™ Fortifite
13	Oak-White	26,16	• Fortifite

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Soil Care
21	Pine-Japanese White	2	• Fertilization
25	Maple-Sugar	6	Fertilization
33	Oak-Northern Red	29	• Fortifite
34	Oak-Northern Red	17	• Fortifite
36	Oak-Northern Red	11	• Fortifite
37	Oak-Northern Red	11	• Fortifite
38	Redbud-Eastern	7	 Fertilization
46	Oak-Northern Red	7	 Fortifite
50	Oak-White	28	• Fortifite
55	Oak-Northern Red	21	• Fortifite
58	Oak-Black	32	 Root Invigoration ™
59	Oak-White	20	• Fortifite
60	Oak-Northern Red	40	 Root Invigoration ™
69	Oak-Black	42	 Root Invigoration ™
88	Hickory-Shagbark	6	 Fertilization
91	Plum-Purple Leaf	3	 Fertilization
92	Plum-Purple Leaf	2	 Fertilization
97	Oak-Swamp White	3	• Fortifite
98	Oak-Swamp White	3	• Fortifite
99	Oak-Swamp White	3	• Fortifite
100	Oak-Swamp White	3	• Fortifite
102	Birch-Paper	11,11	• Fortifite
103	Birch-Paper	15	• Fortifite
113	Oak-Black	32	 Root Invigoration ™
131	Oak-White	28	• Fortifite
133	Oak-White	27	• Fortifite
135	Oak-White	15	• Fortifite
138	Oak-White	18	• Fortifite
148	Oak-White	33	 Root Invigoration ™
153	Oak-Black	30	 Root Invigoration ™
159	Witchhazel	2	 Fertilization
160	Oak-Northern Red	30	 Root Invigoration ™
168	Oak-Black	35	 Root Invigoration ™
179	Dogwood- Flowering	4	• Fertilization
181	Beech-American	13	 Root Invigoration ™
191	Dogwood- Flowering	3	• Fertilization

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR SOIL CARE



Root Collar Excavation

Excavating the root collar is necessary for trees whose buttress roots are covered by excess soil or mulch. Buried root collars can contribute to tree health problems, including girdling roots, basal cankers, and masking root and lower stem decay. Trees in the root collar excavation table do not have a Tree & Shrub Work phase and should be completed as soon as possible. The top image shows a buried root collar and the bottom image shows an exposed root collar.



Example of a buried root collar.



Example of an exposed root collar.

Girdling Roots

Girdling roots (top left and right) restrict water and nutrient movement throughout the tree. If left untreated they can cause the tree to decline, fail (bottom), and eventually die in severe cases. Girdling roots should be removed as soon as possible, unless removal of roots will significantly impact the condition or stability of the tree. In some cases, the presence of significant or severe girdling roots may cause the tree to be recommended for removal.





Examples of girdling roots.



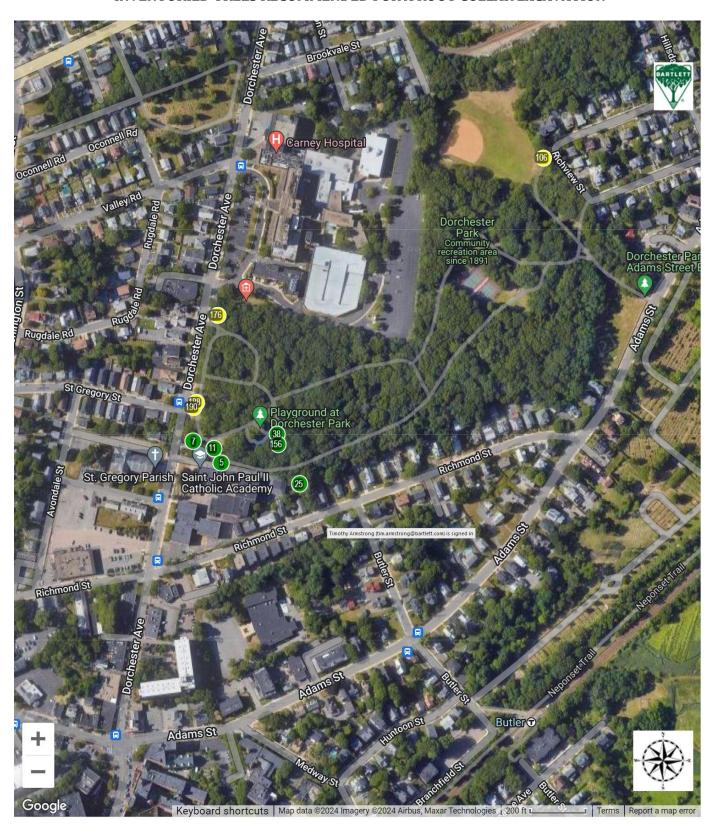
Example of tree failure from girdling roots.

The following trees are recommended for a root collar excavation:

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR A ROOT COLLAR EXCAVATION (10 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Root Collar Observation
5	Pine-Austrian	13	Low	Buried root collar
7	Oak-Black	17	Low	Girdling roots present
11	Oak-Northern Red	11	Low	Girdling roots present
25	Maple-Sugar	6	Low	Buried root collar
38	Redbud-Eastern	7	Low	Buried root collar
106	Oak-Black	26	Low	Buried root collar
156	Oak-Northern Red	25	Low	Girdling roots suspected
176	Oak-White	30	Low	Buried root collar
188	Oak-Black	26	Low	Buried root collar
190	Oak-Black	21	Low	Buried root collar

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR A ROOT COLLAR EXCAVATION



Plant Health Care

The Inventory Team also recommends Plant Health Care (PHC) programs for trees in the formal landscape. In addition, an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program monitors for potentially damaging insects, diseases and cultural problems that are often seasonal and may not have been evident during our inventory visit. Plant Health Care treatments should be applied as soon as possible, therefore they do not have a Tree & Shrub Work phase. These pests and diseases include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Anthracnose on a variety of species
- Aphids on a variety of species
- Bacterial Leaf Scorch on trees within red oak group
- Bagworms on a variety of tree species
- Boring Insects on a variety of tree species
- Caterpillar Defoliators on a variety of tree species, especially oak
- Gall Insects on a variety of species
- Lacebugs on a variety of species
- Scab and Rust Fungi on crabapple and apple species.
- Suspected Phytophthora Root Rot and Canker on a variety of tree species, especially beech species
- Scale Insects on a variety of tree species, especially oak
- Spider Mites on a variety of tree species



Tree #162 with cankers present, which is likely due to Beech Bark Disease (BBD).

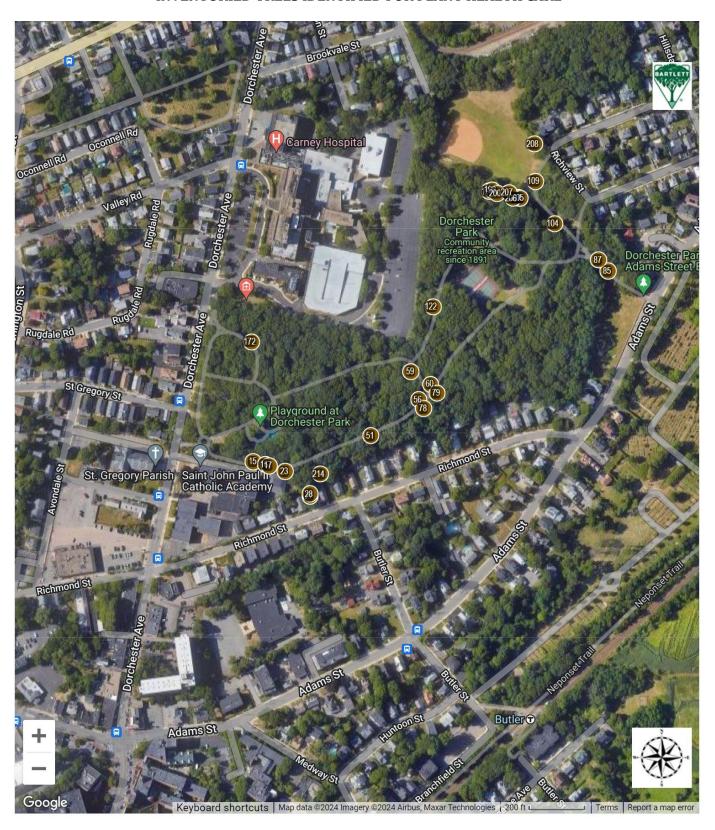
We identified pests or diseases and/or provided plant health care recommendations on the following inventoried trees at the time of the inventory:

INVENTORIED TREES IDENTIFIED FOR PLANT HEALTH CARE (36 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Plant Health Care	Pest(s) or Disease(s)
3	Pine-Austrian	10	Borer treatment	
4	Pine-Austrian	13	Borer treatment	
5	Pine-Austrian	13	Borer treatment	• Borers
142*	Beech-American	11		• Cankers
151*	Beech-American	25		• Cankers
162*	Beech-American	31		• Cankers
179	Dogwood-Flowering	4		• Anthracnose
191	Dogwood-Flowering	3	Anthracnose treatment	• Anthracnose

^{*} Trees that are recommended for removal in the Tree Removal Section

INVENTORIED TREES IDENTIFIED FOR PLANT HEALTH CARE



Tree Pruning

A commonly offered service among tree companies, pruning trees is one of the most poorly executed practices by tree workers who lack training in the basics of tree biology. "Lion's tailing," topping, and flush cuts are a few examples, and these can lead to hazardous conditions over time.

Because this practice is so misunderstood, and because specific standards exist to perform pruning correctly, the Inventory Team decided to include some explanation in the main body of this management plan.

Tree owners and tree-care practitioners should always keep in mind that any pruning cut is a wound. Informed tree-care professionals have learned to manage that wounding to preserve the health, safety, and integrity of the tree.

Improper Pruning Practices

A few of the most common pruning abuses are:

- Lion's Tailing pruning that removes interior branches along the stem and scaffold branches. This encourages poor branch taper, poor wind load distribution, and risk of branch failure. It also deprives the tree of foliage it needs to produce **photosynthates**. See next page, top left.
- Topping pruning cuts that reduce a tree's size by using heading cuts that shorten branches to a predetermined size. Topping substantially reduces the functional benefits a tree is capable of providing and predisposes trees to structural defects that can contribute to failures in the future. It also reduces the value of the trees substantially and deprives the tree of adequate foliage. See next page, top right.
- Flush Cuts pruning cut through the **branch collar**, flush against the trunk or parent stem, causing unnecessary injury. See next page, bottom.
- Using Climbing Spikes Inappropriately Using climbing spikes on a healthy tree, for example, wounds healthy stem tissues and can lead to infection by fungal pathogens.



Example of Lion's tailing.



Examples of topping.



Examples of flush cuts.

Pruning with a Goal

Below are illustrations of common pruning goals:

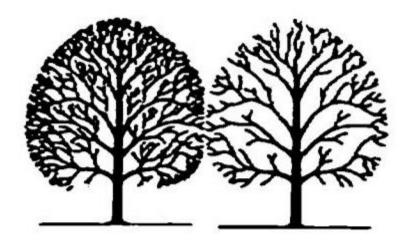


Illustration of improving airflow to reduce disease.



Illustration of branch weight reduction.

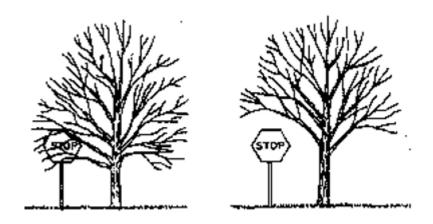


Illustration of raising branch elevation to improve clearance.

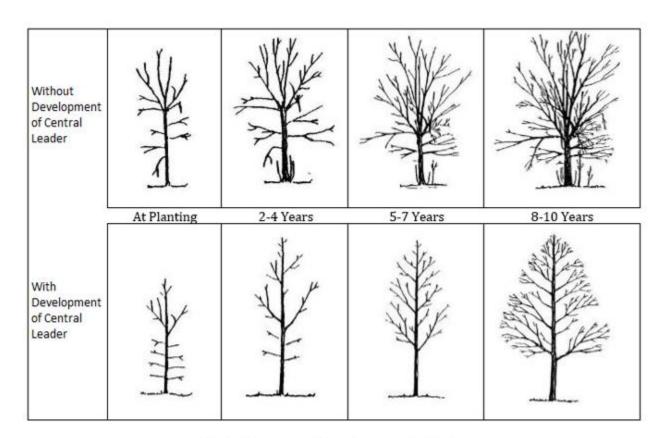


Illustration of promoting a strong central leader.

Pruning Category

All trees identified in this management plan that have pruning recommendations are listed with a specific pruning category. The listed order of these pruning categories are typical to most managers. Trees within each category are prioritized by the specific goals of most managers. It is recommended that specific goals be discussed with your local Bartlett Arborist Representative. Pruning categories are separated into individual tables below where each table lists specific arboricultural pruning goals and recommendations for each tree.

Risk Mitigation Pruning

Any tree identified with a Risk Mitigation Pruning category to reduce the *Overall Tree Risk Rating*, was previously summarized in the Tree Risk Assessments and Mitigation section earlier in the document.

Maintenance Pruning

This goal typically requires routine pruning of large/mature trees. Includes branch removal and/or branch reduction to help reduce *likelihood of failure* and/or conflict with infrastructure. Trees with these goals are typically climbed or require the use of aerial lifts and/or other specialized equipment.

The trees in this table are recommended for maintenance pruning:

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR MAINTENANCE PRUNING (52 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
2	Cherry-Black	19,17,13	1	Improve appearanceReduce likelihood of storm damage	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Decay-stemWound-root
52	Oak- Northern Red	14,4	1	Improve appearanceReduce likelihood of storm damage	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Poor branch structure
102	Birch-Paper	11,11	1	Improve appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Wound-root flare

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
192	Oak-Black	25	1	Improve appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Poor branch structure
13	Oak-White	26,16	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Wound-stem
20	Locust-Black	11,6	2	ClearanceImprove appearance	 Co-dominant stems Included bark Poor branch structure Uneven crown
34	Oak- Northern Red	17	2	Improve appearanceClearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crownWound-root
43	Cherry-Black	10	2	Repair storm damageImprove appearance	Broken branch(s)Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2
44	Oak-Black	26	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	 Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Storm damage Uneven crown
59	Oak-White	20	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
68	Oak-Black	9,9	2	Improve appearanceClearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Uneven crown
72	Oak-Black	28	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Uneven crownWound-rootWound-root flare
75	Oak-Black	3	2	Improve appearanceClearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Lean Poor branch structure Uneven crown

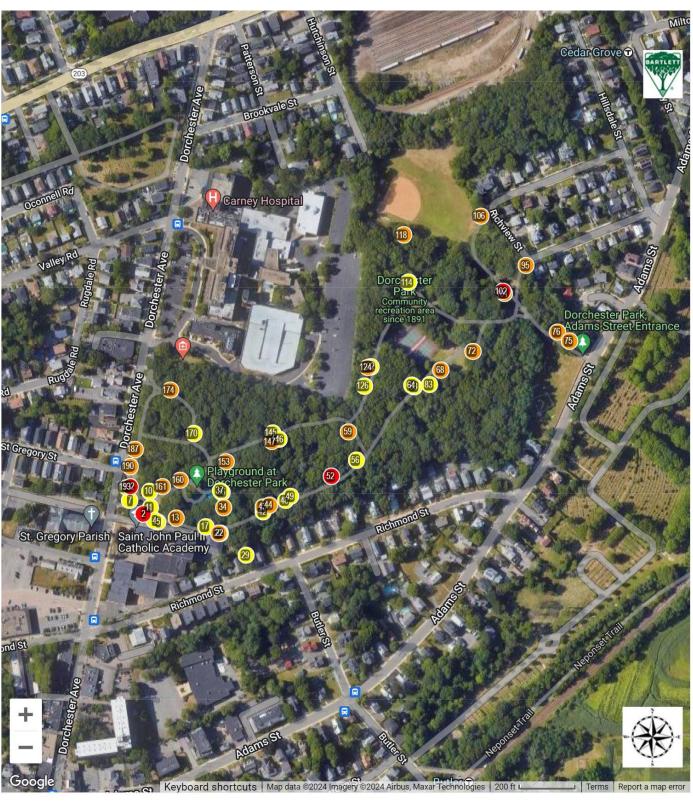
Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
76	Oak-Black	31	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
95	Oak-Black	22	2	ClearanceImprove appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
101	Cherry-Black	14,8	2	Repair storm damageImprove appearance	 Broken branch(s) Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure
106	Oak-Black	26	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearanceClearance	 Buried root collar Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Seam Sweep Uneven crown
118	Poplar- Eastern	21	2	ClearanceImprove appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown
124	Oak-Black	22	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
147	Oak-Black	20	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Poor branch structure
153	Oak-Black	30	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Poor branch structure
160	Oak- Northern Red	30	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Decay-branchPoor branch structure
161	Oak-Black	25	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Dead branches >2Low vigorPoor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
174	Oak-Black	16	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
187	Oak-Black	9	2	Improve appearanceClearance	Dead branches >2Low vigorPoor branch structure
190	Oak-Black	21	2	Reduce likelihood of storm damageImprove appearance	Buried root collarDead branches >2Uneven crown
209	Oak-White	29	2	• Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure	Dead branches >2Uneven crown
4	Pine- Austrian	13	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Wound-root
5	Pine- Austrian	13	3	Improve appearance	Buried root collarDead branches <=2
7	Oak-Black	17	3	Improve appearanceClearance	Dead branches <=2Girdling rootspresentUneven crown
10	Oak-Pin	10	3	Improve appearanceClearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
11	Oak- Northern Red	11	3	ClearanceImprove appearance	Broken branch(s)Dead branches <=2Girdling rootspresent
17	Locust-Black	7	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Low vigorUneven crown
22	Locust-Black	11,9	3	ClearanceImprove appearance	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Included bark Poor branch structure
29	Locust-Black	6	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
36	Oak- Northern Red	11	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Growing against objectUneven crown
37	Oak- Northern Red	11	3	Improve appearance	 Dead branches <=2 Growing against object Sweep Uneven crown
42	Oak-White	21	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
48	Oak- Northern Red	13,4	3	Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Included bark
49	Locust-Black	11	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
56	Oak-Black	21	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Growing against objectUneven crown
63	Oak-Black	11	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2SuppressedUneven crown
64	Oak-Black	12	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
83	Oak-Black	9,6	3	Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
114	Oak-Black	10,10	3	• Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Uneven crown
122	Oak-Black	14	3	Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Low vigorUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
126	Oak-Black	8	3	Improve appearance	 Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Uneven crown
145	Oak-Black	19	3	• Improve appearance	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
146	Oak-Black	12	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structure
170	Oak-Black	19	3	Improve appearance	• Dead branches <=2
193	Oak-Black	16	3	Improve appearance	Dead branches <=2Poor branch structureUneven crown
197	Oak-Black	38	3	• Reduce risk of branch stem and/or root failure	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Poor branch structure Uneven crown

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR MAINTENANCE PRUNING



Tree & Shrub Work Phase: 6 1 6 2 3

Developmental Pruning

This goal typically requires routine pruning of small/young trees. Includes structural pruning to develop a strong central stem, establish proper branch spacing, and/or develop branch structure.

The trees in this table are recommended for developmental pruning:

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PRUNING (5 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Pruning Goal	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
3	Pine-Austrian	10	3	 Promote development of strong central stem Improve appearance Develop branch structure 	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Included bark
21	Pine-Japanese White	2	3	Develop branch structureImprove appearance	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
38	Redbud- Eastern	7	3	Develop branch structureImprove appearance	 Buried root collar Co-dominant stems Dead branches <=2 Poor branch structure
91	Plum-Purple Leaf	3	3	Develop branch structure	• Poor branch structure
92	Plum-Purple Leaf	2	3	Develop branch structure	Buried root collarPoor branch structure

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PRUNING



Tree & Shrub Work Phase: 03

Ornamental Pruning

This goal typically requires pruning of small trees. Includes reduction and/or shearing to its desired shape, size, and/or structure.

At the time of inventory, no trees were recommended for ornamental pruning. However, we recommend close monitoring of trees for changes in condition, especially after weather events not considered normal for the area.

Specialized Pruning

Trees with this goal require a unique treatment that may include, but not limited to, targeted pruning cuts, removal of nuisance fruit/parasitic plants, and/or rejuvenation/internodal pruning.

At the time of inventory, no trees were recommended for specialized pruning. However, we recommend close monitoring of trees for changes in condition, especially after weather events not considered normal for the area.

Structural Support Systems

Structural support systems can reduce risk of tree or tree part(s) failure by limiting movement of stems or branches in certain situations. Examples include co-dominant stems or overextended branches with heavy foliage loads.

Cabling

Cabling is the process of connecting two or more upright stems to one another to add stability and reduce the *likelihood of failure*. In some instances, a lateral branch may be secured to the central leader using a cabling system to support the weight of the branch.

Bracing

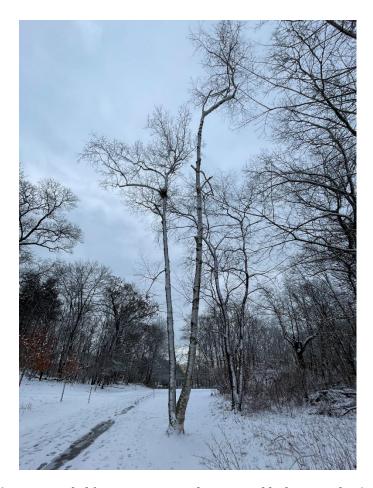
Bracing is the process of securing the union of two co-dominant stems using high strength steel rods to alleviate stresses at the union and reduce the *likelihood of failure*. Bracing may also be used to reinforce trees that have a partial failure and are likely to benefit from bracing.

Guying

Guying is the process of anchoring a tree's stem to the ground or another immovable object to reduce the likelihood of root failure. Guying can be temporary or permanent and is most often used for establishing a tree in the landscape.

Propping

Propping is the process of using rigid structures that are built on or into the ground to help support the trunk or branch(s) that are oriented near the ground in a horizontal position to reduce the *likelihood of failure* from the weight or defect of the tree part being supported.



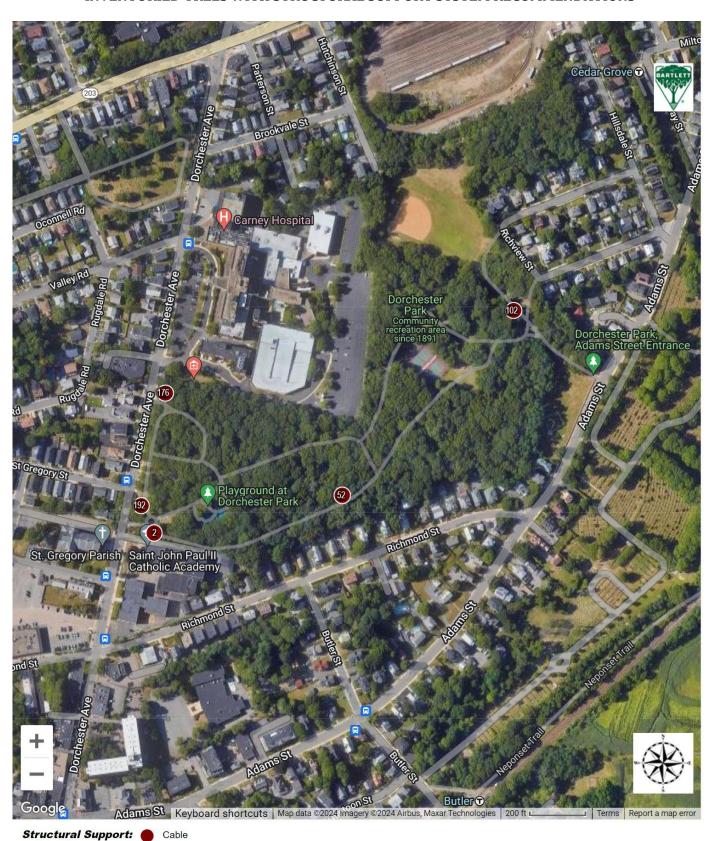
Tree #102 recommended for a new structural support cable due to co-dominant stems.

The following table lists all inventoried trees with structural support system recommendations:

INVENTORIED TREES WITH STRUCTURAL SUPPORT SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS (5 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Structural Support
2	Cherry-Black	19,17,13	Low	1	Cable: Yes
52	Oak-Northern Red	14,4	Low	1	• Cable: Yes
102	Birch-Paper	11,11	Low	1	Cable: Yes
176	Oak-White	30	Low	1	• Cable: Yes
192	Oak-Black	25	Low	1	Cable: Yes

INVENTORIED TREES WITH STRUCTURAL SUPPORT SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS



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Lightning Protection Systems

Lightning strikes kill many people each year and can cause significant damage to objects on the property. Lightning protection systems are designed to provide a preferred path for lightning to the ground in a manner that minimizes tree damage; adjacent tree damage; and also to buildings, property, animals, and people near the tree. Tree species that are naturally more susceptible to lightning strikes, valuable to the landscape, and trees that are within 10 feet of, taller than, or have limbs that are extending over a structure are recommended for lightning protection systems due to the possibility of damage, "sideflashes", and step voltage.

At the time of inventory, no trees were recommended for lightning protection systems. However, as trees continue to grow and site changes occur, we recommend continual consultation with your local Bartlett Arborist Representative to determine if lightning protection systems are warranted in the future.

Tree Removal

In some cases, the inspector may determine need for removal while assessing the tree. Trees may be recommended for removal during the inventory for several reasons:

- The tree is dead;
- The tree is in poor condition and thought to be beyond rehabilitation;
- The tree is over-mature and will continue to decline in condition;
- The tree has significant structural weaknesses that cannot be addressed;
- The tree is already or will interfere with infrastructure (overhead lines for example);
- The location value for the tree is poor or unacceptable (for example, large maturing tree growing directly under overhead lines); and/or,

• The tree species has been declared an invasive for the given area or region.



• Tree #12 recommended for removal because of significant decay both at the root flare and in the canopy where a leader appears to have failed years ago.

The trees listed in the table below are recommended for removal:

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL (40 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
202	Oak-Black	42	Poor	Low	ASAP	Cavity-root flareDead branches >2Decay-root flareUneven crown
12	Oak-Northern Red	57	Poor	Low	1	 Dead branches >2 Decay-root Decay-stem Storm damage Uneven crown
19	Cherry-Black	12	Poor	Low	1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches > 2 Dieback (severe) Low vigor Suppressed Uneven crown
24	Oak-Black	25	Fair	Low	1	BurlDead branches >2Growing against objectUneven crown
39	Serviceberry- Downy	4	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches <=2Fungi/conksLow vigorWound-stem
40	Oak-Pin	36	Poor	Low	1	Cavity-stemDead branches >2Decay-stemPoor branch structure
57	Oak-White	20	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Dieback (severe)Low vigorUneven crown
61	Oak-White	49	Poor	Low	1	Cavity-stemCrack-stemDead branches >2Decay-stem

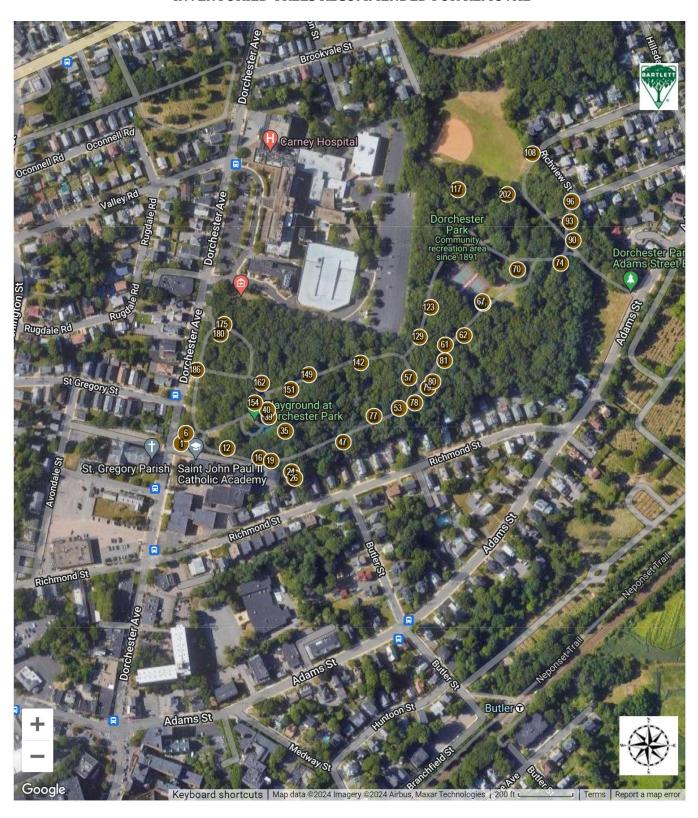
Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
62	Oak-White	31	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Decay-stemLow vigorPoor branch structure
70	Oak-Black	28	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Low vigorStorm damageUneven crown
74	Oak-Black	42	Poor	Low	1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Poor branch structure Storm damage
96	Oak-Black	26	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Dieback (moderate)Low vigorPoor branch structure
108	Oak-Black	35	Poor	Low	1	 Dead branches >2 Decay-root flare Decay-stem Poor branch structure Uneven crown
117	Oak-Black	40	Poor	Low	1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Low vigor Poor branch structure Storm damage
129	Oak-White	24	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Low vigorUneven crownWound-root flare
149	Cherry-Black	8	Dead	Low	1	
151	Beech- American	25	Poor	Low	1	Cavity-stemDead branches >2Decay-stemPoor branch structure
154	Oak-Northern Red	34	Poor	Low	1	Dead branches >2Decay-stemPoor branch structureStorm damage

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
162	Beech- American	31	Poor	Low	1	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-stem Included bark Poor branch structure
175	Oak-Black	31	Poor	Low	1	Decay-stemLow vigorPoor branch structureStorm damage
186	Oak-Black	29	Poor	Low	1	Co-dominant stemsDead branches >2Decay-stemPoor branch structure
1	Maple-Red	16	Poor	Low	2	 Dead branches >2 Dieback (moderate) Hanger Low vigor Uneven crown Wound-root
6	Hawthorn- Green	6	Poor	Low	2	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-root flare Low vigor Poor branch structure
16	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	2	Dead branches <=2Decay-stemLeanLow vigorUneven crown
26	Locust-Black	14	Poor	Low	2	 Dead branches <=2 Growing against object Lean Poor branch structure Uneven crown Wound-stem
35	Cherry-Black	10	Poor	Low	2	Decay-stemPoor branch structureUneven crown
47	Cherry-Black	7	Fair	Low	2	Dead branches <=2LeanPoor branch structureUneven crown

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
53	Maple-Red	6,5,5,4	Fair	Low	2	 Co-dominant stems Girdling roots present Growing against object Poor branch structure Uneven crown
66	Cherry-Black	6,6,5,4,4	Fair	Low	2	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches >2 Decay-root flare Poor branch structure
67	Cherry-Black	7,6	Poor	Low	2	Co-dominant stemsDecay-root flareDecay-stemIncluded bark
77	Locust-Black	6	Poor	Low	2	Dead branches <=2Low vigorSuppressedWound-stem
78	Cherry-Black	9,6,5	Poor	Low	2	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Low vigor
79	Locust-Black	6	Fair	Low	2	Dead branches <=2Low vigor
80	Locust-Black	7	Fair	Low	2	Dead branches <=2Decay-stemLow vigorWound-stem
81	Tree of Heaven	9	Fair	Low	2	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2SeamUneven crown
90	Buckthorn- European	6	Fair	Low	2	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
93	Buckthorn- European	6	Poor	Low	2	Dead branches >2Fungi/conksLow vigorPoor branch structure

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Condition	Overall Tree Risk Rating	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
123	Oak-Black	20	Fair	Low	2	 Co-dominant stems Dead branches > 2 Dieback (moderate) Included bark Poor branch structure
142	Beech- American	11	Fair	Low	2	Dead branches <=2Decay-stemPoor branch structure
180	Dogwood- Flowering	3	Poor	Low	2	 Broken branch(s) Dead branches <=2 Dieback (moderate) Low vigor

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL



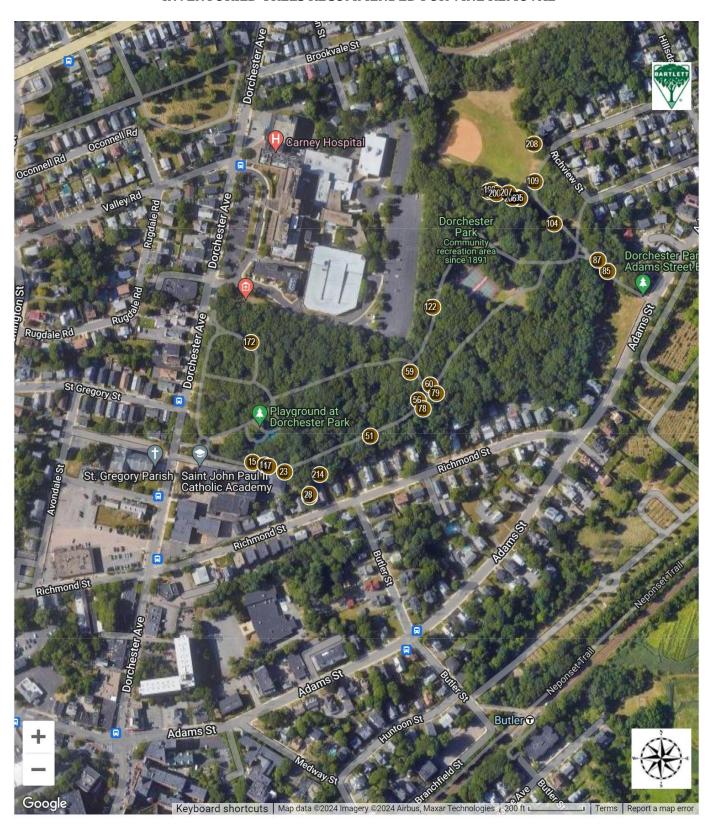
Vine Removal

The following trees were recommended for removal of vines. Vines and suckers can cover the trunk of a tree and hide defects that may be present.

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VINE REMOVAL (28 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Poisonous Plants
15	Oak-Northern Red	16	
16	Locust-Black	6	
17	Locust-Black	7	
23	Maple-Norway	6	
27	Locust-Black	6	
28	Locust-Black	6,6	
51	Oak-White	24	
56	Oak-Black	21	
59	Oak-White	20	
60	Oak-Northern Red	40	
78	Cherry-Black	9,6,5	
79	Locust-Black	6	
85	Oak-Black	11	
87	Oak-Northern Red	7	
104	Birch-Paper	16	
109	Oak-Black	7	
122	Oak-Black	14	
172	Oak-Black	18	
197	Oak-Black	38	Yes
198	Oak-White	7	Yes
200	Oak-White	8	Yes
203	Cherry-Black	8	Yes
204	Cherry-Black	4	Yes
205	Hackberry	6	Yes
206	Cherry-Black	4	Yes
207	Cherry-Black	4	Yes
208	Hackberry	9	
214	Cherry-Black	12	

INVENTORIED TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VINE REMOVAL



DEFECTS OR OBSERVATIONS



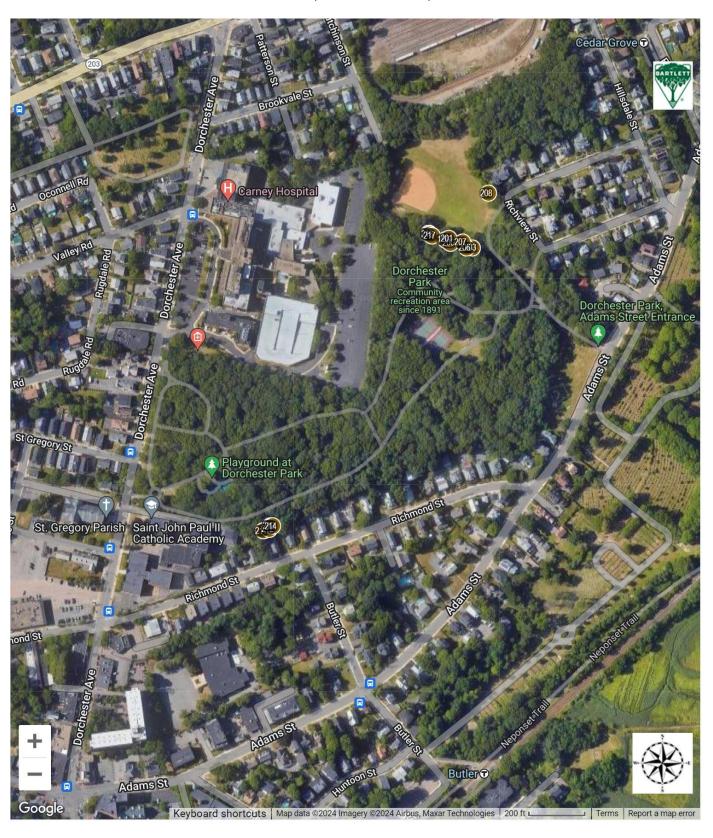
DEFECTS OR OBSERVATIONS

The following table lists inventoried trees for which we noted defects, observations, or other structural issues and were not assigned an *overall tree risk rating*, recommended for a *Level 3 Advanced assessment*, or have pruning and/or removal recommendations that were previously reported.

INVENTORIED TREES WITH DEFECTS, OBSERVATIONS, OR OTHER STRUCTURAL ISSUES (14 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	DBH	Defect(s) or Observation(s)
198	0ak-White	7	Uneven crown
200	Oak-White	8	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
201	Cherry-Black	12	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
203	Cherry-Black	8	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2
206	Cherry-Black	4	Storm damage
207	Cherry-Black	4	Storm damage
208	Hackberry	9	 Dead branches <=2 Low vigor Poor branch structure Uneven crown
211	Mulberry-Red	12	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Uneven crown
212	Cherry-Black	8	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2Poor branch structure
213	Oak-Northern Red	8	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <=2
214	Cherry-Black	12	Dead branches <=2Uneven crown
215	Poplar-Bigtooth Aspen	3	• Dead branches <=2
216	Oak-Black	16	Co-dominant stemsDead branches <= 2Poor branch structure
217	Cherry-Black	5	Uneven crown

INVENTORIED TREES WITH DEFECTS, OBSERVATIONS, OR OTHER STRUCTURAL ISSUES



ENTIRE INVENTORY



ENTIRE INVENTORY (218 Trees)

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
1	Maple-Red	Acer	rubrum	16	Semi- mature	Poor	2	\$2,363.29	6.67	20.00
2	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	19,17,13	Semi- mature	Poor	1	\$7,560.68	14.17	46.75
3	Pine-Austrian	Pinus	nigra	10	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$2,154.04	4.17	10.00
4	Pine-Austrian	Pinus	nigra	13	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$3,640.33	5.42	13.00
5	Pine-Austrian	Pinus	nigra	13	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$3,640.33	5.42	13.00
6	Hawthorn-Green	Crataegus	viridis	6	Young	Poor	2	\$332.34	2.50	6.08
7	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	17	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$6,225.18	7.08	17.00
8	Dogwood-Kousa	Cornus	kousa	6	Young	Good		\$775.45	2.50	5.40
9	Oak-Scarlet	Quercus	coccinea	15	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$3,461.85	6.25	16.50
10	Oak-Pin	Quercus	palustris	10	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$2,154.04	4.17	10.00
11	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	11	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$2,606.39	4.58	11.00
12	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	57	Over- mature	Poor	1	\$20,870.30	23.75	85.50
13	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	26,16	Mature	Fair	2	\$14,339.75	14.17	43.20

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
14	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	19	Semi- mature	Good		\$7,776.08	7.92	19.00
15	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	16	Semi- mature	Good		\$5,514.34	6.67	16.00
16	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6	Young	Fair	2	\$553.90	2.50	5.94
17	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	7	Young	Fair	3	\$753.91	2.92	6.93
18	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	45	Over- mature	Good	1	\$37,129.75	18.75	56.70
19	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	12	Semi- mature	Poor	1	\$1,329.35	5.00	16.50
20	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	11,6	Semi- mature	Fair	2	\$2,415.60	5.83	15.40
21	Pine-Japanese White	Pinus	parviflora	2	Young	Good	3	\$86.16	0.83	1.89
22	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	11,9	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$3,107.97	6.46	17.05
23	Maple-Norway	Acer	platanoides	6	Young	Good		\$775.45	2.50	5.67
24	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	25	Mature	Fair	1	\$9,616.25	10.42	30.25
25	Maple-Sugar	Acer	saccharum	6	Young	Good		\$775.45	2.50	5.94
26	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	14	Semi- mature	Poor	2	\$1,809.39	5.83	17.50
27	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6	Young	Fair		\$553.90	2.50	5.94
28	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6,6	Young	Fair		\$1,107.79	3.75	8.91
29	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6	Young	Fair	3	\$553.90	2.50	5.94
30	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	36	Mature	Good	1	\$26,716.68	15.00	39.60
31	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	24	Mature	Good	1	\$12,407.27	10.00	27.72

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
32	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	36	Mature	Fair	1	\$19,083.34	15.00	43.56
33	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	29	Mature	Fair	1	\$12,939.63	12.08	35.09
34	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	17	Semi- mature	Fair	2	\$4,446.55	7.08	18.70
35	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	10	Semi- mature	Poor	2	\$923.16	4.17	13.75
36	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	11	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$1,861.71	4.58	12.10
37	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	11	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$1,861.71	4.58	12.10
38	Redbud-Eastern	Cercis	canadensis	7	Young	Good	3	\$1,055.48	2.92	6.93
39	Serviceberry- Downy	Amelanchier	arborea	4	Young	Poor	1	\$147.71	1.67	4.05
40	Oak-Pin	Quercus	palustris	36	Mature	Poor	1	\$11,450.01	15.00	49.50
41	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	3	Young	Good	1	\$193.86	1.25	2.70
42	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	21	Mature	Good	3	\$9,499.32	8.75	24.26
43	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	10	Semi- mature	Good	2	\$2,154.04	4.17	11.00
44	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	26	Mature	Fair	2	\$10,400.94	10.83	31.46
45	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	7	Young	Good		\$1,055.48	2.92	6.93
46	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	7	Young	Fair		\$753.91	2.92	6.93
47	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	7	Young	Fair	2	\$753.91	2.92	7.62
48	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	13,4	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$3,984.97	6.25	15.00

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
49	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	11	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$1,861.71	4.58	12.10
50	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	28	Mature	Fair	1	\$12,062.62	11.67	35.57
51	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	24	Mature	Good	1	\$12,407.27	10.00	27.72
52	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	14,4	Semi- mature	Good	1	\$4,566.56	6.67	16.00
53	Maple-Red	Acer	rubrum	6,5,5,4	Young	Fair	2	\$1,569.37	5.42	12.87
54	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	23	Mature	Good	1	\$11,394.87	9.58	26.57
55	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	21	Mature	Fair	1	\$6,785.23	8.75	25.41
56	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	21	Mature	Good	3	\$9,499.32	8.75	23.10
57	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	20	Mature	Poor	1	\$3,692.64	8.33	28.88
58	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	32	Mature	Fair	1	\$15,436.18	13.33	38.72
59	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	20	Mature	Fair	2	\$6,154.40	8.33	25.41
60	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	40	Over- mature	Fair	1	\$22,520.40	16.67	52.80
61	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	49	Over- mature	Poor	1	\$17,691.33	20.42	77.18
62	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	31	Mature	Poor	1	\$8,694.93	12.92	44.76
63	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	11	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$1,861.71	4.58	12.10
64	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	12	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$2,215.58	5.00	13.20
65	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	18	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$4,985.06	7.50	19.80
66	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	6,6,5,4,4	Young	Fair	2	\$1,984.79	6.46	16.88
67	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	7,6	Young	Poor	2	\$784.69	4.17	12.38

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
68	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	9,9	Young	Good	2	\$3,489.54	5.63	12.15
69	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	42	Over- mature	Fair	1	\$24,160.14	17.50	55.44
70	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	28	Mature	Poor	1	\$7,237.57	11.67	38.50
71	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	39	Mature	Good	1	\$30,353.17	16.25	42.90
72	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	28	Mature	Fair	2	\$12,062.62	11.67	33.88
73	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	38	Mature	Fair	1	\$20,828.14	15.83	45.98
74	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	42	Over- mature	Poor	1	\$14,496.08	17.50	63.00
75	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	3	Young	Good	2	\$193.86	1.25	2.70
76	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	31	Mature	Good	2	\$20,288.18	12.92	34.10
77	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6	Young	Poor	2	\$332.34	2.50	6.75
78	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	9,6,5	Young	Poor	2	\$1,310.89	6.04	17.94
79	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	6	Young	Fair	2	\$553.90	2.50	5.94
80	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	7	Young	Fair	2	\$753.91	2.92	6.93
81	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus	altissima	9	Young	Fair	2	\$1,246.27	3.75	8.91
82	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	10	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,154.04	4.17	10.00
83	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	9,6	Young	Good	3	\$2,520.23	5.00	10.80
84	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	7	Young	Good		\$1,055.48	2.92	6.93
85	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	11	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,606.39	4.58	11.00
86	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	9	Young	Good		\$1,744.77	3.75	8.10
87	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	7	Young	Good		\$1,055.48	2.92	6.30

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
88	Hickory- Shagbark	Carya	ovata	6	Young	Good		\$775.45	2.50	5.67
89	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	10	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,154.04	4.17	10.00
90	Buckthorn- European	Rhamnus	cathartica	6	Young	Fair	2	\$553.90	2.50	5.35
91	Plum-Purple Leaf	Prunus	cerasifera	3	Young	Good	3	\$193.86	1.25	2.97
92	Plum-Purple Leaf	Prunus	cerasifera	2	Young	Good	3	\$86.16	0.83	1.98
93	Buckthorn- European	Rhamnus	cathartica	6	Young	Poor	2	\$332.34	2.50	6.08
94	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	30	Mature	Good	1	\$19,386.36	12.50	33.00
95	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	22	Mature	Good	2	\$10,425.55	9.17	24.20
96	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	26	Mature	Poor	1	\$6,240.56	10.83	35.75
97	Oak-Swamp White	Quercus	bicolor	3	Young	Fair		\$138.47	1.25	2.67
98	Oak-Swamp White	Quercus	bicolor	3	Young	Good		\$193.86	1.25	2.43
99	Oak-Swamp White	Quercus	bicolor	3	Young	Good		\$193.86	1.25	2.43
100	Oak-Swamp White	Quercus	bicolor	3	Young	Fair		\$138.47	1.25	2.67
101	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	14,8	Semi- mature	Fair	2	\$4,000.36	7.50	21.78
102	Birch-Paper	Betula	papyrifera	11,11	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$3,723.41	6.88	19.06

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
103	Birch-Paper	Betula	papyrifera	15	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$3,461.85	6.25	17.33
104	Birch-Paper	Betula	papyrifera	16	Semi- mature	Good		\$5,514.34	6.67	16.80
105	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	41	Over- mature	Good	1	\$32,685.57	17.08	49.20
106	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	26	Mature	Fair	2	\$10,400.94	10.83	31.46
107	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	29	Mature	Fair	1	\$12,939.63	12.08	35.09
108	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	35	Mature	Poor	1	\$10,914.75	14.58	48.13
109	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	7	Young	Good		\$1,055.48	2.92	6.30
110	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	11	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,606.39	4.58	11.00
111	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	7	Young	Good		\$1,055.48	2.92	6.30
112	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	18	Semi- mature	Good		\$6,979.09	7.50	18.00
113	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	32	Mature	Fair	1	\$15,436.18	13.33	38.72
114	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	10,10	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$3,077.20	6.25	16.50
115	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	11	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,606.39	4.58	11.00
116	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	34	Mature	Poor	1	\$10,371.61	14.17	46.75
117	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	40	Over- mature	Poor	1	\$13,512.24	16.67	60.00
118	Poplar-Eastern	Populus	deltoides	21	Mature	Good	2	\$9,499.32	8.75	23.10
119	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	30	Mature	Good		\$19,386.36	12.50	33.00
120	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	14	Semi- mature	Good		\$4,221.92	5.83	14.00

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
121	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	35	Mature	Poor	1	\$10,914.75	14.58	48.13
122	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	14	Semi- mature	Fair	3	\$3,015.66	5.83	15.40
123	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	20	Mature	Fair	2	\$6,154.40	8.33	24.20
124	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	22	Mature	Fair	2	\$7,446.82	9.17	26.62
125	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	14	Semi- mature	Good	1	\$4,221.92	5.83	14.00
126	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	8	Young	Fair	3	\$984.70	3.33	7.92
127	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	11	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,606.39	4.58	11.00
128	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	9	Young	Good	•••	\$1,744.77	3.75	8.10
129	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	24	Mature	Poor	1	\$5,317.40	10.00	34.65
130	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	9	Young	Fair	•••	\$1,246.27	3.75	8.91
131	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	28	Mature	Fair	1	\$12,062.62	11.67	35.57
132	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	7	Young	Fair		\$753.91	2.92	6.93
133	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	27	Mature	Fair	1	\$11,216.39	11.25	34.30
134	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	7	Young	Fair		\$753.91	2.92	6.93
135	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	15	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$3,461.85	6.25	17.33
136	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	26	Mature	Good		\$14,561.31	10.83	30.03
137	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	33	Mature	Poor	1	\$9,820.60	13.75	45.38
138	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	18	Semi- mature	Fair		\$4,985.06	7.50	20.79
139	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	45	Over- mature	Fair	1	\$26,521.25	18.75	59.40
140	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	10	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,154.04	4.17	10.00

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
141	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	38	Mature	Poor	1	\$12,496.88	15.83	52.25
142	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	11	Semi- mature	Fair	2	\$1,861.71	4.58	14.52
143	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	13,8	Semi- mature	Good		\$5,018.91	7.08	17.00
144	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	7	Young	Fair		\$753.91	2.92	6.93
145	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	19	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$7,776.08	7.92	19.00
146	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	12	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$3,101.82	5.00	12.00
147	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	20	Mature	Fair	2	\$6,154.40	8.33	24.20
148	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	33	Mature	Fair	1	\$16,367.67	13.75	41.93
149	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	8	Young	Dead	1		3.33	0.00
150	Locust-Black	Robinia	pseudoacacia	9	Young	Fair	•••	\$1,246.27	3.75	8.91
151	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	25	Mature	Poor	1	\$5,769.75	10.42	41.25
152	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	30	Mature	Poor	1	\$8,308.44	12.50	41.25
153	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	30	Mature	Fair	2	\$13,847.40	12.50	36.30
154	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	34	Mature	Poor	1	\$10,371.61	14.17	46.75
155	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	34	Mature	Poor	1	\$10,371.61	14.17	46.75
156	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	25	Mature	Good		\$13,462.75	10.42	27.50
157	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	33	Mature	Good		\$22,914.73	13.75	36.30
158	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	38	Mature	Fair		\$20,828.14	15.83	45.98
159	Witchhazel	Hamamelis	virginiana	2	Young	Good		\$86.16	0.83	1.80

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
160	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	30	Mature	Fair	2	\$13,847.40	12.50	36.30
161	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	25	Mature	Fair	2	\$9,616.25	10.42	30.25
162	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	31	Mature	Poor	1	\$8,694.93	12.92	51.15
163	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	27	Mature	Fair	1	\$11,216.39	11.25	32.67
164	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	18	Semi- mature	Good		\$6,979.09	7.50	18.00
165	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	10	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,154.04	4.17	11.00
166	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	17	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$4,446.55	7.08	18.70
167	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	12	Semi- mature	Good		\$3,101.82	5.00	12.60
168	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	35	Mature	Fair	1	\$18,191.25	14.58	42.35
169	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	33	Mature	Fair	1	\$16,367.67	13.75	39.93
170	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	19	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$7,776.08	7.92	19.00
171	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	16	Semi- mature	Good	1	\$5,514.34	6.67	16.00
172	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	18	Semi- mature	Fair	1	\$4,985.06	7.50	19.80
173	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	8	Young	Good		\$1,378.59	3.33	8.64
174	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	16	Semi- mature	Good	2	\$5,514.34	6.67	16.00
175	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	31	Mature	Poor	1	\$8,694.93	12.92	42.63
176	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	30	Mature	Fair	1	\$13,847.40	12.50	38.12
177	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	33	Mature	Fair	1	\$16,367.67	13.75	39.93

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
178	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	27	Mature	Fair	1	\$11,216.39	11.25	32.67
179	Dogwood- Flowering	Cornus	florida	4	Young	Fair		\$246.18	1.67	4.36
180	Dogwood- Flowering	Cornus	florida	3	Young	Poor	2	\$83.08	1.25	3.71
181	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	13	Semi- mature	Fair		\$2,600.23	5.42	17.16
182	Beech-American	Fagus	grandifolia	11	Semi- mature	Good		\$2,606.39	4.58	13.20
183	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	33	Mature	Fair	1	\$16,367.67	13.75	39.93
184	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	28	Mature	Fair	1	\$12,062.62	11.67	33.88
185	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	12	Semi- mature	Good		\$3,101.82	5.00	12.00
186	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	29	Mature	Poor	1	\$7,763.78	12.08	39.88
187	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	9	Young	Fair	2	\$1,246.27	3.75	8.91
188	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	26	Mature	Fair	1	\$10,400.94	10.83	31.46
189	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	23	Mature	Fair	1	\$8,139.19	9.58	27.83
190	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	21	Mature	Fair	2	\$6,785.23	8.75	25.41
191	Dogwood- Flowering	Cornus	florida	3	Young	Fair		\$138.47	1.25	3.27
192	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	25	Mature	Good	1	\$13,462.75	10.42	27.50
193	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	16	Semi- mature	Good	3	\$5,514.34	6.67	16.00
194	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	20	Mature	Fair	1	\$6,154.40	8.33	24.20
195	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	22	Mature	Fair	1	\$7,446.82	9.17	26.62
196	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	13	Semi- mature	Good		\$4,940.44	5.4	12.3

Tree ID	Common Name	Genus	Species	DBH	Age Class	Condition Class	Tree & Shrub Work Phase	Tree Asset Value	CRZ (ft.)	TPZ (ft.)
197	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	38	Mature	Good	3	\$39,573.46	15.8	39.8
198	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	7	Young	Good		\$1,432.44	2.9	6.0
199	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	3	Young	Good		\$263.10	1.3	2.6
200	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	8	Young	Fair		\$1,336.38	3.3	7.2
201	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	12	Mature	Fair		\$1,424.30	5.0	12.6
202	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	42	Mature	Poor	ASAP	\$19,673.25	17.5	50.9
203	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	8	Young	Dead		\$0	3.3	0.0
204	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	4	Young	Poor		\$94.95	1.7	4.0
205	Hackberry	Celtis	occidentalis	6	Young	Poor		\$356.08	2.5	5.9
206	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	4	Young	Poor		\$94.95	1.7	4.0
207	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	4	Young	Poor		\$94.95	1.7	4.0
208	Hackberry	Celtis	occidentalis	9	Young	Poor		\$801.17	3.8	8.9
209	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	29	Mature	Good	2	\$24,585.29	12.1	28.9
210	Oak-White	Quercus	alba	28	Mature	Good		\$22,918.99	11.7	27.9
211	Mulberry-Red	Morus	rubra	12	Mature	Good		\$1,550.91	5.0	12.0
212	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	8	Young	Good		\$886.23	3.3	6.8
213	Oak-Northern Red	Quercus	rubra	8	Young	Good		\$1,870.94	3.3	7.2
214	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	12	Mature	Fair		\$1,424.30	5.0	12.6
215	Poplar-Bigtooth Aspen	Populus	grandidentata	3	Young	Good		\$193.86	1.3	2.6
216	Oak-Black	Quercus	velutina	16	Semi- mature	Fair		\$5,345.54	6.7	16.0
217	Cherry-Black	Prunus	serotina	5	Young	Fair	•••	\$247.28	2.1	4.5
218	Poplar-Bigtooth Aspen	Populus	grandidentata	3	Young	Good		\$193.86	1.3	2.6