

**LandUse -**

- 1 = Single-family residential
- 2 = Multi-family residential (duplex, apartments, condos)
- 3 = Industrial/large commercial
- 4 = Park/vacant/other (agricultural, riparian areas, greenbelts, park, etc.)
- 5 = Small commercial (minimart, retail boutiques, etc.)

**LocSite** - a numeric code to describe the kind of site where the tree is growing. The default values are as follows:

- 1 = Front yard (If there is no sidewalk)
- 2 = Planting strip (between the street and sidewalk)
- 3 = Cutout (tree root growth restricted on all four sides by hardscape within dripline)
- 4 = Median (in the center of the street)
- 5 = Other maintained locations
- 6 = Other un-maintained locations
- 7 = Backyard (If there is not sidewalk)

**DBH –**

Forked tree: If the point of pith separation is above ground and below 4.5 ft, the plant is considered to be one tree. Measure each DBH separately and add them together, up to six measurements. If the tree has more than six stems at DBH, with at least one of the stems one inch in diameter, move down to the highest point above ground where there is a single stem and measure the diameter there as long as there are no deformities. If the pith union is below ground, each stem is considered a separate tree. (Included bark down to ground line is a good indicator that pith union is below ground.)

**MtncRec - See ISA Defective Trees**

- 1 = **None** – tree does not need immediate or routine maintenance.
- 2 = **Young tree (routine)** – tree is less than 18 ft. tall and in need of maintenance; health or longevity of tree is not compromised by deferring maintenance for up to five years.
- 3 = **Young tree (immediate)** – tree is less than 18 ft. tall and in need of maintenance; deferring maintenance beyond one to three years would compromise health or longevity of tree.
- 4 = **Mature tree (routine)** – tree is more than 18 ft. tall and in need of maintenance; health or longevity of tree is not compromised by deferring maintenance for up to five years.
- 5 = **Mature tree (immediate)** – tree is more than 18 ft. tall and in need of maintenance; deferring maintenance beyond one to three years would compromise health or longevity of tree.
- 6 = **Critical concern (public safety)** – tree should be inspected without delay.

**Priority Task –**

- 1 = **None** – tree does not need maintenance.
- 2 = **Stake/train** – staking or training needed to encourage a straight trunk, strong scaffold branching, or eliminate multiple leaders, crossing branches, and girdling ties. Includes removing or replacing stakes and ties to prevent damage to tree bole.
- 3 = **Clean** – crown needs cleaning to remove dead, diseased, damaged, poorly attached, or crossing branches to increase health or longevity of tree.

4 = **Raise** – crown should be raised by removing lower branches from the tree trunk to eliminate obstructions or clearance issues.

5 = **Reduce** – crown should be reduced/thinned by pruning to reduce tree height, spread, overcrowding, wind resistance, or an increase of light penetration.

6 = **Remove** – tree is dangerous, dead or dying, and no amount of maintenance will increase longevity or safety.

7 = **Treat pest/disease** – insects, pathogens, or parasites are present and detrimental to tree longevity; treatment should be given to maintain longevity.

Additional or alternative definitions (up to 10) can be defined in STRATUM. If no PriorityTask value is available, 0 (zero) is entered for each record.

#### **SwDamg** –

1 = **None** – sidewalk heaved less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, requiring no remediation.

2 = **Low** – sidewalk heaved  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, requiring minor grinding or ramping.

3 = **Medium** – sidewalk heaved  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches, requiring grinding or ramping and/or replacement.

4 = **High** – sidewalk heaved more than 3 inches, requiring complete removal and replacement.

Alternative definitions (up to 4) can be defined in STRATUM. If no SwDamg value is available, 0 is entered for each record.

**WireConflict** –1 = **No lines** – no utility lines within vicinity of tree crown

2 = **Present and not conflicting** – utility lines occur within vicinity of tree crown, but crown does not presently intersect wires.

3 = **Present and conflicting** – utility lines occur and intersect with tree crown.

Additional or alternative definitions (up to 5) can be defined in STRATUM. If no WireConflict value is available, 0 (zero) is entered for each record.

#### **CondWood** – [See ISA Defective Trees](#)

1 = **Dead or Dying** - extreme problems

2 = **Poor** - major problems

3 = **Fair** - minor problems

4 = **Good** - no apparent problems

#### **CondLvs** –

1 = **Dead or dying** - extreme problems

2 = **Poor** - major problems,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of foliage at time of inventory

3 = **Fair** - minor problems,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of foliage at time of inventory

4 = **Good** - no apparent problems

#### **Check Boxes** –

ONLY FOR ASH

| <b>Defective trees: Risk assessment guidelines</b>  |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Tree defects</b>   | <b>Moderate risk of failure</b>   | <b>High risk of failure</b>   |
| <p><b>Decay</b> = Wood that has rotted or is missing. Indicators of advanced decay are rotten wood, fungal fruiting bodies, cavities, holes, open cracks or bulges in the wood.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicators of advanced decay are found on 25% to 40% of the circumference of any stem, branch or root collar.</li> <li>Shell thickness is &gt;1 and &lt; 2 inches of sound wood for each 6 inches of stem diameter and stem has opening &lt; 30% of stem circumference.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicators of advanced decay are found on <math>\geq 40\%</math> of the circumference of any stem, branch or root collar.<br/><i>Note: In order to verify the extent of decay, you may want to use probes or drills to determine shell thickness.</i></li> <li>Stem has advanced decay and the shell thickness meets the following criteria:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shell thickness &lt; 1 inch of sound wood for each 6 inches of stem diameter, or,</li> </ul> </li> <li>Stem has an opening <math>\geq 30\%</math> of the stem circumference and shell thickness is <math>\leq 2</math> inches of sound wood for each 6 inches of stem diameter.</li> <li>Any large branch with decay.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Crack</b> = crack is a separation of the wood ; a split through the bark into the wood.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stem has a single crack and decay.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stem is split in two by a crack.</li> <li>Stem segment has multiple cracks and decay.</li> <li>Branch has a crack.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Root problems</b> = inadequate anchoring by the root system, damaged roots or stem girdling roots.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roots within the area defined by the Critical Root Radius are <math>\leq 40\%</math> damaged, decayed, severed, or dead.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaning tree with recent evidence of root lifting, soil movement or soil mounding.</li> <li>Roots within the Critical Root Radius are <math>\geq 40\%</math> damaged, decayed, severed, or dead.</li> <li>Girdling roots constrict <math>\geq 40\%</math> of the root collar.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Weak branch union</b> = An epicormic branch or a branch union with included bark.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branch union has included bark.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak union is also cracked, cankered or decayed.</li> <li>Large epicormic branch on decaying stem.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Canker</b> = An area where bark and cambium are dead.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canker or canker plus decay affect 25% to 40% of the tree's circumference.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canker affects <math>\geq 40\%</math> of the tree's circumference.</li> <li>Canker plus decay affect <math>\geq 40\%</math> of the tree's circumference.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Poor architecture</b> = growth pattern indicates structural imbalance or weakness in the branch, stem or tree.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branch has a sharp bend or twist.</li> <li>Large, horizontal branch with several vertical branches on it.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree with excessive lean (<math>&gt; 40^\circ</math>).</li> <li>Leaning tree has a crack in stem.</li> <li>Leaning tree has canker or decay on the lower stem.</li> <li>Leaning tree has a horizontal crack on the upper side of the lean and/ or buckling bark and wood on the lower side.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Dead wood</b> = A dead tree or dead branches.</p>   |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any lodged branch.</li> <li>Any dead tree, tree top or branch.</li> </ul>  |