



Root identification
Vegetation surveys
Tree/Building investigations
Plant taxonomy

Richardson's Botanical Identifications

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Your ref: 113774

Our ref: 81/2110

Auger Solutions

Auger House

Cross Lane

WALLASEY

Wirral CH45 8RH

08/12/2020

Dear Sirs

Root ID

The samples you sent in relation to the above have been examined. Their structures were referable as follows:

TH/BH1, 1.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: a SHRUB, similar in many ways to PITTOSPORUM (shrubs, often with 'wavy-edged' leaves which are spirally arranged; some types have sweetly scented flowers).	Alive, recently*.
2 no.	Examined root: a SHRUB, could well be a scrambling or climbing type. Please send us twigs from nearby bushes if this is critical - we MAY be able to give you a match.	Alive, recently*.
1 no.	Examined root: another type of SHRUB, probably different from the above types.	Alive, recently*.
2 no.	Examined root: too DECAYED for identification.	
6 no.	Unfortunately all with insufficient cells for identification.	
TH/BH2, 0.9m		
5 no.	Examined root: similar to EUONYMUS (Spindle) - bushes with small green-white flowers growing in clusters, that turn into popcorn-like pink fruits. Tentative.	Alive, recently*.
1 no.	Examined root: FUCHSIA.	Alive, recently*.
9 no.	Unfortunately all with insufficient cells for identification.	
TH/BH2, 1.4m		
1 no.	Examined root: the family LEGUMINOSAE (a group of closely related trees: Robinia (False Acacia), Laburnum, Sophora (Pagoda tree), Gleditsia (Honey Locust), Cercis (Judas tree/Redbud), Albizia (Silk tree), Acacia (Mimosa), as well as such shrubs as Wisteria, Lupins, Gorse and Brooms).	Dead*.

/ continued overleaf

1 no.	Examined root: too DECAYED for identification.	
3 no.	Unfortunately all with insufficient cells for identification.	

Click here for more information: [LEGUMINOSAE](#)

I trust this is of help. Please call us if you have any queries; our Invoice is enclosed.

Yours faithfully



Dr Ian B K Richardson

* Based mainly on the Iodine test for starch. Starch is present in some cells of a living woody root, but is more or less rapidly broken down by soil micro-organisms on death of the root, sometimes before decay is evident. This result need not reflect the state of the parent tree.

* * Try out our web site on www.botanical.net * *