



Root identification
Vegetation surveys
Tree/Building investigations
Plant taxonomy

Richardson's Botanical Identifications

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Wirral CH45 8RH

Your ref: **86056-3**

Our ref: **77/4205**

14/03/2019

Dear Sirs

71 Milman Road

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

TH1, 0.5m		
1 no.	Examined root: probably only an herbaceous (non-woody) plant. 0.2mm diameter (approximately).	
1 no.	Microscopic examination showed insufficient cells for recognition.	
TH1, 1.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: a SHRUB. Similar in many ways to CLEMATIS. Slightly tentative.	Alive, recently* .
1 no.	Microscopic examination showed insufficient cells for recognition.	
TH1, 1.5m		
1 no.	Examined root: again, could tentatively be CLEMATIS.	Alive, recently* .
9 no.	Although we carried out extensive laboratory work, unfortunately all samples proved to be too immature to identify.	
TH1, 2.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: as above, a SHRUB - also referable in some ways to CLEMATIS.	Alive, recently* .
TH1, 2.5m		
-	Unfortunately no roots were found within this sample.	
TH1, 3.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: could be the family Rosaceae, EITHER the subfamily POMOIDEAE (a group of closely related trees: Malus (Apple), Pyrus (Pear), Crataegus (Hawthorn), Sorbus (Rowan, Whitebeam, Service tree), Mespilus (Medlar), and some shrubs (Pyracantha (Firethorn), Chaenomeles (Japonica), Cydonia (Quince), Amelanchier, Cotoneaster)) OR [the related] PRUNUS species (Cherries, Plums and Damsons, Almonds, Peaches and Apricots, Blackthorn/Sloe, as well as the shrubby Cherry-laurel and Portugal-laurel). This sample was very POOR - mainly only BARK. It was also very THIN.	Dead* (note this 'dead' result can be unreliable with such thin samples).

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TH2, 0.5m		
1 no.	Examined root: similar in many ways to the family SALICACEAE (Salix (Willows) and Populus (Poplars)). Tentative - this was a very IMMATURE sample (under 0.2mm in diameter).	Dead* (as above, this 'dead' result could be an unreliable one).
1 no.	A piece of BARK only, insufficient material for identification.	
TH2, 1.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: ACER (Maples, Sycamores). Very THIN.	Dead* (again note that this 'dead' result could be unreliable).
1 no.	Microscopic examination showed insufficient cells for recognition.	
TH2, 1.5m		
1 no.	Examined root: NOT a conifer. We cannot rule out ACER (Maples, Sycamores). Another very IMMATURE sample.	Dead* (as previously, this 'dead' result could be unreliable).
TH2, 2.0m		
1 no.	Examined root: again, we cannot rule out ACER (Maples, Sycamores). Also extremely THIN.	Dead* (as above, a potentially unreliable 'dead' result).
1 no.	Microscopic examination showed insufficient cells for recognition.	
TH2, 2.5m		
3 no.	Examined root: the family SALICACEAE (as listed above). A THIN sample, as above.	Dead* (again possibly an unreliable 'dead' result).

Click here for more information: [ACER](#) [POMOIDEAE](#) [PRUNUS](#) [SALICACEAE](#)

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.

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