



# TREE INSPECTION REPORT

239 Craig Henry Drive

## LOCATION MAP:



## ARBORIST CONTACT INFORMATION

ARBORIST: LISA MACDONALD, BLA, OALA

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## PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

PROPERTY OWNER NAME: MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 239 CRAIG HENRY DR.

OWNER CONTACT: ERIN O'CONNOR  
MINTO COMMUNITIES  
613.751.2883  
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This assessment is based on a ground inspection of the trees conducted on September 10th, 2013.

## TREE INFORMATION:

1. TREE SPECIES: Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: Approx. 42.0

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree is well-formed and has good vigour and a full canopy; however the trunk is densely inhabited by lichens, and has multiple sites of infection of a lichenicolous fungus which is a symptom of rot. The lichens and fungus are very moist and are shedding profusely, making an accurate measurement of the tree difficult. The presence of the fungus could represent internal decay, though the tree appears healthy – See Figure 1 & 2

2. TREE SPECIES: Ivory Silk Lilac – *Syringa reticulata*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: Multi-stem (4)  
8.4-13.0



TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

POOR: The multiple stems are very weakly joined at the base of the tree, with severely included bark and evidence of decay. The vigour of the tree is poor, with 10% dead minor branches and chlorotic leaves throughout (beyond seasonal coloration). There is evidence of a recent failure of one of two codominant stems, diverging from one of the tree's main stems at approximately 1.5m above grade. Further failure is likely, however the tree's small size and the absence of targets represent little hazard - See Figure 3 & 4

3. TREE SPECIES: Ivory Silk Lilac - *Syringa reticulata*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: <10cm

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree is in good condition, however it has been severely girdled at the base, possibly from maintenance activities. This may contribute to long-term decline - See Figure 5

4. TREE SPECIES: Norway Maple - *Acer platanoides*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: 40.0cm

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

GOOD: The tree is in good health, and has good form. There is one minor broken branch, and one branch union with included bark at approximately 3m above grade - See Figure 6

5. TREE SPECIES: Norway Maple - *Acer platanoides*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: 34.8cm



TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

POOR - HAZARDOUS: The tree has a moderate to severe lean, at approximately 75° North. There are surface roots on the upper side of the lean, and some evidence of loose soil and disturbance to the mulch around the base of the tree indicating possible heaving. There is an injury at the base of the trunk on the upper side of the lean, potential indication of injury to the root collar below grade or potential site of the introduction of butt rot. There is no growth correction in the stem or canopy of the tree to indicate that the lean is established. The tree is otherwise healthy and well formed, but potentially hazardous due to instability - See Figure 7 & 8

6. TREE SPECIES: Austrian Pine - *Pinus nigra*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: 29.3cm

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree has some dying needles throughout, and has moderate vigour. There is a significant amount of sap dripping from specific areas higher in the canopy, which were not visible from a ground inspection. The form of the tree is good - See Figure 9

7. TREE SPECIES: Austrian Pine - *Pinus nigra*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: 31.8cm

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree is healthy, but the form is poor, with codominant stems separating at approximately 2.5m above grade. The western stem divides again into codominants at approximately 3.5m above grade - See Figure 10

8. TREE SPECIES: Ivory Silk Lilac - *Syringa reticulata*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: <10cm



TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree is in good condition, however it has been severely girdled at the base, possibly from maintenance activities. This may contribute to long-term decline – See Figure 11

9. TREE SPECIES: Ivory Silk Lilac – *Syringa reticulata*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: Multi-stem (2)  
16.3 & 17.6

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

POOR: The tree has codominant stems, diverging at the base, with included bark and evidence of decay. The western stem is severely injured, from what appears to be the failure of codominant stems at a height of 1.5m. The health and vigour of the tree is moderate– See Figure 12 & 13

10. TREE SPECIES: Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides*

TREE DIAMETER (CM) AT 1.2 METRES FROM THE GROUND: 24.3cm

TREE HEALTH:

*INCLUDING HEALTH, STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND VIGOUR.*

MODERATE: The tree has a healthy, dense canopy, with some tangled branches growing in close contact with each other. There is a large dead branch, pruned off at approximately 1.2 m above grade on the main trunk, which has healed somewhat poorly, though there is no immediate evidence of decay. The tree appears otherwise healthy – See Figure 14



## COMMENTS:

It is our understanding that this area of the site is to be redeveloped, and that all of the existing trees listed above are to be removed for this purpose. Trees # 2, 5 and 9 ought to or may be removed in any case, due to poor health and potential risk. The remaining 7 trees on site are all in reasonably good condition, however the extent of development and site re-grading would make their retention impossible. Trees # 3 and 8 could potentially be transplanted, though due to the existing injuries to their trunks, their survival is unlikely and this is not recommended as a course of action.

Should replanting be conducted under the construction and development, replacement species may include *Pinus nigra*, but we do not generally recommend the replanting of *Acer platanoides* due to potentially invasive characteristics of that species. Other species of Maple, suitably placed are recommended, should replanting be undertaken. *Syringa reticulata* are recommended for areas likely to suffer soil compaction and exposure to road salt.

There are other trees on the property, though they are located on the other side of the drive aisle and parking areas and are unlikely to be within the zone of impact from construction. If any construction activity, including traffic and hoarding, should take place near these areas, tree protection fencing should be installed to protect the Critical Root Zones of these trees.

See figures 15 & 16.





IMAGES:



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4





Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8





Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16