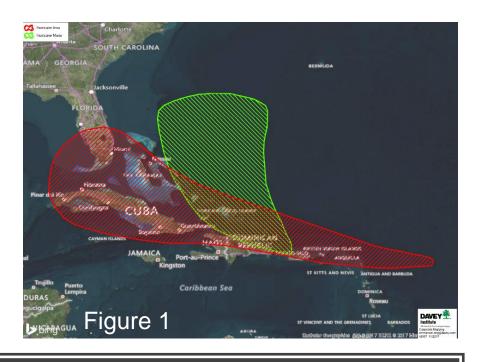


When Trees Fail: Biomechanical Analyses of Tree Failure After Storms in the Caribbean and North America

Anand Persad, PhD; BCE
Manager Arboriculture and
Plant Sciences / Entomologist
The Davey Institute







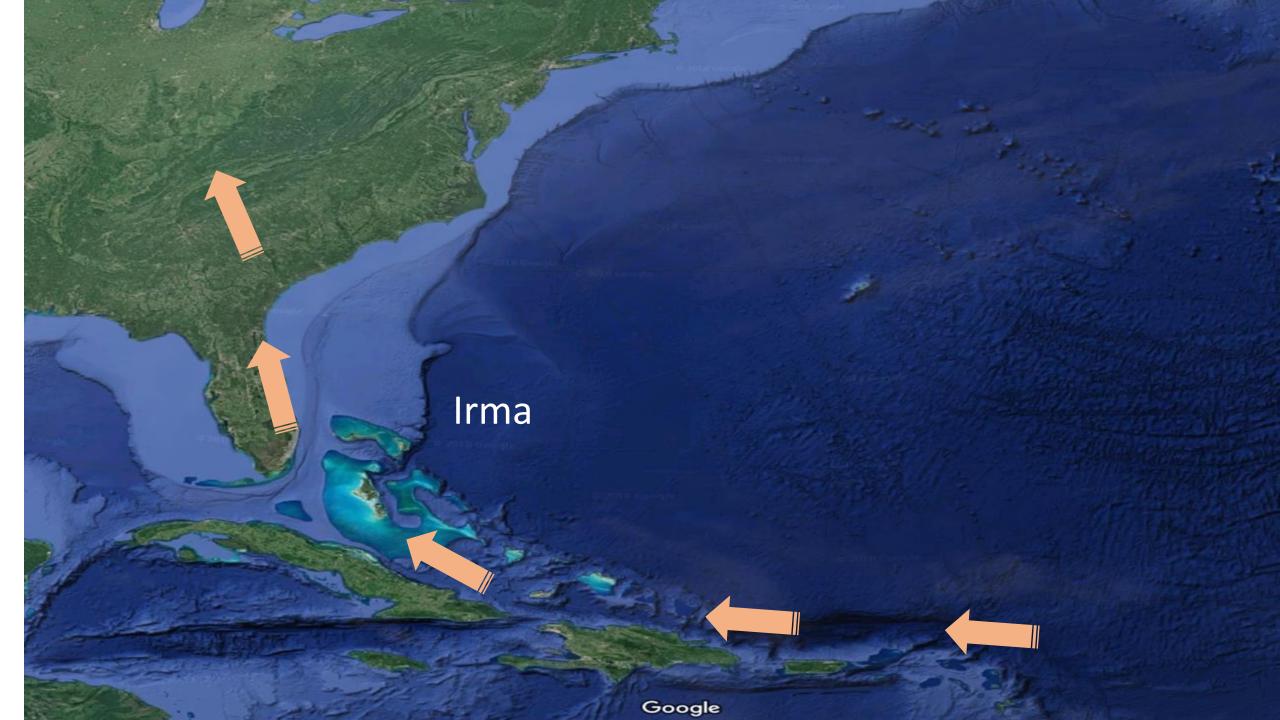


Tropical Storm Effects on Trees

Hurricane paths of Irma (red) and Maria (green) through the Caribbean region in 2017









Natural Dismantling in Trees Biomechanics of Natural Loading

- Wind
- Water
- Snow
- Ice
- Abiotic- causes
- Biotic –causes
- Tree Defects-
- Destabilizing factors





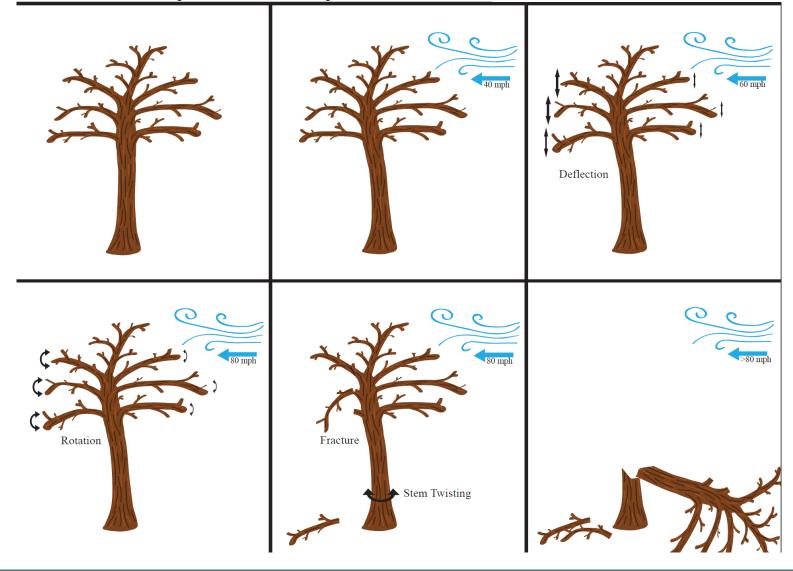






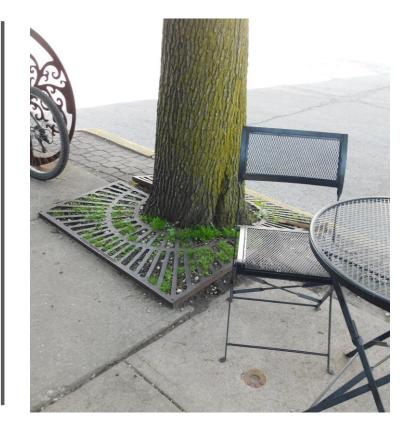
Storm Damage

The Story of Freddy the Tree









Restricted Root Space







Wind Throw





Improper Pruning, Mechanical Damage & Biotic Effects Lead to Defects







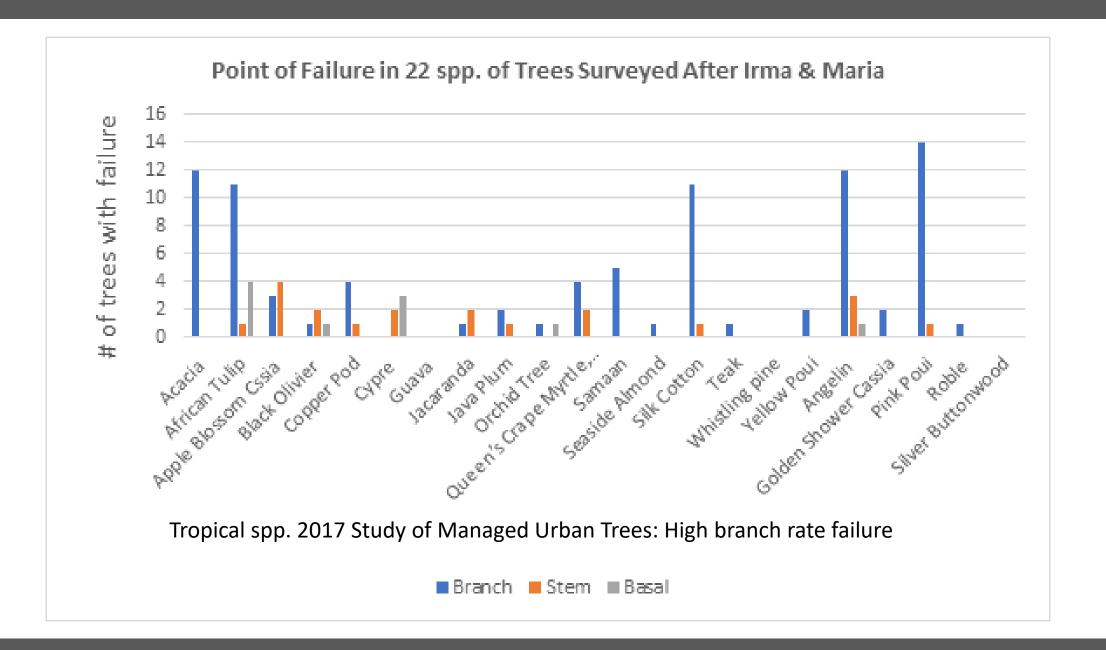
Visible Defects: Branch Cracks, Wounds

Water & wind and no visual defects

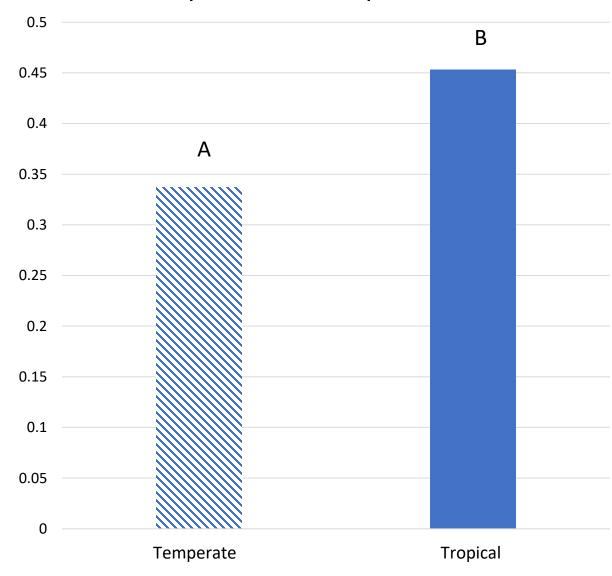




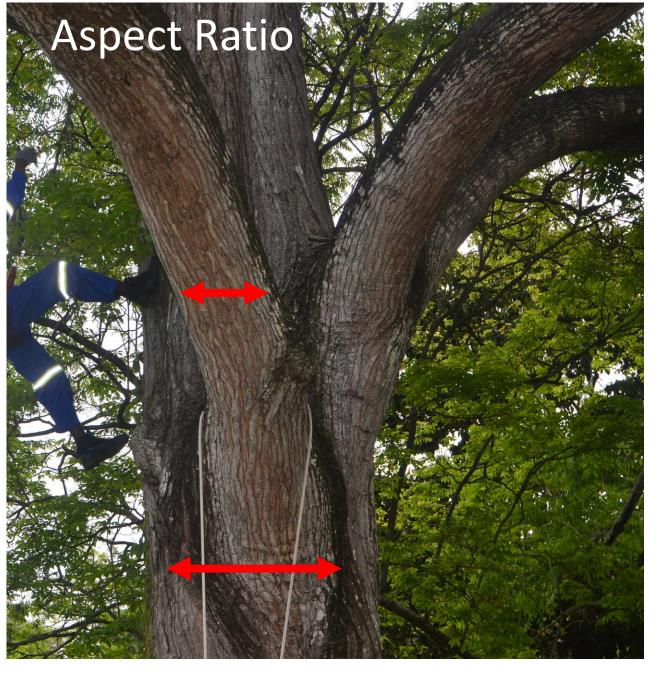
Risk Assessments and Does Management Lead to Stability?



Aspect Ratio and Origin: Failure in Temperate and Topical Trees

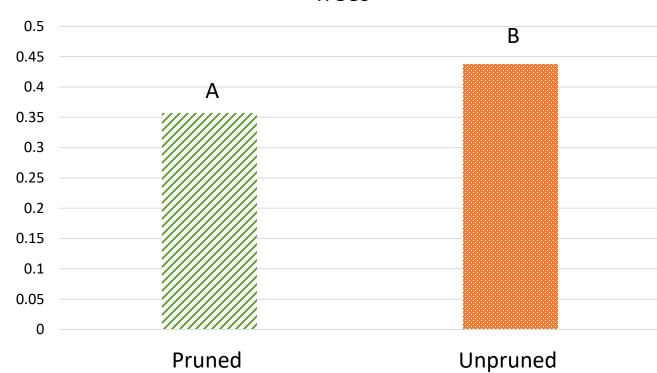


P- 0.036, F- 3.890, EDF- 193, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio



Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa)

Pruned and Unpruned Tropical and Temperate Trees

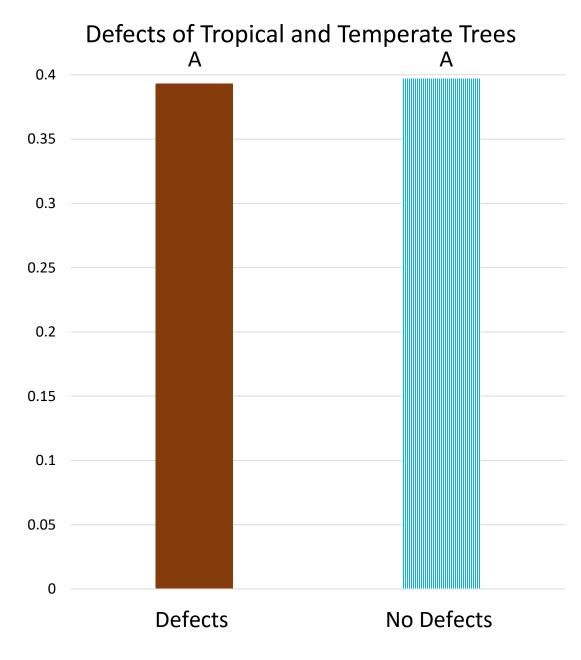


P- 0.053, F- 3.890, EDF- 193, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio



Unpruned African tulip tree (Spathodea campanulata)

Aspect ratio is better managed in trees pruned for structure compared to unpruned trees in trees that failed at both origins. In unpruned trees aspect ratio is more of an issue (higher aspect ratio) that is not desirable in urban spaces.

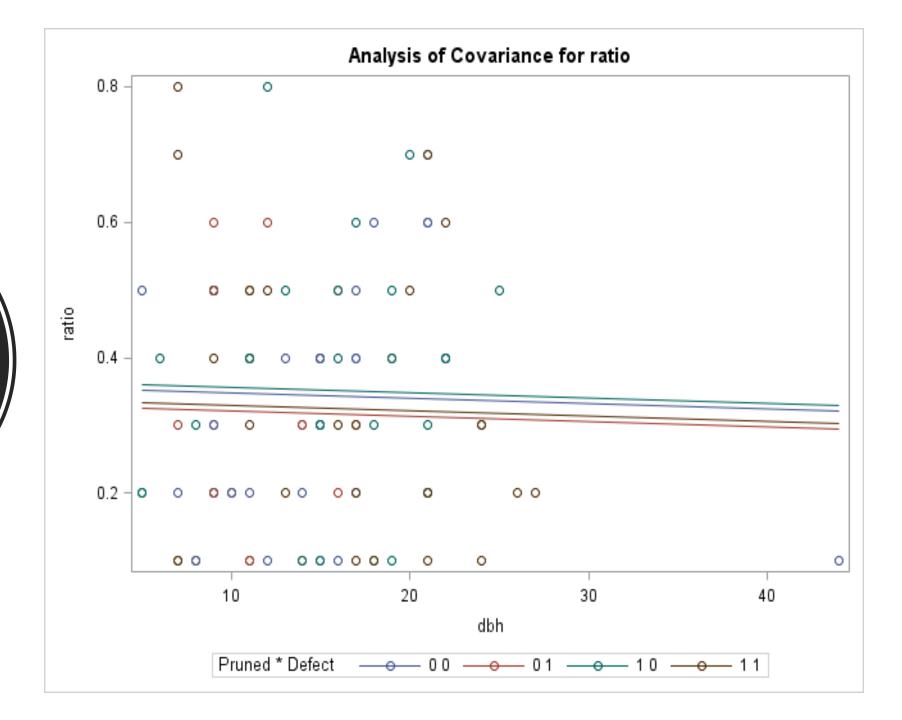


P- 0.053, F- 3.890, EDF- 193, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio

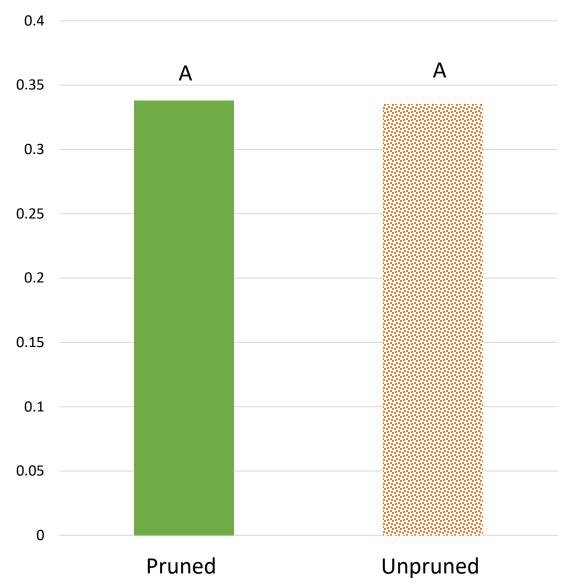


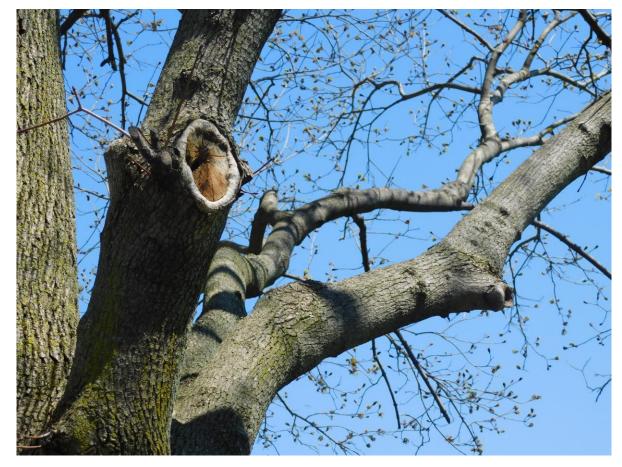
Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Branch Failure in Temperate Trees



Failure and Pruning Temperate Trees

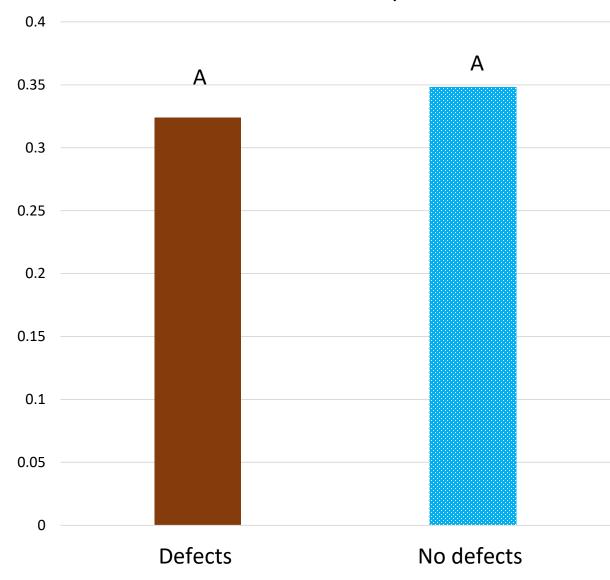




Acer species

P- 0.076, F- 3.940, EDF- 96, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio

Failure and Defects in Temperate Trees

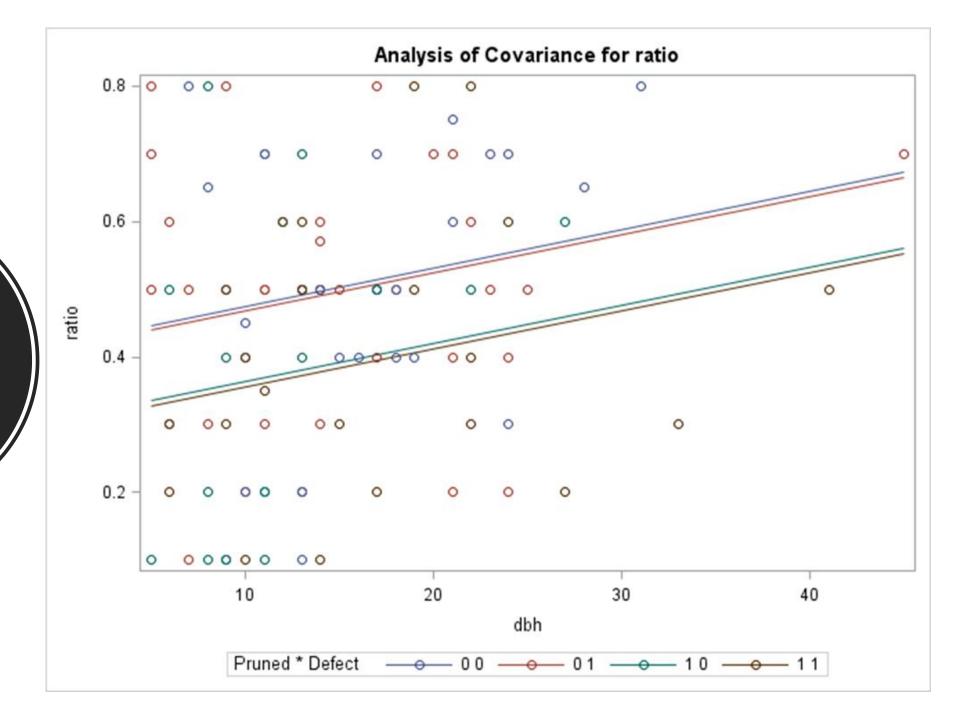


P- 0.074, F- 3.940, EDF- 96, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio

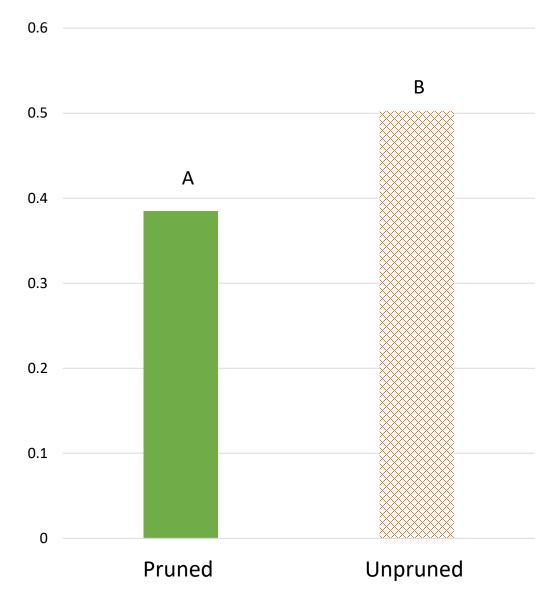


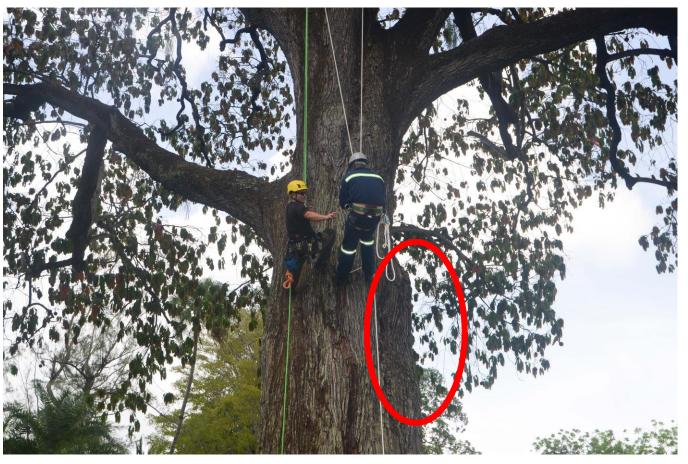
Acer species

Branch Failure in Tropical Trees



Branch Failure and Pruning in Tropical Trees

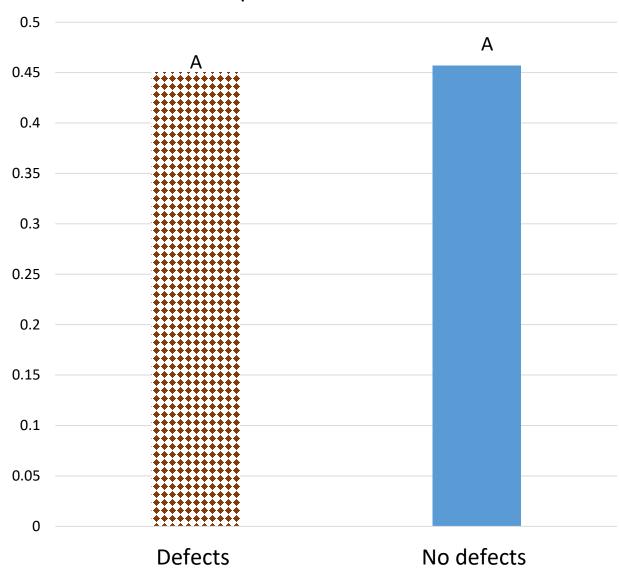




Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa)

P- 0.078, F- 3.940, EDF- 96, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio

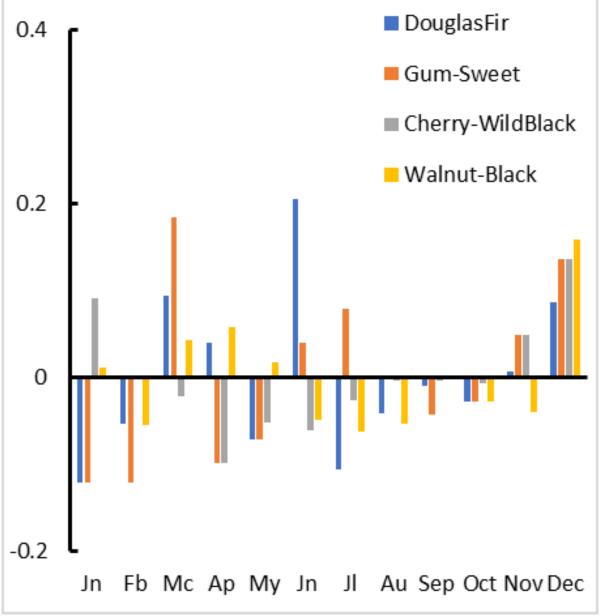
Tropical Tree Defects

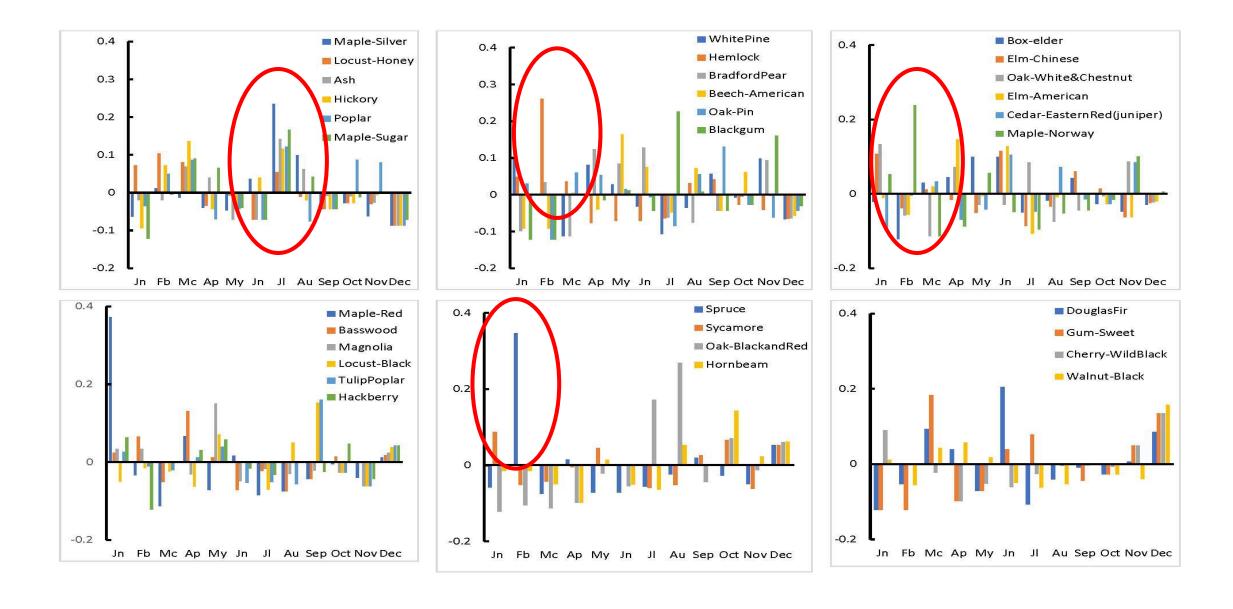


P- 0.078, F- 3.940, EDF- 96, SAS System, Scheffe's Test for ratio









Trees in Temperate Regions: Species Specific Failure by Month



Summary of tree and branch failure

- Trees of tropical origin had high branch failure rates after wind loading
- Trees of tropical origin exhibited higher **AR's** may benefit significantly from pruning management and influencing aspect ratios early in establishment.
- Trees pruned for structure at either origin benefitted from pruning and did not fail as often as unpruned trees.
- Visible defects were not a factor in tree failure at either origin.
- High failure in temperate tree *spp.* may be aligned with weather patterns (warmer and drier) and calendar month and worthy of further study.

Biomechanical Stability of Common Tropical and Temperate

Tree Species

Tropical

- Angelin
- Ficus benjamina
- Spathodea campanulata
- Caesalpinia ferrea
- Terminalia catappa
- Calophyllum calaba
- Albizia procera
- Swietenia mahogany x macrophylla
- Pterocarpus indicus
- Delonix regia
- Lagerstroemia speciosa
- Bucida buceras
- Mangifera indica

Temperate

- Birch
- Basswood
- Black cherry
- Black locust
- Elm
- Hackberry
- Silver maple
- Magnolia
- Eastern white pine
- Maple red, sugar
- Red oak
- Arborvitae
- Gingko
- Linden
- White oaks



Changing Weather Patterns: Expand on *spp. with >* Biomechanical Stability in Temperate Regions

