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Tree report for redwoods at Hawkings Crescent, Kerikeri

The scope of this job was to randomly select and remove six redwoods at Hawkings Crescent, and to photograph any rot or compromised trees due to large decay.

Between May 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 2022, we removed the required trees, these were selected because they represented the remainder of the stand, we chose trees with signs of previous damage, those that were sheltered and along the edge, and made sure they were both small and large. The crew dismantled these trees to minimise root damage and soil compaction.

Tree number 5

This was an edge tree of approximately 19m with a large dominate lean to towards neighbouring properties. It was heavily branched with previous evidence of branch failure. No signs of decay were found from ground level to the 6m mark, at 6m the tree had a small patch of rot, this cleared up after .5m and the rest of the tree was clear from rot. Please refer to photos A,B and C.

Tree number 6

A large tree from inside the stand over 30m tall, evenly branched with a thick healthy canopy. A small pocket of decay was found at the base of this tree, roughly the length of a pen. This faded out over 1m and no other decay was found until the 20m mark where we noted another small pocket, it was very dry and well sealed off, no other decay was found. Please refer to photos D, E and F.

Tree number 7

A smaller tree largely dominated over by its neighbouring trees, about 12m tall with evidence of it regrowing a new apical leader, this tree had no decay at all. Please refer to photo G.

Tree number 20

A tall tree along the edge of approximately 25m, a large heavy canopy with branches hanging well below the branch unions, there was no decay at ground level or 1m intervals. We cut vertically inside existing branch unions and previously failed branch unions to find the tree had compartmentalised very well and no inward travel of decay had occurred. Please refer to photos H and I

Tree number 21

Another tall edge tree with a heavily defected apical leader, we chose this tree as we expected it to be the worst and found next to nothing throughout the entire tree, to be sure we even ripped down all the head timber. Please refer to photos J and K.

## Tree number 26

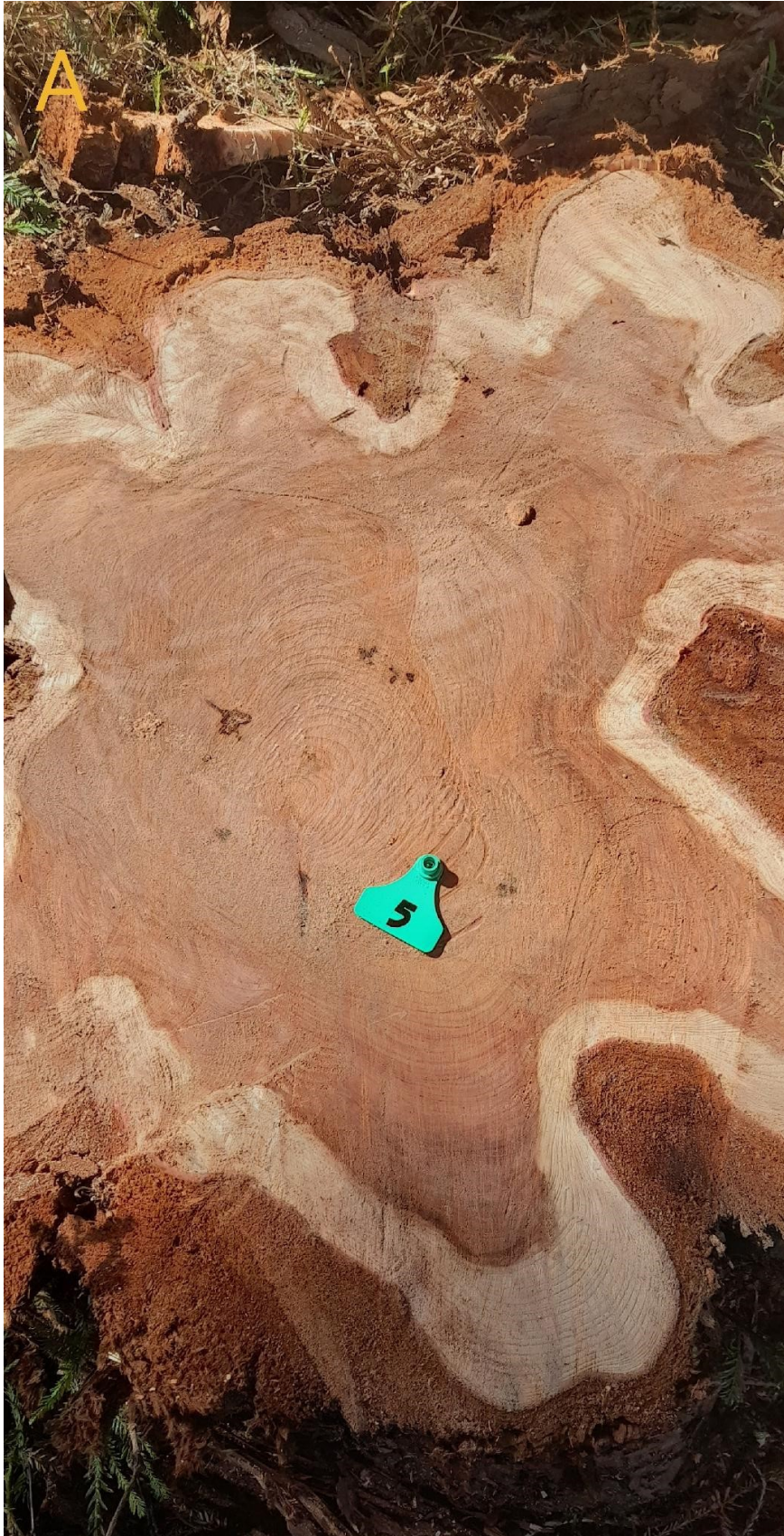
A tree of about 25m with two large co dominant stems and previous branch failure was evident in the upper canopy. No decay was found until we got to 5m where we discovered roughly 3m of decay, this decay was wet and seemed to be travelling vertically along the stem, other pockets about the size of a fist were also noted in the same area. All the timber in the top third of the tree was found to be decay free. Please refer to photos L, M and N.

## Conclusion

All of the decay was found in the heart wood of the trees, sap wood did not have any signs of fungi or fruit bodies. The decay did not smell pointing to the trees natural defence where they were helping to resist any fungal infection.

The tree that was affected the most was number 26 with its large pockets of decay, this tree showed no external signs of stress and presented itself with plenty of vigour.

Only tiny pockets were found in the stumps of trees 5 and 6, they both showed great sap wood and no signs of root decay were evident in the stumps.





A photograph of a tree trunk cross-section, showing several distinct growth rings. The wood is light brown with a textured surface. A yellow letter 'B' is positioned near the top center of the image.

B

trunk of tree #5





E



small pocket of rot tree number 6  
lower stem



F

upper stem tree number 6





















