TREE BIOLOGICS
Tree Protection Services
2880 Zeandale Road
Manhattan, KS 66502
(913) 208-7492

Saville Residence
Tree Inventory

2/17/2020

-Randall James

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INVENTORY RESULTS

Information about the trees on your property and their value.

TAG # The tag # attached to the tree. Typically when a four digit number is used, the tree is less than 4 inches in diameter and a bracelet type tag is used. This is a temporary attachment that will be replaced when the tree increases in size to allow permanent tags. Larger trees utilize a nail driven in the trunk at a height of approximately 8 feet to minimize visibility. The nails are not driven tight to allow increase in girth in the coming years.

COMMON NAME The tree name most commonly used by the general public. Note: these vary by group, community, etc... Hence the need for scientific names!

SCIENTIFIC NAME The scientific name of the tree in Genus and species when possible.

CONDITION General Condition of the tree: GOOD, FAIR, POOR

SIZE The diameter of the tree trunk in inches. Measurements for trees greater than 4" in diameter are generally taken at 4.5 ft off the ground and often called Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). Measurements for trees less than 4" are taken at 6 inches off the ground and referred to as Caliper (CAL).

VALUE Estimated value of the tree. REPLACE values are the approximate cost to replace the tree with an equivalent sized tree. Usually this approach is used for small trees (< 4" in diameter). TFM stands for Trunk Formula Method, which is used for larger trees that cannnot be easily replaced with an equal size. It is based on an accepted formula developed by arborists and nurserymen which considers size, species, location and health.

Saville Residence

TAG #	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONDITION	SIZE TYPE	SIZE DIAM	VALUE REPLACE	VALUE TFM
096	White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,381
097	Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,381
098	Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,381
099	Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,381
100	Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra*	POOR	DBH	19		$1,061
101	Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra*	POOR	DBH	18		$952
102	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*	FAIR	DBH	22		$3,556
103	White Ash	*Fraxinus americana*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,116
104	Linden	*Tilia cordata*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,116
105	Red Maple	*Acer sp.*	FAIR	DBH	15		$1,470
106	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*	FAIR	DBH	23		$3,887
107	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	GOOD	CAL	4	$160	
108	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	FAIR	CAL	4	$160	
109	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	GOOD	CAL	4	$160	
110	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	FAIR	DBH	17		$2,123
111	Red Maple	*Acer sp.*	FAIR	DBH	14		$1,280
112	Autumn Blaze Maple	*Acer x freemanii*	FAIR	CAL	4	$160	
113	Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	GOOD	DBH	13		$1,766
114	Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	GOOD	DBH	16		$2,675
115	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	GOOD	CAL	4	$160	
116	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*	GOOD	DBH	18		$3,809
117	White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	FAIR	DBH	14		$1,440

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TAG #	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONDITION	SIZE TYPE	SIZE DIAM	VALUE REPLACE	VALUE TFM
118	White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	POOR	DBH	11		$356
119	White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	POOR	DBH	11		$356
120	Osage Orange	*Maclura pomifera*	FAIR	DBH	48		$13,167
1456	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*	FAIR	DBH	16		$1,881
1457	Amur Maple	*Acer ginnala*	=[Forms]![fr	DBH	13		$442
1458	Swamp White Oak	*Quercus bicolor*	GOOD	DBH	15		$2,645
1459	Japanese Tree Lilac	*Syringa reticulata*	FAIR	DBH	9		$529
1460	Ornamental Pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	FAIR	DBH	18		$2,116
1461	Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	FAIR	DBH	21		$3,240
1462	Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	GOOD	DBH	13		$1,545
1463	Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	GOOD	DBH	15		$2,057
1464	Ornamental Pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	GOOD	DBH	16		$2,675

TREE COUNT: 34

SUB TOTALS **$800** **$68,783**

GRAND TOTAL **$69,583**

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INVENTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Considering the tree species on your property, these are the things you should always be aware of.

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Amur Maple

on Property: 1

Austrian Pine

on Property: 5

Pine Tip Blight (Diplodia)
A fungal disease that infects new pine shoots (candles) each spring. The infection generally begins in the lower canopy and moves upward over successive seasons. Multiple year infections result in blighted shoots and entire branches may die in severe cases. 2-3 preventative liquid foliar fungicide sprays on a 14-21 day frequency are recommended in the spring of each year (April-May) to help slow infection. Trees with significant infection may be beyond "cure", applications are a method to slow the rate of decline.

Pine Canker (Diplodia)
A fungal disease that infects both the trunk and branches of certain pine species. The infection causes damage to conductive tissue and may result in large sections of the canopy to decline rapidly. No effective treatment ins available for this phase of the Diplodia pathogen. Pruning of infected branches can improve overall appearance and may help reduce rate of spread.

Pine Needle Blight (Dothistroma)
A fungal disease that infects older needles (> 2 years) of certain pines. The infection causes premature loss of needles and consequently thin unattractive trees. Multiple years of infection can weaken trees and redispose them to other pest attacks. A single, annual fungicide application in late spring (June) is an effective control of this pathogen.

Autumn Blaze Maple

on Property: 1

Green Ash

on Property: 1

This genus is threatened by a beetle called the emerald ash borer (EAB). This is an imported pest that is moving from the east where millions of ash have fallen to the damaging trunk feeding. Preventative systemic treatments have been shown to be very effective and will be required if the pest progresses to our area. No action is required until found within 10 miles and the need to treat Kansas trees at this point in time is a case by case call.

Japanese Tree Lilac

on Property: 1

Linden

on Property: 1

Ornamental Pear

on Property: 2

Osage Orange

on Property: 1

Pin Oak

on Property: 4

This species is notorious for a nutrient deficiency often referred to as "chlorosis". This simple indicates a yellowing of the foliage due to a lack of iron in the root zone. Initial yellowing is somewhat only cosmetic, but chronic deficiency can result in decline/branch loss and in some cases death. "Diseased" oaks require periodic trunk injections to manage.

Red Cedar

on Property: 2

Red Maple

on Property: 2

Red Oak

on Property: 1

This species in vulnerable to a disease called Oak Wilt. As the name indicates the pathogen causes rapid wilting/death and spreads both through root graphs and beetle vectors. Protective injections are available but rarely employed with sanitation generally considered the primary line of defense.

Swamp White Oak

on Property: 1

Sweetgum

on Property: 2

White Ash

on Property: 1

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White Pine

on Property: 4

White Spruce

on Property: 4