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1. At the time of transplant, the tree is to be re-evaluated from the standpoint of general health. The plastic vapor barrier should be carefully removed, if utilized, and any air gaps or spaces should be filled with soil from the area of the tree. The tree is now ready to be excavated.
2. Tree root ball is to be excavated to a depth of approximately 60-72 inches on the outer perimeter due to the grade swell that the mainstem is located; the diameter of the root ball should be sufficient to support positive tree health which is generally a 1:10 to 1:12 ratio for Live Oak trees of 30 inches in caliper. The tree root ball will be wrapped with 7 oz. burlap using nursery pinning nails to cinch tightly. Wrap outside of burlap with 30 to 36 inch medium gauge field fence and crimp all areas pulling the wire tight against the outside layer of burlap. (Two layers of burlap and fencing may be necessary for additional soil stabilization.)
3. Tree Root ball shall be watered thoroughly a minimum of one time every twenty four to forty-eight hours after wrapping process is completed. Burlap should never dry-out for extended periods of time. Sides of root ball shall be wrapped with plastic shrink wrap to help slow evaporation. This wrap should be removed when tattered and permeable and new wrap should be installed. The burlap should be soaked thoroughly before re-wrapping with plastic. The tree should be allowed to stabilize for a minimum of two days before starting to create the lifting platform.
4. The lifting platform will consist of steel drilling pipe which is to be horizontally inserted (parallel pipes) at a consistent depth below the root ball. The diameter and wall thickness of the pipe will be determined by the diameter and weight of the root ball. The chosen pipe size shall be one that will have minimal horizontal deflection when the weight of the tree is applied. The spacing of the parallel pipe will mainly be determined by the soil consistency and binding characteristics and less by the weight of the root ball. Normally, clay soils or limestone rock will yield a pipe spacing of twelve-inches on center with approximately five inch diameter pipe. Sandy soils will require closer spacing.
5. Lifting platform pipes will be driven through the root ball and extend 12 to 18 inches beyond the root ball edge on both sides. To create a rigid lifting platform the parallel pipes will either be attached (at the top) by a perpendicular channel beam and bolted all-thread OR by chaining a lifting pipe(s) perpendicular to and below the parallel pipes. To reduce movement of platform pipes during lifting, any space between the perpendicular channel beam and individual platform pipes may need to be secured by sections of pipe welded from the deflected pipe to the parallel beam.
6. Before lifting, it should be determined whether the tree needs to be cable-cut below the lifting pipes. This is a process which involves pulling a steel cable

1515 S. Lamar – Fairfield Residential Project
Tree #20283 - 30 inch Live Oak

- 1) Prior to root pruning and preparation, the overall health and appearance of the tree to be transplanted should be assessed by a certified arborist. Canopy pruning recommendations and any other treatments should be suggested at this time. Crown cleaning (dead wood removal) is a common practice, and should be performed according to ANSI A-300 Specifications for Tree Maintenance.
- 2) Prior to the transplanting of the trees, root-pruning to a depth of twenty-four inches (24") using sharp, sterilized hand tools is recommended. The root-prune trench should be at least eighteen inches (10") wide. The root prune area is dictated by a ratio of caliper inches of trunk to diameter inches of root ball. The size of the root ball (or root prune trench) should range from 10 to 12 inches of root ball diameter per one inch of trunk caliper, depending on species and rooting structure.
- 3) All roots within the proposed root ball area should be cleanly cut and kept moist during the entire root-pruning process. Care should be taken not to rip or tear roots. Tools such as bed-edge shovels, pickaxes, hand pruners and loppers should be free of rust and maintained with a sharp cutting edge. Roots that are torn or frayed during the pruning process should be cut squarely and cleanly with hand pruners or loppers.
- 4) To avoid the spread of disease, tools used to root-prune should be disinfected prior to use and between trees.
- 5) To mitigate tree health after loss of roots due to relocation activities, a root invigoration program such as Root Rx® should be performed as soon as practical after root pruning.
- 6) Contractor shall evenly distribute 3"-4" of wood chips, hardwood, or bark mulch across the proposed root ball area and over the root-prune trench. This will assist in moisture retention and also limit unwanted vegetation within the root zone.
- 7) The tree should be thoroughly watered at least three times after root pruning and should be watered at least once per week until transplanting. More frequent irrigation may be necessary, as determined by weather conditions and temperatures. Installation of a temporary irrigation system with battery operated valves (above or below ground) is preferred.
- 8) If the tree is to be held for an extended period of time in a holding yard, a monitoring and Plant Health Care Program should be begun at this time.

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10. Delays caused by others that result in downtime for ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN labor and equipment may result in additional charges.

Final plat must be recorded by the Project Expiration Date, if applicable. Subsequent Site Plans which do not comply with the Code current at the time of filing, and all required Building Permits and/or a notice of construction (if a building permit is not required), must also be approved prior to the Project Expiration Date.

XX/XX/2019
DATE

SP-2018-0296C