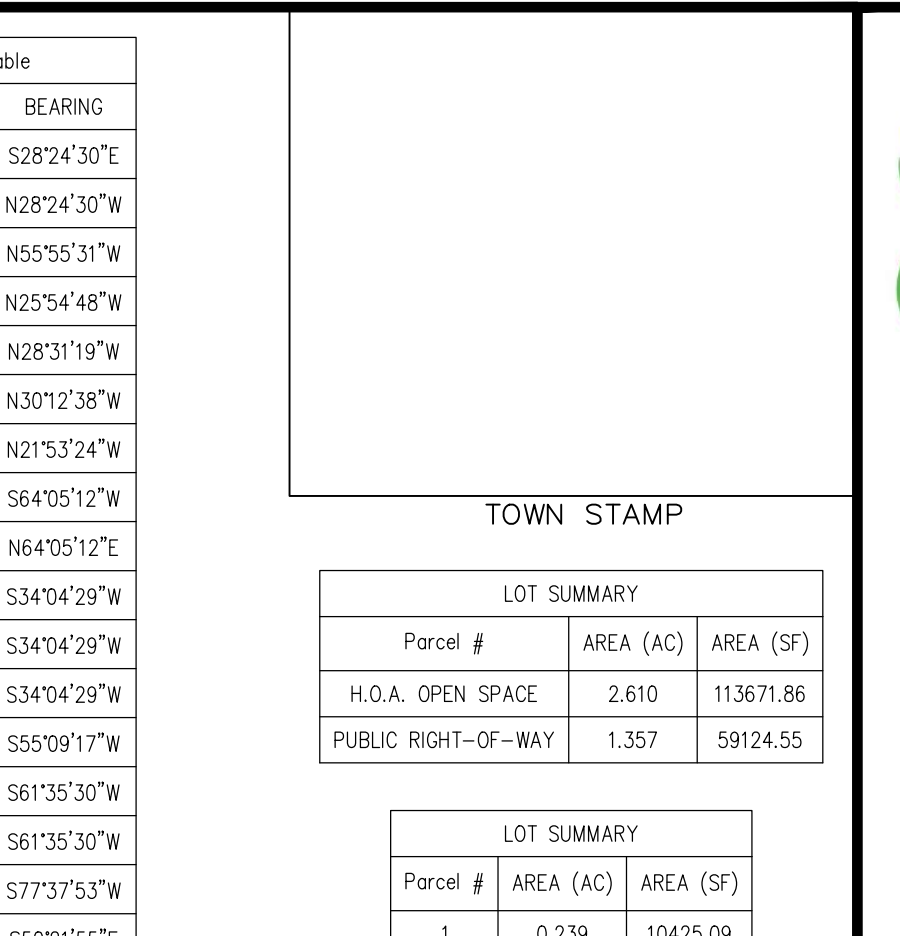
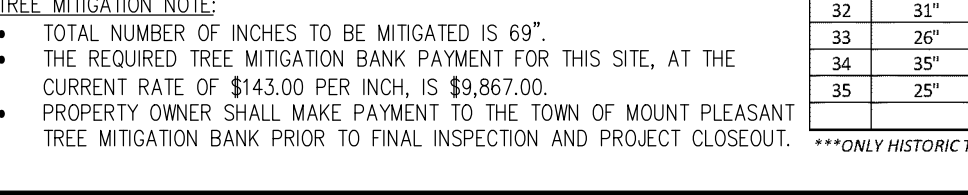
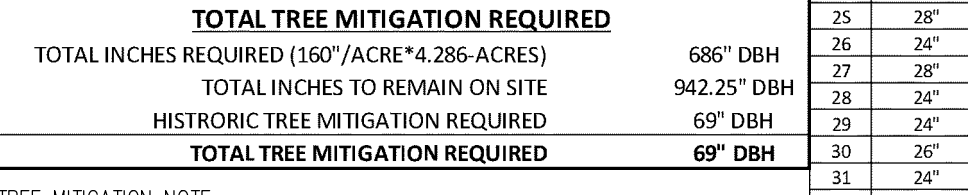
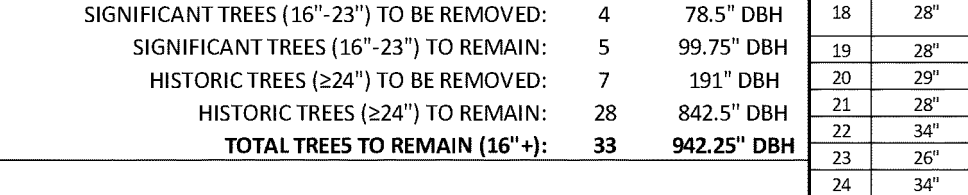
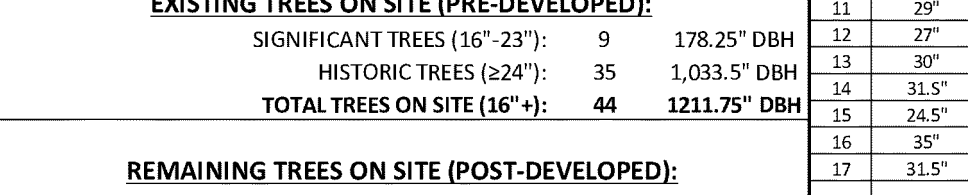
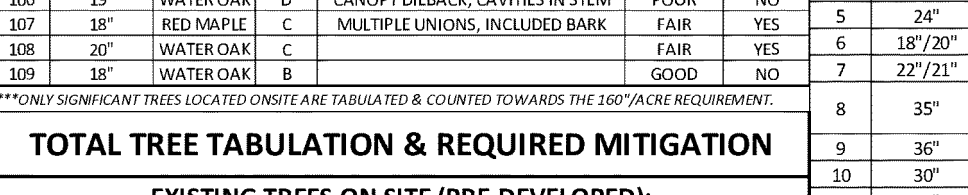
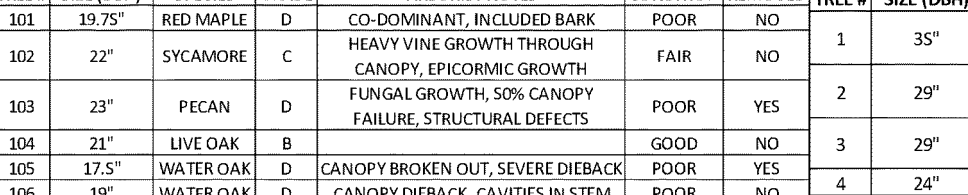
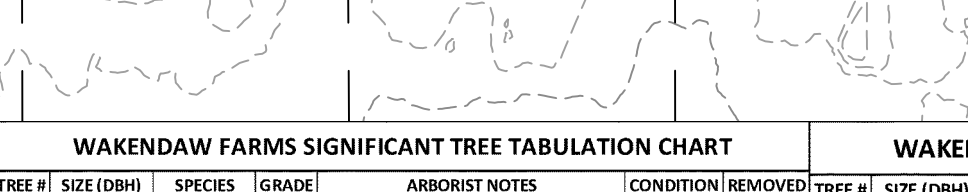
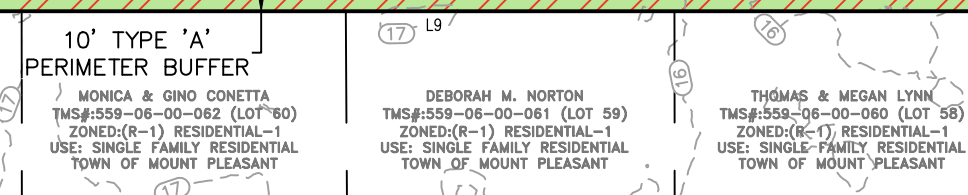
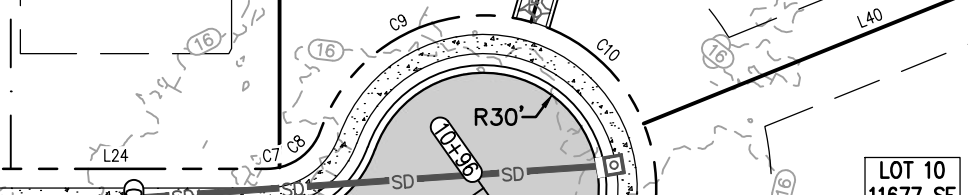
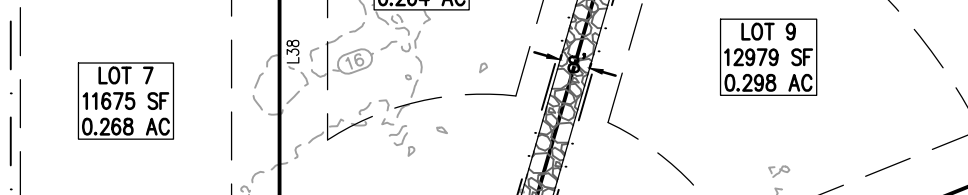
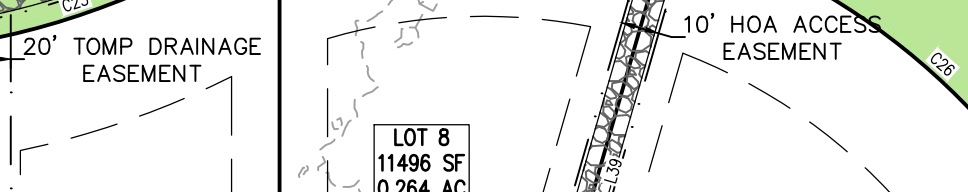
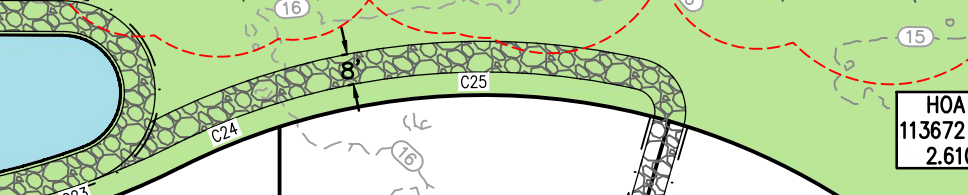
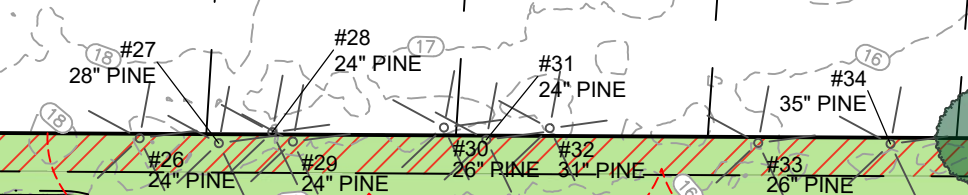
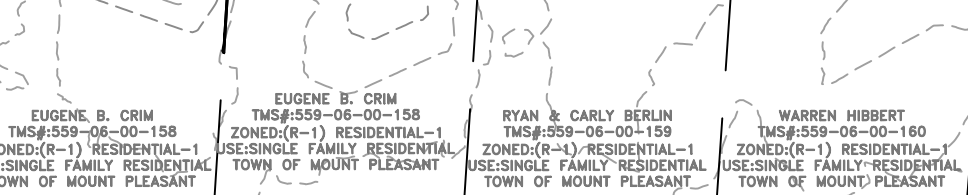
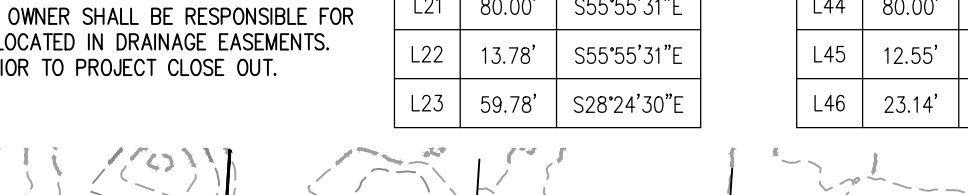
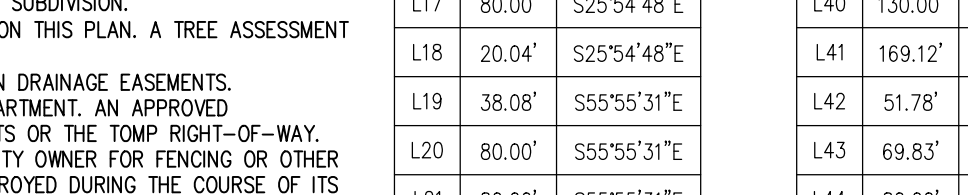
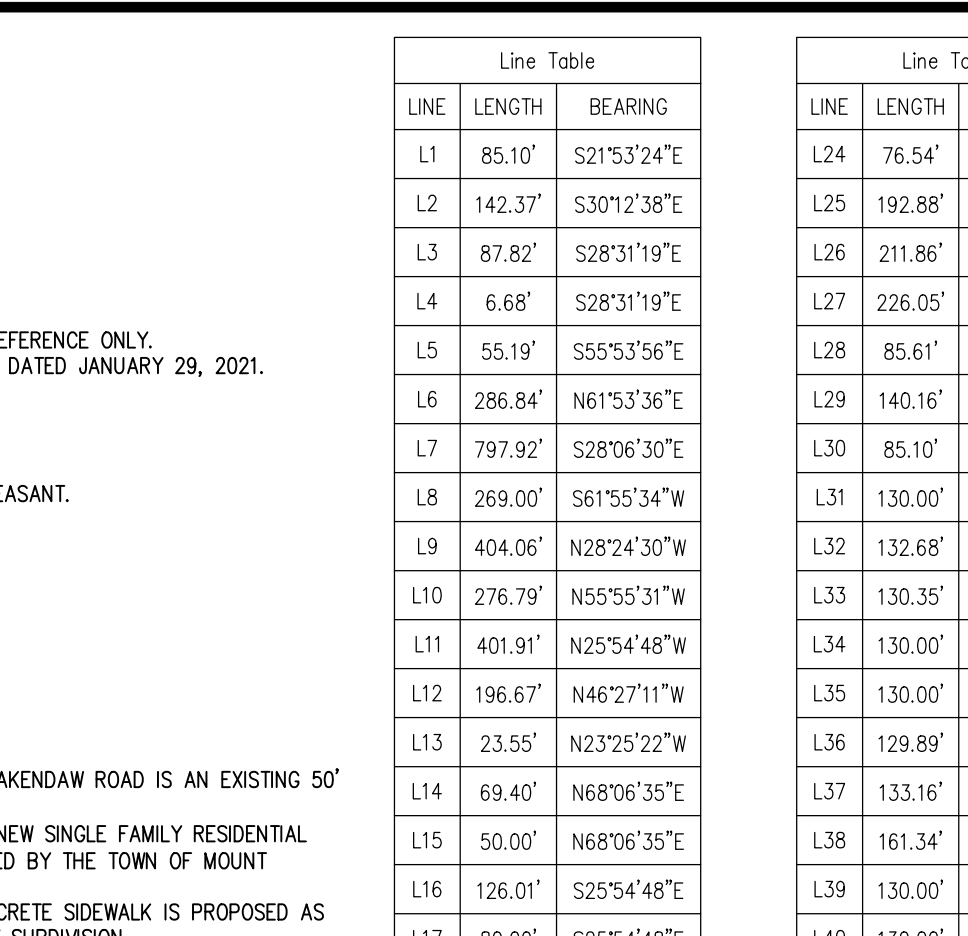
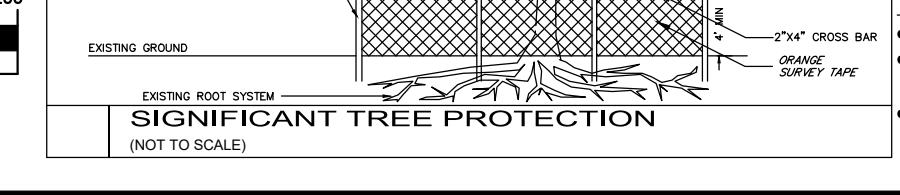
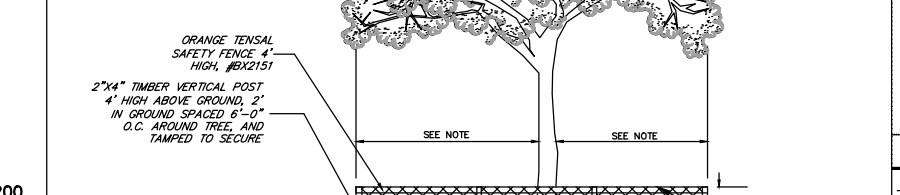
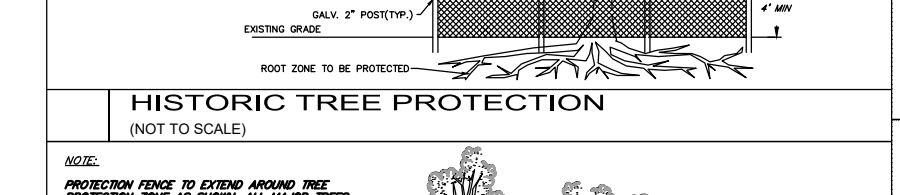
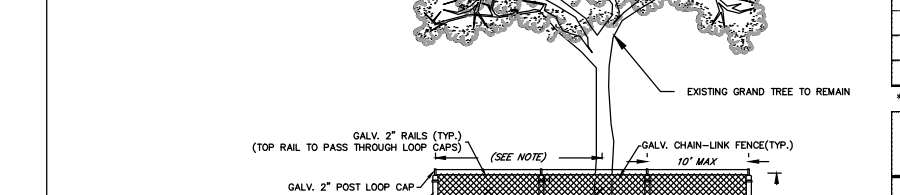
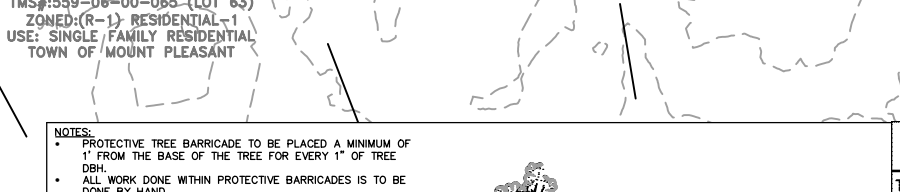
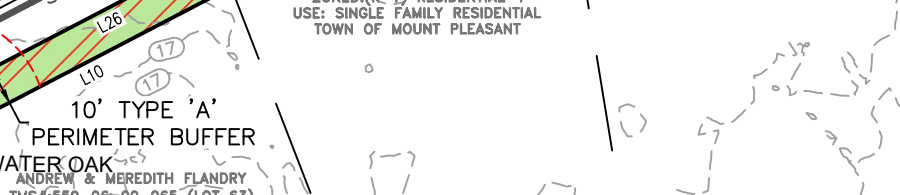
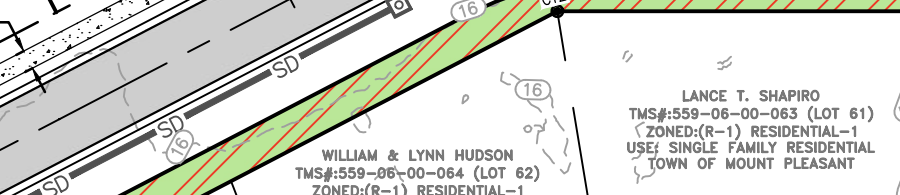
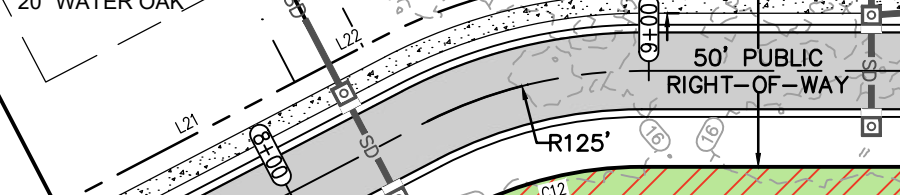
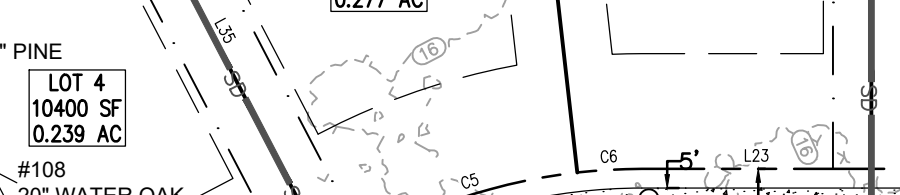
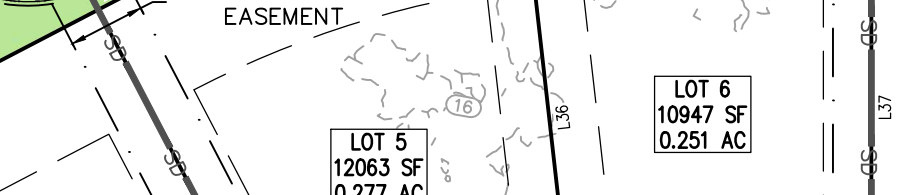
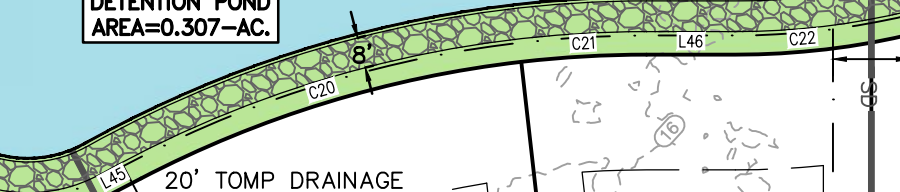
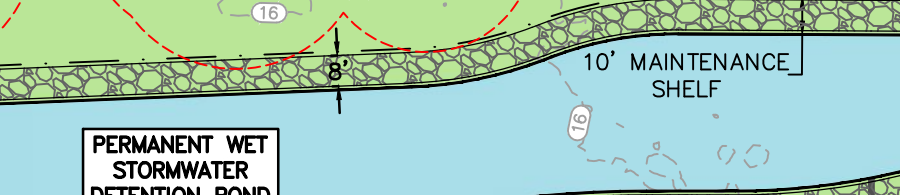
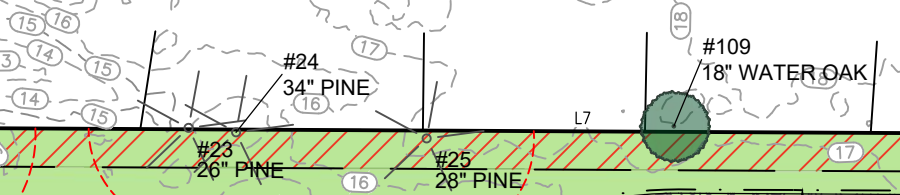
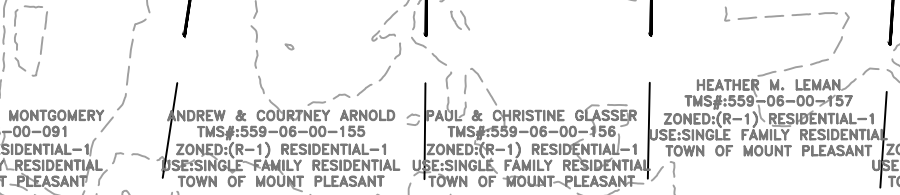
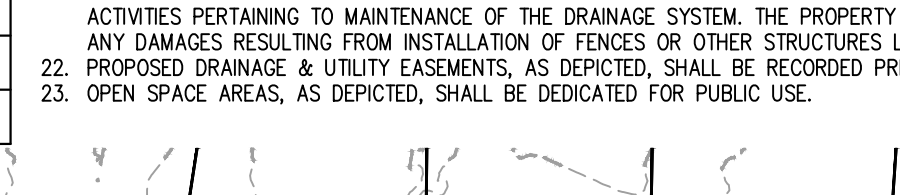
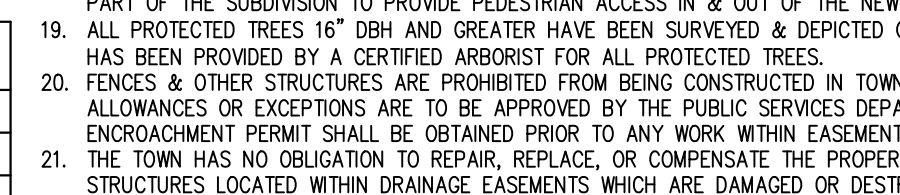
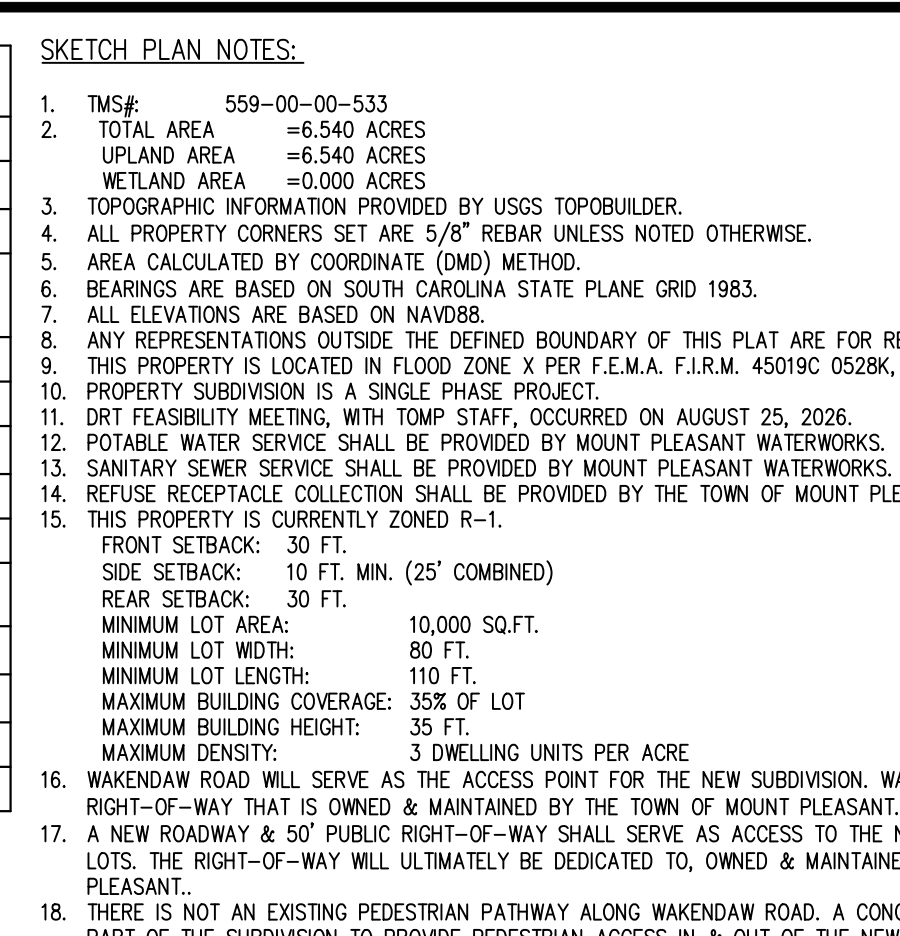
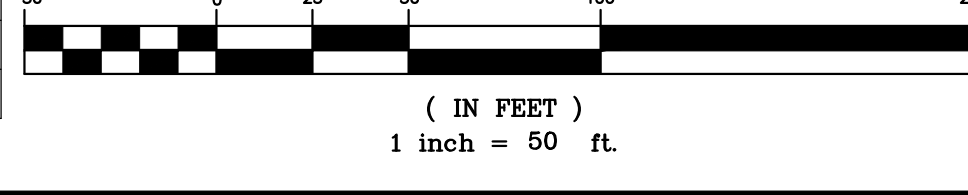
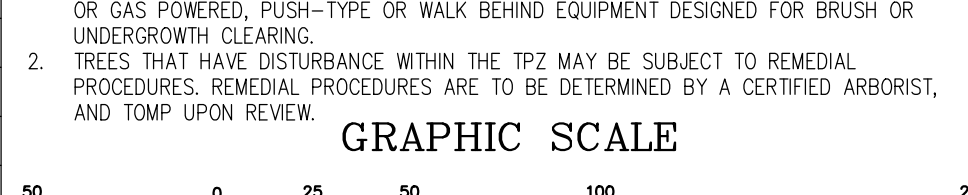
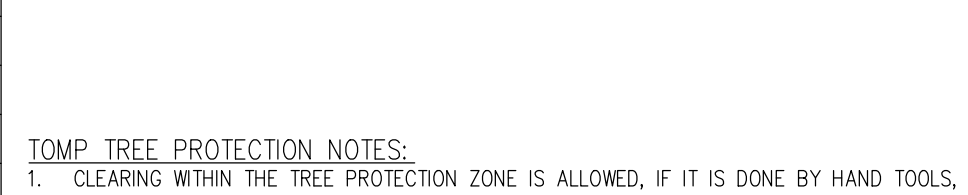
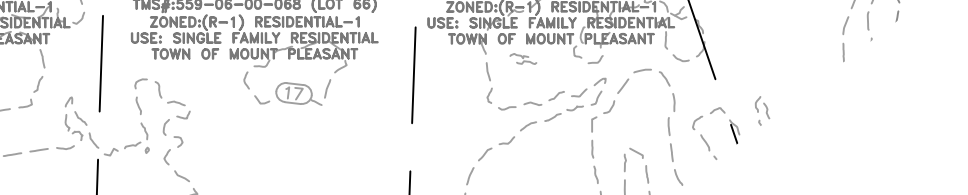
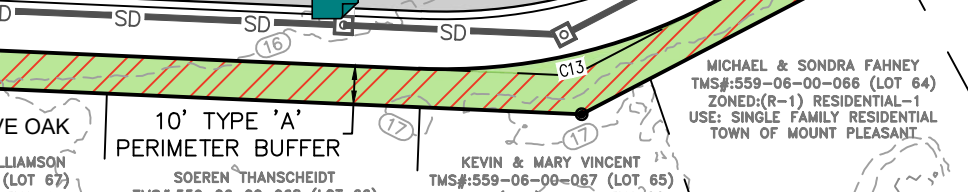
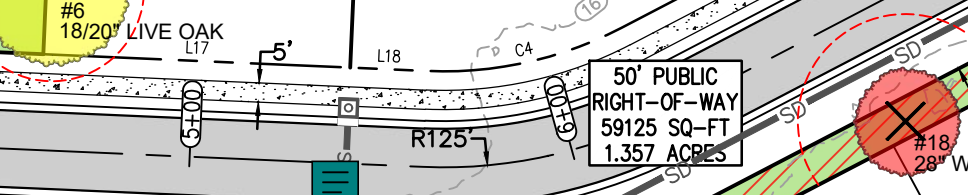
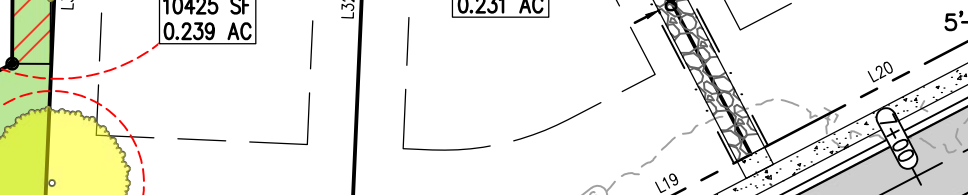
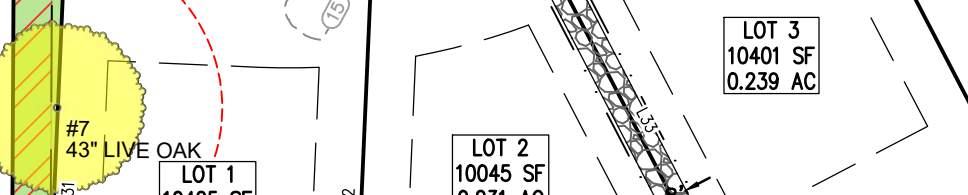
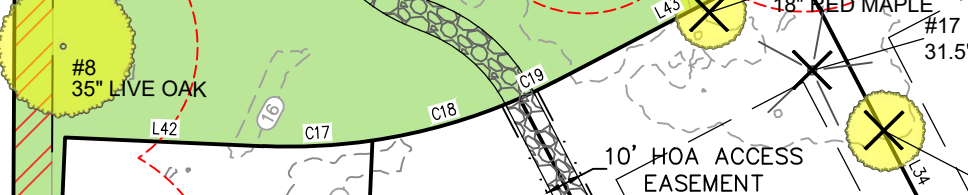
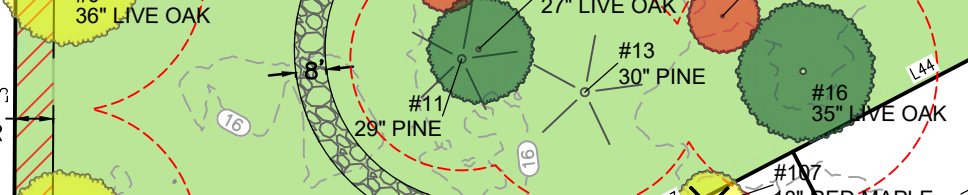
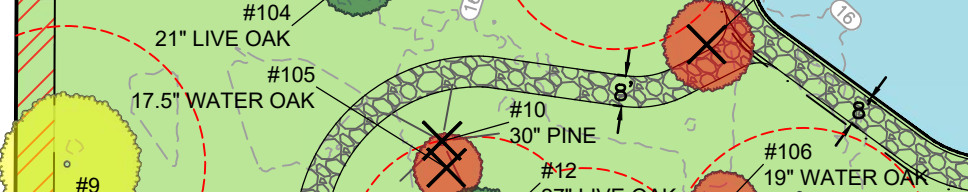
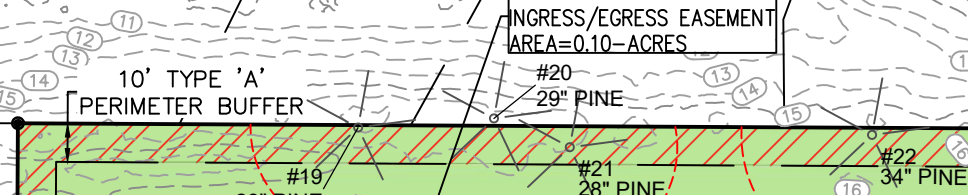
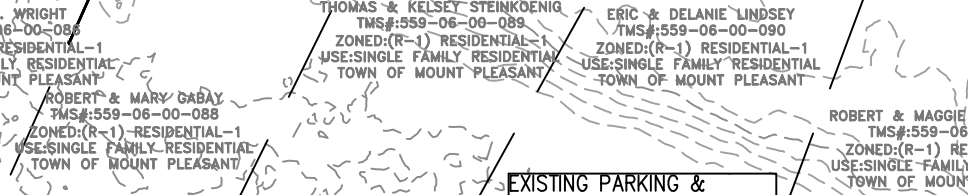
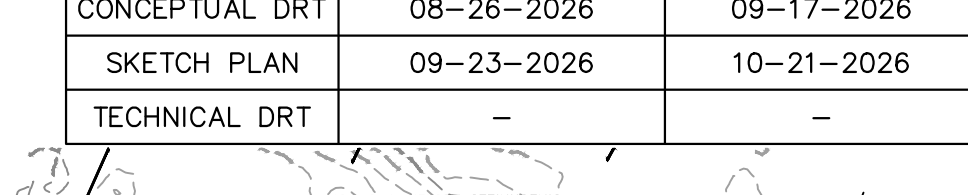
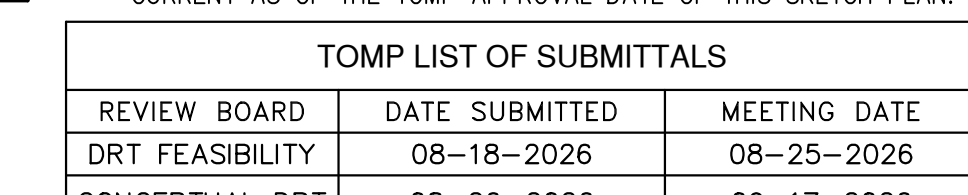
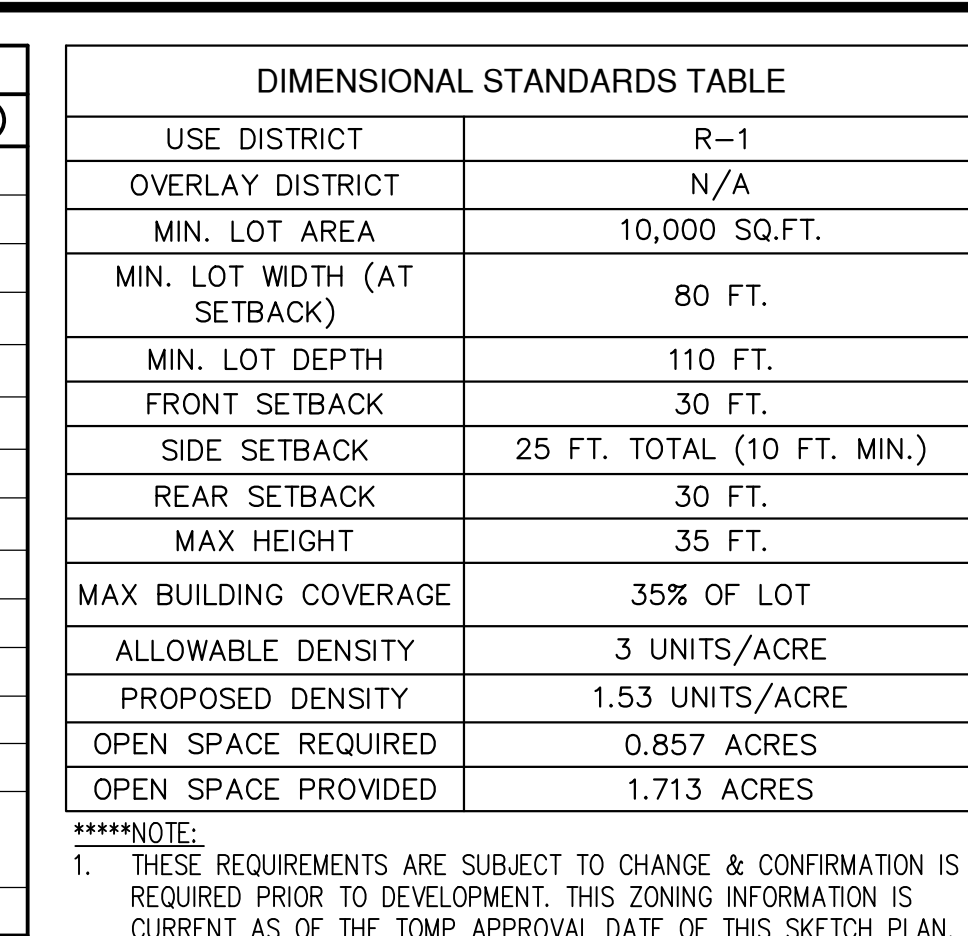
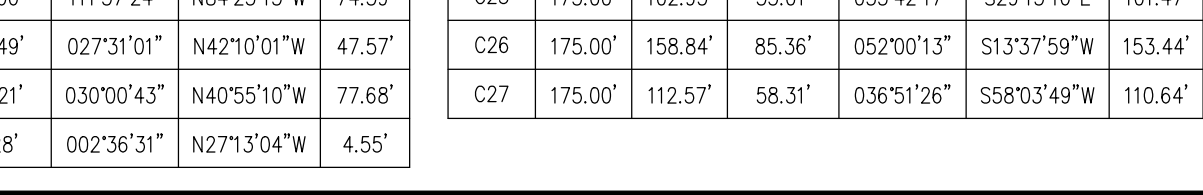
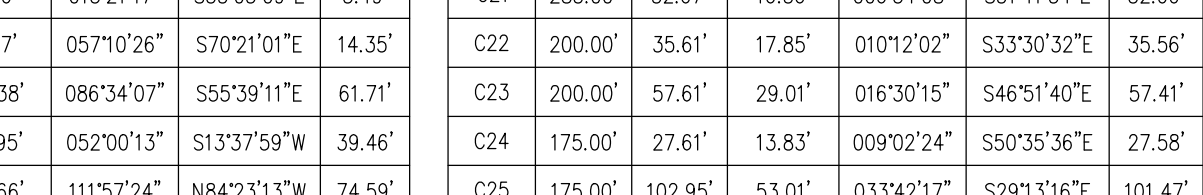
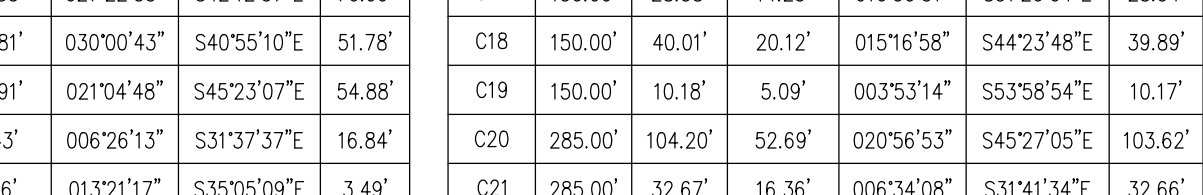
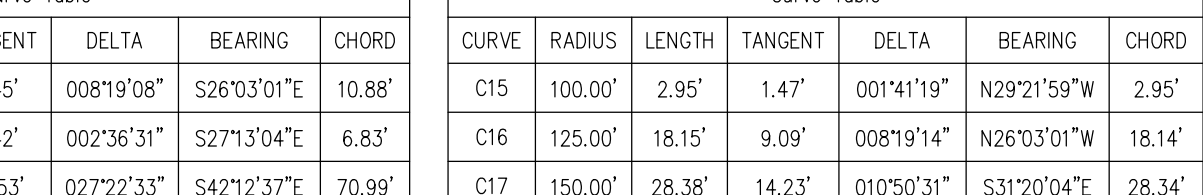
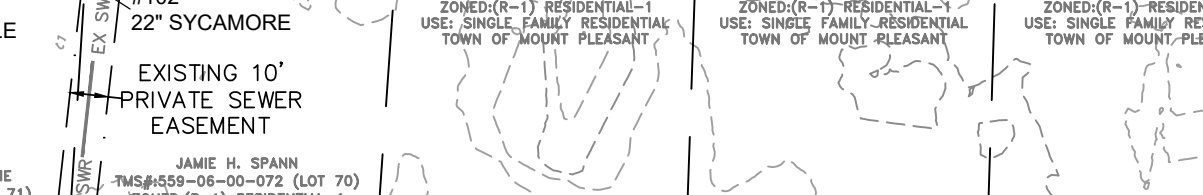
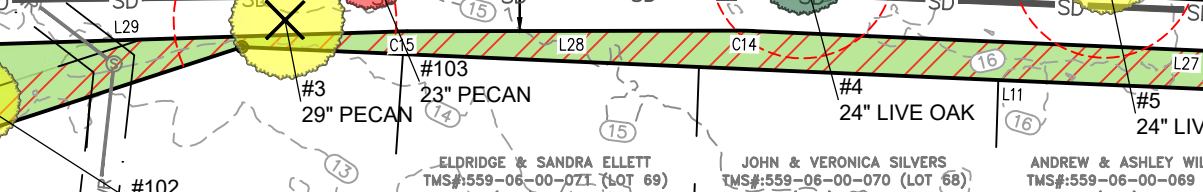
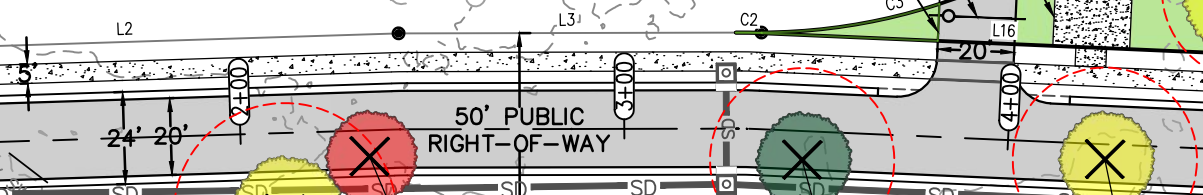
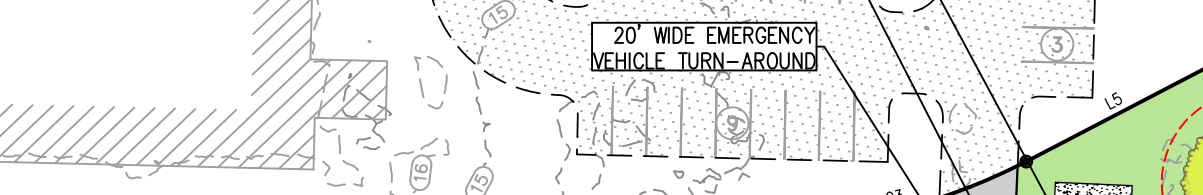
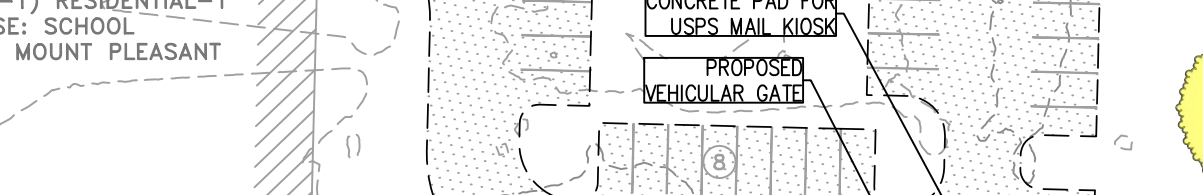
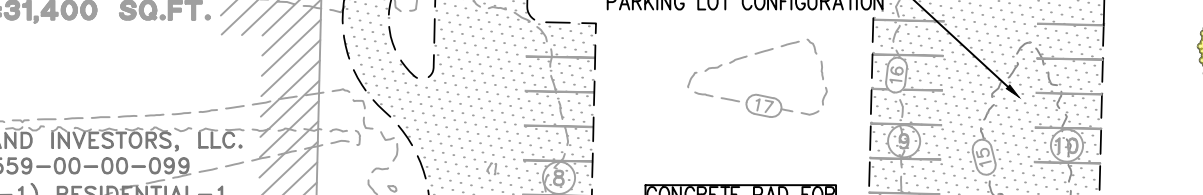
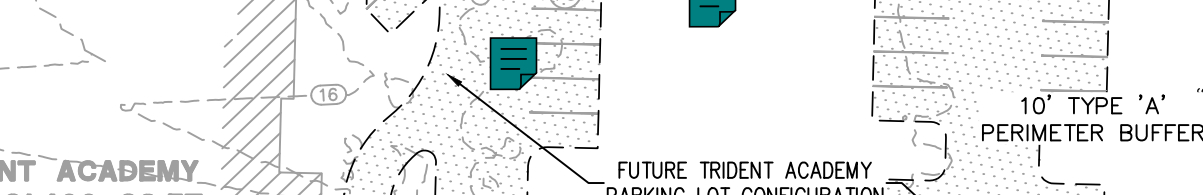
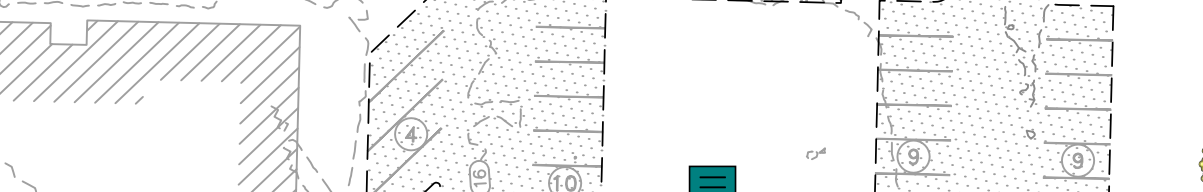
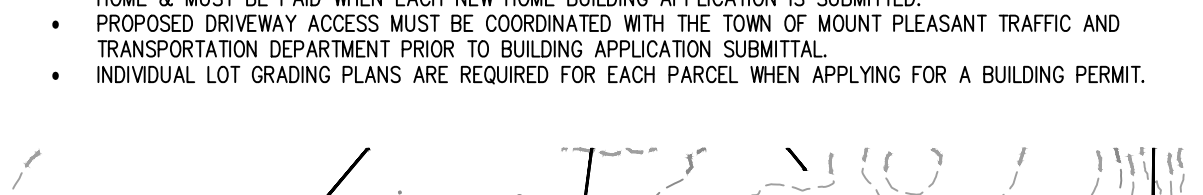
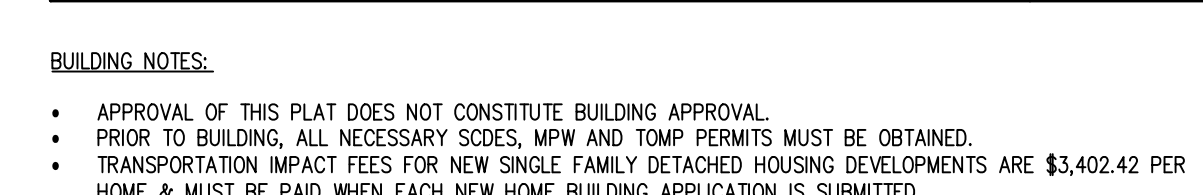
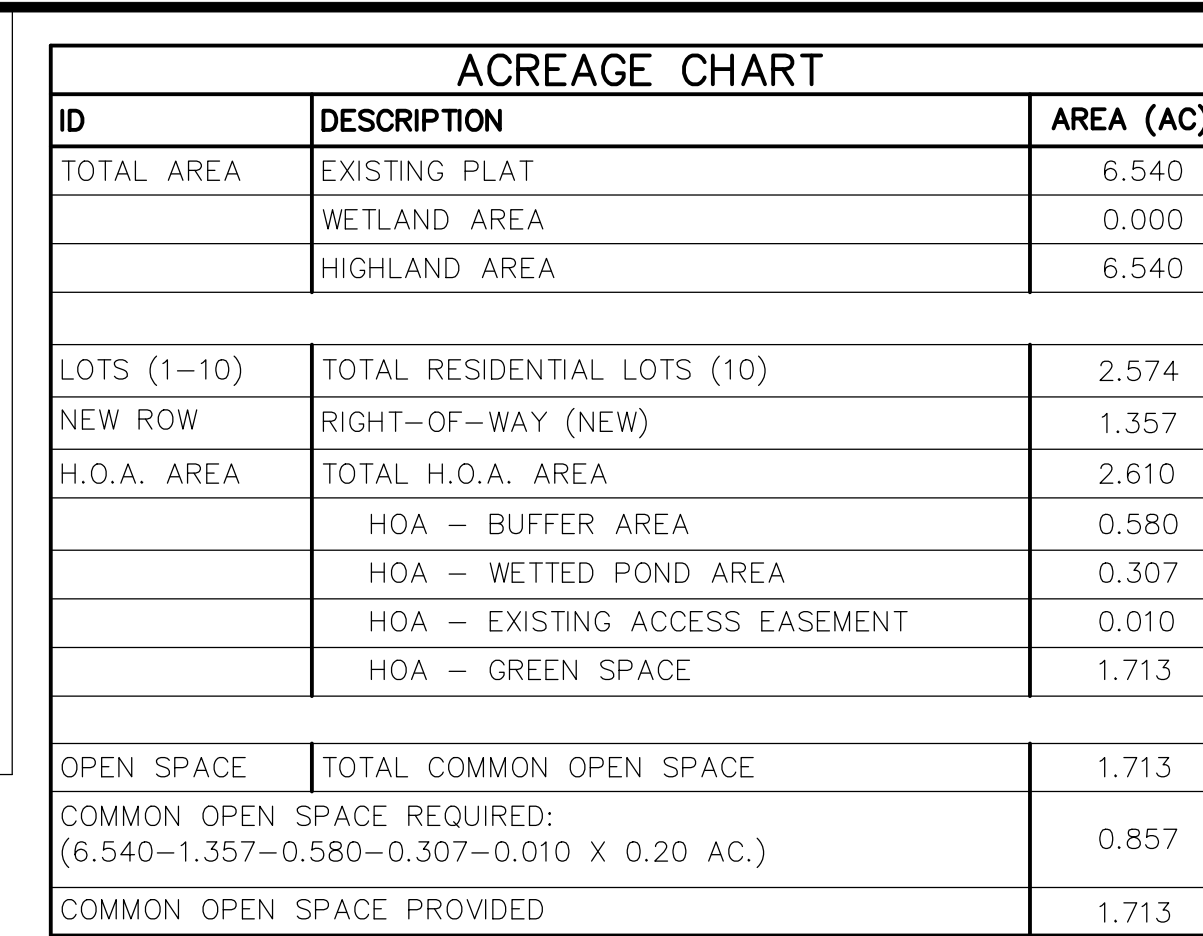
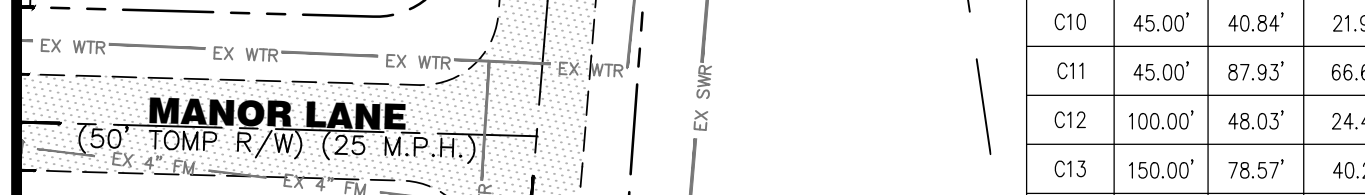
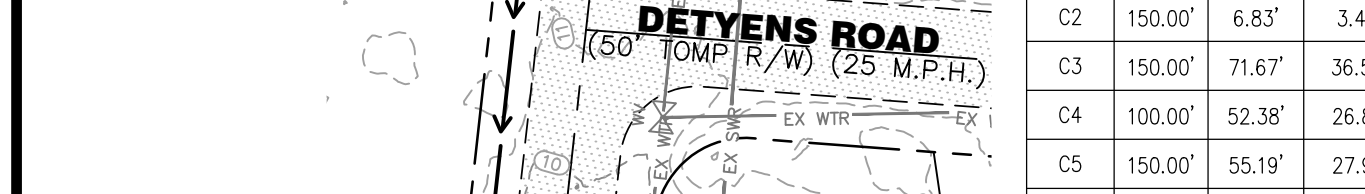
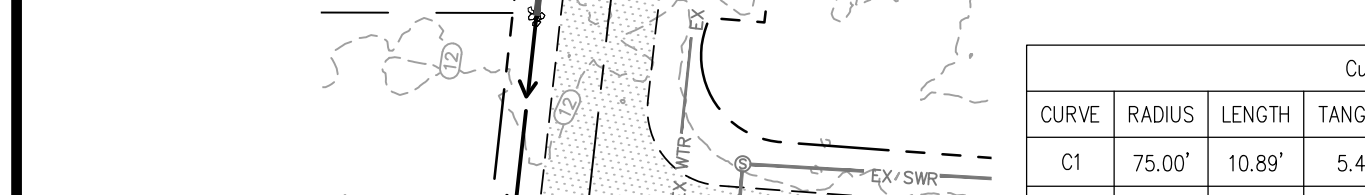
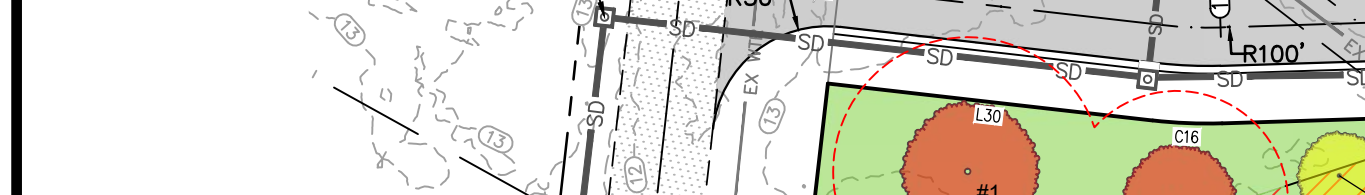
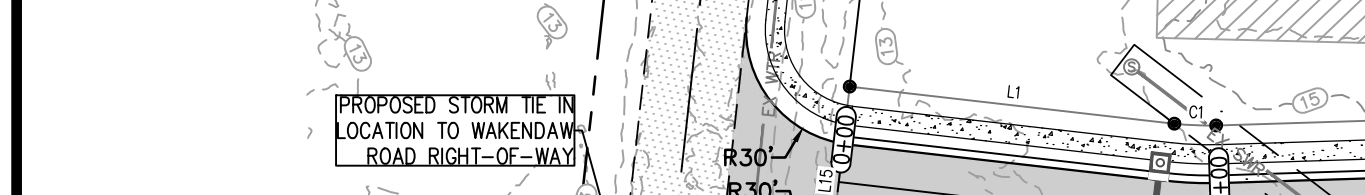
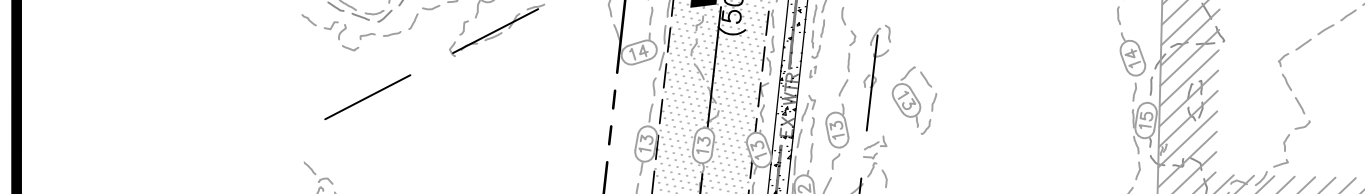
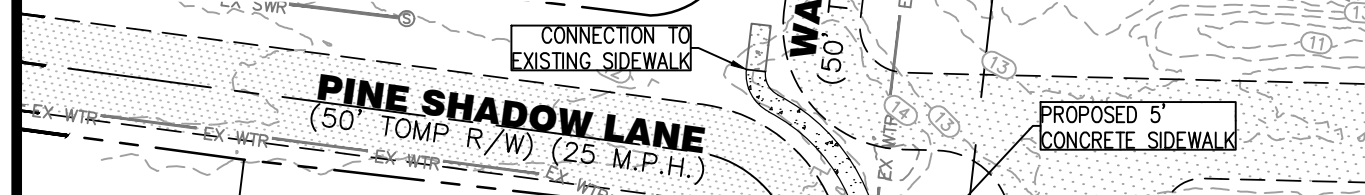
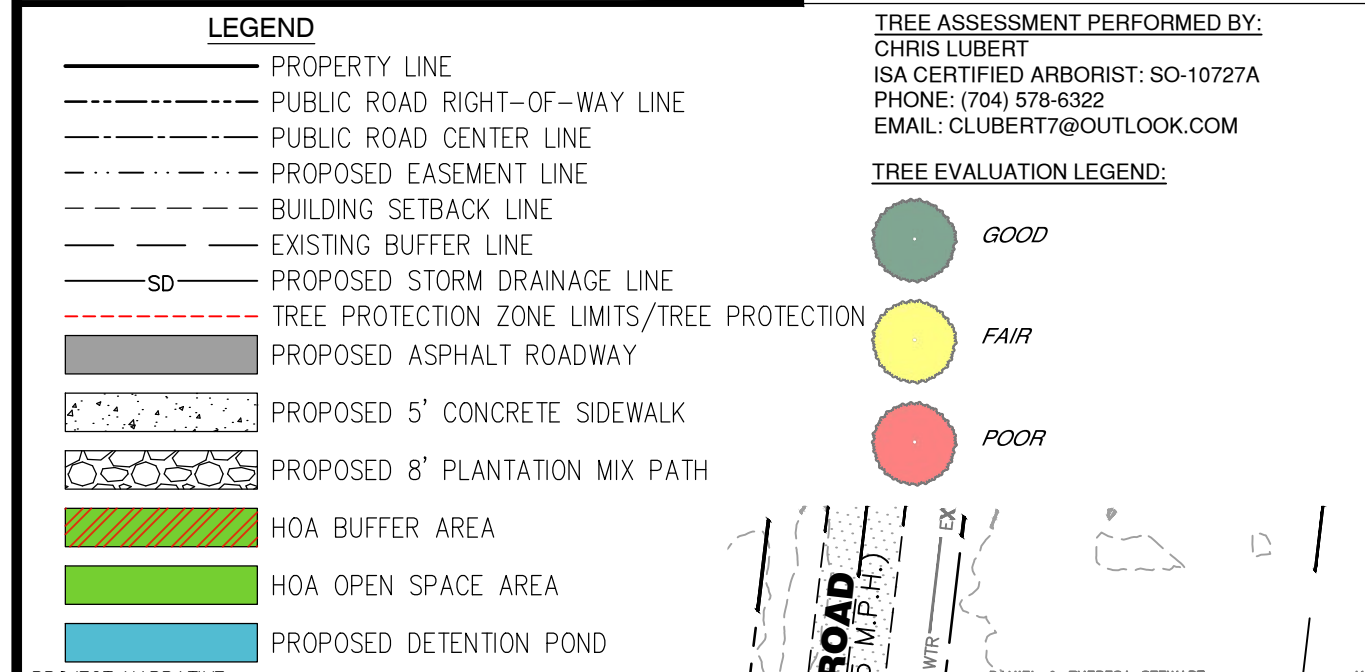
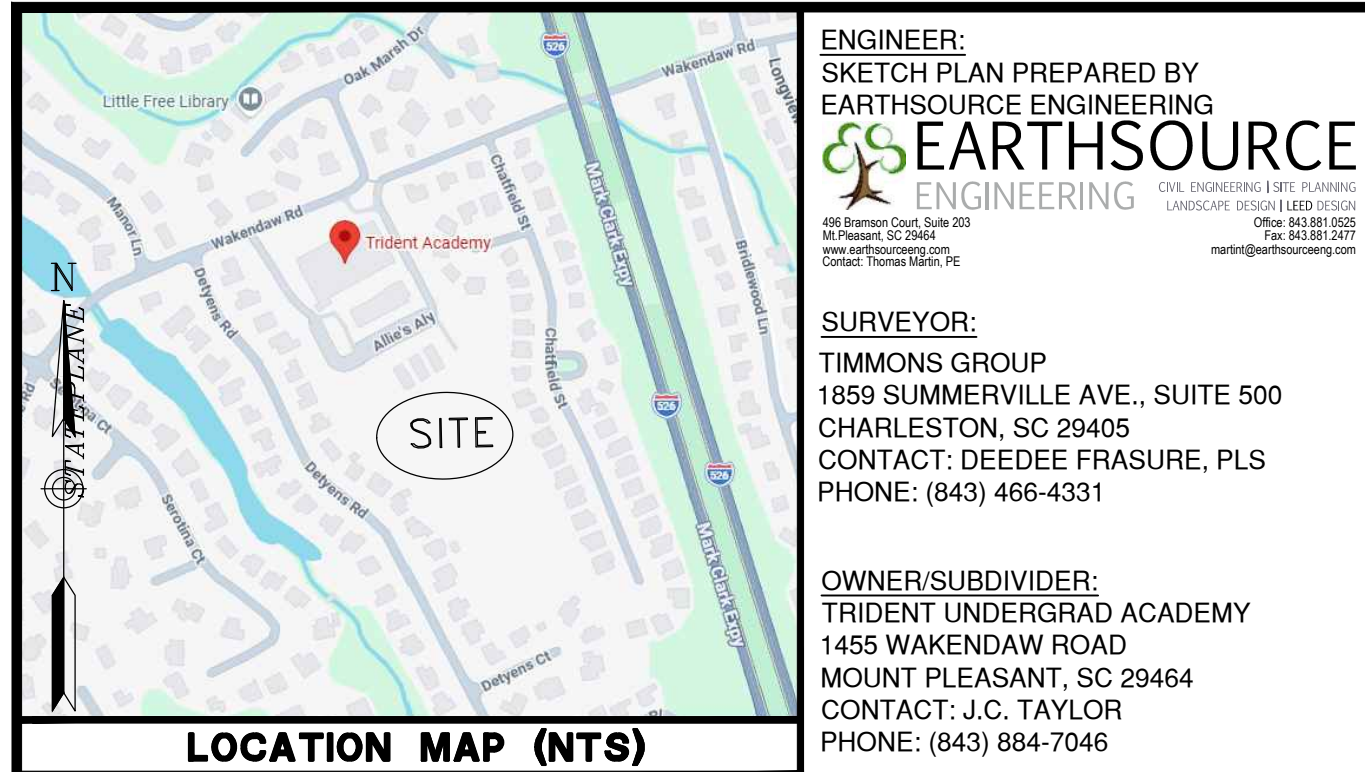


Wakendaw Farms Arborist Assessment

Property Address: 1455 Wakendaw Rd,
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464



Completed by [Chris Lubert](#)

704-578-6322

Clubert7@outlook.com

ISA Certified Arborist SO-10727A

ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification



Tree Number	Tree Size and Species	Condition	Notes	Historic?
1	19.75" Red Maple	Poor	Co-Dom & Included Bark	N
2	35" Pecan	Poor	Triple Leader/One Leader Failed/ Sparse Canopy/Included Bark	Y
3	29" Red Maple	Poor	Co-Dom & Included Bark/ Splitting at Co-Dom Union	Y
4	22" Sycamore	Fair	Heavy Vine Growth through Canopy/ Epicormic Growth	N
5	29" Pecan	Fair	Cavities through Stem/Vine Growth	Y
6	23" Pecan	Poor	Fungal Growth/ Leader (50% of Canopy Failure) / Structural Defects	N
7	15" Live Oak	N/A (Not Protected)		N
8	24" Live Oak	Good		Y
9	24" Live Oak	Fair	Previous Poor Pruning Cuts	Y
10	18"/20" Live Oak	Fair	Included Bark/ Co Dom	Y
11	22"/21" Live Oak	Fair	Included Bark/ Co Dom	Y
12	35" Live Oak	Fair	Included Bark/ Co Dom (Quad Leaders, with evidence of some decay in main union)	Y
13	36" Live Oak	Fair	Included Bark/ Co Dom	Y
14	21" Live Oak	Good		N
15	30" Loblolly Pine	Poor	Low LCR (Live Crown Ratio)	Y
16	17.5" Water Oak	Poor	Canopy Broken Out/ Severe Dieback	N
17	29" Loblolly Pine	Fair	Median LCR (Live Crown Ratio)	Y
18	27" Live Oak	Good		Y
19	30" Loblolly Pine	Good		Y
20	31.5" Loblolly Pine	Good		Y
21	24.5" Black Gum	Dead	Tree was observed with no leaves in August	Y
22	18" Red Maple	Fair	Multiple unions in Canopy with included bark	N
23	19" Water Oak	Poor	Canopy Dieback/Cavities in Stem	N
24	35" Live Oak	Good		Y
25	31.5" Loblolly Pine	Good		Y
26	20" Water Oak	Fair		N
27	28" Water Oak	Poor	Cavity in Buttress/ Phytophthora Root Rot	Y

TREE CONDITION RATINGS

GOOD – 100% to 75% live crown ratio. Minimal structural defects

FAIR – 75% to 50% live crown ratio. Minor or Tolerable structural defects that can be overcome through arborist intervention.

DECLINING – Less than 50% live crown ratio. Severe structural defects that would classify it as a hazard tree, including insufficient holding wood.

Definitions

Cavity – Open or closed hollow within a tree stem, branch or root, usually associated with decay.

Co-Dominant: Branches of nearly equal diameter arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Cracks: Separation of the wood fibers. Cracks are indicators of overloading and should be investigated in more detail to confirm structural integrity has been compromised.

Epicormic Growth: Commonly known as water sprouts or suckers – break through the bark when the tree's normal hormonal suppression (from the upper canopy) is disrupted. Commonly seen in stressed trees.

Included Bark – Bark that becomes embedded in a crotch (union) between branch and trunk or between codominant stems. Causes a weak structure prone to failures in high wind events.

Live Crown Ratio – The ratio of a crown length to total tree height. Excerpt from ISA Tree Risk Assessment Manual states “if the LCR is less than about one-third, then there is an increased likelihood of failure, but there may be site-specific factors modifying that threshold.” I.e. forested trees with protections from higher wind.

Professional Arborist Assessment Disclaimer

This assessment is based on a visual inspection conducted from the ground and reflects the condition of the tree(s) only at the time of evaluation. No internal, below-ground, or aerial investigation was performed unless explicitly stated. Because trees are living organisms subject to environmental forces, biological changes, and hidden structural defects, no guarantee can be made regarding future performance, structural stability, or safety. Recommendations provided are professional opinions intended to support tree health and risk management, but they do not assure prevention of failure or damage. The arborist and company assume no liability for tree failure or any resulting damages that occur after the assessment, especially those arising from conditions not visible or not present during the inspection.





Search Google Earth

Tree 9

Tree 10

Tree 11

Tree 12

Tree 13

Tree 14

Tree 17

Tree 16

Tree 15

Tree 18

Tree 20

Tree 19

Tree 21

Tree 22

Tree 25

Tree 23

Tree 24

Tree 26

Tree 27

Tree Assessments for Historic Trees

Tree # 2

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Pecan/ *Carya illinoensis*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 35"

Condition Rating: 'Poor'

Observations:

The pecan was in poor condition due to the previous failure of a significant leader that made up 25% of the Canopy. Where this limb failed, evidence of significant decay likely contributed, along with the included bark. The remaining wound cannot compartmentalize and will further cause rot and decay in the main union. The canopy is also showing signs of canopy dieback, which is expected after large limb failures.

Photographs:





Tree # 3

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Red Maple/*Acer rubrum*

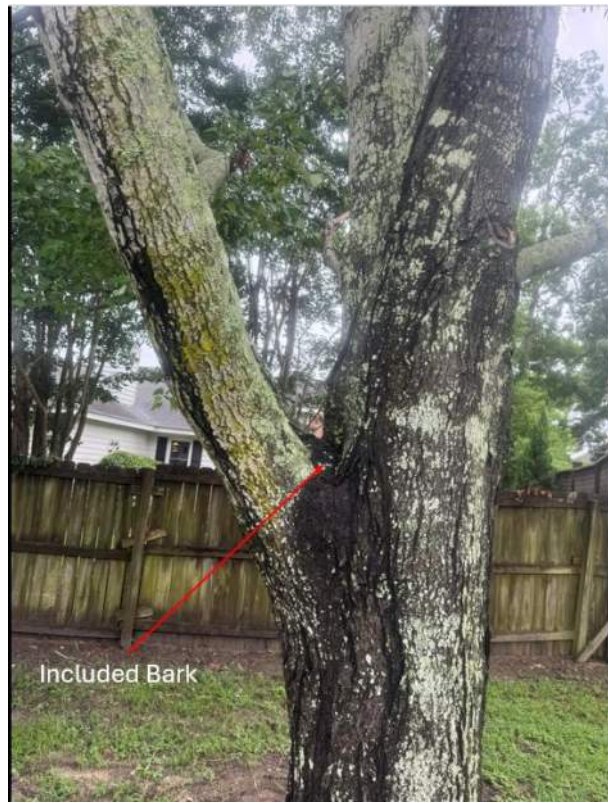
DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 29"

Condition Rating: 'Poor'

Observations:

The red maple was found to be in 'poor' condition based on multiple large leaders containing included bark. One of the main unions was splitting during the time of inspection, which is expected in these circumstances. It's not feasible for an arborist to intervene at this point, once the tree has begun to split. Cabling would not eliminate the hazard presented.

Photographs:



Tree # 5

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Pecan/*Carya illinoensis*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 29"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Pecan was found to be in 'fair' condition, with some minor cavities through the stem and heavy vine growth that is contributing to added weight. Recommend removing vines to see further condition of the tree, and alleviate some weight on the limbs in the canopy.

Photographs:



Tree # 8

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 24"

Condition Rating: 'Good'

Observations:

No structural defects were located on the Live Oak; it appeared to be in 'good' condition. The tree is currently on a parking island with limited room for future growth, with no substantial changes to the immediate site.

Photographs:



Tree # 9

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

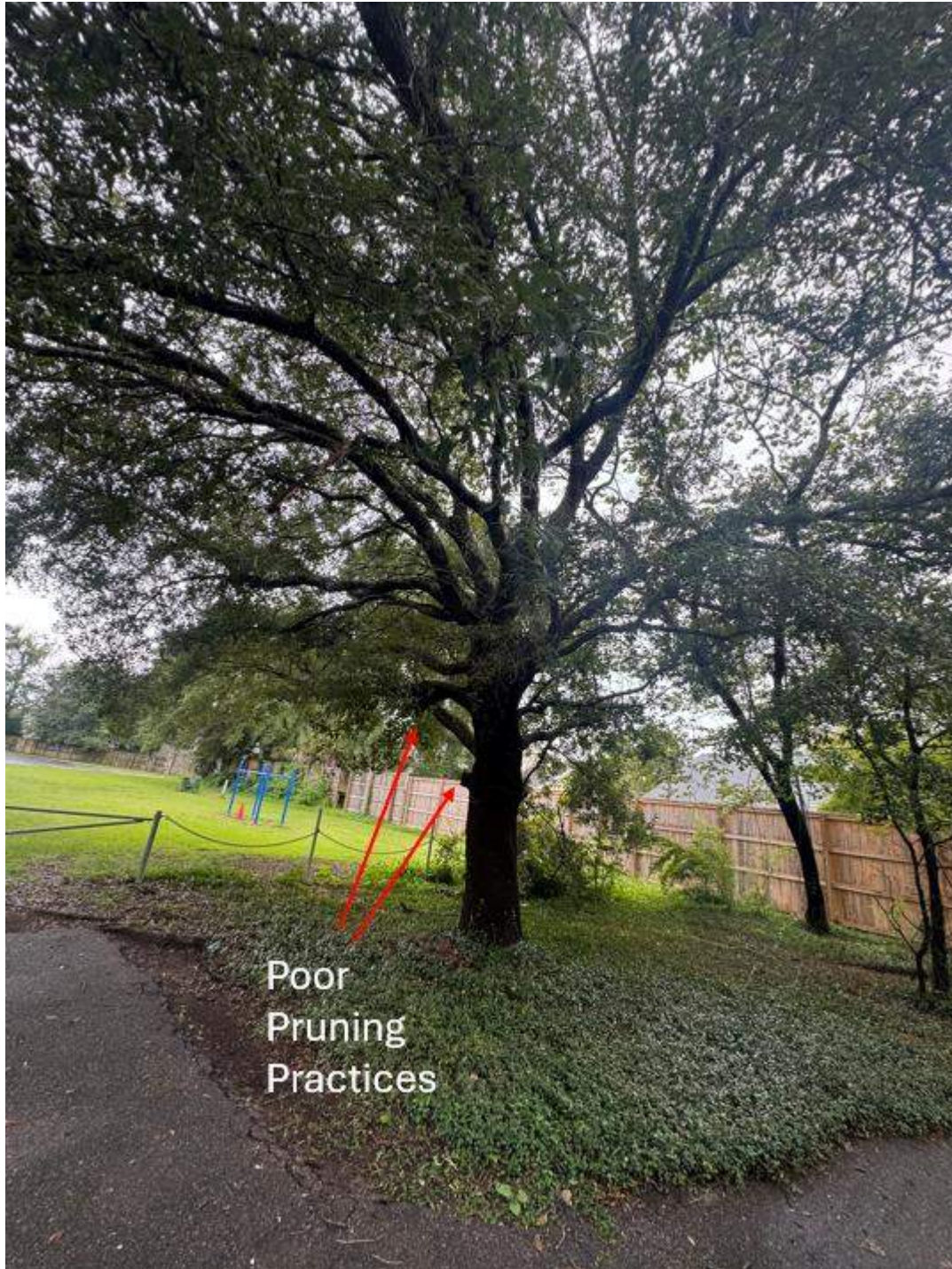
DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 24"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

No structural defects were located on the Live Oak; it appeared to be in 'fair' condition, with evidence of poor pruning cuts made previously. These can be corrected as they're only stubs and can be cut back to appropriate ANSI Standards.

Photographs:



Tree # 10

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 18"/20"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Live Oak was found to contain included bark in the Co-Dom union.

Photographs:



Tree # 11

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

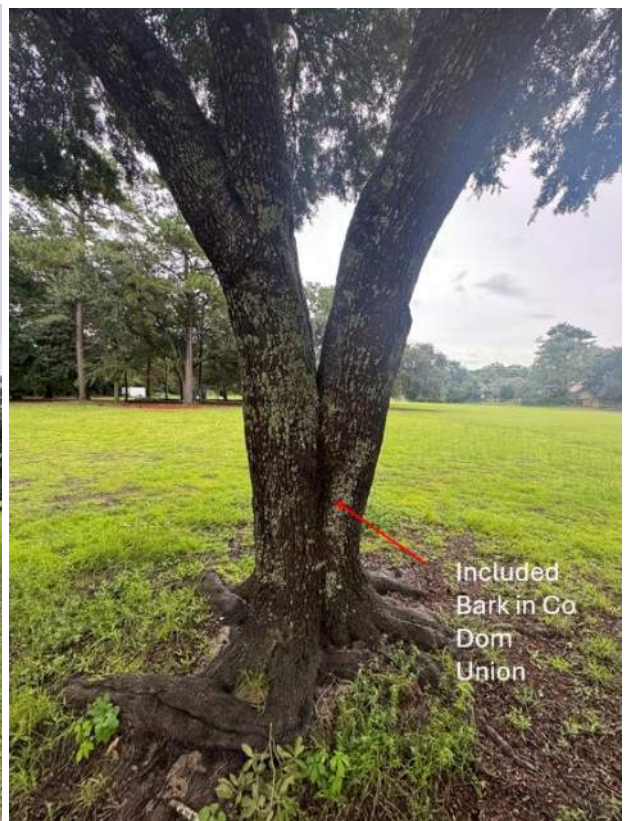
DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 22"/21"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Live Oak was found to contain included bark in the Co-Dom union.

Photographs:



Tree # 12

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 35"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Live Oak was found to contain included bark in the Co-Dom union, which holds four large leaders together at this weak union.

Photographs:



Tree # 13

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 36"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Live Oak was found to contain included bark in the Co-Dom union.

Photographs:



Tree # 15

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 30"

Condition Rating: 'Poor'

Observations:

Loblolly Pine was found to have a Live Crown Ratio lower than 50%, which is considered 'declining' by Town's ordinance standards.

Photographs:



Tree # 17

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 30"

Condition Rating: 'Fair'

Observations:

Loblolly Pine was found to have a Live Crown Ratio between 50% and 75%, with no obvious signs of decline during inspection.

Photographs:



Tree # 18

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 27"

Condition Rating: 'Good'

Observations:

The Live Oak has no obvious structural defects and shows a phototropic lean, but no associated heaving was observed.

Photographs:



Tree # 19

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 30"

Condition Rating: 'Good'

Observations:

Loblolly Pine was observed to have a good LCR, with no obvious structural defects.

Photographs:



Tree # 20

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 31.5”

Condition Rating: ‘Good’

Observations:

Loblolly Pine was observed to have a good LCR, with no obvious structural defects.

Photographs:



Tree # 21

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Black Gum/*Nyssa sylvatica*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 24.5”

Condition Rating: 'Dead'

Observations:

The Black Gum was completely defoliated during inspection. The inspection occurred in late August, so the tree should be foliated. Black Gums typically lose their leaves in October.

Photographs:



Tree # 24

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Live Oak/*Quercus virginiana*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 35"

Condition Rating: 'Good'

Observations:

The Live Oak had no structural defects at the time of inspection. The tree has a phototropic lean, but no heaving was associated with it.

Photographs:



Tree # 25

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 31.5”

Condition Rating: ‘Fair’

Observations:

The loblolly pine contained no structural defects at the time of inspection and had 50-75% LCR.

Tree # 27

Species (Common Name/ Scientific Name): Water Oak – *Quercus nigra*

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): 28”

Condition Rating: 'Poor'

Observations:

The water oak was found to contain a cavity in the buttress area, along with showing evidence of phytophthora root rot. There is no arborist intervention method for correcting a cavity at the base of a tree, and when root rot is beginning to show signs of lesions on the bark, then it's likely compromised the root growth.

Photographs:

