Wawaset Park HOA
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Legend to Interpret Data

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Terminology Definitions:	
Worked on in 2020	Tree Work Accomplished 2020
Diameter (DBH)	A measurement of the width of the tree trunk at 4.5 feet above the ground.
Common Name	The laymens name for the tree in this region of the country (not genus and species / scientific name).
Address	Address number of house tree is around
Road	Road name of address
Approximate Location	Approximate location of the tree at the address in relation to standing on the road looking at the front of the house.
Priority Rating	A = Immediate threat of failure of entire tree or parts of tree onto target of value (people, cars, buildings, etc…).
	B = Preventative maintenance. If the tree has the work performed, it can help reduce future structural problems that would cost more money to correct if it would even be correctable if we waited too long. There is a window in which the work is typically needed to be completed before the size of the material is too large to cut without future decay / structural issues. Cables fall into this category as well as they help prevent identified weak junctions that may fail without modification and support. Cables don't remove the weakness, it just supports and lessens risk of failure.
	C = More maintenance level work; elevation pruning, clearance pruning, and aesthetics.
Size of Material	This helps categorize the size of material that is likely to fail or needs to be worked on so that priority could be sorted with more accuracy. 3 is larger material and / or more of it. 1 is smaller size and / or amount.

Remove	The assessment of the tree from visual observation and sounding the tree with a mallet to listen for interior defects indicates the tree is too far gone in health to recover and / or is structurally unsound and could fail.

Crwn Cln Dead ___ " and Lrgr	Prune to remove dead, dying, diseased, and crossing branches 1/2", 1", or 2" and larger as indicated from entire crown of the tree.
Structure prune to remove crossing/crowded branch unions and where needed co-dominent lead correction	Prune to remove crossing, interfering, rubbing limbs. Co-dominant leads are also fixed at this time to promote better long term structure in a maturing tree. This helps reduce the likelihood that the tree will need remedial cabling for additional structural support.
End weight reduce over-extended limbs likely to fail	Pruning to reduce the length of longer limbs that are out of shape and character for the species type. This reduction helps to reduce the likelihood that the limb will break especially during storm events.
Install total of __ direct cable systems for supplemental support of weak attachments	Cables are used to support unions of trees that are growing too close together. These unions have been found to be weak and more apt to break. Cables are used to supplement support and reduce the risk factors for failure, but does not eliminate the weak junction. These systems are designed to limit movement of trunks and should be inspected once a year from the ground and may need to be replaced every 3-5 years.
Remove broken leads, hangers and / or stubs	Pruning to remove partially cracked or fully detatched limbs or trunks from the tree. Stubs are the areas they were attched to or are areas where previous pruning cuts were not cut close enough to the branch collar.
Crown raise over roadway to approximately 12'	The goal of raising to branch level of a tree is to reduce the interferance of limbs with objects of value. 12' is necessary for delivery truck clearance. This clearance will only be on the side of the tree that is interfering with minor shaping of surrounding limbs to help aesthetically match the canopy.
Crown raise to approximately 7-8' over sidewalk / lawn / roof edge / lights	The goal of raising to branch level of a tree is to reduce the interferance of limbs with objects of value. 6-8' clearance is typically what is necessary for walking clearance, rubbing against roof edges, and for light penetration around light posts for safety.
Watersprout Management	Prune to remove upright aggressively growth branches on trunk. Remaining watersprouts will be thinned out to retain one good horizontal branch to retrain the scaffold branches in that area.
Major health Decline / Dead	This tree has major dieback beyond normal accumulated dead wood or is already dead completely. Most of these are slated for removal.
Decay and / or Hollow	These issues are associated with structural weakness. If the areas of the tree are compromised too much by decay or hollows, these trees may be determined that they are too great a risk and need to be removed.
Multiple trunks	These trees have more than one stem and may need remediation to account for the weakness association.
Included bark	These trees have multiple trunks that are so close together that they are no longer biologically joining properly as it grows. This often leads to structural failure at the union. These trees usually need cables and yearly inspection to determine the risk variance.
Girdling roots	Sometimes roots will start to circle around the base of a tree. If left unchecked thses roots can strangle the tree and kill off parts or the entire tree.

Tab Sort Explainations:	
Priority Order Only	This list is sorted by Removals, A, B, and C priority, then sorted by largest size of material that may fail, and then by the man hrs needed to accomplish the work. There are other categories for consideration that are listed as well.
By Street	For ease of finding the trees. This list is by street and address number
By Tag #	For ease of finding the trees. This list is by tag number.
Per Tree Cost	Observation that the lower the risk the lower the cost / Preventative Tree work is less costly short term and long term