

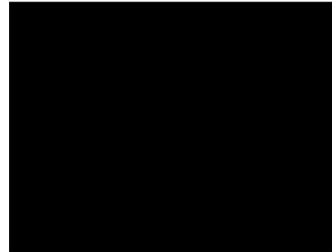


Richardson's Botanical Identifications

Root identification
Vegetation surveys
Tree/Building Investigations
Plant taxonomy

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Dear Sirs

Root ID

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

TH1, 1.00m		
3 no.	Examined root: could well be QUERCUS (Oak).	Alive, recently*.
TH1, 1.50m		
2 no.	Examined root: QUERCUS (Oak) or the related CASTANEA (Sweet Chestnut). Less than 0.2mm in diameter.	Dead*.
TH2, 1.00m		
1 no.	Examined root: could be either ACER (Maples, Sycamores), CARPINUS (Hornbeam) - or - AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes). Under 0.1mm in diameter.	Dead* (note this 'dead' result can be unreliable with such thin samples).
1 no.	Examined root: an herbaceous (non-woody) plant.	Inconclusive Iodine test* on this occasion.
1 no.	Microscopic examination showed insufficient cells for recognition.	
TH2, 1.50m		
1 no.	Examined root: again, similar in many ways to ACER (Maples, Sycamores), CARPINUS (Hornbeam) - and also - AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut and related Buckeyes). Again, very THIN; also without BARK.	Dead*.
2 no.	Both samples revealed too few cells for microscopic identification.	

Click here for more information: [ACER](#) [AESCULUS](#) [CARPINUS](#) [CASTANEA](#) [QUERCUS](#)

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.