

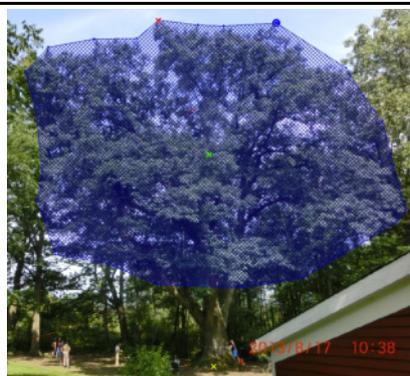
UNTERSUCHUNG	BÄUME, HOLZ, KONSTRUKTIONEN	EXAMINATION	TREES, TIMBER, CONSTRUCTIONS
ENTWICKLUNG	MESSGERÄTE, SOFTWARE, METHODEN	DEVELOPMENT	DEVICES, SOFTWARE, METHODS
BERATUNG	SEMINAR, SCHULUNG, VORTRAG	CONSULTATION	SEMINARS, TRAINING, LECTURES

Tree-safety-assessment and evaluation workshop

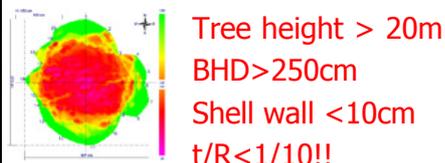
... guiding from misleading concepts and confusion ...



H>20m & BHD<40 ➤➤ "Safety<50%" & H/D>50
Following the two major competing tree-risk evaluation concepts, these poplar trees would have to be felled although no defect is present. Can this be correct? No! If this would be correct, many intact young trees would have to be removed.



Shell wall ratio $t/R < 1/3$ but: "Basic stability > 300%"
Is shell-wall thickness relevant for safety evaluation, when an online calculation leads to >300% safety?



Tree height > 20m
BHD > 250cm
Shell wall < 10cm
 $t/R < 1/10!!$

But: online calculation: "basic stability of >3000%" and a required shell wall of only 1cm!

Major competing tree-safety concepts (promoted by allegedly neutral scientists and applied by arborists worldwide) can lead to similarly absurd results for the same (mostly young) tree. For mature trees, these concepts often lead to contradictory results - leaving arborists in confusion, what is correct. Thus, reliable facts about the real tree-biomechanical principles are required for identifying arboricultural myths and finding real solutions.

... to a real understanding of biomechanics and tree-safety ...

Based on research by independent neutral scientists (Niklas, Spatz, Telewski, Boddy, Evans, Fratzl, Schweingruber, Eckstein, ...), tree-biomechanics can be explained in quite simple words. With this knowledge, arborists can build up their own opinion how to select the most appropriate diagnostic technology, how to evaluate tree-safety, how to explain and how to defend their decisions.

... for a better assessment and more reliable evaluation!

Practical application of the real principles of tree-biomechanics allows to evaluate tree-safety in many cases by assessing visual properties of the trees or by using simple tools.

In difficult / important / complex cases, proper application of one or several technical diagnostic devices support biomechanically competent arborists in determining tree condition, evaluating tree-safety and recommending action to be taken.

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