

BSc, PhD, CBiol, MiBiol, MiHort, FLS James Richardson BSc (Hons. Biology)





17/10/2018

Dear Sirs



The samples you sent in relation to the above on 28/09/2018 (received by us on 11/10/2018) have been examined. The structure was referable as follows:

TH1, 1.1m

1 root: AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes). 3 further samples, not examined in detail appeared similar under low magnification. Alive, recently*.

1 root: too DECAYED for identification.

4 samples: unfortunately insufficient cells for identification.

TH2, 1.5m

1 root: AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes). A further sample, not examined in detail appeared similar under low magnification. Alive, recently*.

1 root: 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 Cherrylaurel and Portugal-laurel). This sample had NO BARK. 3 further samples, not examined in detail appeared similar under low magnification. Alive, recently*.

5 pieces of BARK only - insufficient material for identification.

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.

