

APPENDIX 2W.
TREE EVALUATION AND
PHOTOGRAPHS

ROBERT G. TORGERSEN, LA, CPESC
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

THREE MAIN DRIVE, NANUET, NY 10954
Tel 845 623 4835 Fax 845 627 6622 E mail – rtorger@verizon.net

NYS LA LIC. # 451
NJS LA CERT. # 148
CPESC CERT # 899

May 19, 2008

Cornwall Commons woodland evaluation

The woodland areas were evaluated on May 14, 2008 according to each location on the site as depicted on a Lanc & Tully site plan in roman numerals. Each of the forest locations were surveyed in the field and stakes identifying each area were placed for identification in the field. A photograph of each area, taken in the vicinity of each staked location was taken, and attached to this document for illustration purposes. The forest type and characteristics were evaluated with respect to the condition of the woodland that will remain following site development in each area.

The following woodland areas are listed in the sequence of travel through the site during the site investigation.

II This woodland consists of red oaks to 28” cal., white oaks to 32”, American beech, 4 to 8”, and shagbark hickory to 12 “ tree species. The understory consists of Virginia creeper, Christmas fern, spicebush and greenbriar. This area also contains a 48” white oak.

IX This woodland area contains red maple to 18”, white oak to 24”, and sugar maple to 18”. The understory contains spicebush, Virginia creeper, poison ivy, witch hazel, greenbriar and Christmas fern.

IX (two locations along the entry road between two cul-de-sacs) Red maple to 16”, American elm to 12”. Understory is winged euonymus, multiflora rose, and spicebush.

XIV Trees include red maple to 16”, hickory to 12” (many dead), white oak to 20”, and red oak to 24”. Understory contains Christmas fern, New York fern, spicebush, greenbriar and fox grape.

XIII Trees include black cherry to 16”, red maple to 10”, with an understory of spicebush, garlic mustard and Japanese barberry.

XII Trees include black cherry to 12”, and red maple to 12”, with understory of spicebush and Japanese barberry.

IX Trees include red maples 12-16", and white oaks to 16". Understory is spicebush, Japanese barberry and multiflora rose.

VII (woodland borders and extends along edge of isolated wetland) A wide variety of trees which includes Shagbark hickory to 10", green ash to 24", tuliptree to 24", red oak to 16", American elm to 14" and black cherry to 12"/ the understory includes spicebush, fox grape and arrowood viburnum. Note that the wetland area is a part of this woodland and contains many red maples, elms and ash, as well as the wetland understory.

VI Trees include American beech to 24", red oak to 24" and red maple to 18" with an understory dominated by witch hazel.

V Trees include red maple to 16" and white oak to 20", with a dominant understory of witch hazel.

IV Trees include white oak to 16" and red maple to 12", with many vines of all types on the trees.

III Trees include red oaks to 20", American beech to 6", chestnut oak to 12" and red maple to 15" with understory shrubs including arrowood viburnum.

VIII Trees include white oak to 30", red oak to 30" green ash to 12" and American elm to 10", with much Virginia creeper and poison ivy on the ground.

In general the entire woodland in the proposed residential portion of the site is wooded in a similar habitat – red and sugar maple, red and white oak, American beech in the southwesterly portion of the site, and American elm and black cherry throughout. All areas which are to remain are wooded in a generally even cover with little understory as is expected from the heavy overstory provided by the trees which limits the amount of sunlight reaching the forest floor. In areas in which some of the larger trees have fallen through age or storm impact, thus opening up the understory, American elms and black cherry as well as American beech start to become established in addition to the oak and maple seedlings. A very few Canada hemlock are scattered throughout the site, generally in isolated locations, and are very sparse in habit due to the heavy completion from the larger trees in their proximity.

In retaining these woodland areas between areas of development, some pruning of the trees will be required to remove dangerous dead branches, and the removal of the invasive vines from all trees in the area should be done to enhance the viability of the trees which are to remain.

A set of photographs of typical habitat in each of these areas is attached to this document.



Existing 48" oak in area II – note extensive dead branches.

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



Area II



Area V



Area IV

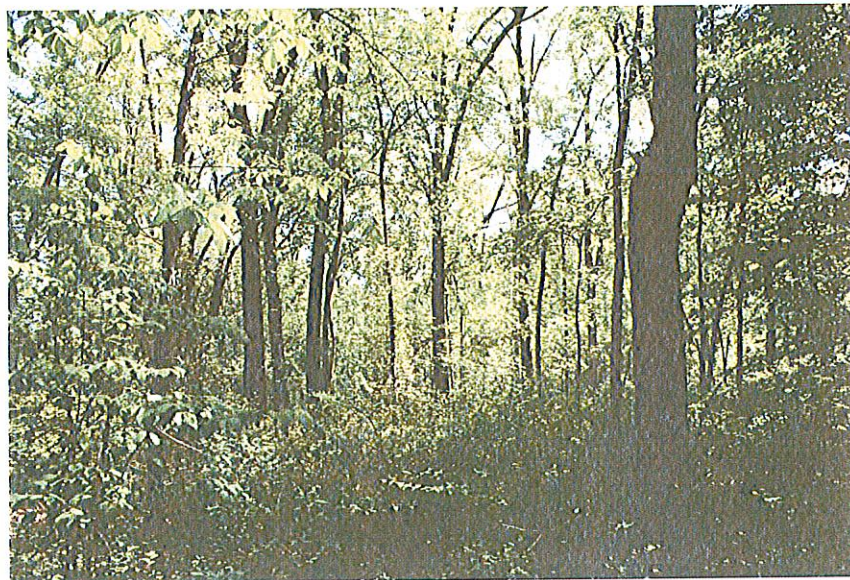


Area III

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



Area VI



Area II

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



Area VIII



Area VIII

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



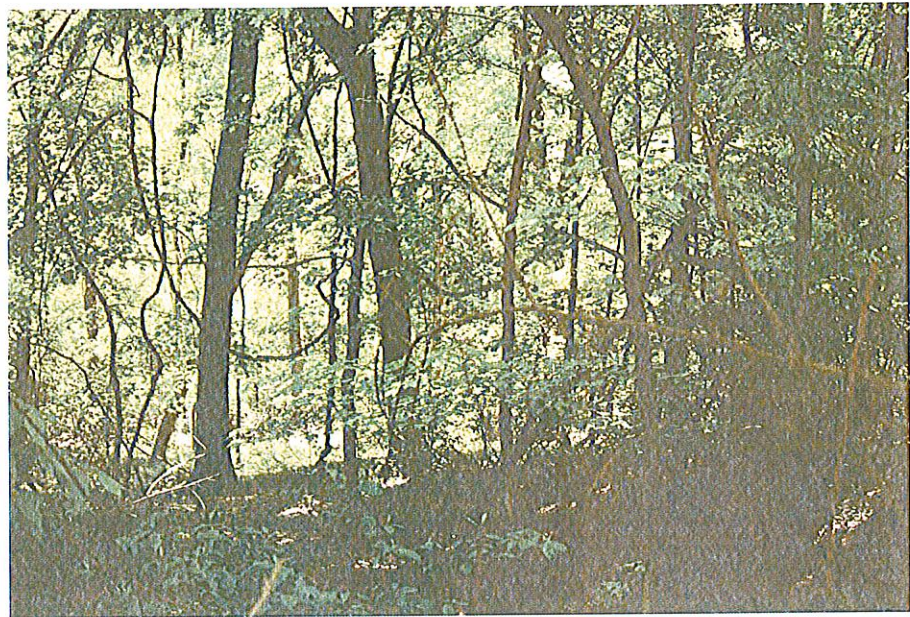
Area XIV



Area XIII



Area IX



Area IX

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



Area VII



Area VII – second end of area.

Cornwall Commons woodland areas to remain evaluation



Area XII



Area IX

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March 5, 2008

Cornwall Commons

Existing large “cabbage shape” tree evaluation – original site determination of presence and location on 7-30-07, and subsequent quality evaluation on 2-12-08. Dead limbs were determined from lack of bark, and obvious decay.

Numbers of trees correspond to locations labeled on attached location plan.

1. 38” White Oak – tree is healthy with no visible rot or decay. Tree is heavily infested with vines which must be removed to assure continued healthy growth.
2. 48” White Oak – many lower limbs dead with visible decay in base of tree.
3. 48” White Oak – some decay visible, but generally acceptable. Decay will progress as time goes on. Many large trees in vicinity that are healthy.
4. 36” Red Oak (formerly mislabeled hickory) Visible decay in upper branches, but generally OK.
5. 50” White Oak – 90% dead – very poor condition.
6. Twin 48” Red Oak – 40% tree with much decay evident in upper branches.
7. 48” Red Oak – poor condition, split in trunk 10 feet up – Hollow trunk indicates significant internal decay.
8. 48: Red Oak – Very poor condition – split in trunk 8 feet high and much decay in branches.

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NYS LA LIC. # 451

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February 12, 2008

Michelle Babcock
Jacobowitz & Gubits

Re: Cornwall Commons

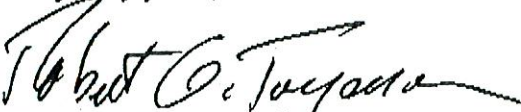
Dear Michelle:

I have conducted a site investigation of the major trees originally described as "cabbage" form trees on this site today. There are a total of 7 major trees on this site that were so described in the original site biological report. Each of the trees in question were visited and evaluated with respect to their health and overall condition.

Of these 7 trees, there is only one that is of sufficient health and shape to warrant efforts to keep without disturbance. This tree is a 36" caliper White Oak to the east of station 30+50 on the project entrance road. This tree appears to be structurally healthy and of a shape to warrant saving. There are a significant number of vines on the entire tree that are threatening to overwhelm the tree that must be removed to avoid further impacts to the health of the crown.

The other trees of concern are all in poor shape due to decay or structural damage, and do not warrant saving. They all have a significant amount of trunk decay evident in the trunk of the tree from the ground up to the mid level branches, and many dead branches which all provide entry points for further decay. The surrounding woodland in the vicinity of all these trees all contain many mature red and white oaks from 12 to 30 inches in caliper that are in good condition, and, where possible, should be saved. The latest site plan indicates many areas of native woodland that will remain and that will contain many of the more mature oaks that are healthy.

Very truly yours,



Robert G. Torgersen, LA