30th April 2025

Natasha Vale
Communities Facilities Advisor
City of Cockburn
9 Coleville Crescent
SPEARWOOD WA 6163

Dear Natasha,

ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT AT DAVILAK OVAL PARK

Please find enclosed the results of the survey undertaken recently for the trees at Davilak Oval Park, Hamilton Hill.

Where recommendations for remedial arboricultural work have been made, it is imperative that it is undertaken as outlined in the Australian Standard 4373-2007: Pruning of Amenity Trees, and where construction activity is proposed, protective measures are implemented as per Australian Standard 4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites. .

If you have any questions regarding the assessment or if I can be of service to you again in the future, please feel free to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Brad Bowden
Principal
Bowden Tree Consultancy®

B.Sc. Sustainable Forestry
Dip. Arboriculture & Parks Management
ISA Certified Arborist – Urban Forest Professional AU-0020AM & Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Report

1.2 The purpose of this report is to summarise the results of the survey for 31 cultivated, non-remnant, trees and tall shrubs (mixed species) at the southern section of the public open space area known as Davilak Oval Park, located at Lucius Road, Hamilton Hill; which included assessment of tree health and structural condition to inform the estimated life expectancy and subsequent retention value. Additionally, the survey included calculation of amenity values (monetary), environmental values (CO^2 uptake etc.), and habitat values for black cockatoos.

1.3 The purpose for undertaking the survey was to identify the possible impacts of clearing the assessed trees, as part of the proposed upgrade of Davilak Oval Park. Of focus for the City was foraging habitat, night-roosting habitat, and breeding habitat for the three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii neso)*.

1.4 The site visits and visual tree assessments were undertaken from ground level on the 12th, 26th (till 18:00hrs) and 27th February, and the 26th March 2025 and were accurate at the time of inspection. No detailed tree/ risk assessment, soil excavation or below ground inspection was undertaken unless specified. Viewing conditions were clear and the weather conditions were fine.

1.5 Executive Summary

1.6 The assessed trees identified within this report provide a range of benefits to the ecosystem, to human beings for environmental and health reasons, and to the climate. The assessment has revealed a satisfactory health condition for the majority of the trees, indicating a long-estimated life expectancy and subsequent provision of tree-related benefits to support the local community.

1.7 The close-spacing of the trees has compromised the structural condition of most of the trees and resulted in suppressed crown development due to competition for growing space and sunlight. Such trees are unlikely to attain their full genetic potential, thereby resulting in reduced tree height at maturity. The tuart tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala)* and the swamp mahogany tree (*E. robusta)* known as tree number 16 however were assessed with a dominant crown and have the potential to attain 25m+ height at maturity.

1.8 Of the 31 trees and shrubs assessed within the proposed park upgrade area, 13 have been referenced as species that are used by black cockatoos for foraging (food) habitat. The total area of the 31 trees and shrubs was less than one hectare.

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1.9 Trees used by black cockatoos for night-roosting habitat are usually located in close proximity to a permanent water source, and are often the tallest trees within proximity of the water source. There is no watering point at the park. Tuart trees of veteran age-class which are taller than the 31 trees and shrubs were observed at the periphery of Davilak Oval Park, with several other eucalypt trees (*Corymbia* sp. and *Eucalyptus* spp.*)* also observed at the park periphery. Such vegetation provides a vegetation/ habitat link to surrounding areas.

1.10 Assessment of the 31 trees and shrubs did not identify any current breeding habitat or hollows suitable for black cockatoos. Whilst five of the eucalypt trees may have the potential to provide breeding habitat in 100-200 years, only two trees were identified with a dominant crown form that may achieve their full genetic potential i.e. typical tree height and trunk thickness at maturity.

1.11 In undertaking the tree survey, six veteran trees were identified at the periphery of the park, with such trees having branch tear-out wounds and large dead branches etc. that support biodiversity. It is noted that the location of the proposed second oval is favourable to the retention of two identified veteran trees (VT1 and VT2, figure 1).

1.12 As an outcome of the tree survey, the following recommendations are made if the assessed trees are proposed to be removed:

- Install six artificial hollows of suitable dimensions for black cockatoos for breeding habitat within the tall veteran tuart trees at the park periphery. Alternatively, these could be installed within the tall Maritime pine trees (*Pinus pinaster)* or tuart trees at the watering point at Manning Park located 0.6km to the south due to the proximity to foraging habitat in adjacent remnant bush. These could be considered to provide immediate breeding habitat potential and will require ongoing monitoring and maintenance. Further investigation would be required to confirm hollow design and location details.
- Investigate the opportunity to use natural features from the removed trees to construct the hollows and/ or use habicut pruning in existing tall trees to provide artificial hollows for breeding habitat.
- Install a cockitrough which could be used to provide a water source to support endemic wildlife including black cockatoos.
- Ensure that plant selections to be used as part of landscaping and revegetation works include species of known black cockatoo food preference. Selections could include *Banksia* spp. and *Hakea* spp. (proteaceous), *Callistemon* spp., *Grevillea* spp., *Corymbia* spp, and *Eucalyptus* spp. and where done correctly, could provide year-round foraging habitat. This area of revegetation (m^2) could match or exceed the proposed area to be removed and a location selected where no or limited habitat currently exists.

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- For street tree planting in surrounding street verges, consideration could be given to the selection of common street tree species known to also provide black cockatoo food source such as the liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua),* jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia),* and macadamia (*Macadamia integrifolia).*
- Ensure suitable maintenance of the existing established trees including the application of wood chip mulch to preserve soil moisture during hot, dry periods, particularly focusing on the identified veteran trees for cockatoo habitat. Additionally, the application of liquid composts such as Bioprime Trace could be used to maintain/ improve tree health condition.
- Undertake the calculation of tree protection zones for the remaining trees at the park to guide the design of the proposed upgrade and subsequent construction activities as per AS4970, ensuring Project Arborist supervision during the construction phase to prevent any additional tree damage or loss.
- Re-use the wood sections of removed trees within the park upgrade, which may include artistic features, nature play areas and seating, and ground-based habitat; and retain all mulch for use on site.
- Schedule annual monitoring of tree health and climate impacts.

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2.0 Site Investigations

2.1 Tree Locations



Figure 1. **Aerial photo of site and location of the 31 assessed trees and shrubs (T1-31) at the southern part of Davilak Oval Park. VT1-6 refers to existing veteran tuart trees at the park periphery.**

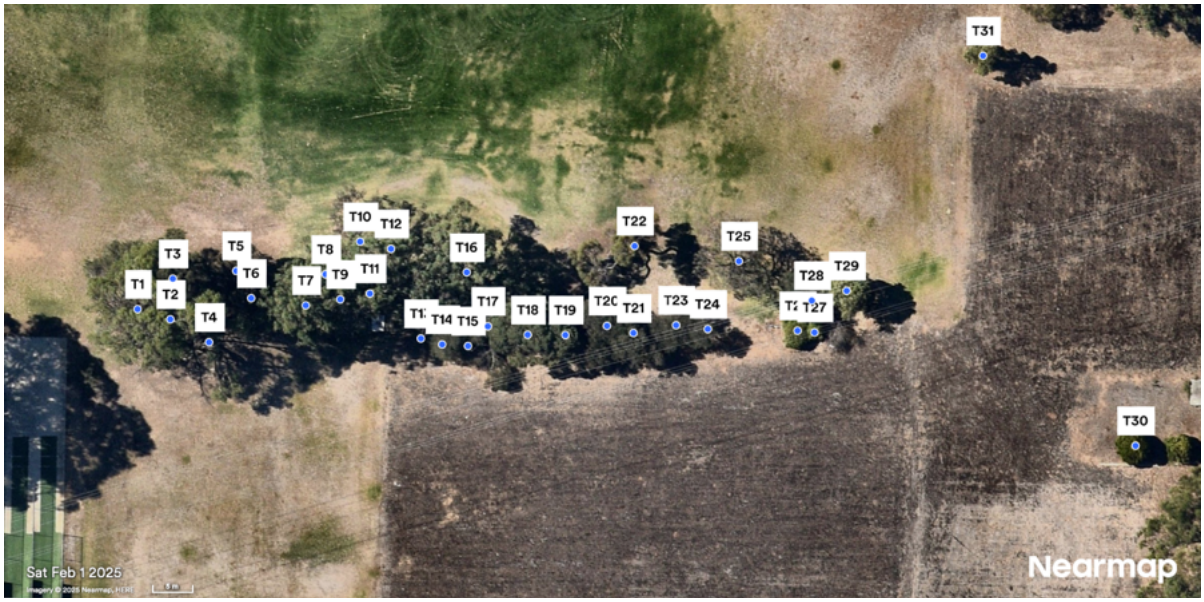


Figure 2. **Individual location of the 31 assessed trees and shrubs at the southern part of Davilak Oval Park.**



Figure 3. **Davilak Oval Park - looking to the southeast (top image) and looking towards the northwest (bottom image).**

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2.2 Assessed Trees - Summary

Tree No.	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Health	Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs)	Cockatoo Habitat Value	Amenity Tree Value
1	weeping peppermint	Mature	11.3	123	High	40	Foraging	$18,193
2	tuart	Mature	20.3	76	High-average	50	Foraging, Potential Nesting	$68,266
3	river sheoak	Mature	22.6	73	High	20	Foraging	$13,082
4	northern river red gum	Mature	15.4	49	High	20		$8,003
5	yellow gum	Mature	15.1	53	High	40	Foraging	$11,245
6	broad-leaved paperbark	Mature	13.4	36	Average	20		$1,238
7	swamp mahogany	Mature	17.8	67	High	30	Foraging	$18,507
8	broad-leaved paperbark	Early-mature	12.1	26	Average	10		$1,201
9	grey oak	Early-mature	13.2	31	Low	5		$844
10	swamp sheoak	Mature	11.8	42	Average	20	Foraging	$2,637
11	swamp mahogany	Mature	20.1	68	High	40	Foraging	$32,392
12	river sheoak	Early-mature	11.9	28	Low	5	Foraging	$247
13	swamp mahogany	Mature	14	48	High	20	Foraging	$5,704
14	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	6	20	High	5		$288
15	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	55	High	5		$879
16	swamp mahogany	Mature	25.5	84	High	30	Foraging, Potential Nesting	$48,181
17	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	20	High	5		$151
18	bushy yate	Mature	8.2	74	High	30	Foraging	$10,073
19	bushy yate	Early-mature	5	32	Dead	1	Foraging	$80
20	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	90	High	10		$1,735
21	showy honey-myrtle	Mature	6	31	High	10		$517
22	yellow gum	Mature	9.9	42	High	40	Foraging	$10,581
23	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	50	Average	5		$295
24	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	120	Average	5		$546
25	red ironbark	Mature	11.2	53	Average	20		$7,185

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Tree No.	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Health	Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs)	Cockatoo Habitat Value	Amenity Tree Value
26	dwarf weeping peppermint	Mature	2	30	High	10		$94
27	dwarf weeping peppermint	Mature	1.5	20	High	10		$38
28	showy honey-myrtle	Post-mature	5	100	High	5		$705
29	Norfolk Island hibiscus	Mature	8	50	High	40		$2,560
30	golden book-leaf pine	Mature	3	30	High	20		$185
31	Norfolk Island hibiscus	Mature	6	26	High	30		$758
								$266,410

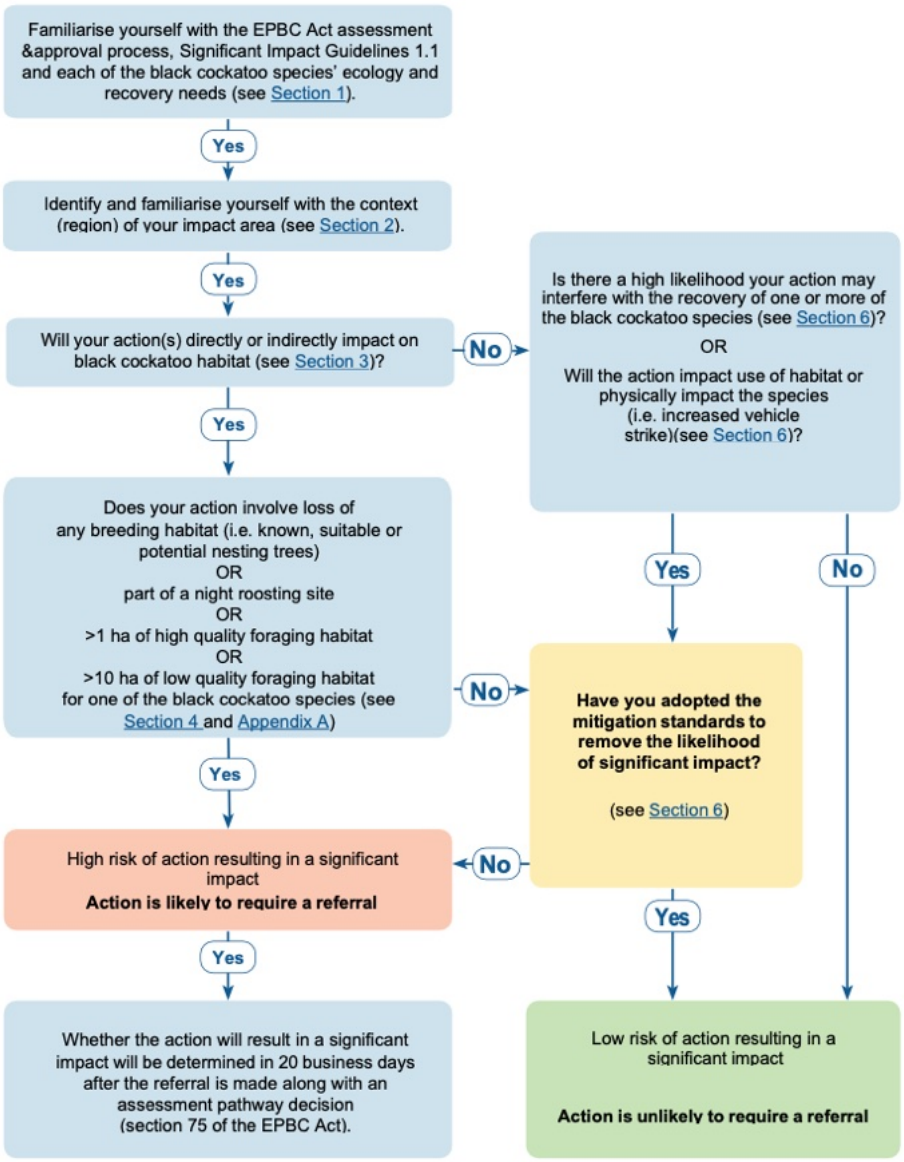
Table 1. Summary of tree species, health condition, habitat and amenity values for the 31 assessed trees and shrubs within the southern turf area of Davilak Oval Park.

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2.3 Referral Guideline for Black Cockatoos

2.4 The following figure summarises the referral guideline for black cockatoo species (*Referral Guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species* - DAWE, 2022).

Figure 1 Summary of the referral guideline for black cockatoo species



2.5 The vegetation of the Swan Coastal Plain is used by black cockatoos primarily for foraging habitat and some small areas are used as breeding habitat. Of the 31 trees and shrubs assessed on site, 13 were known to be species that are used by black cockatoos for food which provide seeds, flowers, nectar, and insect larvae. The 31 assessed trees and shrubs are a combination of endemic, Australian-native, and exotic species, and all trees and shrubs have been planted/ cultivated and are not naturally-seeded.

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2.6 The total area of the assessed tree grove (T1-29) was measured using the Nearmap polygon tool and the result was approximately 1,540m^2 (<1ha). Calculation of area for the 13 trees listed as foraging habitat in Table 1 using crown spread diameter that was measured on site was 1,358m^2.

2.7 Trees that are used for night-roosting by black cockatoos are usually located in or near riparian areas and natural or artificial permanent water sources. Any tall trees may be used and of the 31 trees/ shrubs that were assessed, the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala)* has been referenced to provide night-roosting habitat. No night-roost use was observed or identified from previous bird surveys and there is no watering point at the park, and it is more likely that the taller, veteran tuart trees at the park periphery would be selected by black cockatoos.

2.8 A previous tree survey was undertaken for the entire oval park (Paperbark Technologies, 2023) and identified 145 trees in total, of which 80 trees were endemic or introduced eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp.) and introduced pines (*Pinus* spp.). Veteran tuart trees (VT1-6 - figure 1) were observed at the oval park periphery and crown features such as large branch tear-outs, dead wood, and fungi were visible, indicating the potential for habitat for a range of wildlife species including black cockatoos.

2.9 For the 31 trees/ shrubs that were assessed, nil nesting hollows or current breeding habitat was observed. Many species of eucalypt may develop suitable hollows for breeding and trees that may develop a nest hollow in the future are 30-50cm DBH (trunk diameter at breast height). Seven eucalypts were identified as possible tall species with the potential to develop hollows in 100-200yrs: tuart (1), northern river red gum (1), red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon)* - 1), and the swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta)* - 4). The estimated life expectancy for the red ironbark however was less than 20 years which may reduce the likelihood of hollow formation/ breeding habitat.

2.10 The close-spacing of the trees has resulted in suppressed crown development due to competition for growing space and sunlight. Such trees are unlikely to attain their full genetic potential, thereby resulting in reduced tree height and trunk thickness (for hollows) at maturity. The tuart tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala)* known as tree number one and the swamp mahogany tree (*E. robusta)* known as tree number 16 however were assessed with a dominant crown and have a high likelihood of attaining 25m+ height at maturity, and are potential nesting trees.

2.11 Mitigation offsets include artificial hollow installation such as cockatubes, habicut pruning to create hollows into existing stems/ branches, landscaping and revegetation with referenced foraging habitat plant species to match or exceed the area calculated for the foraging habitat trees within the assessed tree grove (para. 2.6), and the installation of a permanent water source such as a cockitrough.

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2.12 Referral Thresholds for Black Cockatoos (DAWE, 2022)

Attribute	Referral Threshold	Assessment Result
Breeding	Any loss of / impact upon known, suitable or potential nesting trees, and the habitat around these trees, is highly likely to require a referral to the minister. Loss of any potential nesting habitat is likely to require a referral to the minister.	No known nesting trees, No suitable nesting trees, Two potential nesting habitat trees identified
High-quality native foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 1 ha of foraging habitat scoring 5-10 using the foraging quality scoring tool is likely to require referral to the minister. Foraging habitat quality is determined using the foraging quality scoring tool and takes into account context i.e. proximity of the impact site to important attributes.	<1ha
Lower-quality native foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 10 ha of foraging habitat scoring 0-4 using the foraging quality scoring tool is likely to require referral to the minister. Foraging habitat quality is determined using the foraging quality scoring tool and takes into account context i.e. proximity of the impact site to important attributes.	<10ha
Exotic foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 1 ha of predominantly exotic habitat (e.g. Cape Lilac trees and pine trees) known to be utilised by black cockatoos is likely to require a referral to the minister.	<1ha
Night roosting habitat	Removal of any part of a known night roosting site is likely to require referral to the minister.	No known roosting or potential roosting trees observed or advised (surveys) within close proximity to water

2.13 Assessment Against Significant Impact Criteria

Criteria – An action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or threatened species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population	Unlikely
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species	Potentially, however given the extent of remaining veteran tuart trees at the site, the impact is not considered significant
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely
Adversely impact habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population	Unlikely
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate, or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or threatened species becoming established in the critically endangered or threatened species habitat	Unlikely
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely
Interfere with the recovery of the species	Unlikely

2.14 Summary: The proposed clearing of the 31 trees and shrubs has the potential to impact two potential nesting trees that may provide breeding habitat in the long term (100-200yrs). Where impact mitigation measures include artificial hollow installation for breeding habitat, and revegetation with known foraging habitat species is undertaken where no or limited habitat currently exists, the proposed upgrade is not likely to cause a significant impact on black cockatoos and a referral under the guideline is considered unlikely.

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3.0 Discussion and Recommendations

3.1 Discussion

3.2 Fracture pruning: Endemic tree species continue to provide benefits following sapflow cessation and tree mortality, in particular ecological benefits to support local wildlife. A dead stem or branch will gradually release internal moisture and subsequently reduce weight, thereby reducing the breakage potential of the stem or branch. Fracture pruning (see below) can be undertaken to reduce tree height and lateral spread and allows the retention of dead or moribund trees where hollows, cavities and potential roost sites exist to support local fauna. Such work should be undertaken by an arborist experienced in fracture pruning works and should leave the reduced tree looking as naturally broken as possible, rather than looking like a topped tree with amputated/ lopped stubs.

3.3 Habitat hollow creation (habicuts) and the installation of cockatubes – see below, can be undertaken to support local fauna and improve breeding habitat potential. Large wood sections can be re-used with options including artistic features, nature play areas and seating, and for ground-based habitat.





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3.4 **Tree root plate:** Rootplate composition for most tree species consists of a structural root zone and an absorbing root zone, responsible respectively for the stability/ anchorage of the tree and the uptake of water/ mineral solutes from the soil. Large diameter woody roots extend from the trunk basal area and are responsible for stability and anchorage of the tree to the ground, with this part of the rootplate known as the structural root zone (SRZ). The SRZ radius is typically calculated as trunk diameter x 5 and severance of large woody roots within the SRZ radius must be avoided as loss of these roots can compromise tree stability. The severance of large diameter roots also provides an entry opportunity for infection by wood decay fungi and infestation by wood-destroying insects and termites, further compromising stability.

3.5 Beyond the SRZ, woody roots taper into smaller-diameter absorbing roots which take in water and dissolved minerals. The pruning of a small number of small-diameter roots less than 30mm in diameter is unlikely to impact tree health or stability however severance of large diameter roots and/ or a major proportion of the rootplate can result in considerable stress for the tree in the short term due to reduced water uptake and may initiate a decline in health condition and/ or tree mortality. Loss of numerous large woody roots must be avoided as this may result in rootplate instability and entire tree uprooting.

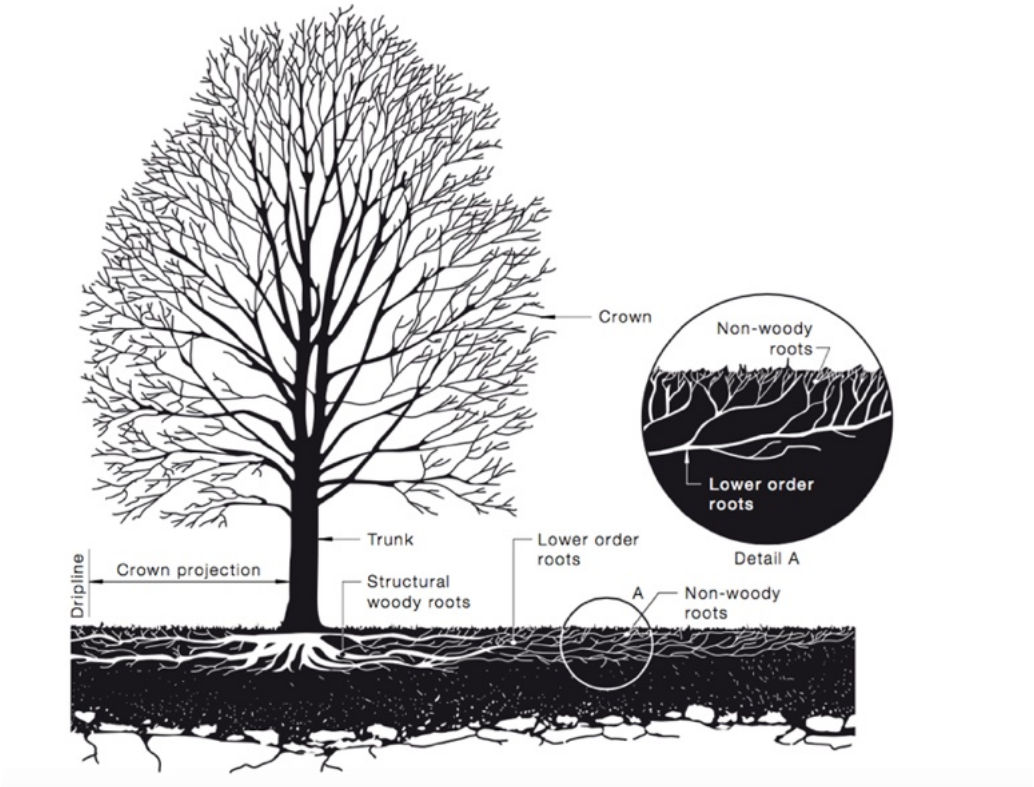


Figure 4. **Typical tree structure above and below ground for cultivated urban trees, with naturally-seeded trees often having vertically-oriented sinker roots beneath the trunk section. Source: AS4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites.**

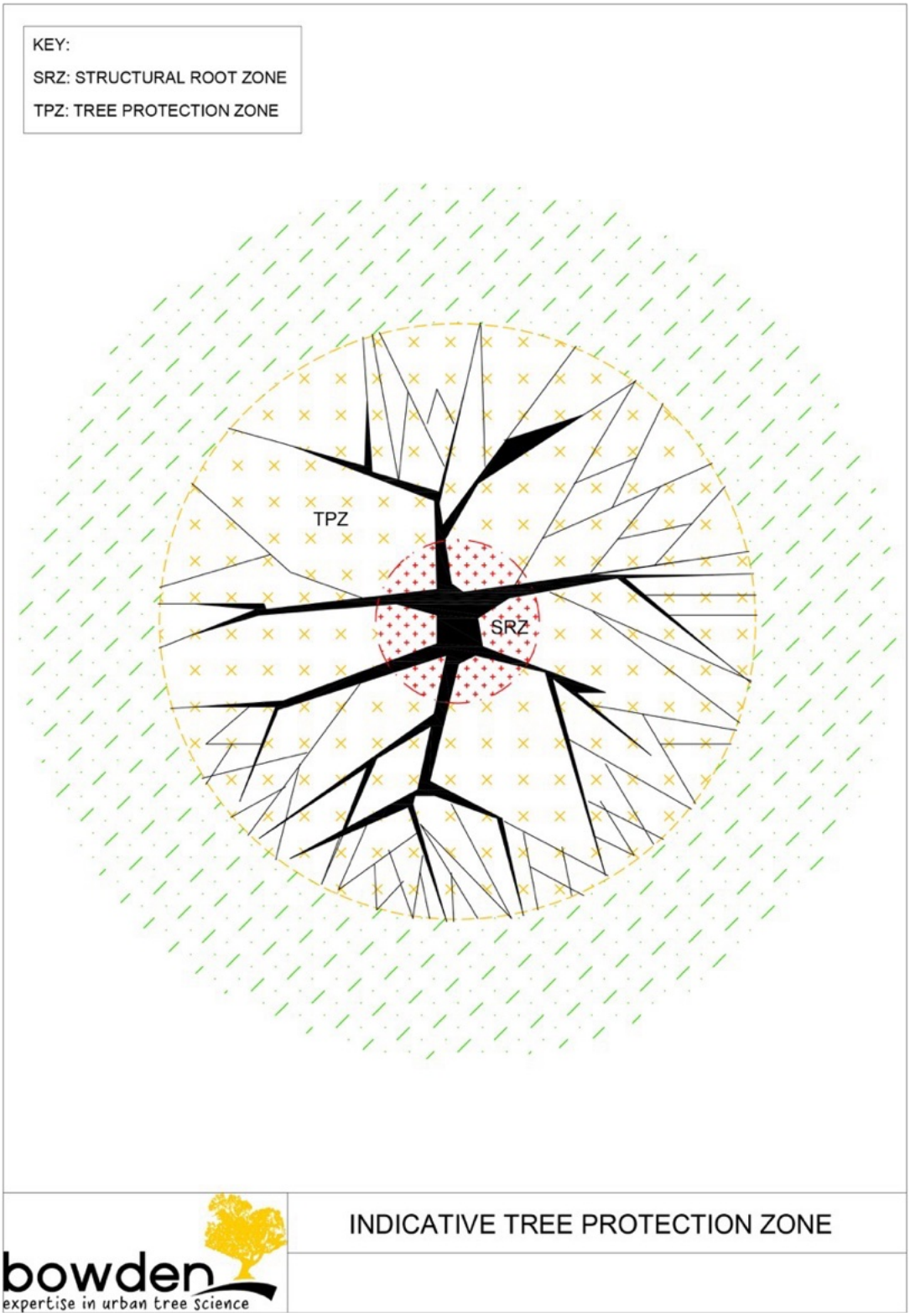


Figure 5. **Indicative rootplate zones outlining the structural root zone (SRZ) that has the large woody roots responsible for tree anchorage and stability, which subsequently taper into the smaller-diameter absorbing roots that take up water and mineral nutrients in solution - within and beyond the TPZ periphery.**

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3.6 Procedure for tree protection during development/ construction activity:

1. Survey of site including location of trees and calculation of TPZs
2. Preliminary assessment of tree condition to identify trees for retention
3. Design proposal and review
4. Arboricultural impact assessment to advise tree protection measures
5. Project Arborist guidance and supervision on site



Figure 6. Calculation of the tree protection zone (TPZ) for the tuart tree towards the west of the assessed trees – a DBH of 1.4m was estimated and a TPZ radius of 15m calculated. Any proposed design should seek to locate construction activities outside the TPZs of trees to be retained, or where minor encroachment into the TPZ is proposed, utilise root-sensitive options that are supervised by the Project Arborist.

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Tree Number:	1
Botanical Name:	*Agonis flexuosa*
Common Name:	weeping peppermint
Location:	Westernmost tree
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	11.3
DBH (cm):	123
TPZ Radius (m):	14.8
SRZ Radius (m):	6.2
Crown Spread (widest – m):	14/13
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	40
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Acutely-angled codominant stems evident that are typical for the species; suppressed crown development on the southeast side, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





Tree Amenity Value

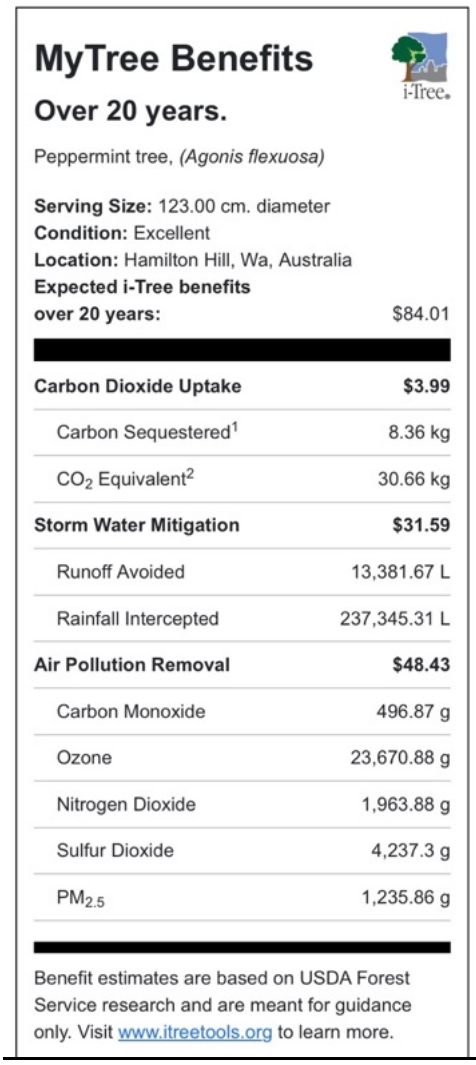
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 533m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.9 (life expectancy: 40-49yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $18,193

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

Over 20 years.

Peppermint tree, *(Agonis flexuosa)*

Serving Size: 123.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Excellent
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $84.01

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$3.99**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	8.36 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	30.66 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$31.59**
Runoff Avoided	13,381.67 L
Rainfall Intercepted	237,345.31 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$48.43**
Carbon Monoxide	496.87 g
Ozone	23,670.88 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,963.88 g
Sulfur Dioxide	4,237.3 g
$PM_{2.5}$	1,235.86 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Peppermint tree, *(Agonis flexuosa)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 75 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 2,208 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 204 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	2
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*
Common Name:	tuart
Location:	-32.085846, 115.771565
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	20.3
DBH (cm):	76
TPZ Radius (m):	9.1
SRZ Radius (m):	3.8
Crown Spread (widest – m):	19/18
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High-average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	50
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	100mm diameter dead branches, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	Deadwooding to remove large dead branches





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Tree Amenity Value

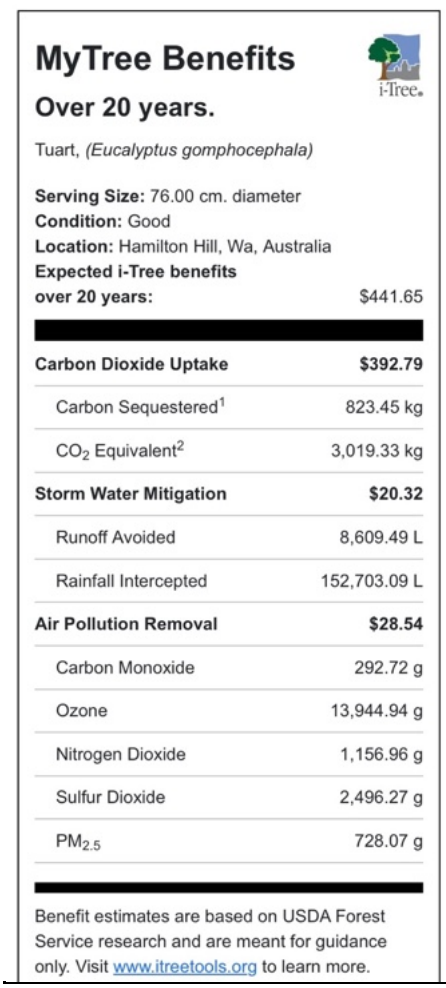
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 1,800m^3 (tree volume)
- 1 (life expectancy: 50yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $68,266

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

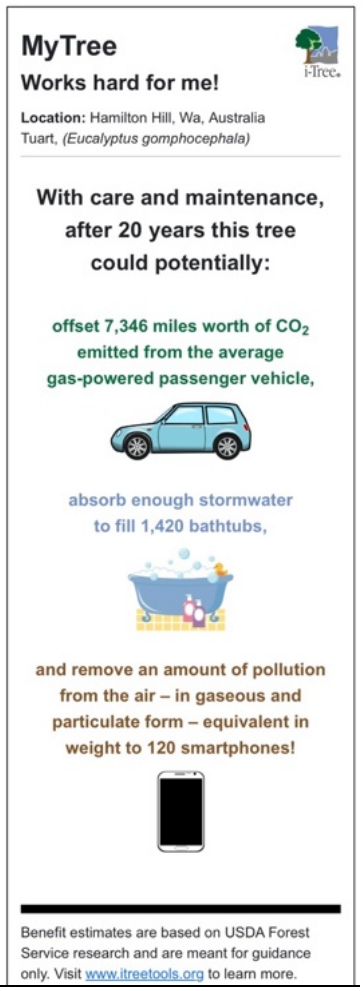
Over 20 years.

Tuart, *(Eucalyptus gomphocephala)*

Serving Size: 76.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $441.65

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$392.79**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	823.45 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	3,019.33 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$20.32**
Runoff Avoided	8,609.49 L
Rainfall Intercepted	152,703.09 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$28.54**
Carbon Monoxide	292.72 g
Ozone	13,944.94 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,156.96 g
Sulfur Dioxide	2,496.27 g
$PM_{2.5}$	728.07 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Tuart, *(Eucalyptus gomphocephala)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 7,346 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,420 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 120 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	3
Botanical Name:	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*
Common Name:	river sheoak
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	22.6
DBH (cm):	73
TPZ Radius (m):	8.8
SRZ Radius (m):	3.7
Crown Spread (widest – m):	10/9
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Acutely-angled codominant stems evident that are typical for the species; suppressed crown development on the southwest side, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

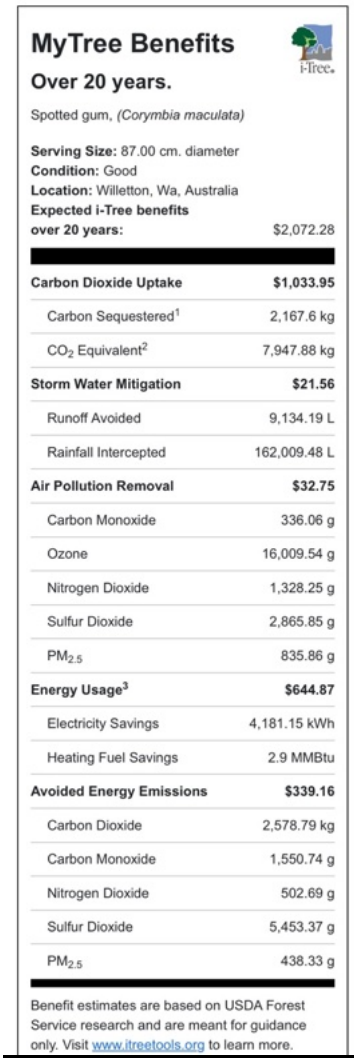
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 528m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.7 (form and vigour: good vigour with average form)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

<u>Amenity tree value: $13,082</u>

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

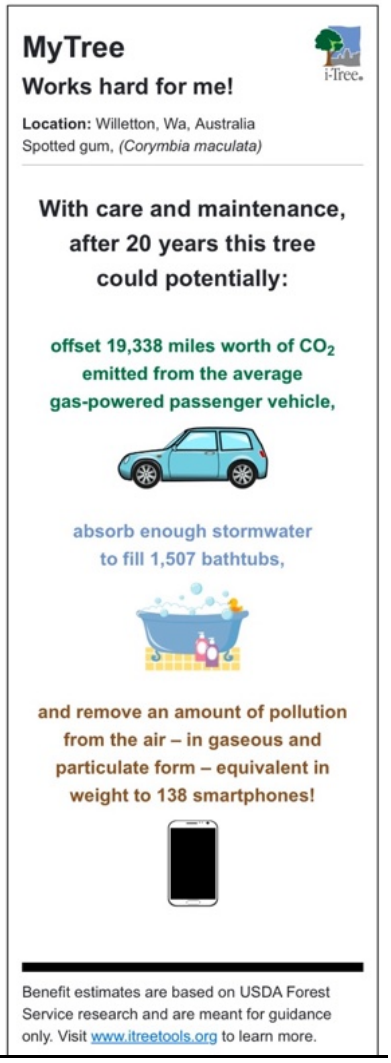
Over 20 years.

Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

Serving Size: 87.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $2,072.28

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$1,033.95**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	2,167.6 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	7,947.88 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$21.56**
Runoff Avoided	9,134.19 L
Rainfall Intercepted	162,009.48 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$32.75**
Carbon Monoxide	336.06 g
Ozone	16,009.54 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,328.25 g
Sulfur Dioxide	2,865.85 g
$PM_{2.5}$	835.86 g
Energy Usage[3]	**$644.87**
Electricity Savings	4,181.15 kWh
Heating Fuel Savings	2.9 MMBtu
Avoided Energy Emissions	**$339.16**
Carbon Dioxide	2,578.79 kg
Carbon Monoxide	1,550.74 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	502.69 g
Sulfur Dioxide	5,453.37 g
$PM_{2.5}$	438.33 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 19,338 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,507 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 138 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	4
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusa*
Common Name:	northern river red gum
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	15.4
DBH (cm):	49
TPZ Radius (m):	5.9
SRZ Radius (m):	2.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	8/10
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Previously reduced on the south side to maintain clearance from the electrical transmission lines, known roosting habitat species
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

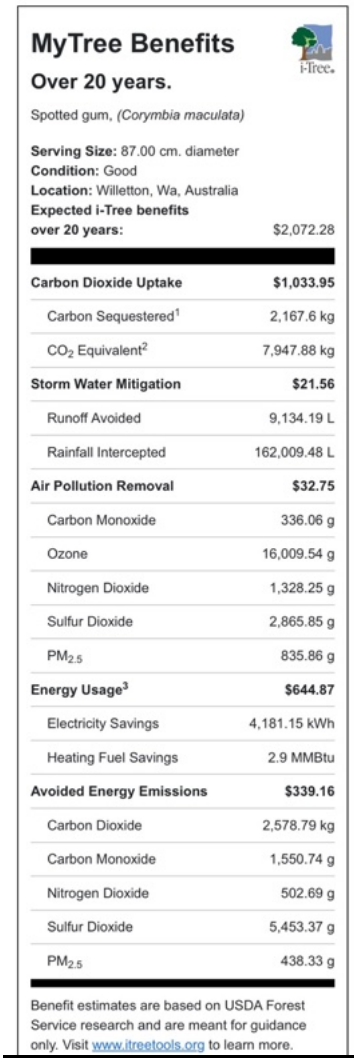
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 323m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.7 (form and vigour: good vigour with average form)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

<u>Amenity tree value: $8,003</u>

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

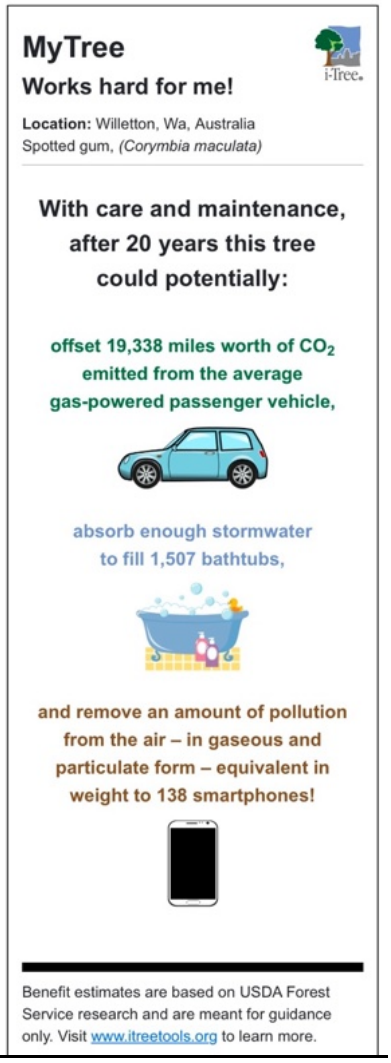
Over 20 years.

Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

Serving Size: 87.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $2,072.28

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$1,033.95**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	2,167.6 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	7,947.88 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$21.56**
Runoff Avoided	9,134.19 L
Rainfall Intercepted	162,009.48 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$32.75**
Carbon Monoxide	336.06 g
Ozone	16,009.54 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,328.25 g
Sulfur Dioxide	2,865.85 g
$PM_{2.5}$	835.86 g
Energy Usage[3]	**$644.87**
Electricity Savings	4,181.15 kWh
Heating Fuel Savings	2.9 MMBtu
Avoided Energy Emissions	**$339.16**
Carbon Dioxide	2,578.79 kg
Carbon Monoxide	1,550.74 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	502.69 g
Sulfur Dioxide	5,453.37 g
$PM_{2.5}$	438.33 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 19,338 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,507 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 138 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	5
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*
Common Name:	yellow gum
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	15.1
DBH (cm):	53
TPZ Radius (m):	6.4
SRZ Radius (m):	2.7
Crown Spread (widest – m):	9/10
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	40
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Suppressed on the south side, minor low branches visible that may impact pedestrian traffic and sports activities
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





Tree Amenity Value

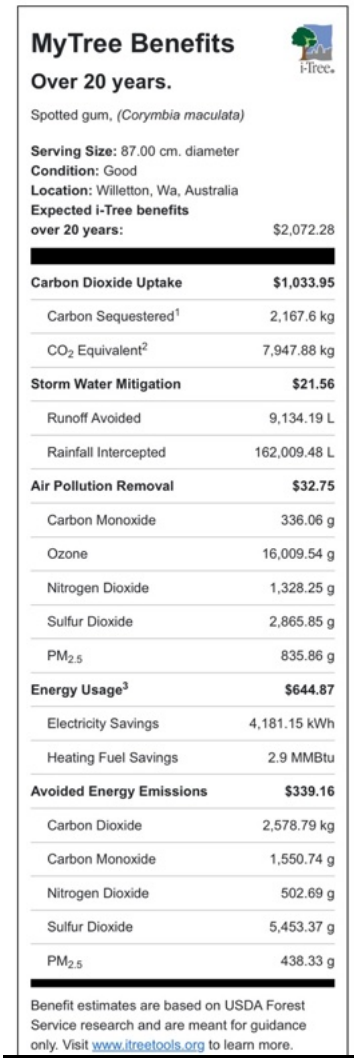
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 353m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.9 (life expectancy: 40-49yrs)
- 0.7 (form and vigour: good vigour with average form)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $11,245

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

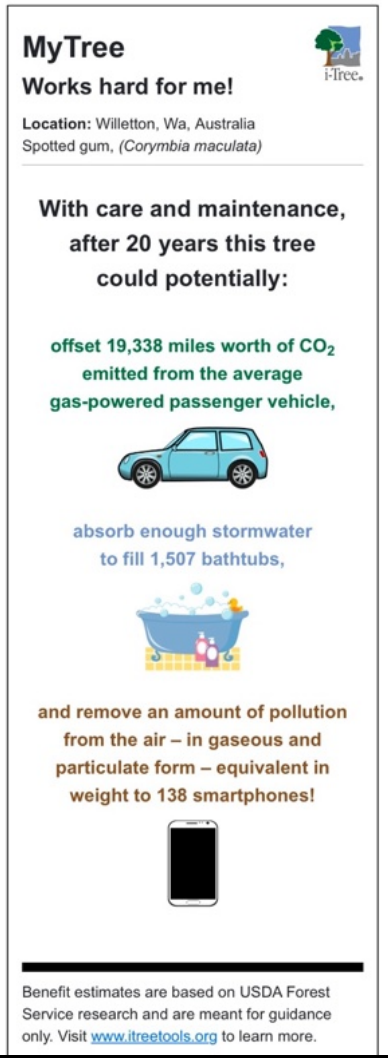
Over 20 years.

Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

Serving Size: 87.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $2,072.28

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$1,033.95**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	2,167.6 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	7,947.88 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$21.56**
Runoff Avoided	9,134.19 L
Rainfall Intercepted	162,009.48 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$32.75**
Carbon Monoxide	336.06 g
Ozone	16,009.54 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,328.25 g
Sulfur Dioxide	2,865.85 g
$PM_{2.5}$	835.86 g
Energy Usage[3]	**$644.87**
Electricity Savings	4,181.15 kWh
Heating Fuel Savings	2.9 MMBtu
Avoided Energy Emissions	**$339.16**
Carbon Dioxide	2,578.79 kg
Carbon Monoxide	1,550.74 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	502.69 g
Sulfur Dioxide	5,453.37 g
$PM_{2.5}$	438.33 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 19,338 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,507 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 138 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	6
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Common Name:	broad-leaved paperbark
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	13.4
DBH (cm):	36
TPZ Radius (m):	4.6
SRZ Radius (m):	1.8
Crown Spread (widest – m):	4/5
Structure:	Fair
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Suppressed crown development, minor rubbing branch conflicts evident throughout the lower/ middle crown
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

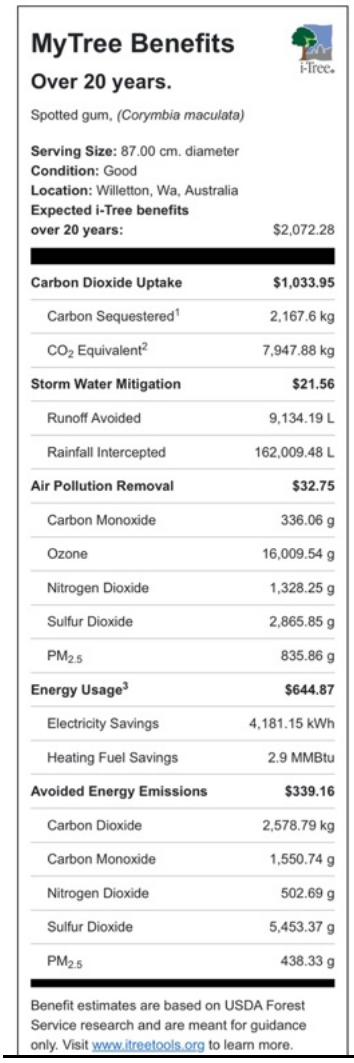
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 70m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.5 (form and vigour: bifurcation of trunk and average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

<u>Amenity tree value: $1,238</u>

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

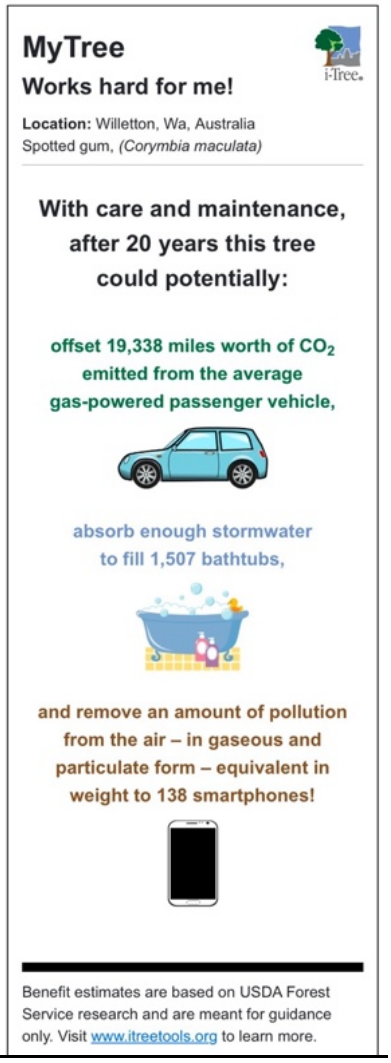
Over 20 years.

Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

Serving Size: 87.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Expected i-Tree benefits over 20 years: $2,072.28

Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$1,033.95**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	2,167.6 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	7,947.88 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$21.56**
Runoff Avoided	9,134.19 L
Rainfall Intercepted	162,009.48 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$32.75**
Carbon Monoxide	336.06 g
Ozone	16,009.54 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,328.25 g
Sulfur Dioxide	2,865.85 g
$PM_{2.5}$	835.86 g
Energy Usage[3]	**$644.87**
Electricity Savings	4,181.15 kWh
Heating Fuel Savings	2.9 MMBtu
Avoided Energy Emissions	**$339.16**
Carbon Dioxide	2,578.79 kg
Carbon Monoxide	1,550.74 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	502.69 g
Sulfur Dioxide	5,453.37 g
$PM_{2.5}$	438.33 g

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Willetton, Wa, Australia
Spotted gum, *(Corymbia maculata)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 19,338 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,507 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 138 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	7
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus robusta*
Common Name:	swamp mahogany
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	17.8
DBH (cm):	67
TPZ Radius (m):	8
SRZ Radius (m):	3.4
Crown Spread (widest – m):	10/13
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	30
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Extensive mower collision injury to surface roots observed, previously reduced on the south side to maintain clearance from the transmission lines, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





Tree Amenity Value

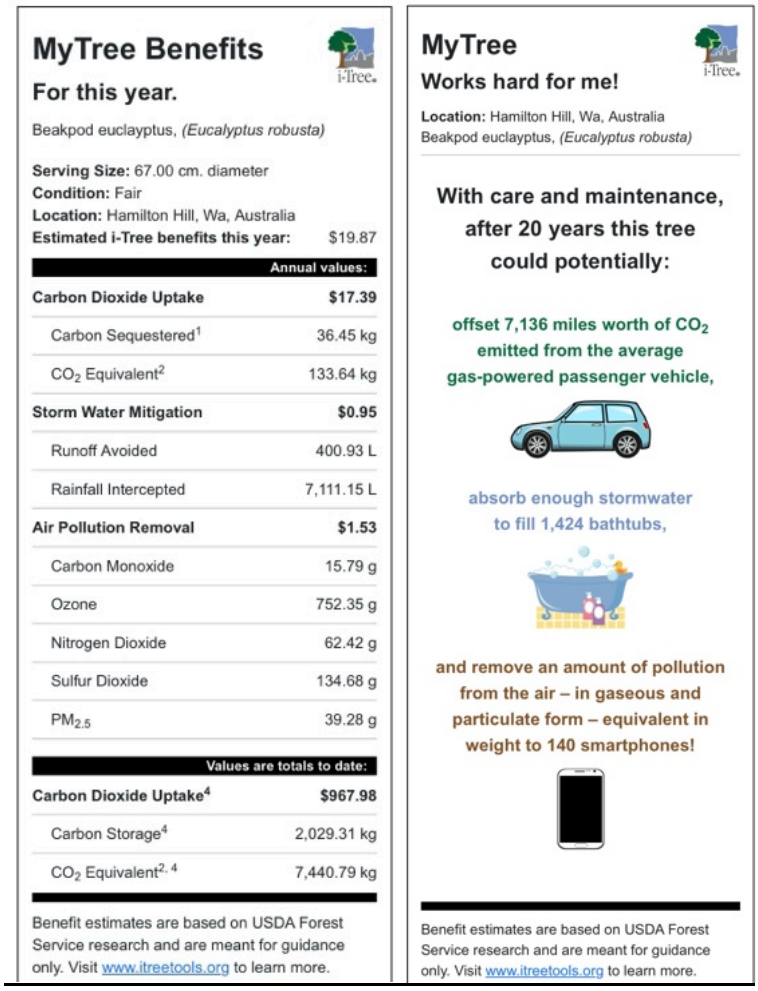
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 610m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.8 (life expectancy: 30-39yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $18,507

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

For this year.

Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

Serving Size: 67.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Fair
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Estimated i-Tree benefits this year: $19.87

Annual values:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$17.39**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	36.45 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	133.64 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$0.95**
Runoff Avoided	400.93 L
Rainfall Intercepted	7,111.15 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$1.53**
Carbon Monoxide	15.79 g
Ozone	752.35 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	62.42 g
Sulfur Dioxide	134.68 g
$PM_{2.5}$	39.28 g
Values are totals to date:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake[4]	**$967.98**
Carbon Storage[4]	2,029.31 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2, 4]	7,440.79 kg

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 7,136 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,424 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 140 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	8
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Common Name:	broad-leaved paperbark
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Early-mature
Height (m):	12.1
DBH (cm):	26
TPZ Radius (m):	3.1
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	8/5
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	10
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Significant basal wound evident, suppressed crown development due to close proximity of adjacent trees, reduced health condition assessed
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 132m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.6 (life expectancy: 10-19yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $1,201

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Tree Number:	9
Botanical Name:	*Casuarina glauca*
Common Name:	grey oak
Location:	2m west of the drainage cover
Age-class:	Early-mature
Height (m):	13.2
DBH (cm):	31
TPZ Radius (m):	3.7
SRZ Radius (m):	1.6
Crown Spread (widest – m):	7/7
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Low
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Extensive area of missing bark and sapwood necrosis observed extending from the root collar upwards to the crown break, suppressed
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 167m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.2 (form and vigour: poor form with poor vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $844

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Tree Number:	10
Botanical Name:	*Casuarina obesa*
Common Name:	swamp sheoak
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	11.8
DBH (cm):	42
TPZ Radius (m):	5
SRZ Radius (m):	2.1
Crown Spread (widest – m):	7/7
Structure:	Fair
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Suppressed crown development evident on the south side due to adjacent trees, dead and broken branches to 60mm diameter were evident
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 149m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.5 (form and vigour: bifurcation of trunk & average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $2,637

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Tree Number:	11
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus robusta*
Common Name:	swamp mahogany
Location:	Adjacent drainage cover
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	20.1
DBH (cm):	68
TPZ Radius (m):	8.2
SRZ Radius (m):	3.4
Crown Spread (widest – m):	13/14
Structure:	Good
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	40
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Lower crown branch breakage evident, 100mm diameter dead branches observed that are typical for the species and age-class of tree, adventitious roots visible, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	Deadwooding to remove large dead branches





Tree Amenity Value

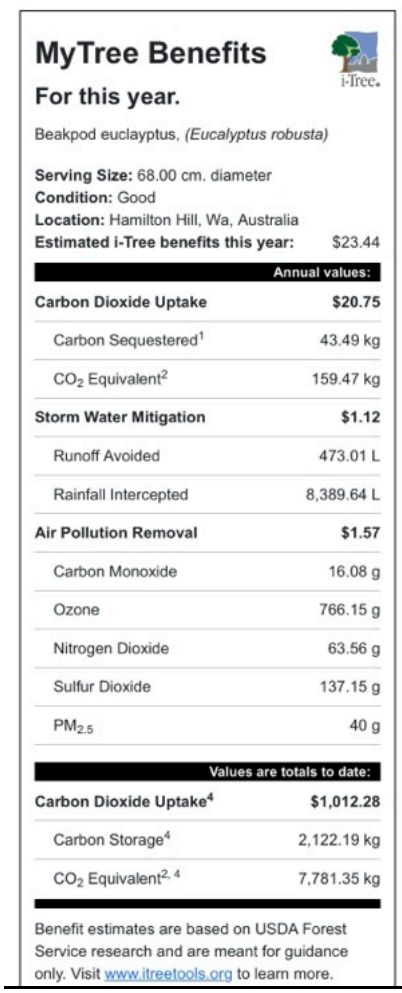
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 949m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.9 (life expectancy: 40-49yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $32,392

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

For this year.

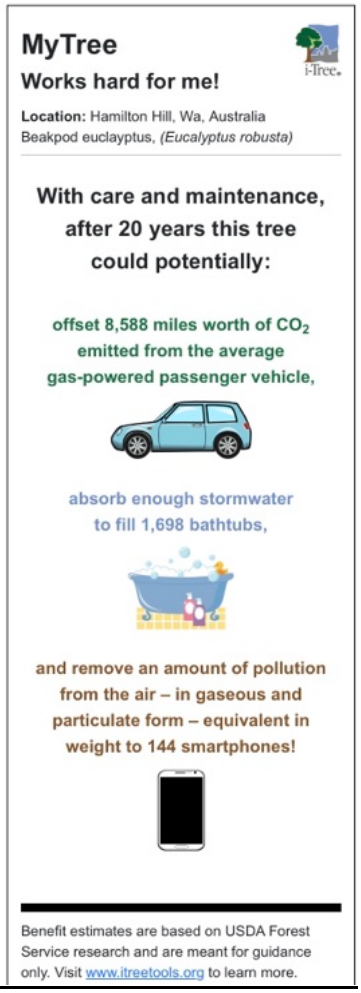
Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

Serving Size: 68.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Good
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Estimated i-Tree benefits this year: $23.44

Annual values:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$20.75**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	43.49 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	159.47 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$1.12**
Runoff Avoided	473.01 L
Rainfall Intercepted	8,389.64 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$1.57**
Carbon Monoxide	16.08 g
Ozone	766.15 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	63.56 g
Sulfur Dioxide	137.15 g
$PM_{2.5}$	40 g

Values are totals to date:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake[4]	**$1,012.28**
Carbon Storage[4]	2,122.19 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2, 4]	7,781.35 kg

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 8,588 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,698 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 144 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	12
Botanical Name:	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*
Common Name:	river sheoak
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Early-mature
Height (m):	11.9
DBH (cm):	28
TPZ Radius (m):	3.4
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	4/4
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Low
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Suppressed with large dead branches and a declining upper crown, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	Reduce and retain for habitat purposes





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 49m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.2 (form and vigour: poor form and poor vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $247

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Tree Number:	13
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus robusta*
Common Name:	swamp mahogany
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	14
DBH (cm):	48
TPZ Radius (m):	5.8
SRZ Radius (m):	2.4
Crown Spread (widest – m):	11/7
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Extensive reduction pruning evident for electrical transmission line clearance, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 293m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.55 (form and vigour: bifurcation of trunk & good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $5,704

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

For this year.

Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

Serving Size: 48.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Fair
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Estimated i-Tree benefits this year: $12.68

Annual values:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$11.02**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	23.1 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	84.68 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$0.63**
Runoff Avoided	266.64 L
Rainfall Intercepted	4,729.21 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$1.03**
Carbon Monoxide	10.5 g
Ozone	500.34 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	41.51 g
Sulfur Dioxide	89.57 g
$PM_{2.5}$	26.12 g
Values are totals to date:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake[4]	**$436.29**
Carbon Storage[4]	914.66 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2, 4]	3,353.74 kg

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 4,692 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 969 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 95 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	14
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	6
DBH (cm):	20
TPZ Radius (m):	2.4
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	5/5
Structure:	Poor
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Previous removal of a major basal stem evident, minor low branches visible
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $38m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $288

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Tree Number:	15
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	West part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	55
TPZ Radius (m):	6.6
SRZ Radius (m):	2.8
Crown Spread (widest – m):	9/10
Structure:	Poor
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Basal stem removal evident and partial failure of residual stems
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 116m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $879

Tree Number:	16
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus robusta*
Common Name:	swamp mahogany
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	25.5
DBH (cm):	84
TPZ Radius (m):	10.1
SRZ Radius (m):	4.2
Crown Spread (widest – m):	16/15
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	30
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Codominant stems and naturally occurring dead branches to 50mm diameter observed – typical for the species
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

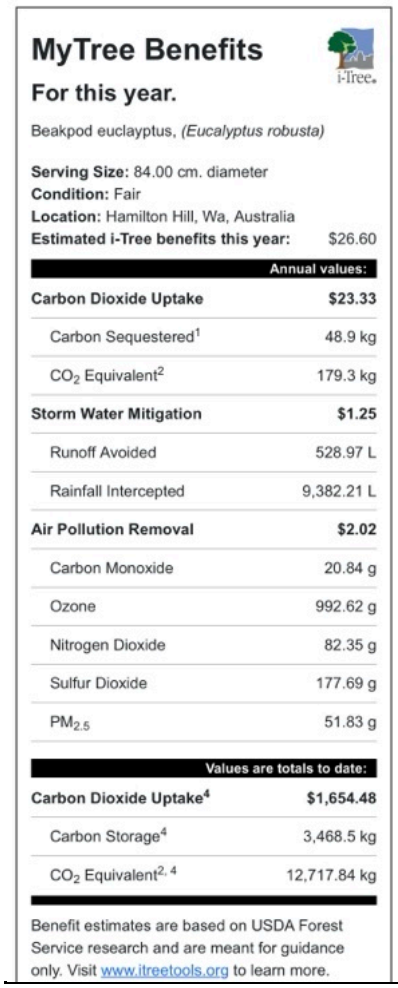
Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 1,588m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.8 (life expectancy: 30-39yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $48,181

Tree Environmental Value



MyTree Benefits

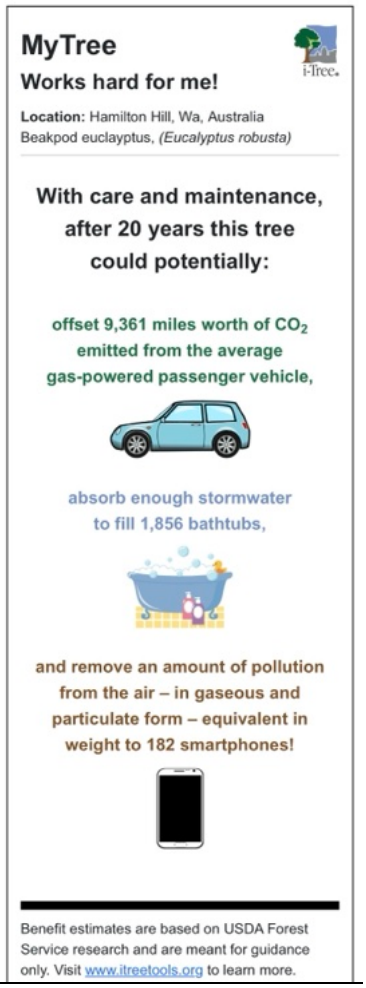
For this year.

Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

Serving Size: 84.00 cm. diameter
Condition: Fair
Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Estimated i-Tree benefits this year: $26.60

Annual values:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake	**$23.33**
Carbon Sequestered[1]	48.9 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	179.3 kg
Storm Water Mitigation	**$1.25**
Runoff Avoided	528.97 L
Rainfall Intercepted	9,382.21 L
Air Pollution Removal	**$2.02**
Carbon Monoxide	20.84 g
Ozone	992.62 g
Nitrogen Dioxide	82.35 g
Sulfur Dioxide	177.69 g
$PM_{2.5}$	51.83 g
Values are totals to date:	
Carbon Dioxide Uptake[4]	**$1,654.48**
Carbon Storage[4]	3,468.5 kg
CO_2 Equivalent[2, 4]	12,717.84 kg

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.



MyTree

Works hard for me!

Location: Hamilton Hill, Wa, Australia
Beakpod euclayptus, *(Eucalyptus robusta)*

With care and maintenance, after 20 years this tree could potentially:

offset 9,361 miles worth of CO_2 emitted from the average gas-powered passenger vehicle,

absorb enough stormwater to fill 1,856 bathtubs,

and remove an amount of pollution from the air – in gaseous and particulate form – equivalent in weight to 182 smartphones!

Benefit estimates are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

Tree Number:	17
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	20
TPZ Radius (m):	2.4
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	4/4
Structure:	Poor
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Basal stem failure evident with subsequent wood decay visible and poor-quality pruning observed
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $20m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $151

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Tree Number:	18
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus lehmannii*
Common Name:	bushy yate
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	8.2
DBH (cm):	74
TPZ Radius (m):	8.9
SRZ Radius (m):	3.7
Crown Spread (widest – m):	12/13
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	30
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Acutely-angled codominant stems were evident that are characteristic for the species with termite activity visible - typical for the age-class of tree, low branches observed, known foraging habitat species
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 332m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.8 (life expectancy: 30-39yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $10,073

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Tree Number:	19
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus lehmannii*
Common Name:	bushy yate
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Early-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	32
TPZ Radius (m):	3.8
SRZ Radius (m):	1.6
Crown Spread (widest – m):	5/5
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Dead
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	1
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Tree is dead with extensive basal degradation from termite infestation visible
Recommendations:	Remove and replace





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $32m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.1 (form and vigour: Excessive deadwood/ moribund)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $80

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Tree Number:	20
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	90
TPZ Radius (m):	10.8
SRZ Radius (m):	4.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	9/9
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	10
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Low branches were evident and basal stem decay observed
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 104m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.6 (life expectancy: 10-19yrs)
- 0.55 (form and vigour: bifurcation of trunk & good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $1,735

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Tree Number:	21
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	6
DBH (cm):	31
TPZ Radius (m):	3.7
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	4/5
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	10
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Suppressed growth evident on the north side
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 31m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.6 (life expectancy: 10-19yrs)
- 0.55 (form and vigour: bifurcation of trunk & good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $517

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Tree Number:	22
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*
Common Name:	yellow gum
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	9.9
DBH (cm):	42
TPZ Radius (m):	5
SRZ Radius (m):	2.1
Crown Spread (widest – m):	10/12
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	40
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Minor low branches evident, asymmetrical crown development visible
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 310m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.9 (life expectancy: 40-49yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $10,581

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Tree Number:	23
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	50
TPZ Radius (m):	6
SRZ Radius (m):	2.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	7/4
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Extensive degradation of wood tissue visible at the basal area
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 39m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $295

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Tree Number:	24
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	120
TPZ Radius (m):	14.4
SRZ Radius (m):	6
Crown Spread (widest – m):	7/8
Structure:	Poor
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Extensive degradation visible at the basal area
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance



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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $72m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $546

Tree Number:	25
Botanical Name:	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
Common Name:	red ironbark
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	11.2
DBH (cm):	53
TPZ Radius (m):	6.4
SRZ Radius (m):	2.7
Crown Spread (widest – m):	10/10
Structure:	Fair
Health:	Average
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Codominant stems were observed that are typical for the and minor basal shoots were visible in response to the reduced health condition, root/ mower conflict evident
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 290m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.7 (form and vigour: good form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $7,185

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Tree Number:	26
Botanical Name:	*Agonis flexuosa* 'nana'
Common Name:	dwarf weeping peppermint
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	2
DBH (cm):	30
TPZ Radius (m):	3.6
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	3/3
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	10
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Two even-aged trees in close proximity
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended



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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $5m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $94

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Tree Number:	27
Botanical Name:	*Agonis flexuosa* 'nana'
Common Name:	dwarf weeping peppermint
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	1.5
DBH (cm):	20
TPZ Radius (m):	2.4
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	2/2
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	10
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Two even-aged trees in close proximity
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended



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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $2m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $38

Tree Number:	28
Botanical Name:	*Melaleuca nesophila*
Common Name:	showy honey-myrtle
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Post-mature
Height (m):	5
DBH (cm):	100
TPZ Radius (m):	12
SRZ Radius (m):	5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	9/8
Structure:	Poor
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	5
Retention Value:	Low
Comments:	Dead stem at ground level extending west
Recommendations:	Crown lifting to improve clearance and remove dead stem





Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 93m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.5 (life expectancy: <10yrs)
- 0.3 (form and vigour: poor form with average vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $705

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Tree Number:	29
Botanical Name:	*Lagunaria patersonia*
Common Name:	Norfolk Island hibiscus
Location:	East part of grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	8
DBH (cm):	50
TPZ Radius (m):	6
SRZ Radius (m):	2.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	5/7
Structure:	Fair
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	40
Retention Value:	High
Comments:	Minor low branches evident over turf periphery
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 75m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.9 (life expectancy: 40-49yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $2,560

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Tree Number:	30
Botanical Name:	*Thuja orientalis* aurea nana
Common Name:	golden book leaf pine
Location:	Southeast part of POS
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	3
DBH (cm):	30
TPZ Radius (m):	3.6
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	3/3
Structure:	Good
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	20
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Even-aged tree located in close proximity
Recommendations:	No remedial works recommended





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- $7m^3$ (tree volume)
- 0.7 (life expectancy: 20-29yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $185

Tree Environmental Value

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Tree Number:	31
Botanical Name:	*Lagunaria patersonia*
Common Name:	Norfolk Island hibiscus
Location:	Northeast part of east-west grove
Age-class:	Mature
Height (m):	6
DBH (cm):	26
TPZ Radius (m):	3.1
SRZ Radius (m):	1.5
Crown Spread (widest – m):	4/4
Structure:	Good
Health:	High
Estimated Life Expectancy (yrs):	30
Retention Value:	Medium
Comments:	Extensive basal shoot growth likely resulting from previous injury or pruning
Recommendations:	Selective pruning to remove basal growth





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Tree Amenity Value

Tree appraisal using the *"The (Revised) Burnley Method of Amenity Tree Evaluation"* (Arboriculture Australia, 2022) was undertaken. The formula has been developed for Australian trees and is as follows:

Appraised value = base value × tree volume × life expectancy × form and vigour × location.

- $63.21 (base value)
- 25m^3 (tree volume)
- 0.8 (life expectancy: 30-39yrs)
- 0.75 (form and vigour: good form with good vigour)
- 0.8 (location: minor problems)

Amenity tree value: $758

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4.0 Appendix I

4.1 Arboricultural Terminology

4.2 Crown – the leaves and branches of a tree measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree, whilst crown lifting involves pruning of the lower branches to improve clearance for buildings, pedestrians, vehicles etc.

4.3 DBH - diameter of the main trunk, measured at breast height approximately 1.4m above ground level for urban trees.

4.4 Deadwooding – the removal of dead, diseased or damaged branch wood from the crown of the tree, with short stubs often retained to assist local fauna.

4.5 Dripline – the width of the crown of the tree, measured by the lateral extent of the foliage side to side.

4.6 Estimated life expectancy – minimum life span of the tree deduced at time of tree assessment and based on tree health and structural condition.

4.7 Fall zone – is the area in which the tree or tree part is likely to fall when it fails, often calculated as 1.5 times the tree height where brittle dead branches etc. may break up and scatter debris.

4.8 First order structural branch – stems or large branches that arise from the trunk that form the main structure of the crown.

4.9 Reduction prune – pruning to shorten the length of a branch, back to a lateral branch that extends in the same general direction where possible and is at least one-third the diameter of the branch being removed to maintain sapflow.

4.10 Retention value - The retention value of a tree is inferred from tree condition, estimated life expectancy, and may include ecological/ habitat values.

4.11 Root collar – area at the base of the tree were the roots and trunk merge.

4.12 Targets – a person or structure that would be harmed in the event of tree failure is referred to as the target or target area. The evaluation of the target area is relative to the expected occupancy of that area.

4.13 Topping and Lopping – deleterious tree height and branch reduction work often at indiscriminate points and generally resulting in weakly-attached regrowth branches, wood decay or tree mortality. Must be avoided.

4.14 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) – the zone of the root plate most likely to contain large woody roots for stability which taper into the smaller absorbing roots that take up water and nutrients in solution: a radius measurement calculated as trunk diameter (DBH) x 12.

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4.15 Veteran Tree – a large mature tree that is assessed to have attained 50% or more of its estimated life expectancy, and exhibits dead branches, wood decay and/ or hollows, as well as hosting fungi and deadwood invertebrates – all of which support biodiversity.

4.16 Tree Structure and Health

4.17 The structural condition ('Structure') for each tree or group of trees has been assessed using the following qualitative criteria:

- Good – generally free of compromising structural features
- Fair – structural features evident that may be typical for the species and age class, and which could be corrected through remedial pruning works where necessary
- Poor – significant structural features that are not likely to be corrected through remedial pruning or arboricultural works
- To be assessed (TBA) – further investigation required to evaluate condition and provide recommendations

4.18 The vitality ('Health') for each tree or group of trees has been assessed using the following qualitative criteria:

- High – consistent crown density and foliage colour, good shoot extension and an insignificant number of naturally-occurring internal dead branches
- Average – crown condition that may representative for the species and/ or seasonal, possessing satisfactory shoot extension and/ or minimal decline and dead branches
- Low – poor shoot extension, sparse crown density and not likely to be corrected through improvement of site resources and plant nutrition
- Moribund – final stages of a decline spiral, recovery unlikely however could be reduced in size and retained for habitat purposes

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5.0 Appendix II

5.1 Author Formal Qualifications

5.2 Bachelor of Science (Sustainable Forestry) – 2012
Environmental Management degree with major studies in Forestry
Edith Cowan University, Joondalup & Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA.

5.3 Diploma of Applied Science (Horticulture) – 2000
Major studies Arboriculture and Parks/ Gardens management
University of Melbourne, Burnley campus, VIC.

5.4 Certificate IV (TAE40110) in Training & Assessment – 2014
Plenty Training, Robina, QLD.

5.5 Certificate of Horticultural Practice – 1994
Challenger TAFE, Murdoch campus, WA.

5.6 Additional Certifications

5.7 ISA Certified Arborist Urban Forest Professional (AU-0020AM) - 2012 (recertified 2024)
International Society of Arboriculture
www.isa-arbor.com/certification/benefits/credentialsExplained.aspx

5.8 ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) - 2013 (recertified 2023)
International Society of Arboriculture
http://www.isa-arbor.com/certification/becomequalified/becomequalified.aspx

5.9 Limitation of Liability

5.10 Bowden Tree Consultancy are tree specialists who use their qualifications, education, knowledge, training, diagnostic tools and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of this assessment and report.

5.11 Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways that the arboriculture industry does not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been visually assessed from ground level. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or a low risk of harm under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.

5.12 Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of Bowden Tree Consultancy's service, such as property

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boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters and other related incidents. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given prior or at the time of the site inspection. Likewise, Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot accept responsibility for the authorisation or non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measures undertaken.

5.13 In the event that Bowden Tree Consultancy recommends retesting or inspection of trees at stated intervals, or installs any cable/s, bracing systems and support systems, Bowden Tree Consultancy must inspect the system installed at intervals of not greater than 12 months, unless otherwise specified in written reports. It is the client's responsibility to make arrangements with Bowden Tree Consultancy to conduct the re-inspection.

5.14 Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk. All written reports must be read in their entirety; at no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context with the whole written report. If this written report is to be used in a court of law, or any other legal situation, Bowden Tree Consultancy must be advised in writing prior to the written assessment being presented in any form to any other party.

5.15 Business Details

5.16 Bowden Tree Consultancy®
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