

Tree Assessment

Vernon Oaks Park



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Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within Vernon Oaks Park. Specimen trees within the park were also assessed. Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥ 24 " diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥ 30 " DBH and flowering understory trees ≥ 6 " DBH.

There were a total of 11 trees inventoried within Vernon Oaks Park. The trees consist of 7 species. The most common tree species are Tulip Poplar and White Oak. The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology. This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

Vernon Oaks Park Urban Forest Summary	
Feature	Measure
Number of Trees Surveyed	11
Number of Species	7
Most Common Species	Tulip Poplar & White Oak
Most common diameter	26" -30" (36% of all trees)
Largest diameter	41"
Condition	Good=0 Fair=10 Poor=1 Dead=0
Maintenance Priority Levels *	1=3 2=3 3=1 4=4

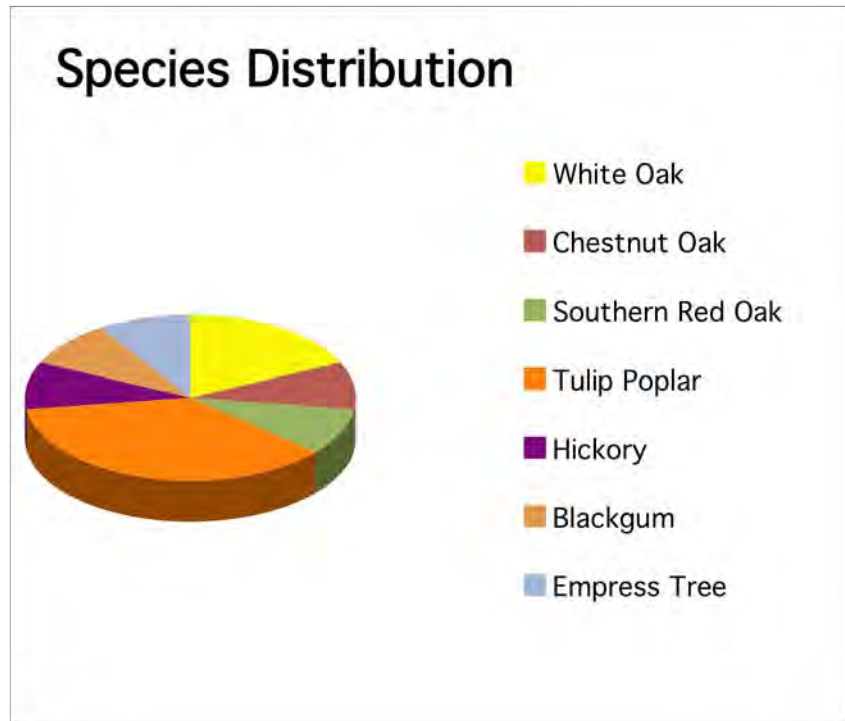
Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report. The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

Species Distribution

There are 7 different species of tree surveyed inside Vernon Oaks Park. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:



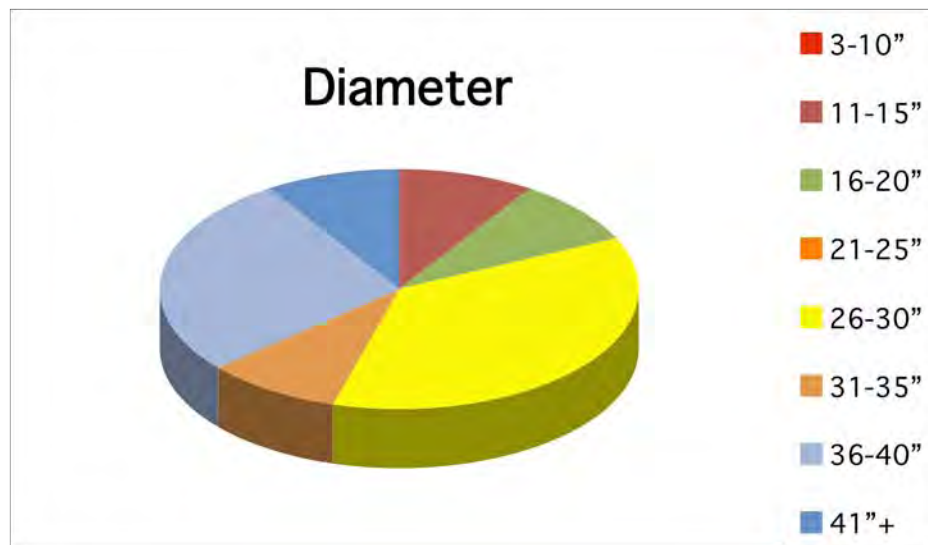
Amount of Trees Per Species

Species	Number of Trees
White Oak	2
Chestnut Oak	1
Southern Red Oak	1
Tulip Poplar	4
Hickory	1
Blackgum	1
Empress Tree	1

Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 12 to 41 inches in diameter. The majority of the trees (36%) are between 26 and 30 inches in diameter.

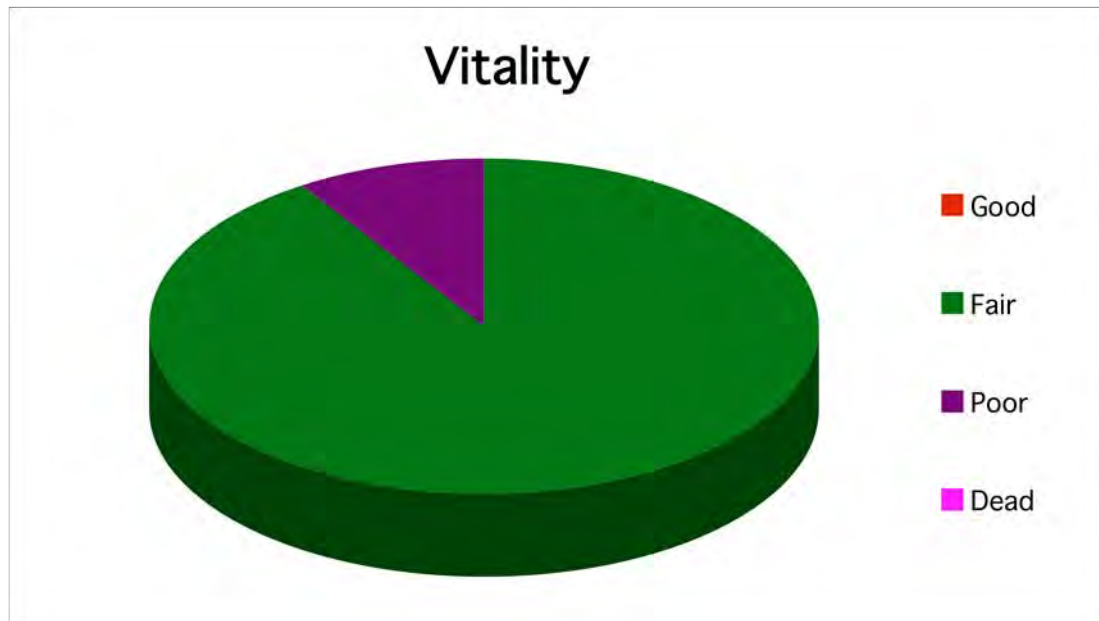
Diameter	Amount
3-10"	0
11-15"	1
16-20"	1
21-25"	0
26-30"	4
31-35"	1
36-40"	3
41"+	1



Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 0% are in good condition, 91% are in fair condition, 9% are in poor condition and 0% are dead. It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree. Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

Vitality	Amount
Good	0
Fair	10
Poor	1
Dead	0



Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible. These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

Maintenance Priority	Amount
Priority 1	3
Priority 2	3
Priority 3	1
Priority 4	4



Maintenance Schedule

This park is approximately one-half acre in size and sits well below grade at the intersection two secondary roads. It is utilized on a regular basis as a walking trail. The 11 trees identified on this site consist primarily of tulip poplar and white oak trees. There is tree pruning recommended for the removal of dead branches over pathways, a recommendation to perform a Resistograph analysis on two specimen trees and a recommendation to remove one tree.

There is also one specimen sized tulip poplar tree that would benefit from the twice annual application of organic nutrients.

The following budget for tree pruning and removal is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists. It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 day.

Prune dead limbs on 3 trees, remove one empress tree:

- Labor: \$1950

Resistograph analysis: \$590

Twice annual application of organic nutrients for on tulip poplar tree: \$590

Total estimated budget: \$3130

Appendix A

Common Name – Latin Name Key

Common Name	Trees - Latin	Native/Adaptive
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	YES
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	YES
Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	YES
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	YES
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	YES
Empress Tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	NO
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	YES
Mockernut Hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	YES

Appendix B

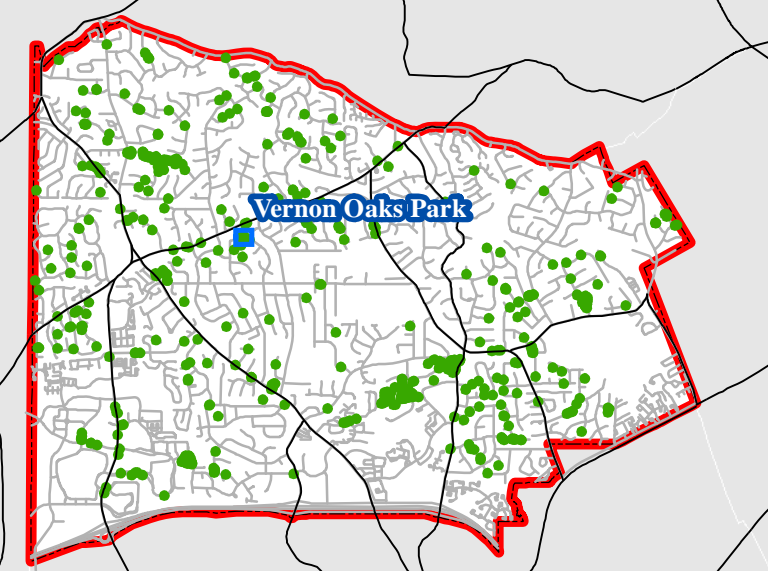
The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

Term	Description
Tree No.	All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology.
Species	Listed as the North American common name.
DBH	Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level. Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape.
Vitality	<p>Good Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems. Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.</p> <p>Fair Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem. Some insects and disease could be present. Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment. A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.</p> <p>Poor Tree's vigor is low to moderate. It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species. Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death.</p>
Maintenance Recommendations	Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal.
Maintenance Priority	Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4
Comments	Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields.
Location	Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park.

Tree #	Species	DBH	Vitality	Mtnc Rec	Mtnc Prior	Comments	Location
441	Oak-White	41	Fair	Prune deadwood	2	Deadwood over path, cavity at base	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
442	Tulip Tree-Poplar	37	Fair	Soil therapy	3	Sparse canopy, tip dieback	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
443	Blackgum	12	Fair	None	4	Cavity in base	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
444	Tulip Tree-Poplar	35	Fair	None	4	On steep slope	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
445	Tulip Tree-Poplar	36	Fair	Prune deadwood	2	Lawnmower wounds on roots, dead scaffold limbs	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
446	Oak-White	27	Fair	Prune deadwood	2	Dead scaffold limbs	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
447	Hickory	27	Fair	None	4	Approximate 45 degree lean over the creek	Vernon Oaks Path
448	Tulip Tree-Poplar	28	Fair	None	4	Sparse canopy, tip dieback	Vernon Oaks Park beside creek
449	Empress Tree	17	Poor	Remove	1	Two cavities in base, tree base is hollow	Vernon Oaks Park beside creek
450	Oak-Chestnut	27	Fair	Risk assessment	1	Lean towards road, cavity at base	Vernon Oaks Park entrance
451	Oak-Southern Red	36	Fair	Risk assessment	1	Cavity in base	Vernon Oaks Park entrance





Maintenance Priority

City of Dunwoody

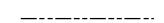

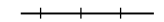



Maintenance Priority Level

Vernon Oaks Park

- | | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| Priority 1 | Priority 2 |
|  |  |
| Priority 3 | Priority 4 |

Legend

 Roads	 Parcels
 Railroads	 Lakes / Water Features

1 inch = 50 feet

 **Dunwoody** 
Smart people - Smart city