

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following definitions apply to specifications detailed in this proposal:

Brush: The foliage or leaf-bearing portions of a tree, i.e. branches.

Wood: The stem portions of a tree, typically 6" diameter and up.

Canopy or Crown: The branched or leafy area of the tree, usually above the stem unless branches hang to the ground.

Leader: A dominant or co-dominant, upright stem.

Shape: The removal of some portions of the tree to balance or shape the canopy to give a more pleasing appearance.

Restore: Selective pruning to improve the structure, form, and appearance of trees that have been severely headed, topped, vandalized, or damaged.

Train: Relating to young and juvenile trees, pruning for optimum configuration of stems and branches, to develop a mechanically strong structure while promoting the tree's characteristic shape and growth habit.

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): The diameter of a tree trunk measured approximately 4.5 ft above ground level.

Targets: These include valuable property under or near the work area which cannot easily be moved, such as garages, patios, hot tubs, gazebos, etc.

Landing Zone: The area either directly underneath the tree or adjacent to it, where all or most of the plant material being cut will come down.

Rigging: The use of ropes to provide control when removing parts of a tree. This is done to protect surrounding targets, as opposed to free-falling the material.

Remove: Safely removing the entire tree including brush and wood. This does not include stump grinding unless otherwise noted.

ANSI A300 Tree Care Standard Pruning Definitions:

Clean: Selective removal of one or more of the following: dead, diseased, and/or broken branches. Unless noted otherwise in this proposal, all cleaning will be of branches 1 inch diameter or greater throughout the entire crown.

Raise: Selective pruning to provide vertical clearance.

Reduce: Selective pruning to decrease height and/or spread. Consideration should be given to the ability of a species to sustain this type of pruning.

Thin: Selective pruning to reduce density of live branches.

We will balance the stated pruning goals with the health of the tree by removing no more than 25% of the live crown in any one growing season, as per ANSI A300 Best Management Practices.

By its nature tree work is a disruptive process to the landscape. Some collateral damage to soft surfaces such as turf and gardens can be expected. We try to minimize this by rigging and choosing our landing zones carefully. Damage is usually limited to impact indentations from branches or the trunk. Wet or soft soils are more prone to damage than are dry or harder soils. It is usually more costly to eliminate all impact with the ground because it requires significantly more time and/or specialized equipment. We are capable of this type of work and are happy to provide the service if you request it, but this must be outlined in the quotation. Most clients prefer to repair the turf areas themselves because it is more economical.

Thank you for trusting the care of your valuable trees to the experts at ConservaTree Inc. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

ConservaTree Inc.

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