

DEFINITIONS

Cancellation

Should you cancel your job after the crew arrives, you may be subject to our current minimum charge plus T&M if applicable (\$150.00).

Council Permits

Where a council has a Tree Preservation Order, it is the owners responsibility to obtain a permit before work can proceed on the trees covered by the order.

Deadwooding

Deadwooding is the removal of dead branches up to specific diameters. Deadwood removal is a health treatment. It reduces possible food sources for dangerous pests and can limit diseases. Well fed sources exert a strong force against your trees natural defence system. If your trees defence system is low on energy these sources will spread rapidly and your tree will waste additional energy to protect itself.

Class 1: Deadwood

Removal of the dead branches larger than 12mm (0.5 inch) in diameter (approximately the size of your little finger).

Class 2: Deadwood

Removal of the dead branches larger than 25mm (1 inch) in diameter (approximately the size of a dollar coin).

Class 3: Deadwood

Removal of the dead branches larger than 50mm (2 inches) in diameter (appropriately the width of a credit card).

Class 4: Deadwood

Removal of specific dead branches.

Debris Removal

This is the removal of resultant bush, leaves and twigs. Some excess sawdust will be left. You are welcome to have additional debris not included in the original proposal removed on a T&M basis.

Firewood

When your timber is to be cut to firewood lengths it will normally be cut into 45cm (18 inches) lengths and left tidy but in unstacked heaps. If you require the wood to be split and or stacked it can be arranged on a T&M basis.

Free Building Line

This is the removal or reduction of all branches overhanging the building line. This is a less desirable practice than freezing the roof (below), it may stress the tree and will increase the chances of failure during storm conditions.

Free Roof

This is the removal of branches that are touching or may touch the roof in the near future.

Ownership of Trees

For your protection it is important that the trees are your own or that you have received written permission to work on the trees. You may choose to mark all trees to be removed, to avoid any confusion.

Pruning

Pruning enhances tree growth by removing the dead and diseased branches which cause the trees distress and unstable growth. Pruning is divided into three technical classes. This may also involve some thinning which may be done independently.

Raising the Crown

When necessary, the foliage is raised for the clearance of vehicle or foot traffic, etc. It should be noted that this pruning does change the appearance of the tree and in most cases these limbs cannot be replaced. When completed, it is desirable to have at least half of the branches in the bottom two thirds of your tree.

Scheduling

You can arrange to have your job done on a fixed date which will be dependent on the weather. We will attempt to phone you prior to the commencement of your job – usually the day before.

Spurs

These are sharp climbing aids that are jabbed into the trunk and branches therefore wounding the tree. These are only used in full tree removals and will not be used while pruning your trees.

Stump Grinding

This involves grinding of the visible tree stump to below ground level. You can avoid the cost of repairs to underground services that may be damaged in the process by notifying us of their exact location. The stump hole will be back filled with stump chips and the excess chips are left on site unless otherwise organised at the time of quoting.

Terms

If you anticipate that you will require more than 7 days to finalise your account, please arrange this with our office before work commences.

Thinning

Thinning includes crown clearing and the selective removal of branches to increased light penetration and air movement through the crown. Increased light and air stimulates and maintains interior foliage, which in turn improves branch taper and strength. Thinning reduces the wind all effect and the weight of the heavy limbs.

Thinning can emphasize the structural beauty of the trunk and branches as well as increasing the growth of plants underneath by increased light penetration. When thinning the crown of a mature tree, seldom should more than one quarter of the live foliage be removed.

At least one half of the foliage should be branches that arise in the lower two thirds of the tree. Likewise, when thinning laterals from a limb, an effort should be made to leave the same distribution of foliage along the branch.

Class 1: Fine Pruning

Consists of removal of dead and diseased tissue, crossing and weak branches. This includes branches on the main trunks as well as those inside the lead area down to 12mm (0.5 inch) in diameter. (Approximately the size of your little finger).

Class 2: Medium Pruning

Consists of removal of dead and diseased tissue, crossing and weak branches. This includes branches on the main trunks as well as those inside the lead area down to 25mm (1 inch) in diameter. (Approximately the size of a dollar coin).

Class 3: Coarse Pruning

Consists of removal of dead and diseased tissue, crossing and weak branches. This includes branches on the main trunks as well as those inside the lead area down to 50mm (2 inches) in diameter. (Approximately the width of a credit card).

Class 4: Selective Pruning

The removal of specific branches without being detrimental to the health of the tree.

Class 5: Reduction Pruning

Consists of the reduction of top, sides, under-branches or individual branches, without detriment to the health of the tree. This practice is undertaken in case of utility line interference, clearance, or specific topiary training or pollarding.

Time and Materials (T&M)

When your job is performed on a T&M basis, you will be billed for time on the job plus travel and materials used.

Tree Removal

This involves the complete removal of your tree within 15cm (6 inches) above ground level (where possible) and removal of debris (unless otherwise stated). You may incur additional charges if any unseen concrete or metal is found in the tree. Some minor lawn damage may occur.