3. TRANSPLANTATION METHOD STATEMENT FOR SIX PALMS AND TWO PORT JACKSON FIGS

3.1 PRE-TRANSPLANTATION PREPARATION

3.1.1 The Schedule of Works for the proposed development should include the transplantation, temporary storage and maintenance and re-establishment of the eight (8) trees as detailed below.

3.1.2 Tree transplantation should be a specific item in the *Early Works* section of the Contract, to occur prior to demolition and following tree removal.

3.1.3 The transplantation is to be undertaken by an experience tree Transplant Contractor and sufficient notice needs to be allowed to engage them.

3.1.4 Soil depth and machinery access constraints in and to the new location should be established during *Early Works*. Basic soil nutrient testing should be undertaken to ensure no site-specific nutrient imbalance.

3.1.5 All services (e.g. water, electricity, gas) within a 3-5 metre radius of centre of trunk of each tree to be moved should be disconnected. Certification of disconnection to be provided prior to excavation or water laser cutting. This 3-5 metre radius can be varied with approval of Transplant Contractor.

3.1.6 The dead and older fronds (only) of the palms should be removed to reduce moisture loss. Pruning may be undertaken immediately following lifting. It is important not to damage or remove the main central frond/s and to ensure that cutting equipment is sterilised between palms.

3.1.7 Heavy watering and application of soil wetting agent, fungicide treatment and root growth stimulant to the root zone of the trees is to be applied prior to transplantation. An antitranspirant (e.g. Envy) should be sprayed on the head of the palms to reduce moisture loss.

3.1.8 Rootball diameter should be approximately 2-3 metres and no less than 1.5 metres deep (depending upon rock) for the palms and 2 metres and no less than 1 metre deep (depending upon rock) for the Port Jackson Figs. If adequate ballast cannot be cut due to site constraints, temporary ground anchors or guying will be required.

3.1.9 Mark the north point on the trunk of all trees to allow similar orientation at re-planting.

3.2 FUSARIUM WILT MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 No symptoms of the disease *Fusarium Wilt* were observed with Tree 47 (Cotton Palm, *Washingtonia robusta*), however given the potentially pathogenic nature of this disease, harm minimisation measures should be incorporated during the transplant operation.

3.2.2 In addition to the five "Control of the Disease" points detailed at Attachment B, the following should be undertaken:

- The transplant machinery and equipment entering the site should be cleaned thoroughly prior to entering the site, particularly if palm transplanting has been undertaken in the weeks prior to the operation.

