

Recognizing Tree Risk



Defects in Rural Trees

The following are indicators or signs of possible defects in rural trees (see figure):

1. Recent site construction, grading and tree removal, clearing of forests for development
2. Previous tree failures in the local area
3. Tree leaning near a target
4. Forked trunk; branches and stems equal in size
5. Wet areas with shallow soil

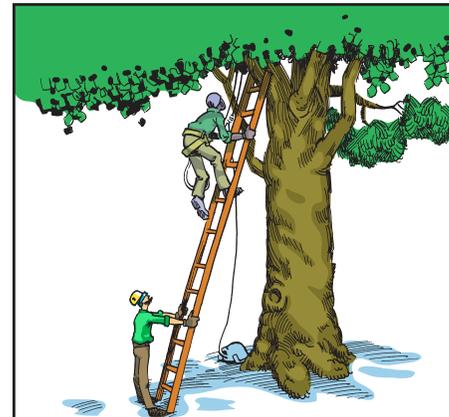
Managing Tree Risk

An arborist can help you manage the trees on your property and can provide treatments that may help reduce the risk associated with certain trees. An arborist familiar with tree risk assessment may suggest one or more of the following:

- Remove the target. While a home or a nearby power line cannot be moved, it is possible to move picnic tables, cars, landscape features, or other possible targets to prevent them from being hit by a falling tree.
- Prune the tree. Remove the defective branches of the tree. Because inappropriate pruning may weaken a tree, pruning work is best done by an ISA Certified Arborist.

- Cable and brace the tree. Provide physical support for weak branches and stems to increase their strength and stability. Such supports are not guarantees against failure.
- Provide routine care. Mature trees need routine care in the form of water, nutrients (in some cases), mulch, and pruning as dictated by the season and their structure.
- Remove the tree. Some trees with unacceptable levels of risk are best removed. If possible, plant a new tree in an appropriate place as a replacement.

Recognizing and reducing tree risk not only increases the safety of your property and that of your neighbors, but also improves the tree's health and may increase its longevity!



Ensuring Quality Care for Your Tree

Trees are assets to your home and community and deserve the best possible care. If you answered "yes" to any of the questions in the tree risk checklist or see any of the defects contained in the illustrations, your tree should be examined by an ISA Certified Arborist.

For a list of ISA Certified Arborists in your area, please visit www.treesaregood.org. If your tree is located near a power line, contact your local electrical utility.

This brochure is one in a series published by the International Society of Arboriculture as part of its Consumer Information Program. You may have additional interest in the following titles currently in the series:

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| Avoiding Tree and Utility Conflicts | Pruning Mature Trees |
| Avoiding Tree Damage During Construction | Pruning Young Trees |
| Benefits of Trees | Recognizing Tree Risk |
| Buying High-Quality Trees | Treatment of Trees Damaged by Construction |
| Insect and Disease Problems | Tree Selection and Placement |
| Mature Tree Care | Trees and Turf |
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| Plant Health Care | Why Hire an Arborist |
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Through research, technology, and education, the International Society of Arboriculture promotes the professional practice of arboriculture and fosters a greater worldwide awareness of the benefits of trees. For further information, contact: ISA, P.O. Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129, U.S.

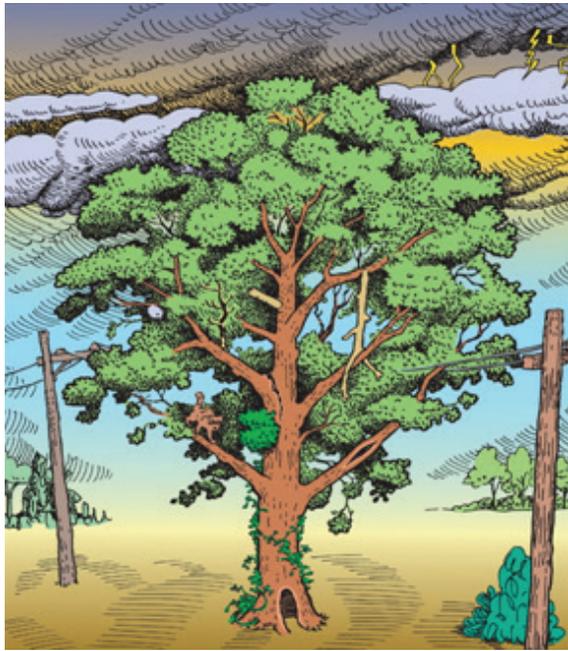


Learn to identify common tree defects that may indicate tree risk and understand how tree risk can be managed.



Trees provide significant benefits to our homes and cities, but when trees fall and injure people or damage property, they are liabilities. Understanding and addressing the risks associated with trees makes your property safer and prolongs the life of the tree.

Trees are an important part of our world. They offer a wide range of benefits to the environment and provide tremendous beauty.



However, trees may be dangerous. Trees or parts of trees may fall and cause injury to people or damage to property. It is important to assess trees for risk. While every tree has the potential to fall, only a small number actually hit something or someone—a target. There is no such thing as a completely “safe” tree.

It is an owner’s responsibility to provide for the safety of trees on his or her property. This brochure provides some tips for identifying the common defects associated with tree risk. However, evaluating the seriousness of these defects is best done by a professional arborist. ISA’s Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) program offers professionals expanded education, training, and a systematic process for assessing tree risk. Regular tree care will help identify trees with unacceptable levels of risk. Once the risk is identified, steps may be taken to reduce the likelihood of the tree falling and injuring someone.

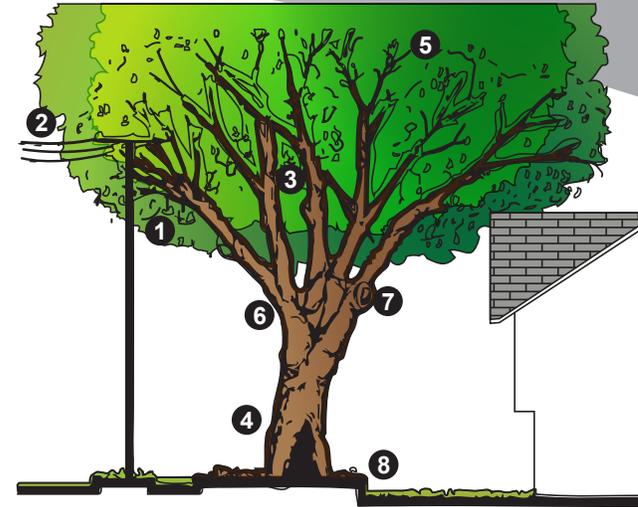
Tree Risk Checklist

Consider these questions:

- Are there large, dead branches in the tree?
- Are there detached branches hanging in the tree?
- Does the tree have cavities or rotten wood along the trunk or in major branches?
- Are mushrooms present at the base of the tree?
- Are there cracks or splits in the trunk or where branches are attached?
- Have any branches fallen from the tree?
- Have adjacent trees fallen over or died?
- Has the trunk developed a strong lean?
- Do many of the major branches arise from one point on the trunk?
- Have the roots been broken off, injured, or damaged by lowering the soil level, installing pavement, repairing sidewalks, or digging trenches?
- Has the site recently been changed by construction, raising the soil level, or installing lawns?
- Have the leaves prematurely developed an unusual color or size?
- Have trees in adjacent wooded areas been removed?
- Has the tree been topped or otherwise heavily pruned?

Trees and Utility Lines

Trees that fall into utility lines have additional serious consequences. Not only can they injure people or property near the line, but hitting a line may cause power outages or surges, fires, and other damage. Downed lines still conducting electricity are especially dangerous. A tree with a potential to fall into a utility line is a very serious situation.



Defects in Urban Trees

The following are defects or signs of possible defects in urban trees (see figure):

1. Regrowth from topping, line clearance, or other pruning
2. Electrical line adjacent to tree
3. Broken or partially attached branches
4. Open cavity in trunk or branch
5. Dead or dying branches
6. Branches arising from a single point on the trunk
7. Decay and rot present in old wounds
8. Recent change in grade or soil level, or other construction