Tree Condition Report for 638 Jubilee Avenue

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Abstract

The purpose of this report is to provide an accurate assessment of the current conditions of the trees on the property currently known as 638 Jubilee Avenue to ascertain a realistic assessment of the trees' impact on proposed construction.

Several criteria were considered including the age, size, species, form as well as a visual inspection of the overall canopy health was performed. Other factors that were considered: the location, external environmental factors, and the potential impact that new construction will impose on the location.

One commonly recognized method of measurement is known as diameter at breast height. This measurement will subsequently be referred to as DBH in this report.

Disclaimer: While we endeavor to review a broad range of criteria to develop a realistic tree assessment, we acknowledge that we cannot guarantee with 100% accuracy the structural integrity of any of the trees we have viewed. Also, the decisions made and actions taken based on this report are at the sole discretion of the property owners. As subcontractors, GBPro Arborist Services was only hired to provide a report of condition based on our educated observations and are compensated only for this information.

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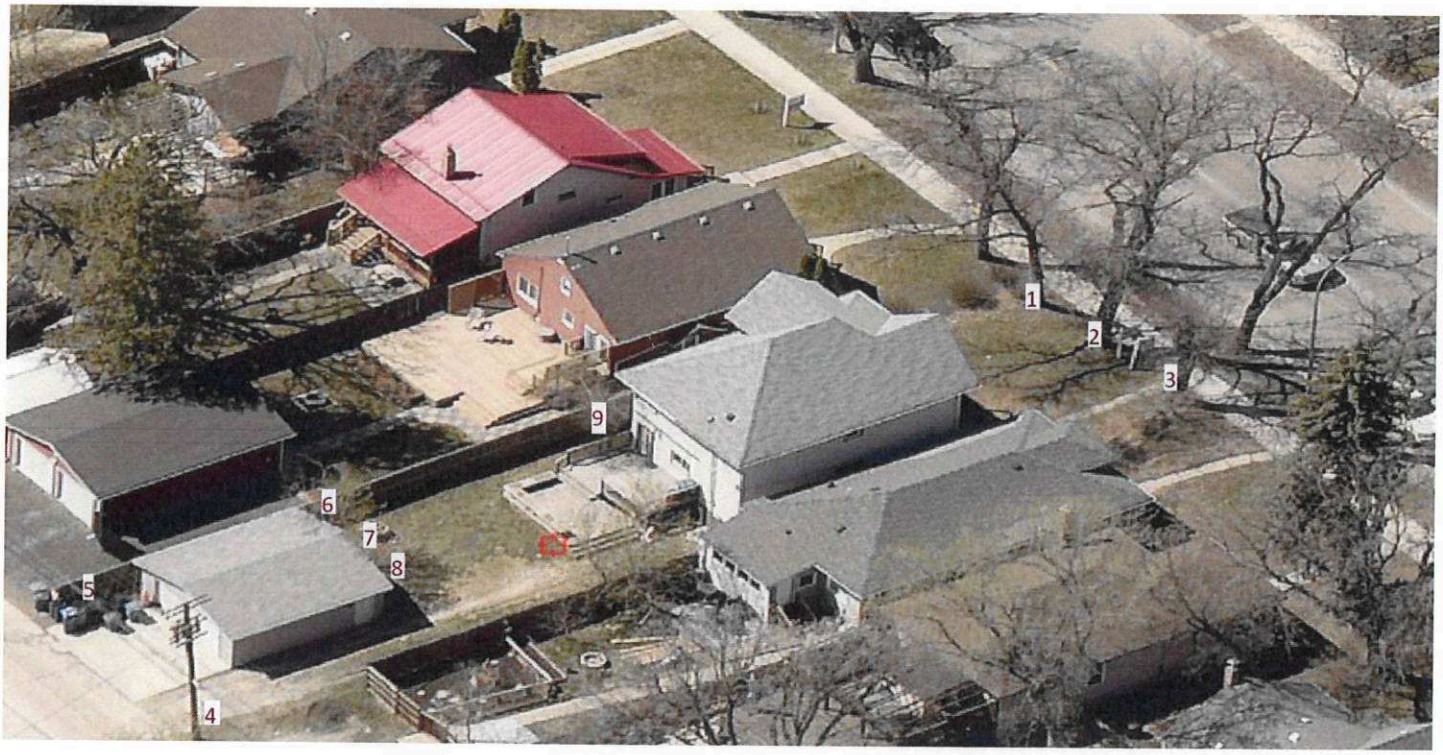
On Sunday, August 14th, 2022 a detailed visual inspection was conducted of the property 638 Jubilee Avenue. The following schematic shows the trees on the property that were inspected starting in the Northwest corner and moving through the site clockwise. The details are as follows:



1. **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)** – See figure 1 below

Tree is 50cm dbh, is in fair to poor condition and exhibiting poor form. This specimen has several large dead limbs including the central leader being completely dead with bark entirely shed from the limbs of significant size. No evidence of emerald ash borer was observed but due to the significance of deadwood (and the tree's overall stressed condition) the tree has potential to become a host for this pest. Sidewalk excavation approximately one foot from the trunk reveals some damage to the tree's root system. Due to the tree's current condition and state of decline, removal could be warranted.

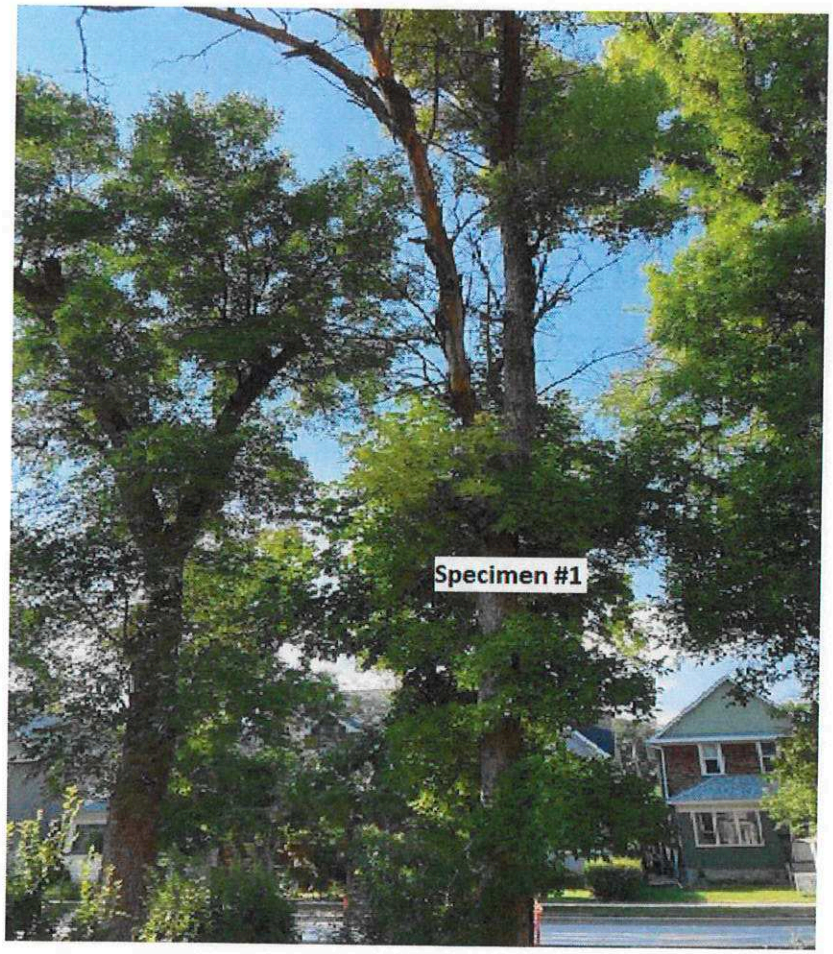


Figure 1 **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**

2. **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**. –see figure 2 below

Tree is 71cm dbh and is in average condition with its form being acceptable. However, its form could be improved. Significant dieback is observed and pruning is strongly recommended, especially considering the heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic close by. Sidewalk excavation has taken place directly at the base of the trunk damaging some of the more crucial fibrous roots. Water utility infrastructure is observed directly at the base of the tree.



Figure 2 **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**

3. **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**. –see figure 3 below

Tree is 70cm dbh respectively and is in poor condition with no form. The entire trunk was broken years back approximately 20 feet up and a large open cavity is clearly visible. This tree should have been removed years ago when the initial failure had occurred. The sidewalk excavation further hastens the tree's decline. This tree appears to be straddling the property line so further research may need to be done to ascertain who is the actual owner. Immediate removal is strongly recommended.

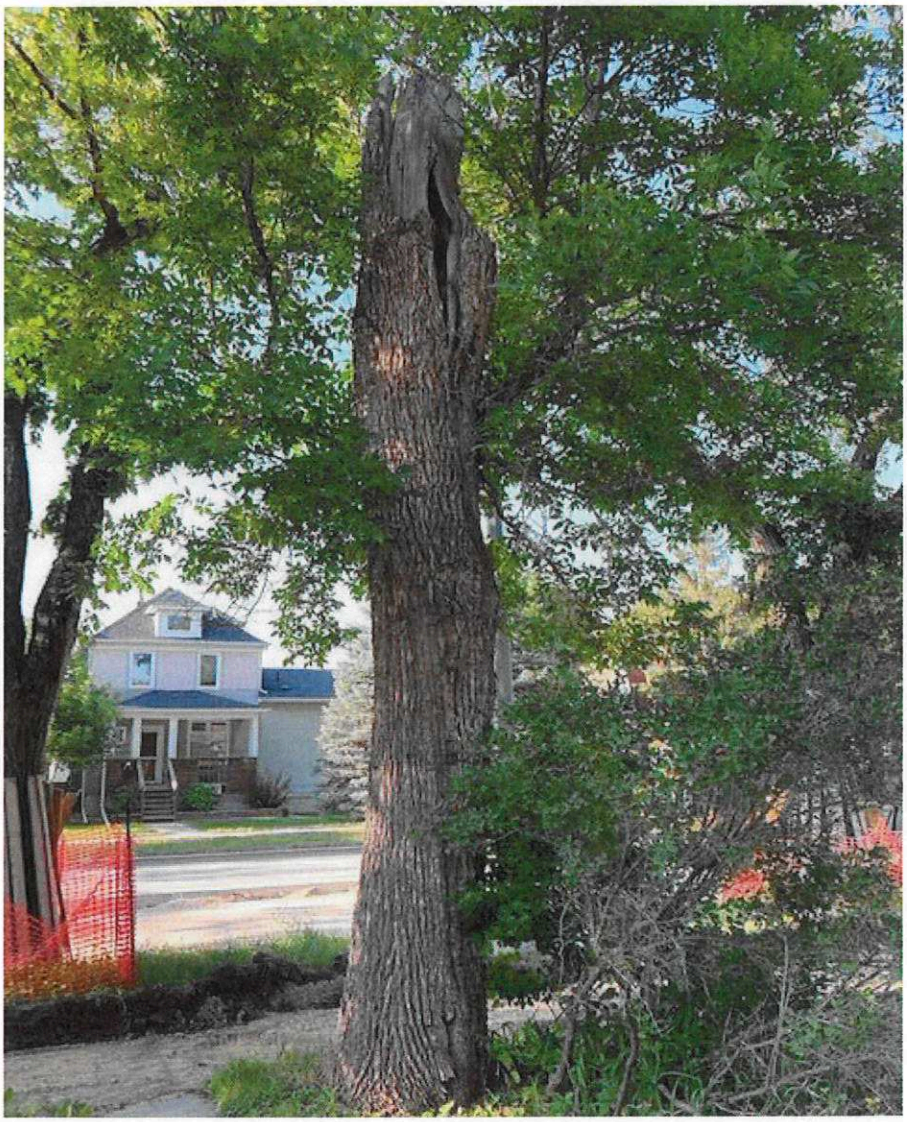


Figure 3 **Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**

4. **Manitoba Maple cluster (Acer negundo).** -See figure 4 below

Very small bush like maple tree (dbh indeterminate) growing next to hydro pole. Tree has a scrubby appearance and adds little to the appeal of the landscape. A more purposeful planting at a better location would most likely be more beneficial to the landscape.

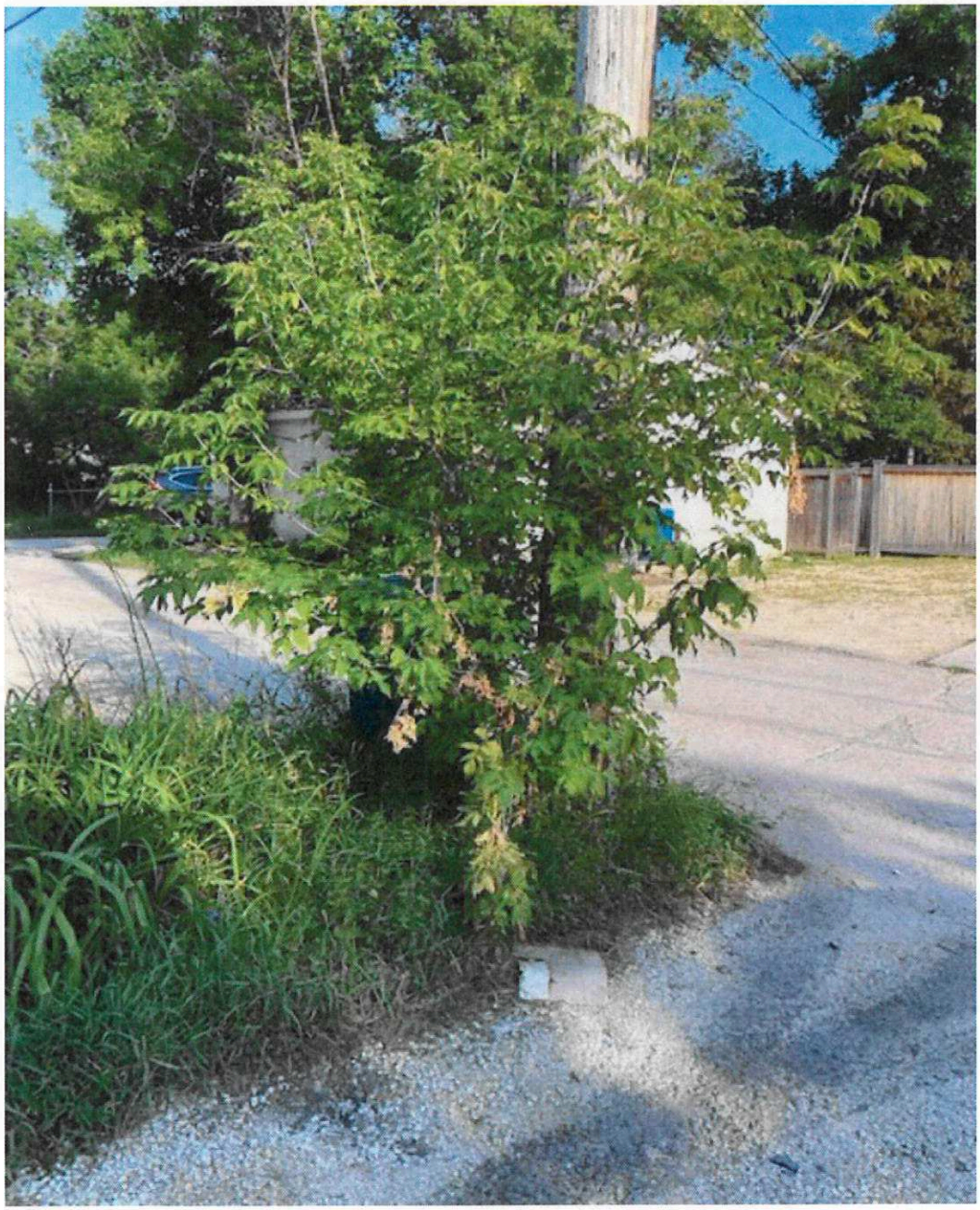


Figure 4 **Manitoba Maple cluster (Acer negundo)**

5. **Manitoba Maple cluster (Acer negundo)** – See figure 5 below

Cluster of various small maple trees (dbh indeterminate). There are approximately a dozen succors emerging from previous stumps. These specimens appear to be healthy but add little to the landscape and will interfere with movement of vehicles into the garage without regular pruning. Removal and a more purposeful planting would prove more beneficial to the landscape.



Figure 5 **Manitoba Maple cluster (Acer negundo)**

6. **American Elm (Ulmus americana)** – See figure 6 below

Tree is 16cm dbh and is in excellent shape with a good form. This tree is poorly located next to the garage and will pose issues with the current structure as it grows.

7. **Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)** – See figure 7 below

Tree is 14 dbh and is also in excellent shape with good form but is poorly situated adjacent the garage structure and will interfere with the structure as it continues to grow.



Figure 6 **American Elm (Ulmus americana)**

Figure 7 **Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)**

8. **Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)** - See figure 8 below

Tree is 11cm dbh, is healthy and in good condition but is scraping against the fascia and soffit of the garage. The tree has a strong lean and its removal would be beneficial for the structure it abuts to.

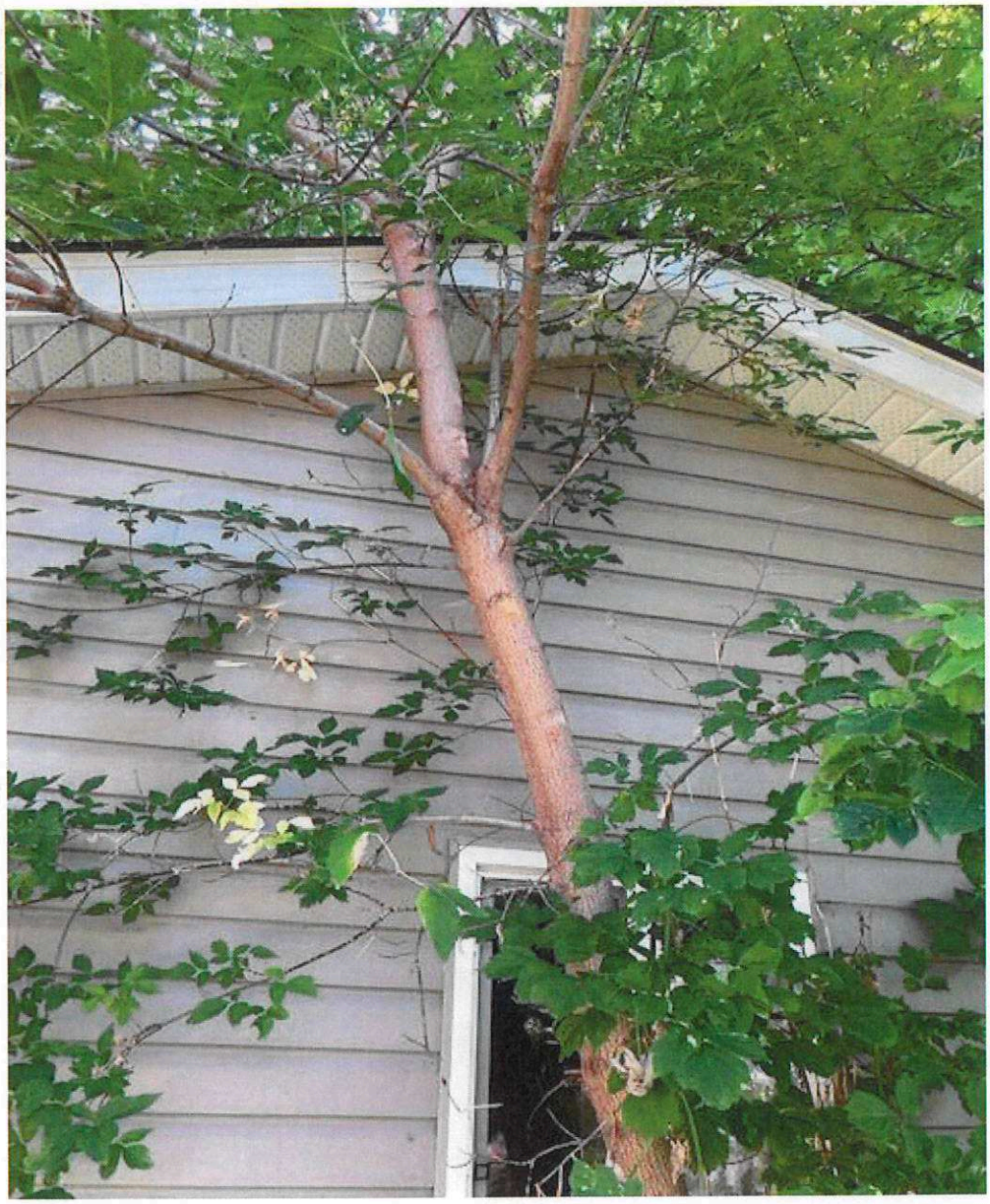


Figure 8 **Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)**

9. **Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumilla)** - See figure 9 below

Tree is 19dbh and is in very good condition and could look attractive with proper pruning. The tree is however interfering with the home and the trunk curves under the deck. The tree will continue to interfere with the home and deck structure as it grows. This type of elm is a prolific seed producer that some consider a nuisance.

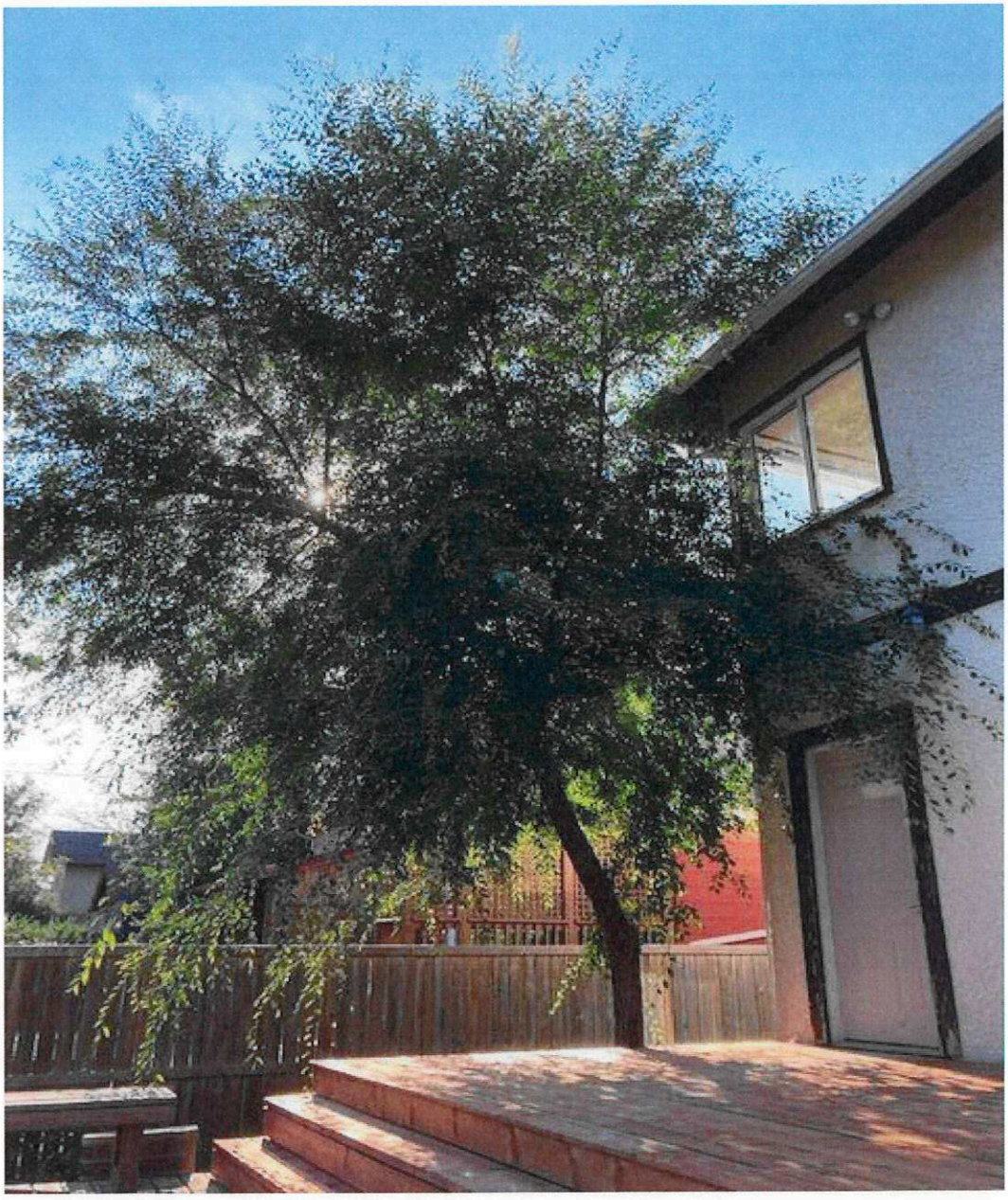


Figure 9 **Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumilla)**

Concluding assessment

Of the 9 specimens reviewed, none heavily enhance the appeal of the landscape. If the home and garage are to remain all but #2 should be considered for removal as the others will cause issues in the existing infrastructure. Specimen #2 should at the very least be pruned and the existing root zone should not be disturbed within the drip zone of the canopy if construction is to be performed. Since the age of specimen #2 and the presence of emerald ash borer is a factor, a case could be made for its removal and replacement.