

## **Appendix B**

### Tree Survey Report



## **Tree Survey for DD219 Hing Keng Shek House**

### **Tree Survey Report**

**John Chong Chun Wing**  
**Qualified Arborist (QAr)**  
ISA Certified Arborist /  
Municipal Specialist  
(HK-0009AM)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Chong Chun Wing".

Date	8 November 2024
Issue	Revision 1

## 1. Introduction

A Tree Survey was conducted to study the general conditions of the existing trees located at [DD219 Hing Keng Shek House](#) (the Site thereafter) on 26/10/2024. The objectives of this tree survey are to record and assess the existing trees and plants that with a DBH of at least 95 mm or greater measured at 1.3 m above ground level within the survey area in accordance to the Government's technical circulars, related publications and professional practices, so as to provide the information for the preservation and protection of these existing trees.

## 2. General description of the surveyed tree

25 trees were included in the tree survey of the Site. The trees within site are commonly planted or widely distributed tree species in urban parks, country side or roadside. The amenity value is mainly Low to Medium, form, health, structure of the surveyed trees is mostly Poor to Average.

A total of 13 nos. of tree species of 24 living trees were recorded during the survey, while there were 1 standing dead tree with unknown species found. No tree was found to be the registered Old and Valuable Trees, or being Rare or Precious Species. For details, please refer to Tree Survey Schedule.

Table 1 Summary of status

SCIENTIFIC NAME	CHINESE NAME	No.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Kaizuca'	龍柏	9
<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	1
<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	柱狀南洋杉	1
<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	散尾葵	1
<i>Ficus binnendijkii</i>	阿里垂榕	2
<i>Ficus nervosa</i>	凸葉榕(九丁樹)	1
<i>Ficus tinctoria</i>	斜葉榕	1
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	1
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	芒果	1
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	雞蛋花	1
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	番石榴	1
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鵝掌柴	2
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	2
Dead tree	死樹	1
	Total	25



### 3. References

#### Ordinances and Circulars

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 96

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 586

ETWB TCW No. 11/2004

ETWB TCW No. 5/2005

AFCD, Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02 (Rev. Jun 2006)

DEVB TC(W) No. 3/2012

DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2015

DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2017

Lands Department Practice Note No. 6/2023

GLTMS, DevB (2023)

Landscape Unit, Highways Department (2020 version)

DEVB TC(W) No. 04/2020

DEVB TC(W) No. 05/2020

*Forest and Countryside Ordinance*

*Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance*

*Cyber Manual for Greening*

*Protection of Natural Streams / Rivers from Adverse Impacts Resulting from Construction Works*

*Measurement of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)*

*Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects*

*Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features*

*Community Involvement in Planting Works*

*Processing of Tree Preservation and Removal Proposals for Building Development in Private Projects - Compliance with Tree Preservation Clause under Lease*

*Guidelines for Tree Risk Management and Management Assessment (10<sup>th</sup> Edition)*

*Requirements for Handover of Vegetation to Highways Department (2020 version).*

*Tree Preservation*

*Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees*

#### Publications

AFCD (2012)

HU, Q. et al (2003)

Jim, C.Y. (1994).

Webb, R. (1991).

*Check List of Hong Kong Plants 2012.* AFCD, Hong Kong

*Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong.* AFCD, Hong Kong

*Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong.* Urban Council, Hong Kong

*Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong.* Standing Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group, Hong Kong SAR Government, Hong Kong





## **Appendix I**

### **Tree Assessment Methodology**



## Appendix I Tree Assessment Methodology

Within the boundary of the site, all existing individual trees with a trunk diameter larger than 95mm (300mm girth) measured 1300mm above ground level are surveyed in accordance with DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020. The assessment will be conducted by a personnel/personnels fulfilling the requirements of Inspection Officer as stipulated in the latest edition of 'Guidelines on Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement' issued by the GLTMS of DEVB. Each tree was allocated and tagged with a tree number, and its position is plotted on plans. They were then identified in different species. Measurements were taken for its trunk diameter, height and spread, with a photograph taken. This report includes the following information on each tree surveyed:

The following information about each tree surveyed is included in The Tree Assessment Schedule in Appendix I:

The Existing Individual Tree Assessment Schedule presents the following information:

- a) Tree number (numbers allocated to individual trees & OVT number; if any);
- b) Tree species name (Scientific name and Chinese common name);
- c) Height (m);
- d) Trunk diameter at 1.3m above the ground level (mm);
- e) Crown spread (m);
- f) Amenity value (High/ Medium/ Low);
- g) Form (Good/Average/Poor);
- h) Health condition (Good/Average/Poor);
- i) Structural condition (Good/Average/Poor);
- j) Suitability for transplanting (High/ Medium/ Low);
- k) Remarks;
- l) Conservation status;
- m) Additional Remarks (special features and significant defects of the tree).

Each tree was evaluated in terms of Health Condition, Form, Amenity Value, Suitability for transplanting and Recommendation, which was based on the followings:

**Amenity Value** of a tree should be assessed by its functional values for shade, shelter, screening, reduction of pollution and noise and also its fung shui significance, and classified into the following categories:

**High (H)** - important trees which should be retained by adjusting the design layout accordingly;

**Medium (M)** - trees that are desirable to be retained in order to create a pleasant environment, which includes healthy specimens of lesser importance than "Good" trees;

**Low (L)** - trees that are dead, dying or potentially hazardous and should be removed.

**Form** is graded in accordance with the following:

**Good (F)** - Trees with well-balanced form, upright, evenly branching, well-formed head and generally in accordance with the standard form for its species can be graded Good;

**Average (A)** - Trees with generally balanced form with natural compensations for loss of branches



or leaning trunks for example can be graded Average;

**Poor (P)** - Trees with very unbalanced form, leaning, suffering loss of major branches with general damage and growing close to adjacent trees can be graded Poor.

#### ***Health condition***

Each selected tree was evaluated in accordance with the following criteria and considerations:

**Good (G)** – A sound and healthy tree;

**Average (A)** - Trees which are with few or no visible defects or health problem;

**Poor (P)** - Rot and / or cavities in the main trunk and / or crown die back, severely infected with disease.

#### ***Foliage***

- evidence of “poor leaf color and small leaf size [which] may indicate damage of roots” (Ref. R. Webb);
- evidence of insect or fungal infections in leaves;
- evidence of leaf damage owing to typhoons (although it is recognized that trees are usually able to recover from this within one growing season).

#### ***Twigs***

- evidence of “poor shoot growth and die-back of twigs in the crown are often symptoms of root problems caused by a change in the water table level or soil compaction resulting from site development work” (Ref. R. Webb);
- evidence of insect and fungal infections on the twigs and branches;
- evidence of twig damage particularly if the tree had been made unbalanced.

#### ***Branches***

- dead or crossing branches;
- evidence of “heavy horizontal branches [which] may make the tree unstable” (Ref. R. Webb);
- the presence of broken, damaged or cut branches as a possible site for infections;
- evidence of damaged branches which may make the tree unbalanced or unstable;
- “an edge tree exposed as a result of the removal of adjacent trees often [which] has an unbalanced crown and may be hazardous” (Ref R. Webb).

#### ***Trunk***

- “tightly forked trunks [which] are a source of weakness in the tree as in high winds the tree can be torn apart” (Ref R. Webb);
- evidence of “cavities or internal rot [which] can be revealed by discolored bark, moisture seeping through the bark or bracket fungi” (Ref R. Webb);
- open cavities and bark damage.

#### ***Parasitism / Tangling***

- Occurrence of aggressive climbers, parasitic plants;
- Evidence of serious competition between closely located trees - tangling.

#### ***Structural Condition***

**Good (G)** - Trees with no or little sign of structural defect and would have low risk level of potential failure;

**Average (A)** - Trees with moderate sign of structural defect and would have medium risk level of potential failure; and

**Poor (P)** - Trees with significant and obvious sign of structural defect and would have high risk level of potential failure.

### ***Suitability for transplanting***

In order to be considered successfully transplanted, a tree must maintain good health throughout and after the transplantation process AND must at no time be structurally unstable or present any threat to public safety. The assessment of the suitability after transplanting of a tree is based on the following factors:

- **The size of the tree:** Generally the larger and older a tree is, the more difficult it is to transplant successfully (Trees with a DBH of over 250mm will incur significantly higher costs, trees with a DBH of over 500mm will incur very high costs and trees with a DBH of over 700mm are rarely considered feasible for transplantation).
- **The health of the tree:** If the tree is already in poor health it is highly unlikely to withstand the stress of transplantation. By the same token, a tree that has a balanced form and is in good health has a higher feasibility of successful transplantation.
- **The survival rate of that particular species:** Some species are much more tolerant of the stress of transplantation than others. The assessment of the survival rate of a species after transplantation is based on the observed performance of that species in previous transplantation programmes. Species with insufficient transplantation data are assumed to have a low survival rate.
- **Feasibility of root-ball preparation:** Site topography, the proximity of above and below ground utilities and whether the tree is crowded by other trees are all major factors determining the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation;
- **Root Extent:** A tree growing in rocky ground, surrounded by hard paving or which is crowded by other trees is likely to have a distorted root system seriously reducing the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation;
- **Accessibility:** Large machinery is required to lift trees so steep slopes and rocky terrain drastically reduce the feasibility of successful transplantation;
- **Permanent receptor site:** availability and suitability of a permanent receptor site, both within and outside the project site;
- **Conservation status** of the concerned tree.

### ***Remarks***

In general, trees with the following features should not be considered suitable for transplanting under normal circumstances:

- a) Low amenity value;
- b) Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. if substantial crown and root pruning are necessary to facilitate the transplanting);
- c) Low survival rate after transplanting;
- d) Very large size (unless the feasibility to transplant has been considered financially reasonable and technically feasible during the feasibility stage);
- e) With evidence of over-maturity and onset of senescence;
- f) With poor health, structure or form (e.g. imbalanced form, leaning, with major cavity/cracks/splits);
- g) Undesirable species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala* which is an invasive exotic tree); or
- h) Trees grown under poor conditions which have limited the formation of proper root ball necessary for transplanting (e.g. on steep slope).
- i) Not cost effective

### ***Conservation Status***

State the rarity and protection status of the species under relevant ordinances in Hong Kong. References such as Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong, the China Plant Red Data Book, the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap 586) and the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96) are used. The tree with large size that is potentially registerable as OVT will also be included in the assessment.



***Photograph***

At least 4 nos.: Whole View, Crown, Trunk, Base and any significant defects.

***Additional Remarks***

Supplementary note towards the assessment, special features and significant defects of the tree.



## **Appendix II**

### **Tree Assessment Schedule**

Tree Assessment Schedule

TREE NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CHINESE NAME	AREA	EASTING	NORTHING	LEVEL	TRUNK DIA.(MM)	HEIGHT (M)	SPREAD (M)	AMENITY VALUE (High / Medium / Low)	FORM (Good/ Average/ Poor)	HEALTH (Good/ Average/ Poor)	STRUCTURAL CONDITION (Good/ Average/ Poor)	SUITABILITY FOR TRANSPLANTING (High / Medium / Low)	REMARKS	CONSERVATION STATUS (CVT / Potentially reclassifiable / Bare or Precious Species / Nil)	ADDITIONAL REMARKS
T1	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843735.58	825009.49	86.10	169	7	3	Medium	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, leaning, trunk hanging on the building
T2	<i>Liriodendron chinensis</i>	蘇杉	Hing Kong Shek House	843740.49	824989.81	85.66	376	10	10	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	b,d,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, low branching, multiple stems, ferns growing at trunk union, some dead twigs, large size
T3	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	芒果	Hing Kong Shek House	843737.98	824991.59	85.52	500	12	10	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	b,d,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, low branching, multiple stems, ferns growing at trunk union, large size
T4	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i>	斜葉榕	Hing Kong Shek House	843735.39	824987.19	87.47	146	4	4	Low	Poor	Poor	Poor	Low	a,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, leaning, heavy climbers, few foliages, epicomis
T5	<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	龍葵	Hing Kong Shek House	843734.32	824988.46	87.42	188	7	3	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, crooked trunk, imbalanced crown, restricted by other vegetations
T6	<i>Ficus binnendijkii</i>	凹葉垂榕	Hing Kong Shek House	843732.89	824990.75	87.97	595	9	4	Low	Poor	Poor	Poor	Low	a,b,d,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, extensive decay at trunk, fungal fruiting bodies at trunk base, large size
T7	<i>Dysoxylum</i>	散尾葵	Hing Kong Shek House	843734.41	824991.12	86.28	201	7	5	Medium	Average	Poor	Average	Low	f,i	Nil	Restricted roots, multiple trunks, suppressed crown
T8	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	凸葉榕(大丁樹)	Hing Kong Shek House	843731.52	824994.65	87.92	131	5	4	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots by adjacent trees T10, imbalanced crown
T9	<i>Ficus nervosa</i>	阿里垂榕	Hing Kong Shek House	843732.31	824994.70	87.94	404	9	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	b,d,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots by adjacent trees T9 & T11, imbalanced crown, large size
T10	<i>Ficus binnendijkii</i>	凹葉垂榕	Hing Kong Shek House	843730.45	824994.51	87.84	462	11	10	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	b,d,f,h	Nil	Restricted roots by adjacent trees T10, low live crown ratio, epiphytes, large size
T11	<i>Atenaria columnaris</i>	柱狀南洋杉	Hing Kong Shek House	843730.76	824996.71	88.09	401	17	4	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Low	b,d,h	Nil	Restricted roots by adjacent trees T10, low live crown ratio, epiphytes, large size
T12	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	龍掌葉	Hing Kong Shek House	843730.22	825002.27	88.20	127	6	3	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown
T13	Dead tree	死樹	Hing Kong Shek House	843730.22	825002.30	88.22	153	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Dead tree
T14	<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蒺藶	Hing Kong Shek House	843731.13	825002.86	88.39	150	6	3	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, crossed branches
T15	<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蒺藶	Hing Kong Shek House	843732.69	825004.84	87.57	102	6	3	Medium	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, crooked trunk, co-dominant leaders
T16	<i>Pedium guipao</i>	搬石蘭	Hing Kong Shek House	843732.53	825005.31	87.53	105	5	4	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, low branching
T17	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	蘭潭花	Hing Kong Shek House	843733.26	825007.19	88.17	140	4	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes
T20	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843736.02	825010.35	86.11	181	6	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T21	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843736.36	825011.30	86.10	134	6	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T22	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843736.78	825012.06	86.11	137	6	4	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T23	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843737.00	825012.80	86.10	188	7	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T24	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843737.54	825013.52	86.09	137	7	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T25	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843737.97	825014.31	86.09	134	7	5	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T26	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843738.26	825014.74	86.09	134	7	4	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns
T27	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'kaizuka'</i>	龍柏	Hing Kong Shek House	843738.64	825015.64	86.08	245	7	4	Medium	Poor	Average	Average	Low	f,h	Nil	Restricted roots, imbalanced crown, heavy epiphytes, ferns

Remarks for suitability for transplanting

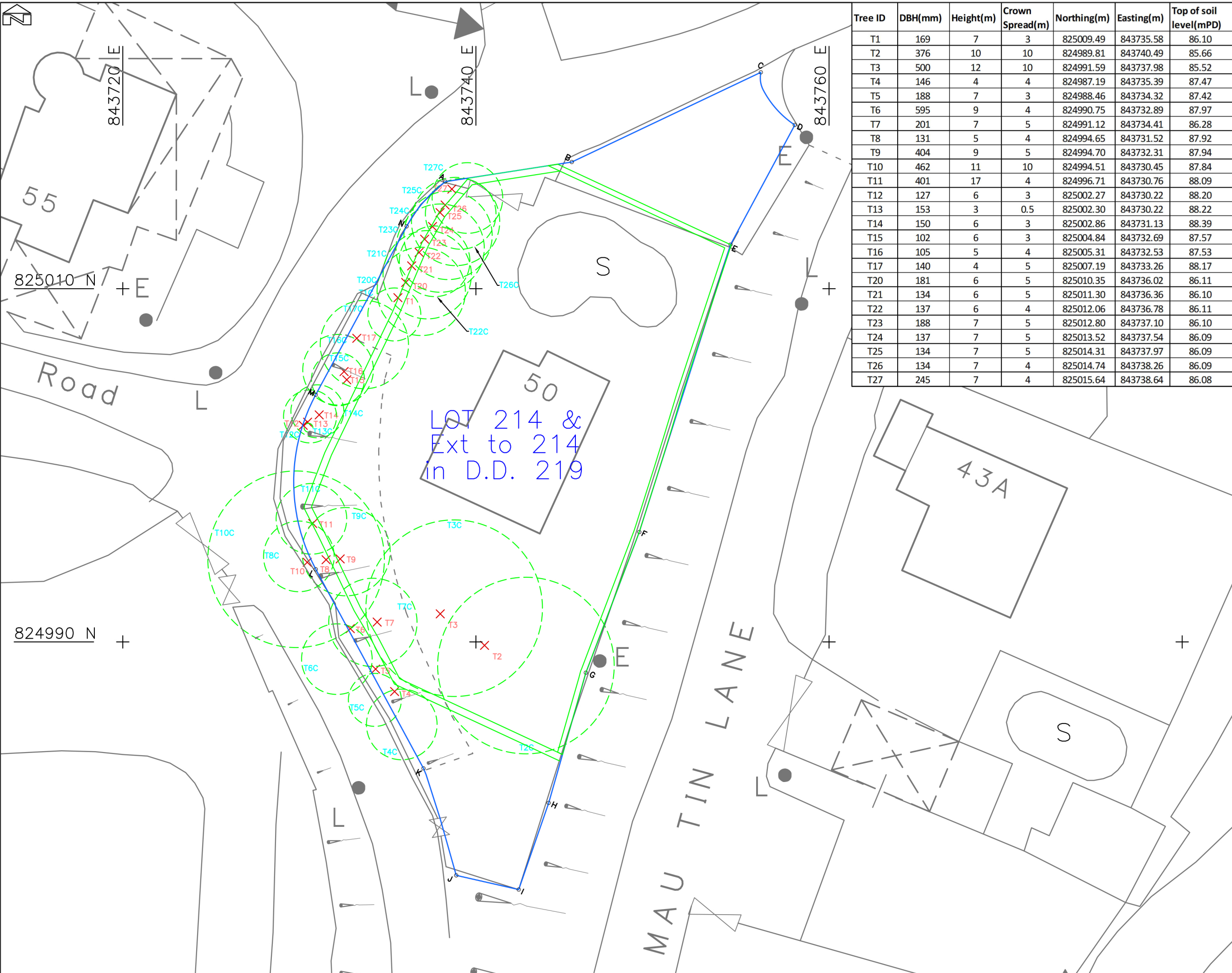
- a) Low amenity value;
- b) Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. if substantial crown and root pruning are necessary to facilitate the transplanting);
- c) Low survival rate after transplanting;
- d) Very large size (unless the feasibility to transplant has been considered financially reasonable and technically feasible during the feasibility stage);
- e) With evidence of over-maturity and onset of senescence;
- f) With poor health, structure or form (e.g. imbalanced form, leaning, with major cavity/cracks/splits);
- g) Undesirable species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala* which is an invasive exotic tree); or
- h) Trees growing under poor conditions which have limited the formation of proper root ball necessary for transplanting (e.g. on steep slope, restricted root);
- i) Not cost effective



## **Appendix III**

### **Tree Survey Plan**





Tree ID	DBH(mm)	Height(m)	Crown Spread(m)	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	Top of soil level(mPD)
T1	169	7	3	825009.49	843735.58	86.10
T2	376	10	10	824989.81	843740.49	85.66
T3	500	12	10	824991.59	843737.98	85.52
T4	146	4	4	824987.19	843735.39	87.47
T5	188	7	3	824988.46	843734.32	87.42
T6	595	9	4	824990.75	843732.89	87.97
T7	201	7	5	824991.12	843734.41	86.28
T8	131	5	4	824994.65	843731.52	87.92
T9	404	9	5	824994.70	843732.31	87.94
T10	462	11	10	824994.51	843730.45	87.84
T11	401	17	4	824996.71	843730.76	88.09
T12	127	6	3	825002.27	843730.22	88.20
T13	153	3	0.5	825002.30	843730.22	88.22
T14	150	6	3	825002.86	843731.13	88.39
T15	102	6	3	825004.84	843732.69	87.57
T16	105	5	4	825005.31	843732.53	87.53
T17	140	4	5	825007.19	843733.26	88.17
T20	181	6	5	825010.35	843736.02	86.11
T21	134	6	5	825011.30	843736.36	86.10
T22	137	6	4	825012.06	843736.78	86.11
T23	188	7	5	825012.80	843737.10	86.10
T24	137	7	5	825013.52	843737.54	86.09
T25	134	7	5	825014.31	843737.97	86.09
T26	134	7	4	825014.74	843738.26	86.09
T27	245	7	4	825015.64	843738.64	86.08

SHEET LAYOUT:

1

LEGEND & ABBREVIATION:

T1C

TREE CROWN OF T1

X

TREE TRUNK CENTRE

Application Site

APPLICATION SITE (FOR INDETIFICATION ONLY)

Retaining Wall

RETAINING WALL

NOTE:

1) ALL COORDINATES REFER TO THE HONG KONG 1980 GRID.  
2) ALL LEVELS REFER TO THE HONG KONG PRINCIPAL DATUM.

DRAWING SCALE 1:200 (A3)  
DATE OF SURVEY: OCTOBER 2024

PROJECT TITLE:

LOT 214 AND EXT TO 214 IN D.D. 219  
SAI KUNG

TREE SURVEY

EMPLOYER:

ACACIA ARBORIST AND CONSULTANT LIMITED

LAND SURVEYOR:

PATRICK YUEN LAND SURVEYOR CO. LTD.  
ROOM 1001, FORTUNE COMMERCIAL BUILDING  
362 SHA TSUI ROAD, TSUEN WAN  
HONG KONG  
TEL.: 2615 2788 FAX: 2615 2789  
E-MAIL: SURVEY@PATRICKYUEN.IMSBIZ.COM.HK

PLAN NO.: 2410416/R3  
PAGE: 1 OF 1  
SURVEYED BY: L. Y. CHENG  
DRAWN BY: L. Y. CHENG  
APPROVED BY:

PATRICK PO TSUN YUEN MRICS HKIS RPS(LS)

2025/1/23 10:26:45



## **Appendix IV**

### **Tree Photos**





T1\_1\_WholeView



T1\_2\_Crown



T1\_3\_Trunk



T1\_4\_Root





T2\_1\_WholeView



T2\_2\_Crown



T2\_3\_Trunk



T2\_4\_Root





T2\_5\_FernsAtTrunkUnion



T2\_6\_LowBranching



T2\_7\_SomeDeadtwigs



T3\_1\_WholeView





T3\_2\_Crown



T3\_3\_Trunk



T3\_4\_Root



T3\_5\_FernsAtTrunkUnion





T3\_6\_MultipleStems



T3\_7\_DroopingBranches



T4\_1\_WholeView



T4\_2\_Crown

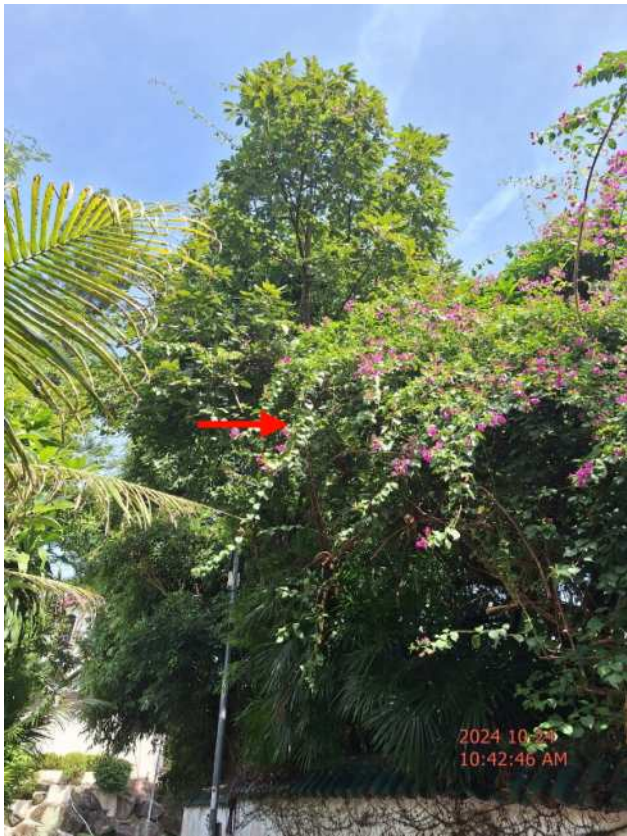




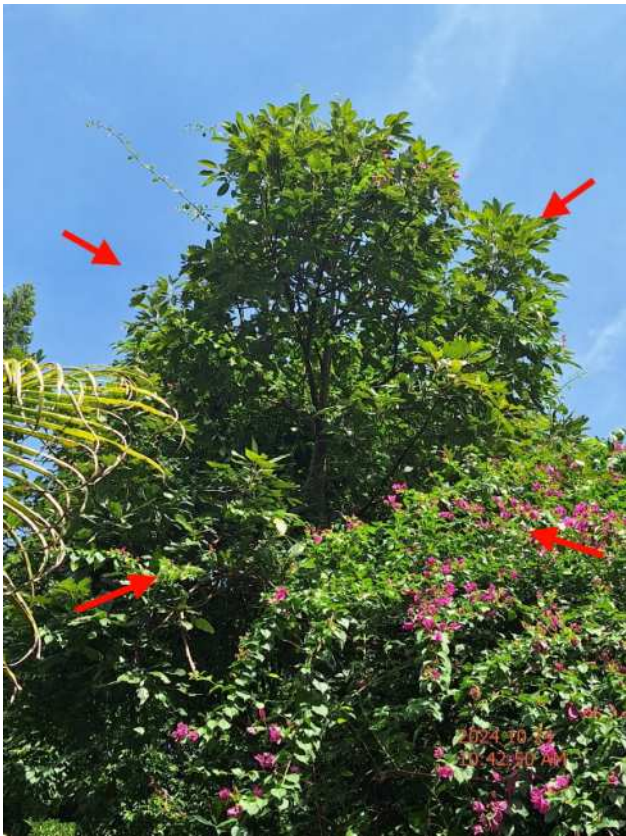
T4\_3\_Trunk



T4\_4\_Root



T5\_1\_WholeView



T5\_2\_Crown





T5\_3\_Trunk



T5\_4\_Root



T6\_1\_WholeView



T6\_2\_Crown





T6\_3\_Trunk



T6\_4\_Root



T6\_5\_Decays



T6\_6\_FungalFruitingBodies





T6\_7\_Epicormics



T7\_1\_WholeView



T7\_2\_Crown



T7\_3\_Trunk





T7\_4\_Root



T8\_1\_WholeView



T8\_2\_Crown



T8\_3\_Trunk





T8\_Root



T9\_1\_WholeView



T9\_2\_Crown



T9\_3\_Trunk





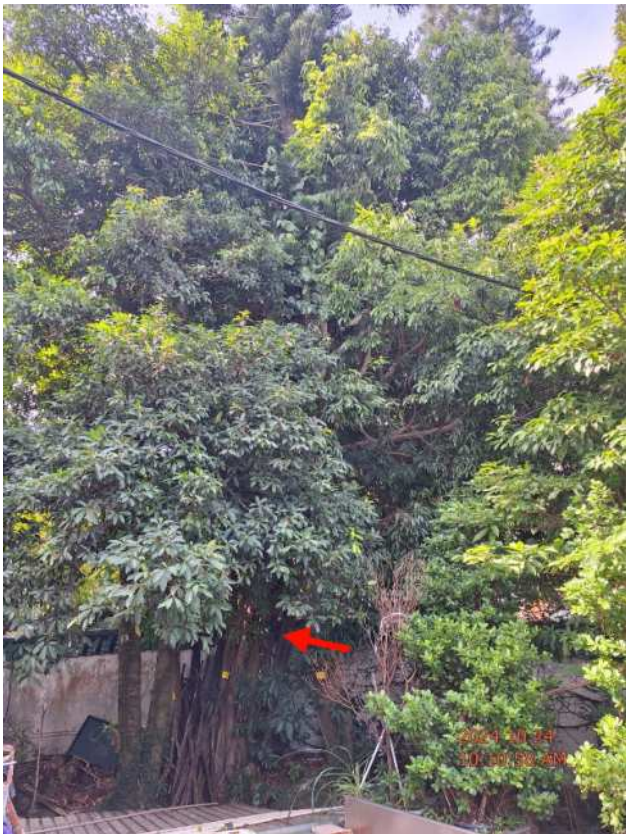
T9\_4\_Root



T9\_5\_Co-dominantTrunks,IncludedBark



T9\_6\_Epiphytes



T10\_1\_WholeView





T10\_2\_Crown



T10\_3\_Trunk



T10\_4\_Root



T11\_1\_WholeView





T11\_2\_Crown



T11\_3\_Trunk



T11\_4\_Root



T11\_5\_Epiphytes





T12\_1\_WholeView



T12\_2\_Crown



T12\_3\_Trunk



T12\_4\_Root





T13\_1\_WholeView



T13\_2\_Crown



T13\_3\_Trunk



T13\_4\_Root





T14\_1\_WholeView



T14\_2\_Crown

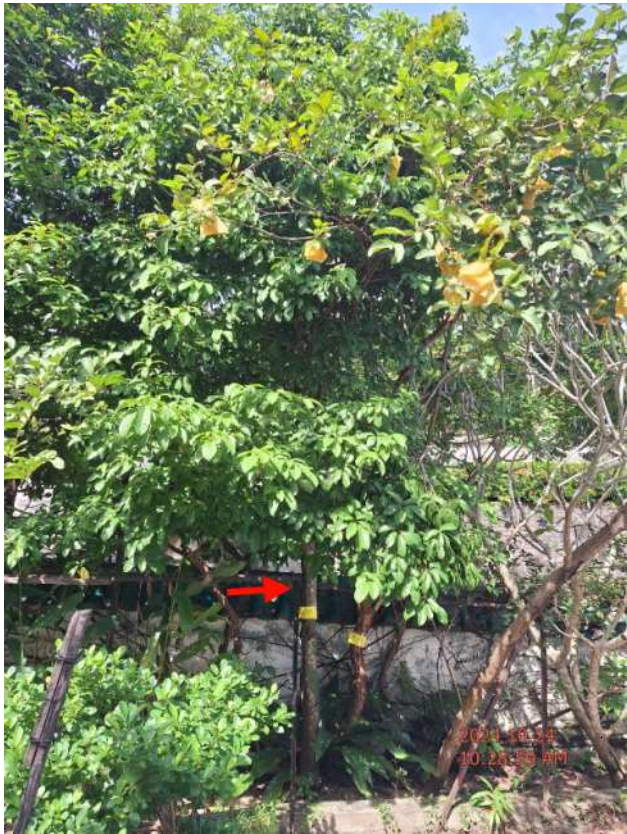


T14\_3\_Trunk



T14\_4\_Root

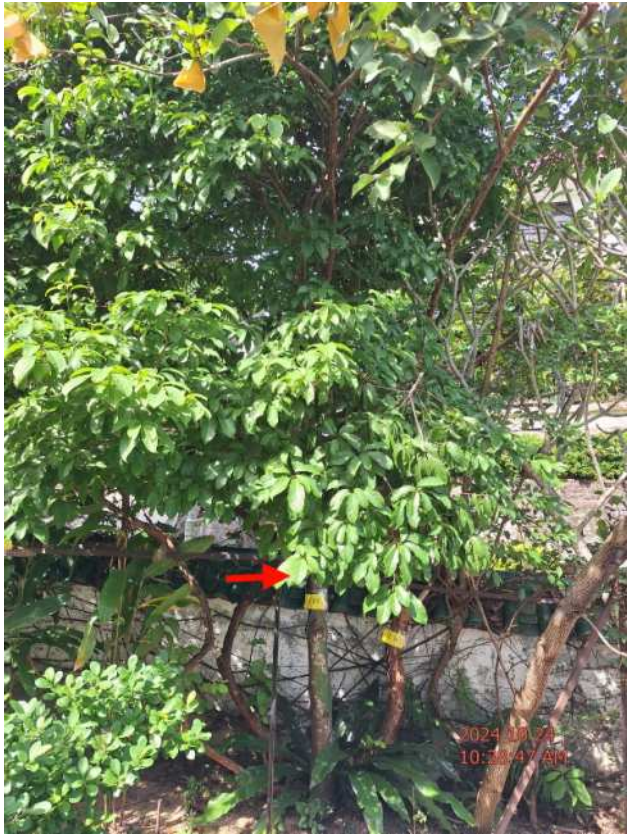




T15\_1\_WholeView



T15\_2\_Crown



T15\_3\_Trunk



T15\_4\_Root





T16\_1\_WholeView



T16\_2\_Crown



T16\_3\_Trunk



T16\_4\_Root





T16\_5\_Co-dominantLeaders



T17\_1\_WholeView



T17\_2\_Crown



T17\_3\_Trunk





T17\_4\_Root



T20\_1\_WholeView



T20\_2\_Crown



T20\_3\_Trunk





T20\_4\_Root



T21\_1\_WholeView



T21\_2\_Crown



T21\_3\_Trunk





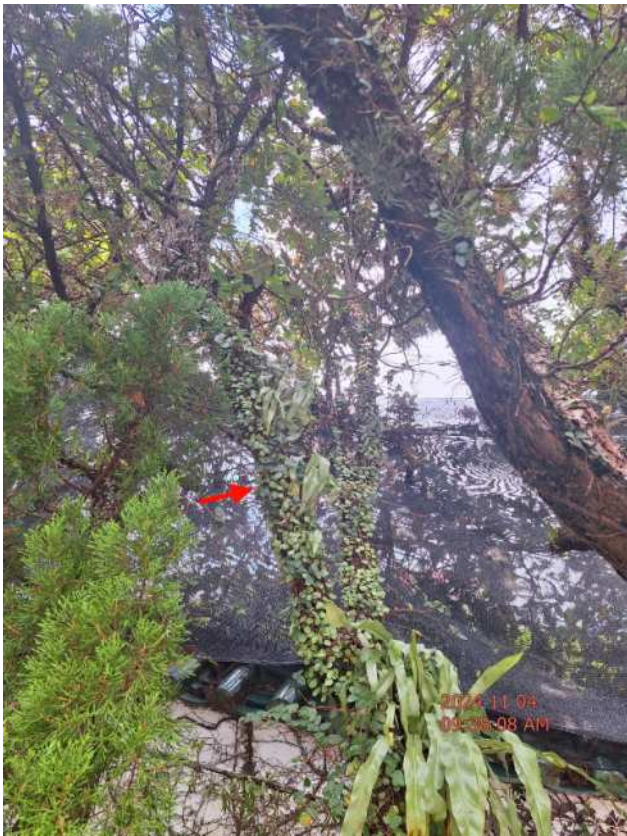
T21\_4\_Root



T22\_1\_WholeView



T22\_2\_Crown



T22\_3\_Trunk





T22\_4\_Root



T23\_1\_WholeView



T23\_2\_Crown



T23\_3\_Trunk





T23\_4\_Root



T24\_1\_WholeView



T24\_2\_Crown



T24\_3\_Trunk





T24\_4\_Root



T25\_1\_WholeView



T25\_2\_Crown



T25\_3\_Trunk





T25\_4\_Root



T26\_1\_WholeView

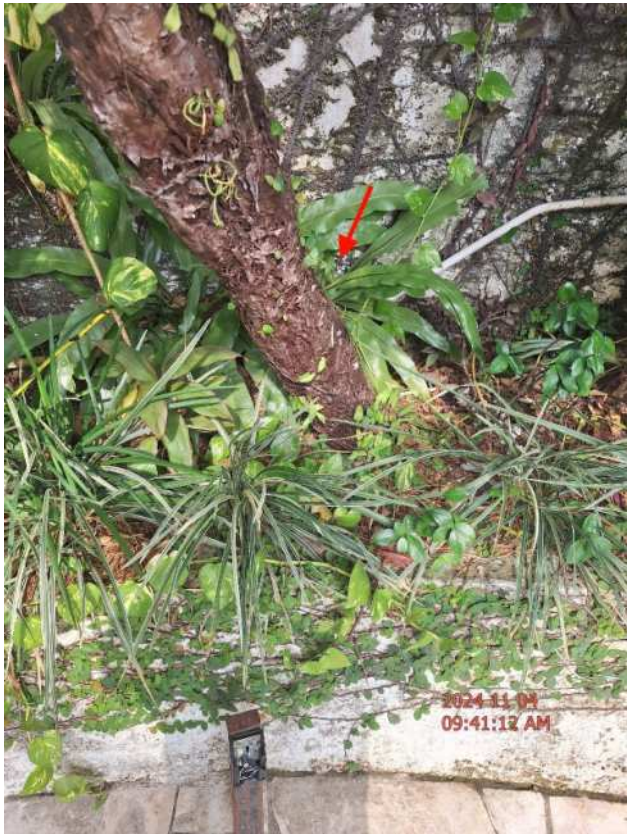


T26\_2\_Crown



T26\_3\_Trunk





T26\_4\_Root



T27\_1\_WholeView



T27\_2\_Crown



T27\_3\_Trunk





T27\_4\_Root