

APPENDIX 5 GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

An explanation of terminology used when referring to trees

Basal Growth	Any shoot or growth arising from the base of the tree, its roots or graft union arising from dormant or adventitious buds. See Epicormic.
Coppice:	The production of shoots from a cut stump (called Stools) which have been cut before.
Coppicing	The operation of felling and regenerating shoots from the stool. Coppicing can usually be repeated many times and is a useful means of regenerating broadleaf species at short intervals.
Crown	The upper part of a tree, usually referring to the branch structure and form.
Crown thin	The removal of a percentage of the branches to provide a thinner silhouette, but leaving the same overall height and spread.
Crown raise	Removal of the lower branches, e.g. to leave adequate clearance above the highway.
Crown reduction	Lowering the overall height of the crown. This is rarely a worthwhile or sensible action, as it normally prompts vigorous re-growth.
Epicormic growth	Any shoot or growth arising from the base of the tree, its roots or graft union arising from dormant or adventitious buds. See Basal.
Pollard	Similar in practice to coppice, cutting off shoots at 2-3 metres above ground back to previously pollard points.
Pollarding	The operation of cutting and regeneration of shoots at 2-3 metres above ground level. Cutting operations usually carried out in rotation of 3-5 years.
Rootzone	The area occupied by the roots of the tree. As a general rule the extent of the canopy or crown of the tree is said to reflect the extent of the rootzone, though this is not an accurate method of assessment.