



<u>Punch-list Item</u>	<u>Punch-list Photo</u>	<u>Remedy for Signoff</u>
<p>Burlap and Wire Basket Visible (top 2/3 must be removed)</p>	 <p>Trees cannot be planted without having the top 2/3 of the burlap and wire removed. The burlap and wire basket should not be removed until the final placement of the tree has been set straight in the center of the pit, with the base of the trunk and the beginning of the roots known as the "trunk flare" level with the sidewalk grade. Locate the "trunk flare" by removing any excess soil within the burlap before placing the tree in the pit.</p>	

Tree Planting Depth Too High



This tree is planted too high. In order to expose the "trunk flare", all excess soil must be removed from the root-ball until the trunk flare can be identified. The trunk flare level will dictate the planting depth of the tree



Trunk flare, as highlighted in yellow, must be exposed and level with the sidewalk grade.

Tree Planted Too Low



This tree is planted too low. In order to expose the "trunk flare", all excess soil should be removed from the root-ball until you can identify the trunk flare. The trunk flare level will dictate the planting depth of the tree. Since the flare has already been identified, the root ball will need to be raised, so the flare is flush to the sidewalk level.



Trunk flare, as highlighted in yellow, must be exposed and level with the sidewalk grade.

Soil Level Settled Low



This site has low soil level and poses a trip hazard. After the tree is placed in the tree pit and the "trunk flare" is level with the sidewalk, all precautions should be taken to avoid soil settling. This can be done by tamping the soil, before finalizing the location of the root-ball. Most cases of soil settling is due to the landscaper failing to tamp the soil before backfilling the pit with soil. The final soil level must be flush to sidewalk grade.

Unacceptable quality mulch (shredded bark mulch required) / incorrect depth mulch (3" requirement)



No Volcano mulch mounds or mulch around "trunk flare"



Mulch must be applied to a uniform depth of 3 inches and shall be distributed to create a smooth, level cover over the exposed soil. A gap should be left between the mulch the "trunk flare", to create a saucer. This saucer shall later carefully be filled with water, to allow proper water and nutrient transfer.

Tree Limbed below minimum height requirement from ground (5 ft minimum for underwire trees, 6 ft for all other trees)



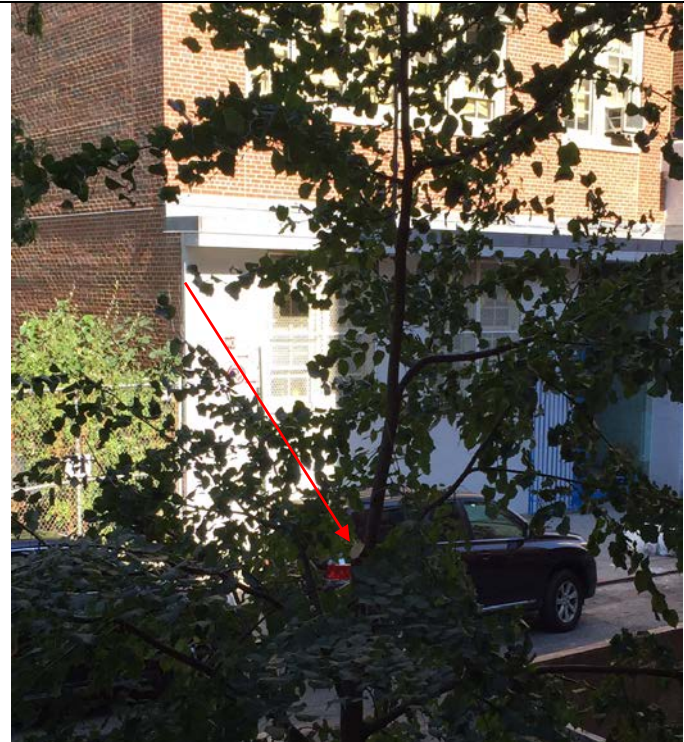
This tree can be correctively pruned by pruning the tree to a branching level of at least 5 feet. This is required to avoid pedestrian and safety conflicts. Trees should be purchased at the correct branching height to avoid issues with tree quality from the nursery.

Branches/subordinate multiple leaders (Prune to ANSI-A300 Standards)

1 of 2



This tree contains a double leader and must be correctively pruned to receive a sign-off. Ideally, avoid purchasing these trees in the first place. DPR cannot guarantee that a tree can be correctively pruned if a poor quality tree is purchased.

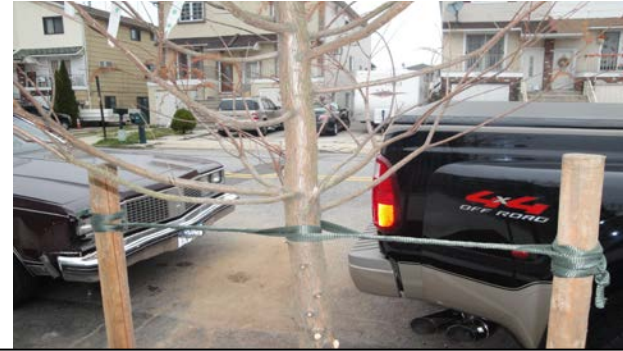


Branch lacking proper form was correctively pruned following ANSI-A300 Standards, leaving tree with a dominant healthy leader. Please contact a certified arborist to perform the correct pruning cut on any job sites that receive a punch-list for this item.

Incorrect stakes/ties (8 ft Cedar stakes/ Arbor tie required)



No metal wire to be used around trees! This will eventually kill the tree, through girdling.



Arbor tie and Cedar stakes will allow the tree to grow properly and should be removed at the end of the first year of the two year guarantee period.

Tree Form Defective



This tree cannot be correctively pruned to receive a final sign-off. The best thing an applicant can do to receive a final sign-off is to be able to identify faulty nursery stock. Any qualified tree/landscape nursery/landscaper should not be selling faulty landscape material, but it is your responsibility to identify poor plant material.



The final planted trees should be flawless. Don't waste your hard earned money on a 'good deal' , if you know that the deal may compromise you receiving your final sign-off.

Tree Form Defective



Here is another example of a tree that cannot be correctively pruned to receive a final sign-off. This tree lacks a central leader and should not have been purchased in the first place. The best thing an applicant can do to receive a final sign-off is to be able to identify faulty nursery stock. Any qualified tree/landscape nursery/landscaper should not be selling faulty landscape material, but it is your responsibility to identify poor plant material.

Check the tree before purchasing for a strong central leader, healthy canopy, and check from trunk flare through canopy for defects, injury, insects, etc.