



Expert en soins aux arbres
Tree Care Expert

910 Route 400 E
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Téléphone : 613-298-3905
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Arborist Report

DATE: 2021-10-07

Janet Rosenberg & Studio Inc
148 Kenwood Avenue
Toronto, ON M6C 2S3

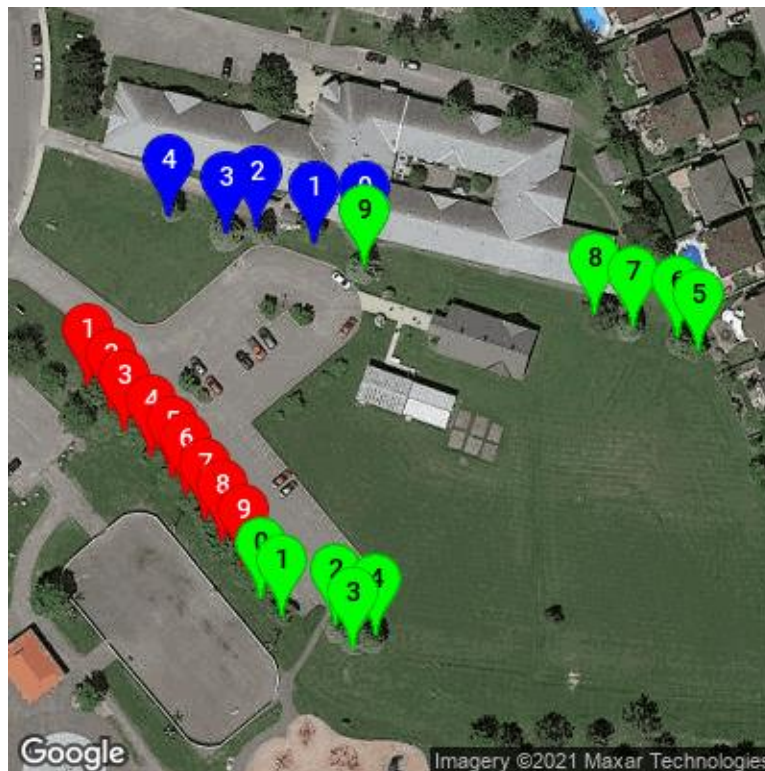
Attn. Robert McIntosh

Object: Tree Health Assessment and Proposed Tree Protection Plan at Queenswood United Church (360 Kennedy Lane E, Ottawa, Ontario)

Janet Roesenberg & Studio Inc has requested an assessment of various trees located at 360 Kennedy Lane E, Ottawa ON and a proposed tree protection plan for a future construction project. The assessment of trees was conducted on the 30th of August 2021.

Assessed Trees

A total of 24 trees were assessed on the property. One Eastern White Cedar was observed, but its assessment was not required since it will have to be removed to make way for the construction project. The Amur Maples have multiple co-dominant stems, each one having a varying diameter at breast height of 5 to 20 centimeters. For the purpose of this assessment, their DBH was measured at the lowest point before codominance begins and each stem was measured at 1.3 meters from the ground. This was also the case for Colorado Blue Spruce #19. All other trees were measured at 1.3 meters from the ground.



- : 1-9
- : 10-19
- : 20-29



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ID	Species	Latin name	DBH	Condition
1	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	60cm (6 stems 10-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor
2	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	44cm (6 stems 7-12cm)	Fair vigor and overall health, multiple wounds on trunks, healthy reaction wood present, some rot at union
3	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	51cm (6 stems 10-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor
4	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	38cm (3 stems 6-12cm)	Fair vigor, poor overall health, cankers at union
5	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	78cm (7 stems 5-18cm)	Good overall health and vigor
6	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	40cm (6 stems 5-10cm)	Good overall health and vigor
7	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	66cm (8 stems 5-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor
8	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	51cm (4 stems 10-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor, some wounds on trunks, healthy reaction wood present
9	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	54cm (5 stems 5-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor, some wounds on trunks, healthy reaction wood present
10	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	55cm (6 stems 10-15cm)	Good overall health and vigor, some wounds on trunks, healthy reaction wood present
11	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	48cm (3 stems 10-15cm)	Good vigor, fair overall health, canker at base, some reaction wood present
12	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	35cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
13	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	28cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
14	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	46cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
15	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	38cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
16	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	42cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
17	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	43cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
18	Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	49cm	Good overall health and vigor
19	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	Co-dominant, 51cm (2 stems 40cm and 22cm)	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
20	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	37cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
21	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	43cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
22	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	45cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
23	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	49cm	Good vigor, fair overall health, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present
24	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	40cm	Poor overall health and vigor, stunted growth, Needle Cast and Pitch Mass Borer present



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Observed Pathogens

Cankers were observed in Amur Maples #4 and #11. These cankers seem to have infected wounds caused by grass trimmer damage at the base of the trunk. Both trees show some reaction wood, but many of these compartmentalizing attempts have been infected by the canker. There are no specific treatments for these cankers. Promoting good tree health through fertilization, adequate irrigation and pruning is recommended. Adding a mulch ring around the trees will also minimize risk of grass trimmer damage in the future. Copper sprays can also slow the spread of the canker but will not remove the infection.

Needle Cast (*Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii*) was observed in all Colorado Blue Spruces. Samples were collected from each tree and the disease was confirmed on each sample. This fungal infection blocks the stomata of the needles rendering them useless for the tree. This causes needle drop from within the canopy. The fungus slowly progresses through the canopy, infecting new growth. Needle Cast is very common in Colorado Blue Spruce. Although usually not fatal, Needle Cast will severely affect trees overtime. Copper Spray applications can control the spread of the fungus, sometimes with surprising results depending on the severity of the cases.

Most Colorado Blue Spruce on the property are showing very little signs of the disease, which makes them good candidates for fungicidal sprayings. Colorado Blue Spruce #24 is not fairing as well as others. The needles and new growth seem stunted, and most of the lower needles have already dropped. We suspect a problem with the root system. Lack of nutrients or water due to soil compaction or improper planting may be the cause.

Pitch Mass Borer (*Synanthedon pini*) were also observed on all Colorado Blue Spruce. The symptoms of the borer can easily be seen on the trunk as large sap masses. Although not usually fatal, these borers can cause damage to the tree's healthy tissue causing dieback. There are no specific treatments for Pitch Mass Borer. The sap masses can be removed in hopes of removing the larvae hidden beneath.

Proposed Tree Protection Plan for Construction Project

A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is usually put in place for any construction project which may take place near trees. This plan consists of implementing protection measures to mitigate stress and preserve trees. Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) are put in place to eliminate any vehicular or pedestrian traffic within the Critical Root Zone (CRZ), therefore reducing soil compaction and eliminating risk of damage to the tree's trunks or limbs. These protection zones can be modified in order to accommodate for construction, but it is preferable to respect the proposed TPZ dimensions. TPZ dimensions are based off the tree's DBH. CRZ perimeters were established using a DBH multiplication factor value between 8 and 12. This multiplication factor is based on overall tree health, vigor, age, and relative tolerance of species to development impact.

The Amur Maples all have co-dominant structures. Using each stems DBH to establish the CRZ would be insufficient since it surely extends beyond that. Using the base DBH would be an exaggeration of the CRZ. We therefore recommend establishing a TPZ which would extend just beyond the canopy's drip edge. The parking lot will most likely need to be removed for construction. We would therefore recommend having the TPZ extend to the threshold of the parking lot.

We used a Multiplying factor of 12 for the Colorado Blue Spruces and Red Pine.



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ID	Species	DBH	CRZ Radius
1	Amur Maple	60cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
2	Amur Maple	44cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
3	Amur Maple	51cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
4	Amur Maple	38cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
5	Amur Maple	78cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
6	Amur Maple	40cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
7	Amur Maple	66cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
8	Amur Maple	51cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
9	Amur Maple	56cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
10	Amur Maple	55cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
11	Amur Maple	48cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
12	Colorado Blue Spruce	35cm	4.2 meters from edge of trunk
13	Colorado Blue Spruce	28cm	3.7 meters from edge of trunk
14	Colorado Blue Spruce	46cm	5.5 meters from edge of trunk
15	Colorado Blue Spruce	38cm	4.6 meters from edge of trunk
16	Colorado Blue Spruce	42cm	5.0 meters from edge of trunk
17	Colorado Blue Spruce	43cm	5.2 meters from edge of trunk
18	Red Pine	49cm	5.9 meters from edge of trunk
19	Colorado Blue Spruce	51cm	6.1 meters from edge of trunk
20	Colorado Blue Spruce	37cm	4.5 meters from edge of trunk
21	Colorado Blue Spruce	43cm	5.2 meters from edge of trunk
22	Colorado Blue Spruce	45cm	5.4 meters from edge of trunk
23	Colorado Blue Spruce	49cm	5.9 meters from edge of trunk
24	Colorado Blue Spruce	40cm	4.8 meters from edge of trunk

Recommendations

Before Construction Operations:

- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
 - Establish Tree Protection Zone perimeter that will not impede construction project and install tree preservation fence with signage. No heavy operations shall occur within this zone during the full duration of the project, including fence installation.
- Trenching
 - If excavation is required within the critical root zone, determine perimeter of excavation operations.
 - Dig a 1-meter-deep trench at fence line near excavation operations, expose root system with air spade, and properly prune roots larger than 1 inch in diameter. Note that cutting roots at a distance from the trunk that is within 6 times the DBH may compromise tree stability.
- Pruning
 - Pruning of lower branches to provide clearance for excavating equipment if required.
- Mulching
 - Areas within the Tree Protection Zone which may require vehicular traffic shall be covered with a layer of mulch no less than 6 inches thick to disperse load and minimize soil compaction.
- Tree Removal
 - Any tree that will not be retained and has a DBH of 50cm or greater will require a Distinctive Tree Removal Permit from the City of Ottawa.



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During Construction Operations:

- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
 - No heavy operations shall occur within this zone. Monitor tree protection zone fencing, repair when required.
- Mulching
 - Ensure layer of mulch is always greater than 6 inches thick, add mulch when required.

After Construction Operations:

- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
 - No heavy operations shall occur within this zone, including during fence removal.
- Mulch
 - Mulch layers shall be removed once vehicular traffic is no longer required
- Access
 - Restrict root zone access to vehicles and pedestrians to minimize soil compaction (such as planting ground covers, building low walls, or installing fences around the root system).

This plan can be modified or adapted to fit the contractor's needs, if more space is required to perform the work.

References:

- Kelby Fite, Thomas Smiley, E., 2016, Best Management Practices, Managing Trees During Construction Second Edition, International Society of Arboriculture, Atlanta, Georgia, 37 pp.
- Scharenbroch, B. C., Thomas Smiley, E., Kocher, W. 2014, Soil Management for Urban Trees, International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois, 38 pp.
- Costello, L., Watson, G, Thomas Smiley, E., 2017, Root Management 2017, International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois, 41 pp.
- Edward F. Gilman, Professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, IFAS, University of Florida 2015, Tree Preservation, [<http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody>]

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Proposed Tree Protection Plan for Queenswood United Church



-  Critical Root Zone
-  Recommended TPZ

