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| <b>Title</b>       | <b>Hazardous trees : book review</b>   |
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| <b>Citation</b>    | <b>Journal of Tropical Forest Science, 2009, v. 21 n. 3, p. 286-287</b>                    |
| <b>Issued Date</b> | <b>2009</b>  |
| <b>URL</b>         | <b><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/192053">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/192053</a></b> |
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## BOOK REVIEW

Sreetheran M. 2009 *Hazardous Trees*. Siri Alam dan Rimba No. 12. Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Kepong. 52 pp. ISBN 978-967-5221-04-0. USD23

The safety of trees in human settlements and intensive recreational areas has received a lot of attention in developed countries. Rather elaborate methods, supported by extensive arboricultural research, have been proposed to assess the hazard status of trees (e.g. Lonsdale 1999, 2000). The fundamental technique invariably involves a detailed visual tree assessment (VTA) followed by professional analysis and interpretations of results. Trees are often graded according to the degree of hazard they pose on targets that could include humans or properties. Whereas hazard tree assessment is an integral component of any good tree assessment procedure, its systematic and wide application in developing countries is yet to be realized.

Sreetheran's book is a timely and apt contribution to fill a rather glaring gap in the relevant realm of tree knowledge and technique in the developing world. It presents a wake-up call to tree managers, to expand their vista from a focus on tree care to the more embracing tree-cum-human care regime. The ambitious urbanization programmes of developing cities have significantly increased the number of urban trees, the frequencies of conflicts between trees and development, and the encounters between trees and people. Meanwhile, urban intensification and infilling have exacerbated the plight of existing trees in their struggle to survive the rampant human impacts. Such urban pressures on trees could compromise tree health and structure, and push trees towards unstable and unsafe condition. It is therefore all the more pertinent to conduct regular inspection of trees in fast-developing and redeveloping cities, to allow prompt identification and treatment of distressed trees.

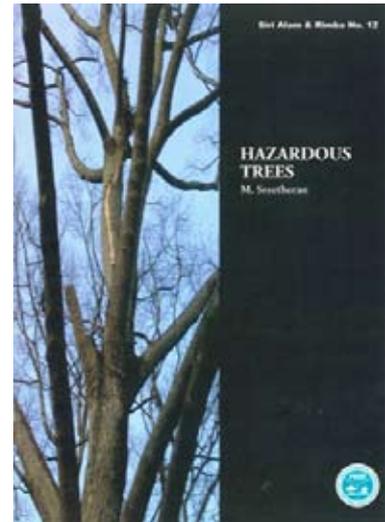
The book presents many colour photographs to illustrate the common symptoms of stressed trees. As such, it is principally a photographic guide to tree structural defects in the spirit of Shigo (1983) and Matheny and Clark (1994). Every hazard

item is explained concisely in a condensed paragraph with the help of an informative photograph.

Besides describing the specific symptoms, their possible causes and consequences in the absence of ameliorative or remedial measures are sometimes expounded. The principal aim of the book is to provide a succinct and portable guide to practitioners. Thus, the underlying causes of the defects have not been elaborated in the context of tree science. The author has thoughtfully winnowed the large array of available information and selected the most pertinent materials in order to ensure that the book is short and sharp. It contains some of the latest developments in the concepts and practice of arboriculture. The language is clear and succinct and suitably but not excessively technical, with a view to communicating effectively with the target readers especially the frontline tree care staff.

The practical hints and guidelines distilled from experience are particularly helpful to the field personnel. The measurement and monitoring of tree lean is a good case in point. The compilation of the scientific reasons to wean people from topping presents convincing arguments against the damaging yet still pretty common practice. More of such old-hand clues and advice will no doubt be earnestly welcome.

The handy manual could serve as teaching material to train arborists in the early part of their career. As well begun is half done, the practical guide could help the tree care staff to establish a fundamental knowledge base and to equip them for more advanced training at a later stage. Students in tree science could use the book as a basic reference to facilitate the learning of VTA. The fact that the photographs portray trees planted in Malaysian cities could



provide vivid real-world examples of local tree risk problems. Familiar trees in familiar situations could arouse interest and assist the learning process. Relevant tree science has been appropriately and successfully localized to meet the need of the regional professional and pedagogic market.

In case the book would go into a second edition, some additional topics are proposed for the author's consideration to enrich its contents and to inject more basic concepts that are relevant to the understanding and management of tree hazard:

- (1) introduction to key principles of hazard tree assessment based on VTA
- (2) introduction to the organization and function of tree structure
- (3) basic concepts of the body language of trees and tree mechanics as expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) and Mattheck (1998)
- (4) more explanation of the CODIT concept and three-dimensional tree decay geometry in trees according to Shigo (1988, 1991)
- (5) the principle and practice of micro-drilling in decay detection
- (6) the principle and practice of sonic tomography in decay detection
- (7) the principles and practice of branch pruning as advocated by the International Society of Arboriculture
- (8) the distinction between tree health as shown by foliage and branches and tree structural defect
- (9) annotation of some pertinent features shown in some photographs
- (10) a proforma to help tree assessors to glean systematic data based on VTA in the field
- (11) higher quality photographs or better examples of tree defect photographs
- (12) dedicated sections on tree hazards associated with the following specific structural problems with important implications on tree safety:
  - (a) live crown ratio
  - (b) gap in crown
  - (c) curved trunk
  - (d) long and heavy branch
  - (e) bowed branch
  - (f) crossed branches
  - (g) branch dieback
  - (h) cracked trunk or branch
  - (i) tree struck by lightning

- (j) compression fork (crotch)
- (k) included bark
- (l) crotch split
- (m) ribs on trunk
- (n) seams on trunk
- (o) increment strips on trunk
- (p) bulge wood and other response wood on trunk and limbs
- (q) elbow branch joint
- (r) crowded branching habit
- (s) hanger
- (t) decayed branch stub
- (u) trunk and limb canker
- (v) paved soil within drip line
- (w) soil compaction and root growth
- (x) cracked or heaved soil or paving within drip line.

It is perhaps a truism to say that high quality tree workers beget high quality trees. The idea could be taken one step further to high quality tree books beget high quality tree workers. *Hazardous Trees* denotes the right step for other cities to follow.

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Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. Trees add to our enjoyment of outdoor experien... A tree is considered hazardous when it has structural defects likely to cause failure of all or part of the tree, which could strike a "target" and cause an unacceptable degree of injury or damage. A target can be a vehicle, building, or a place where people gather such as a park bench, picnic table, street, or backyard. This book was created to help homeowners and land managers recognize hazardous defects in trees and to suggest possible corrective actions. We recommend that corrective actions be undertaken by professional arborists. Tree writes with grace about a legion of doubts, obstructions and delays. And there's welcome detail. Sussex dialect apparently has more than 30 words for kinds of mud: clodgy for a muddy field path after heavy rain; gawn "sticky, foul-smelling mud; gubber "black mud of rotting organic matter; ike "a muddy mess; pug "sticky yellow Wealden clay; slab "the thickest type of mud. The list goes on. The book contains moments of lyricism and revelation. Wilding is more than the story of a single project, however ambitious. Tree is a trenchant critic of the intensive agriculture that has led to soil degradation and erosion. She questions the goal-driven frameworks of much conservation work: when there is no preferred end state, formerly rare and even vanished species tend suddenly to reappear. Snohomish County PUD Vegetation Management Department Tree Book. Before planting trees and shrubs, consider what you want your yard to look like in 10 or 20 years. Then, take an inventory of the factors that impact your site. This is not only expensive to repair, but can also create serious hazards for pedestrians. Damage to homes and buildings: the branches of trees planted too close to buildings can damage the roof or siding. The roots of large trees planted too close to buildings may damage basement walls or foundations.