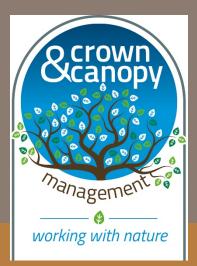
"REDUCE THE CROWN, RETAIN THE TREE"



AA Annual Conference Exeter, UK September 11, 2019

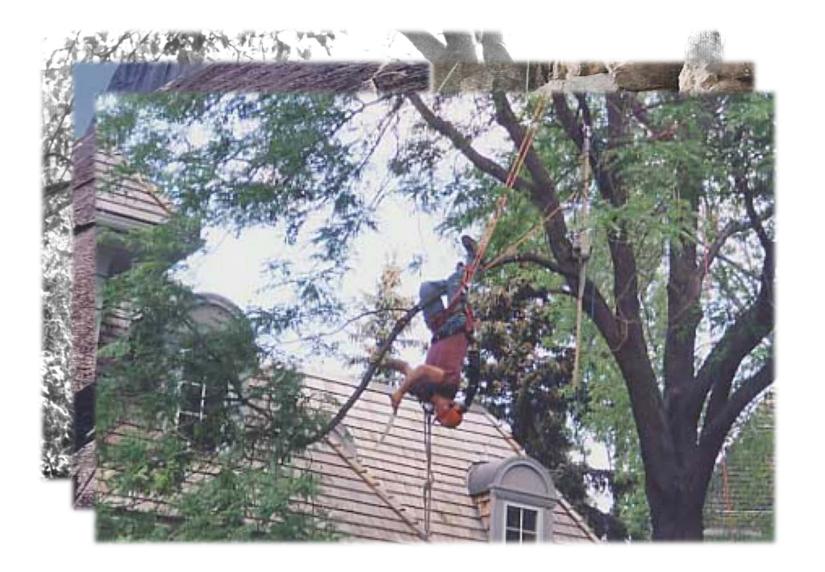


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Philip van Wassenaer



Neville Fay at Ashton Court 1

Ted Green in Great Windsor Park.

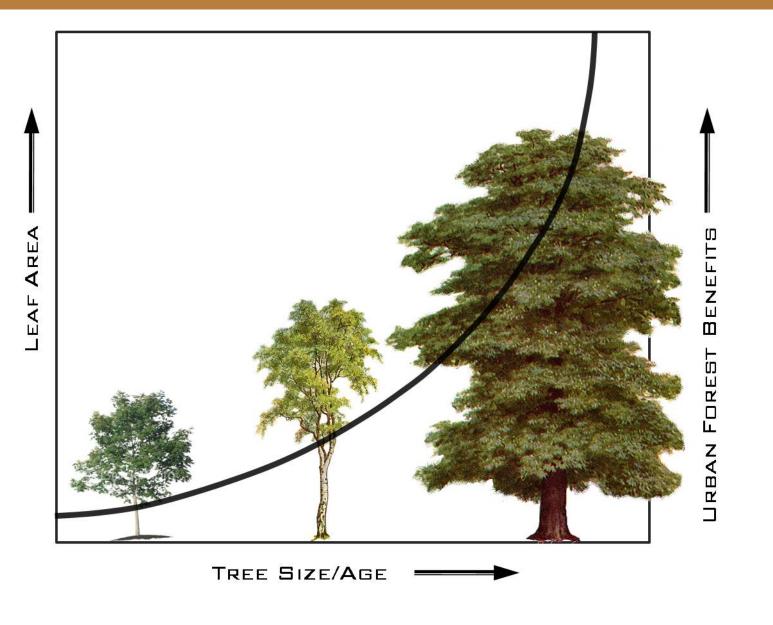
Objectives

- Review life stages and natural survival processes
- Explore how crown reduction can reduce risk and enable conservation of trees
- Provide scenarios where reduction can be applied.
- Expand the arborist 'toolbox' with effective approaches

The urban forest provides a wide range of services, such as:

- Improved air quality
- Micro-climate effects (e.g. shading)
- Property value & Aesthetics
- Storm-water attenuation
- Energy conservation
- Noise reduction
- Wildlife habitat
- Physical & Psychological wellbeing
- etc.

Maximizing Leaf Area



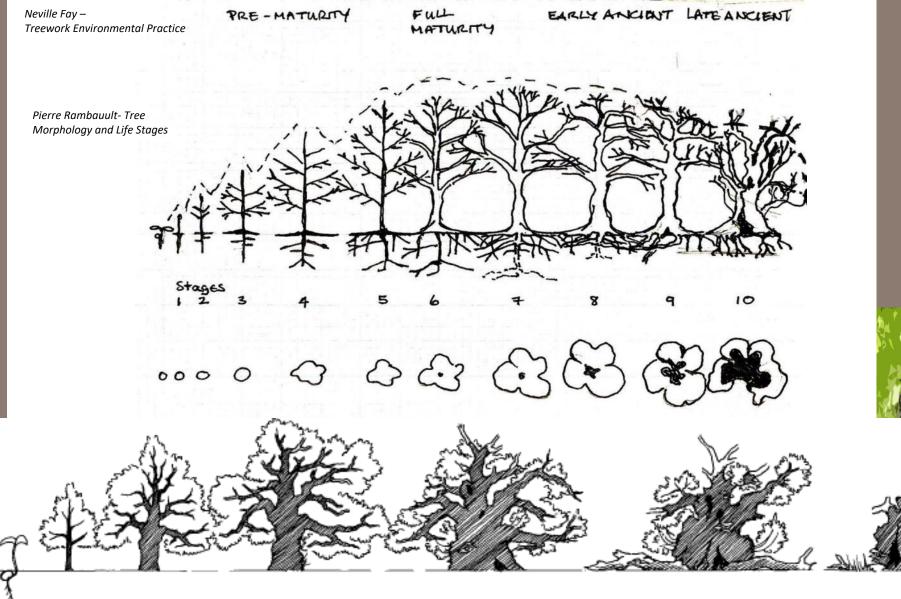


HERITAGE TREES AND CONSERVATION ARBORICULTURE



Reduce Crown, Retain Tree

Life Stages of a Tree



Retrenchment / Reiteration

- Retrenchment: natural survival process for aging trees. Trees reduce in height and spread. "Old trees must get smaller"
- Reiteration: canopy is reinvented, lower to the ground and closer to the stem. New growth is the "future tree". Dormant buds are often source for this new growth.

Retrenchment / Reiteration

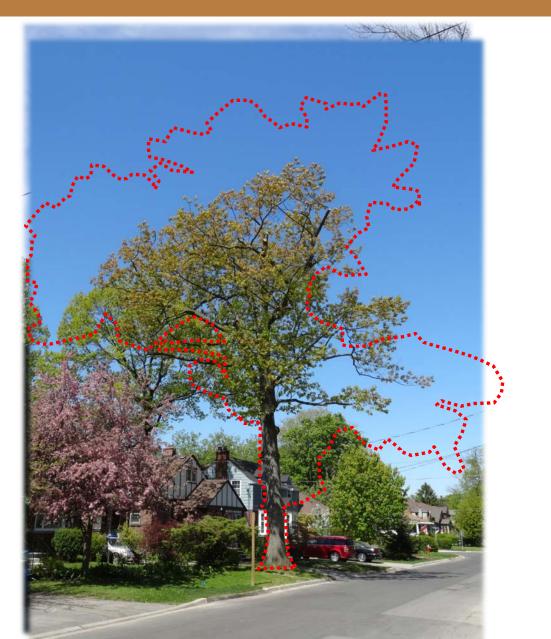




Photo: Scott Baker - TreeSolutions



Port Credit Red Oak





Port Credit Red Oak





Real Life





CROWN REDUCTION PRUNING



Crown Reduction Introduction

- Corrective/Structural/Formative pruning is an option for young trees
- Mature or complex trees require a more complex approach
- Improvement, not correction
- Each application compounds improvement



Crown Reduction Challenges

- Balance the pruning dose
- Large cuts = compromised aesthetics & structure
 & function
 - = short-term risk reduction
- Small cuts = may not have enough impact
- Reduced leverage = reduced likelihood of failure



Case Study 1 – White Pine

- Single stem? Choose a leader?
 Too late for that.
- Instead, both stems were reduced.
- 2 cables were installed



Case Study 1 – White Pine

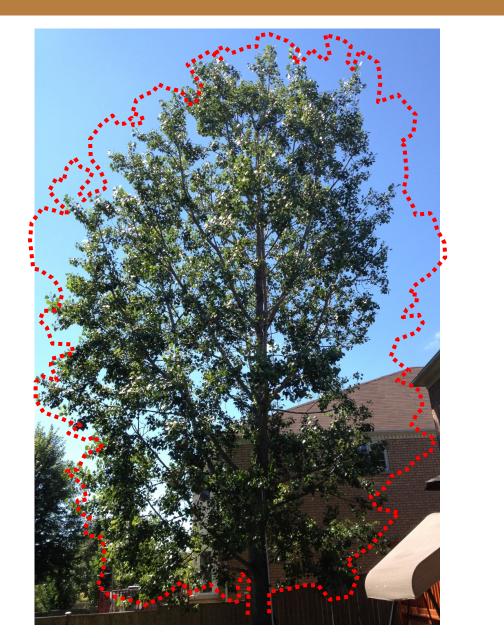
Top is thinned and reduced

Height reduced below surrounding trees





Case Study 2 - Poplar



Reduce Crown, Retain Tree

Diameter Range of Cuts



- 36 x 6'-7' pieces @ 3/4" to 1-1/8" dia.
- Many smaller pieces were slender and prone to shedding

Case Study 3 - Willow

Pruned 1 season before photo

Topped 10 years prior

Not correctable, only manageable

Crown is almost entirely epicormic growth

Many cuts required (100-200)

- Many reduction, few removal cuts
- Almost nothing retained w/o reduction
- Aspect ratios and leader are not the main concern

Leverage reduced for wind and ice events

December 30, 2013

CROWN REDUCTION WORKS!

Case Study 4 – Silver Maple





Reduce Crown, Retain Tree

8 16



First Crown Reduction Pruning





Not enough reduction on this limb over house.

Failed in a summer thunderstorm.

Still alive - note new growth on high left













Survived December 2013 Ice Storm, lost just one small live branch



Elm in Adelaide, Australia



Robinia in Europe





Robinia in Europe



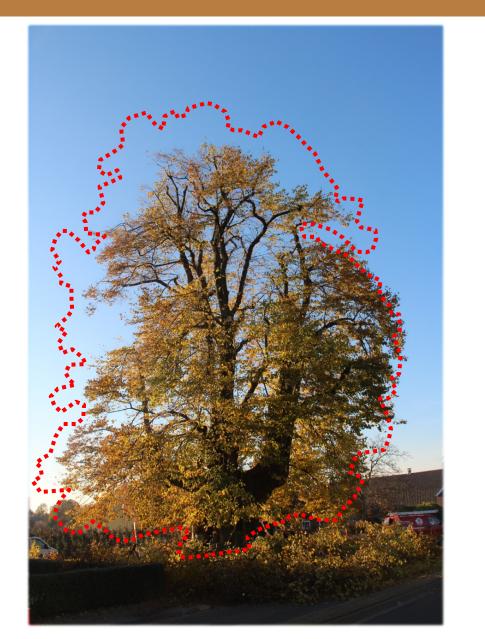
Reduction in Bavaria







Sambeek *Tilia* - Netherlands



















Stabilization of extended branches

Reduce leverage

Ed Gilman

- 'Bring in' the canopy to reduce loading
- Reduce likelihood of failure
- Replicate natural limb shedding/retrenchment processes



- Sometimes we need to help old trees get smaller (retrenchment)
- Sometimes we need to help them get bigger slowly.
- Sometimes we need to reduce significant risk.
- Challenging to decide dose and follow through.

- When approached for a removal, we can often apply (and sell) reduction instead.
- "Save money, save trees."
- Progressive, long-term application and management instead of removal or 'correction'



Case Study – Ashbridge Willow

Reduce

Heritage willow at Ashbridge Estate Toronto, Ontario.

THE ASHBRIDGE ESTATE

This property was home to one family for two centuries. Sarah Ashbridge and her family moved here from Pennsylvania and began clearing land in 1794 Two years later they were granted 600 acres (243 hectares) between Ashbridge's Bay and present day Danforth Avenue The Ashbridges prospered as farmers until Toronto suburbs began surrounding their land in the 1890s. They sold all but this part of their original farm by the 1920s. Donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1972, it was the family estate until 1997. As they changed from pioneers to farmers to professionals over 200 years on this property, the Ashbridges personified Ontario's development from agricultural frontier to urban industrial society.

Outario Hanings Toundation, an agency of the Government of Ostario





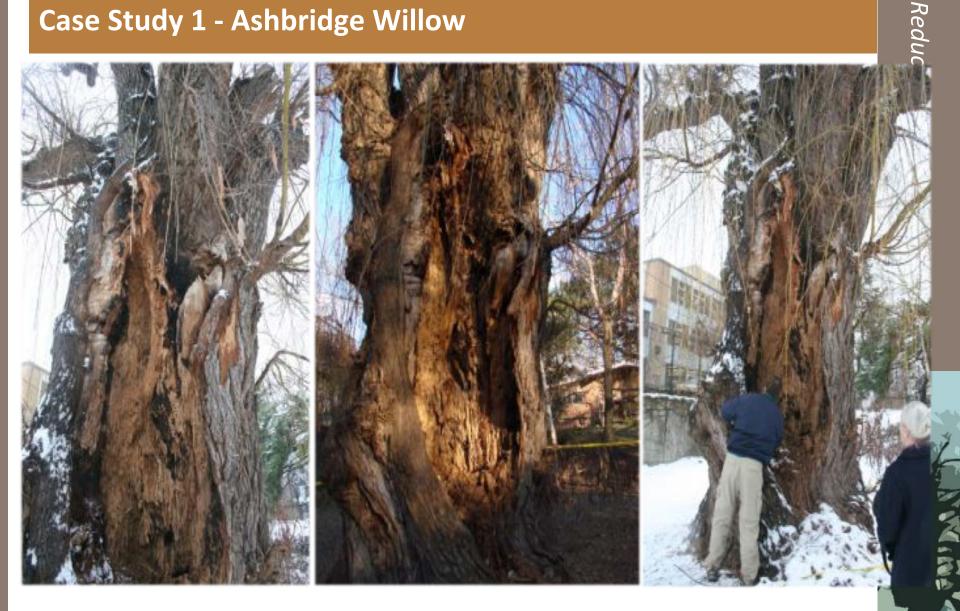
Case Study

First reduction

Large sections removed for risk mitigation - 2007



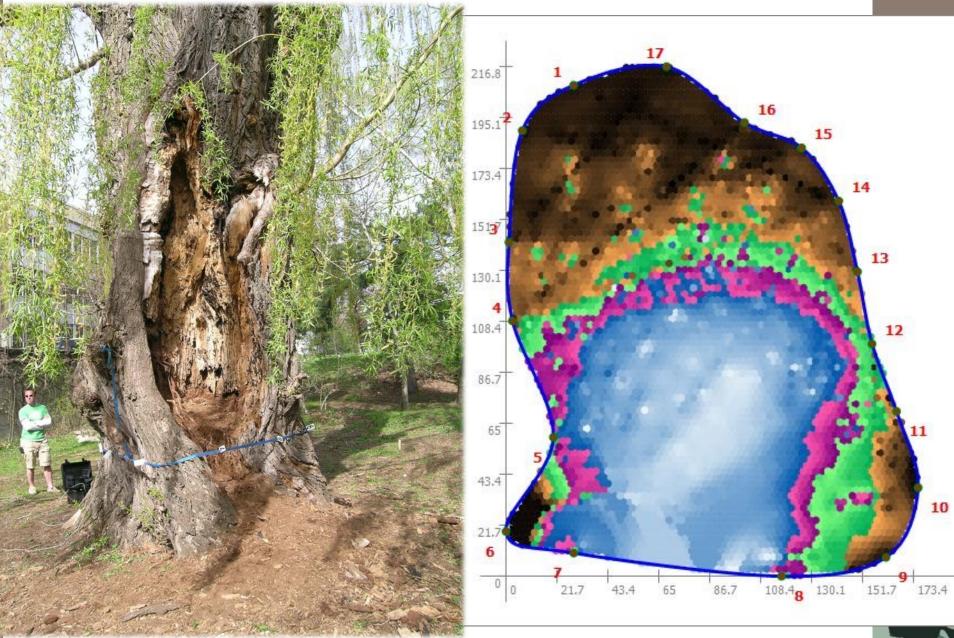
Case Study 1 - Ashbridge Willow



After trunk fire...removal ordered by City



Spring 2009 after trunk fire – tomograph assessment



Tomograph results – tree was retained



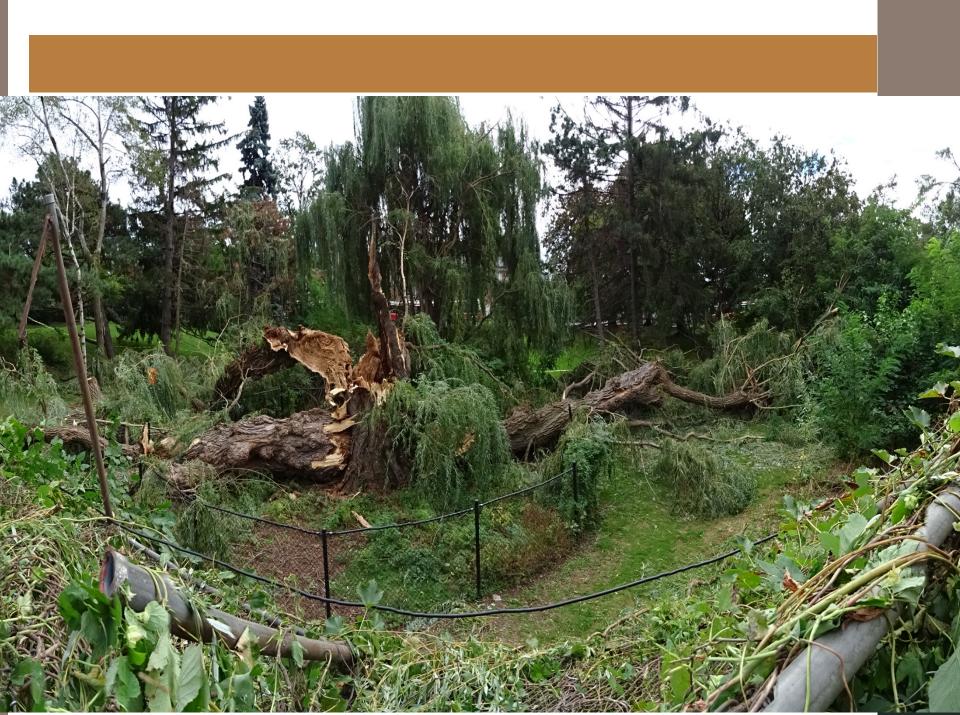


2010 – three years after initial pruning

Target Exclusion Fencing– Composted wood chip mulch added within fence to encourage root development



Fall 2013 – tree retained in heritage landscape and still going strong!









Better Structure, Lower Risk

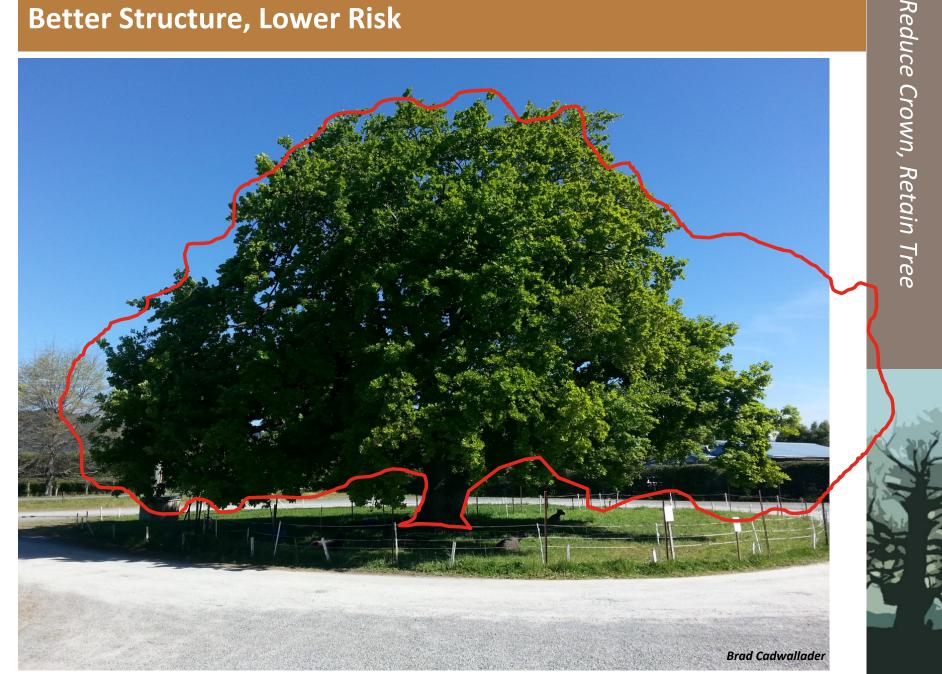


- English oak (1842) in Richmond
- No previous management
- 15 m height, 20 m x 25 m canopy

Better Structure, Lower Risk



Better Structure, Lower Risk







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