

Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan

3628 N. Addison Street

Chicago, Illinois

Prepared By

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HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

You are redeveloping a property at 3628 N. Addison Street in Chicago, Illinois. You asked us to six trees on the subject property, perform industry standard tree risk assessments on them, and, if they are not deemed hazardous, to provide specifications for tree preservation.

We visited the site on Tuesday, August 22, 2017.

We inspected 6 trees in detail on the property, and performed a cursory review of 4 others.

We considered industry best practices for tree preservation.

OBSERVATIONS

A map of the site and the subject trees is shown in Figure 1 and summarized in Table 1. Photos of these trees are included in Appendix A. Characteristics of the six trees are detailed below.

Tree #1

The tree is a red oak (*Quercus rubra*) measuring 37 inches in diameter, located in the far southwest corner of the property. It is in good condition. The tree has had most of its branches removed to a height of 40 feet to keep it clear of utility lines. The lowest branches on the east side start at a height of 25 ft.

The canopy has a radius of approximately 30 feet. The tree has good overall structure. Its leaves appear healthy with no symptoms of disease or significant nutrient deficiencies. There are only minor dead limbs in the canopy, with a few measuring 3-4 inches in diameter. There is one 7 inch dead limb to on the northeast portion of the tree.

The tree has a good root flare at its base. A portion of the flare is growing against the fence on the southwest side of the tree. There are no above-ground symptoms of root decay. Beneath the tree are mainly small shrubs, with turf grass under a portion of the canopy.

Tree #2

The tree is a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) measuring 39 inches in diameter. It is in overall fair condition. It is located along the south fence line.

The base of the tree is growing into the wood fence. There are signs of decay at the base from old stem removal on the other side of fence. The tree has a good root flare on its east and south sides, but lacks a flare elsewhere.

There is a girdling root about 6" diameter on the southwest corner of the base of the tree. There are perennials at the base of the tree, with turf grass throughout canopy The stem has grown-over seams on the east and west sides extending from a height of 0-10 feet. The stem has a slight bow to north at the base to a height of six feet.

There is a moderate number of dead limbs in the canopy, most of which measure under three inches in diameter. Leaves healthy no signs of disease. The main limbs have good structure with no included bark. The tree is exhibiting good wound closure on several old pruning cuts measuring 6-8 inches in diameter. The canopy has a radius of about 30 feet.

Tree #3

The tree is a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) measuring 28 inches in diameter. It is in good condition. It is located at the right front corner of the house, about 15 feet from the building.

There are many surface roots at near the base of the tree. There is one girdling root near the base measuring four inches in diameter. The tree has a large, wide root collar. The soil is quite dry around the base of the tree and the surface roots.

The crown is growing slightly against the house. The tree is showing healthy wound closure on several old pruning cuts. The overall structure of the tree is somewhat weak, with several sweeping upward scaffold branches. The branches have a more vertical angle of attachment than is ideal. The leaves are healthy with no signs of disease. There is slight decline/dieback in the center of the crown. The tree is also exhibiting a moderate amount of leaf drop/early fall color, mainly on the west side of the top of the canopy.

Tree #4

The tree is a red maple (*Acer rubrum*) measuring 11 inches in diameter. It is in good condition. It is the northernmost of three parkway trees. There is a moderate number of dead limbs in the crown, most measuring under one inch in diameter. The crown is crowded by neighboring trees, likely contributing to the presence of dead limbs in the crown.

There is very little root flare present, with perennials growing around the base of the tree. The tree has a large number of surface roots. The soil is quite dry around the base of the tree and the surface roots.

Tree #5

The tree is a red maple (*Acer rubrum*) measuring 13 inches in diameter. It is in fair condition. It is the middle of the three parkway trees. The tree has a healthy root collar, with a significant amount of surface roots.

The leaves of the tree are quite chlorotic, indicating a potential nutrient deficiency. The edges of the crown are overtopped by neighboring trees, limiting the growth of the tree. There is only a minor number of small dead limbs in the canopy. The canopy has good structure.

Tree #6

The tree is a red maple (*Acer rubrum*) measuring 8 inches in diameter. It is in fair condition. It is the southernmost of the three parkway trees. The tree has a healthy root collar, with a significant amount of surface roots. It has one small girdling root.

The leaves have a moderate amount of scorch, especially on the north side of the canopy. Moderate leaf scorch on north side canopy. The leaves are somewhat chlorotic, but appear healthier than the leaves of tree #5. The crown is overtopped by neighboring trees at its edges, limiting the growth of the crown.

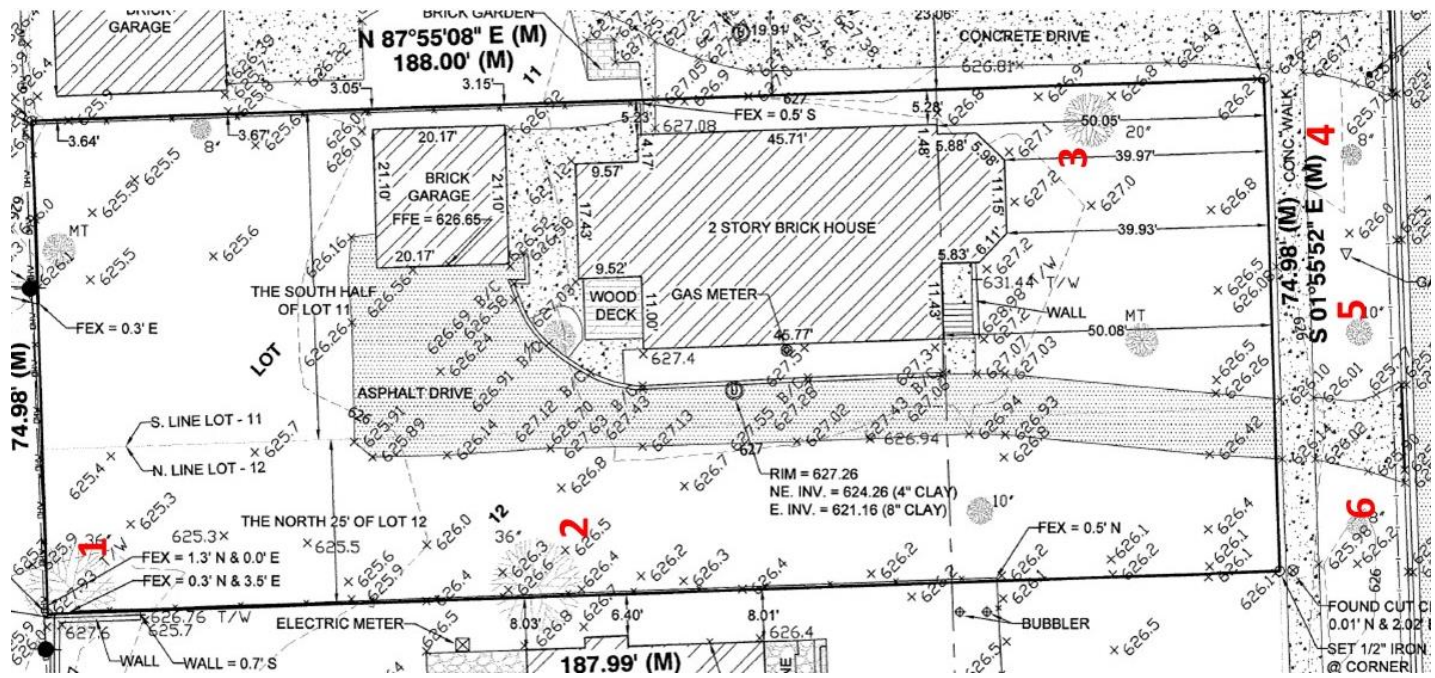


Figure 1 - The site and the 6 trees inventoried

Table 1 – tree inventory summary

Tree #	Common Name	Latin Name	Diameter	Action
1	Red Oak	Quercus rubra	37	Preserve
2	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	39	Preserve
3	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	28	Preserve
4	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	11	Preserve
5	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	13	Preserve
6	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	Preserve

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that all assessed trees be preserved, pending the implementation of these recommendations. We recommend that prior to construction activity, risk reduction measures be implemented as follows:

Tree #1:

- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree.

Tree #2:

- Perform an ANSI A300 Level 3 Advanced Risk Assessment. The tree has signs of decay in its stem and around the base. A further risk assessment could help determine the amount of sound wood present in the tree. Further actions may be recommended as a result of the advanced assessment. If the advanced assessment is not performed, recommendations are as follows:
- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree. Remove the portion of the fence contacting the tree.

Tree #3:

- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree.
- Reduce the canopy to provide 4-6 feet of clearance from the house.
- Reduce the largest outside limbs by 4-6 feet to decrease likelihood of large limb failure.
- Place mulch around the base of the tree to a depth of 3-4 inches, extending 6 feet from the base of the tree to aid in water and nutrient retention.

Tree #4:

- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree.
- Excavate root collar to reduce risk of decay and disease around base of the tree. Root collar excavation can also expose potential issues currently hidden by soil.
- Place mulch around the base of the tree to a depth of 3-4 inches, extending 6 feet from the base of the tree to aid in water and nutrient retention.

Tree #5

- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree.
- Place mulch around the base of the tree to a depth of 3-4 inches, extending 6 feet from the base of the tree to aid in water and nutrient retention.
- Structural prune to encourage the formation of a structurally sound canopy.

Tree #6

- Clean crown of all dead, diseased, broken, and defective limbs one inch in diameter and greater from the entire crown of the tree.
- Place mulch around the base of the tree to a depth of 3-4 inches, extending 6 feet from the base of the tree to aid in water and nutrient retention.
- Structural prune to encourage the formation of a structurally sound canopy.
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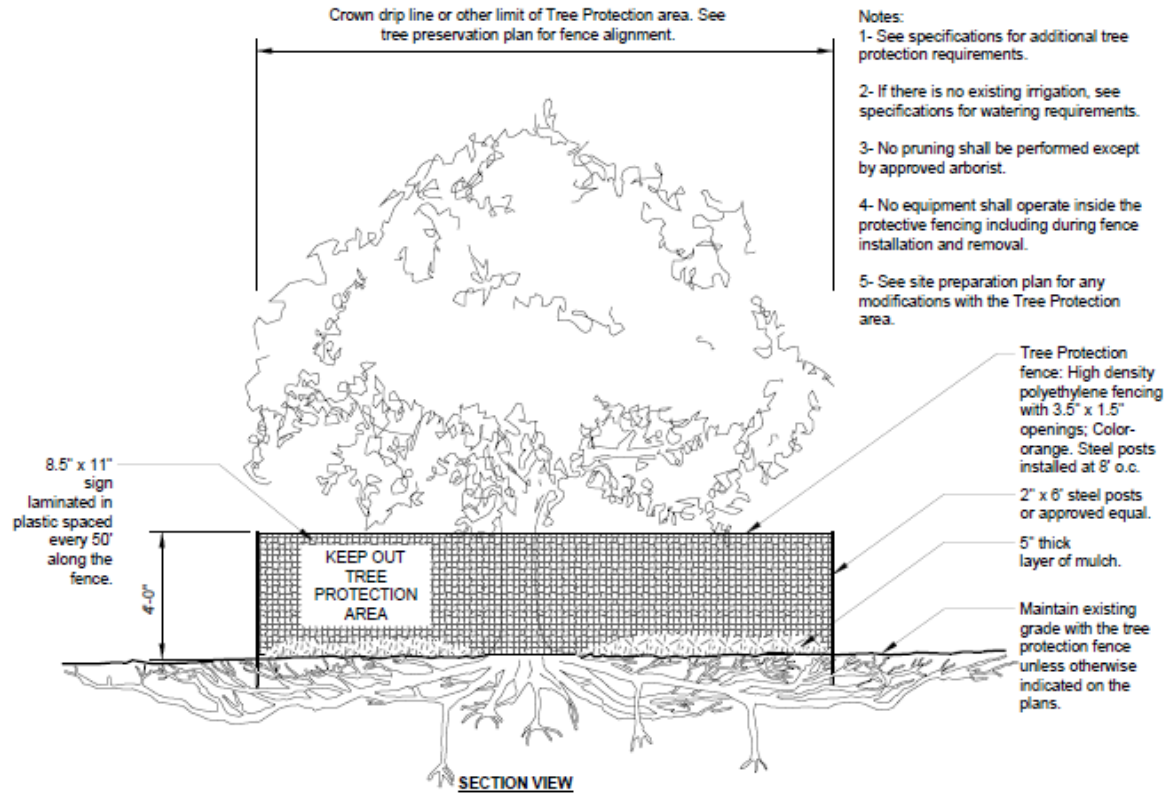
Note that trees 4-6 are Village-owned trees. Any work performed on or around them in the parkway would have to be approved by the Village.

TREE PRESERVATION SPECIFICATIONS

Detailed recommendations for tree preservation can only be determined once construction plans have been created.

1. Pre-construction:
 - a. Oversight
 - i. Retain a Registered Consulting Arborist (RCA) to monitor tree pruning, root pruning, installation of tree protection fencing, and any other tree protection measures.
 1. Prior to grading, the limit of disturbance should be excavated and root pruned. This will prevent the pulling and tearing of roots during grading operations.
 2. Root pruning, if performed, shall conform to Appendix B, sample detail for root pruning.
 - ii. Tree protection zones shall be established and enforced to prevent soil compaction, grade change and root damage. Tree protection devices, if needed, shall conform to details shown in Appendix B, sample detail for tree protection fence.
 - iii. Establish a concrete spoil area away from tree root zones and without flow paths into tree protection areas, with compliance monitoring during construction.
 - b. Signage
 - i. Tree protection signage in English and Spanish shall be installed on tree protection fencing.
2. Tree protection during construction:
 - a. Periodic monitoring of tree condition and health throughout construction activity should occur.
 - b. Periodic monitoring of tree protection throughout construction activity should occur to document and verify:
 - i. Tree protection devices are in place and operating properly;
 - ii. Tree protection signage is in place in English and Spanish;
 - iii. No materials or equipment are stored within the critical root zones of protected trees; and,
 - iv. No damage has occurred to protected trees.
3. Following construction:
 - a. Trees should be inspected for remedial treatments.
 - b. Soil sampling should be performed to determine if the levels of nutrients present in the soil are adequate for the species of trees present.
 - c. Remedial treatments should include the following items:
 - i. Treatment with fertilizer and biostimulant if soil test results show necessity.
 - ii. Application of plant growth regulator (with the active ingredient Paclobutrazol).
 - iii. Ground cover around all protected trees should be composted organic material placed 2"-4" deep in a circle with the largest radius practicable.

TREE PRESERVATION DETAILS



S-X TREE PROTECTION

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