

Tree report from Arborist visit.

09/07/2018

John Stewart (A30) and I went through the park with the Arborist James Molinaro seeking answers and direction for the future of the parks trees. The reasoning behind the use of Mr Molinaro was he is familiar with the park and has already successfully treated several private residence trees.

This information is subjective to our interpretation of the information.

With a large concern of what had happened to the thirteen trees at W st and P st I will provide for you the thoughts and logic behind it. Through deduction and observation it appears that poison killed the trees through root absorption of the porous soil . A primary indicator is the condition of the newest growth of the tree dying in the form of what is called a Shepherds crook indicating a poisoning . The rock portion of the lot was weed free indicating a weed killer was used. Mr Molinaro advised that many of the extended control weed killers are to blame for tree death in many places by continuously feeding poison to the roots until the plant dies. With trees the root extension is as big as the canopy or canopy potential. Mr Molinaro advises careful application of any weed control poisons and following the Federal label for exact compliance of product use. It may be best if the park residence refrain from the use of extended control weed killer and it is not permitted to be used in any of the common areas or waterways.

We have marked a large number of trees for removal this fall. When Mr Molinaro advised the park for tree removal he took into account many factors with safety being a primary concern. Some of the other considerations added to this are tree health based upon disease, boring insect damage, physical integrity, age, location and existing tree density. It seemed as though he talked through the process of a tree by tree scorecard. Some of the issues brought up was boring insects, Aphids, Blight and Scales being the most common issues. As many of you have heard we also have Wood Peckers that frequent and damage the trees. It seems that almost all if not all the evergreen trees have boring insects and Mr Molinaro named off many species of these as we toured the park. Mr Molinaro strongly suggested we treat the yellow pines at the entrance because of their sheer size and age along with the bold statement they make at the entrance of the park. It sounded like to John and I that this late in the season with the amount of trees we have that we let nature take its course with the unmarked trees as winter may kill of a majority of the surface bugs and diseases and come spring re-assess the trees for treatment unless there were particular ornamental trees we wanted to address. Mr Molinaro also stated that many of the trees were chocking off the daylight to the other vegetation as the canopies have grown through the years and replacement spacing for the new trees would be very important for the aesthetics and tree health long term. It sounded as though it would be a good idea to improve the health and eliminate the residual as needed for a few years before the park takes on a planting project. The advice given was to also buy the replacement trees the park has decided on in 25 gallon containers vs B&B caliper trees that many times are shocked when they are dug up due to possible root fracture.

Mr Molinaro would be happy to come and assess any tree on your private lots and formulate a treatment plan for you, If you can allow for a time when Mr Molinaro to come to address more than one owners trees it should result in a lower cost. His information should also be located on this website.

There are many to fit our climate. These are the recommended species :

Choke Cherry

Spring snow Crabapple

Flowering plum

Serviceberry Tree

Genoa Maple

Red Maple

Autumn Blaze Maple

Tamarack

River Birch

Green Ash

White Ash

Autumn Purple Ash

Hackberry

Honey Locust

Doug Fir

Ponderosa Pine

Austrian Pine

Blue Spruce

Norway Spruce

Engelmann Service

Grand Fir

Nordman Fir

Scotch Pine

White Pine

