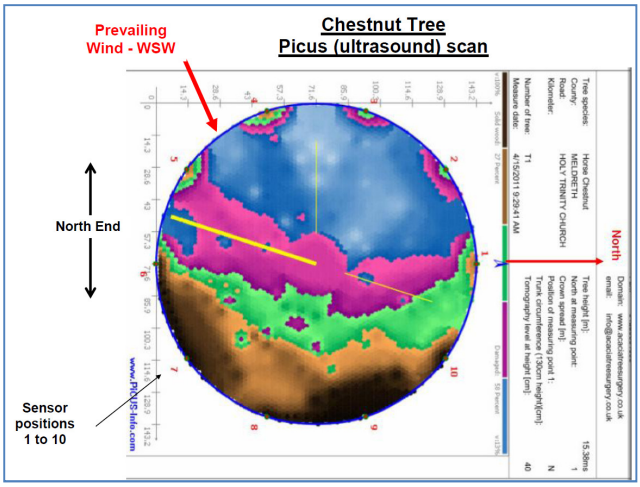
# Chestnut Tree - Condition Reports




## Acacia Tree Surgery - extract from their report of 15 April 2011

### Summary

Picus Survey carried out 400mm above ground using 10 sensors numbered anti-clockwise.

1. Extensive decay, on the west side, from sensor 1 (North) to sensor 6 (South); the most extensive decay shown as blue. This can be an open cavity within the tree or wood with a paper like consistency
2. The pink areas shown are severely decayed with little tensile or compressive strength.
3. Green depicts the trees natural defences against decay
4. Good sound wood, on the east side, shown in brown
5. The west side of the tree is the weakest and is least able to take the sustain tensile loads caused by the prevailing wind
6. The only option is to fell the tree due its decaying core and proximity to North End

### Other Comments

The crown is quite sparse compared to other nearby specimens of the same species; this is evident by the amount of daylight visible through the crown. This is an indication of physiological decline and is more alarming due to the fact the tree has been previously reduced, which usually causes a more dense crown with juvenile growth producing larger leaves.

There is an open cavity at approximately 3 metres on the Eastern aspect; this has been caused by a failed stem some years ago. This cavity was probed and showed extensive decay beyond the visible parameter, extending 450 millimetres into the main stem; a smaller cavity below is less extensive.

Ganoderma fruiting bodies are evident on the Southern aspect at base level and extending to approximately 1 meter, there are several years of old fungal brackets and new brackets forming, showing the decay to be still active. Further active 1 and 2 year old brackets are evident around the tree's circumference.

The tree has survived for many years due to the fact it was crown reduced in the past, is relatively sheltered and that buttress roots have developed to compensate for the internal decay.

The tree also has Bleeding Canker (Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi) this is a common problem with this species and on its own would lead to decline and eventual death.